SQL Syntax

Data Definition Language
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Data Definition Language

- This subset of SQL takes care of the structure of the database

- This includes both building and destroying databases, tables, and fields (CREATE, DROP)

- It also provides for changing the structure(ALTER)

Drop

- Lets talk destruction first. The DROP keyword can be used on all three levels of the structure; database, table, and fields(columns)

- DROP also can be used to remove indexes and/or foreign keys.

Drop Syntax

- DROP `database_name`

  - Drops the database and ALL associated tables and data

- DROP `database_name`.`table_name`

  - Drops the table and its data

- ALTER TABLE `table_name` DROP INDEX `index_name`

  - Removes only the index, all data stays

Alter

- Changing the structure of a table is done with the ALTER command

- Used to add or remove the fields in a table

- Can also add or remove keys and indices

Alter Syntax

- ALTER `table` ADD `field` TYPE
  - Adds a column to the end of the table
- ALTER `table` DROP COLUMN `field`
  - Drops the column from the table
- ALTER `table` DROP INDEX `index_name`
  - Removes the index, the table stays the same

Create

- Making databases and tables
- Database requires only a name
- Table requires a structure
  - At least one field and type
  - Can be as complex as you want
  - Make dependent tables first

Create Syntax

- CREATE DATABASE `database_name`

- CREATE TABLE `table_name` (field_name TYPE, other_field TYPE);

- Indexes can also be built at the table creation

    - field_name TYPE INDEX

    - field_name TYPE AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY