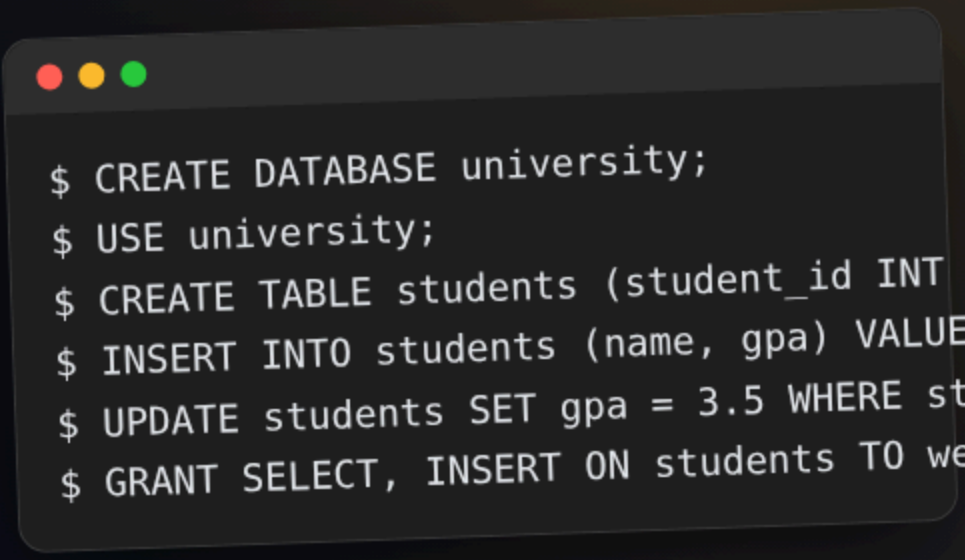
PART 9 of 13

SQL & DATABASES

DDL · DML · DCL

CREATE · SELECT · GRANT



SQL & DATABASES

PART 9 OF 13

SQL by Example: CREATE, ALTER, DROP, INSERT, UPDATE, SELECT, GRANT, REVOKE

Sections 8 to 10: DDL (CREATE DATABASE, USE, CREATE TABLE with AUTO_INCREMENT, UNIQUE and timestamps, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE), DML (INSERT, UPDATE, SELECT and joins, DELETE) and DCL (GRANT, REVOKE, FLUSH PRIVILEGES, SHOW GRANTS) in MySQL and PostgreSQL.

0:00	Section 8: data definition language
0:55	CREATE DATABASE and USE
1:57	CREATE TABLE: AUTO_INCREMENT, UNIQUE
3:02	Timestamps and passwords
4:27	ALTER TABLE
5:32	DROP can't be rolled back
6:31	TRUNCATE vs DROP
6:56	Data manipulation language: INSERT
9:00	UPDATE and SELECT
9:31	Inner and outer joins
10:00	Data control language: GRANT and REVOKE
12:00	SHOW GRANTS

COMMANDS SHOWN IN THIS PART

PART 9 OF 13

```
$ CREATE DATABASE university;
$ USE university;
$ CREATE TABLE students (student_id INT
AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, email VARCHAR(100)
UNIQUE);
$ INSERT INTO students (name, gpa) VALUES
('Ali', 3.9);
$ UPDATE students SET gpa = 3.5 WHERE
student_id = 1;
$ GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON students TO
web_user;
$ REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON students FROM
web_user;
$ SHOW GRANTS FOR web_user;
```

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Previous: Part 8 – Database Normalization Explained: 1NF, 2NF, 3NF and BCNF, Plus Relationships
Next: Part 10 – Centralized vs Distributed Databases, Replication, and Database vs Excel