SQL COMMANDS

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SQL Commands :

- SQL commands are the instructions. it is used to communicate with a database.

- it is also used to perform spefic task, functions and Queries of data.

Types of SQL commands:

```
              SQL Command
```

DDL	DCL	DML	TCL	DQL
-Crate	-Grant	-insert	-Commit	-select
-DROP	-Revoke	-update	-Rollback	
-Alter		-Delete		
-Truncate				

1] DDL (Data defination language):

- DDL changes the Structure of the table like Creating table. deleting a table, altering a table.

- All the commands of DDL are auto-commited that means it permenty save all the chages in the database.

Commands under DDL:

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a] Create : it is Used to create a new table.

syntax :

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
( column_name DATATYPE [...]);
```

b] DROP : it is used to delete both Structure & records Stored in a table.

syntax : DROP TABLE table_name;

c] ALTER : it is Used to Alter the structure of the database. This change could either to modify the characterstics of an existing attribute or probably to add a new attribute.

1) **TRUNCATE :** it is used to delete all the rows from the table and free the space combining the table.

SYNTAX : TRUNCATE TABLE table-name;

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2) **DML (Data manipulation language):**

- DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsiable for all form of changes in the database.

- The command of DML is not auto-comited that means it is permently saved all the changes in the database.

- **commands under DML:**

a) **insert :** it is used to insert data into rows of table.

SYNTAX :

INSERT INTO table-name
(col1, col2, col3, ... col N)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3 .... valueN);

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B. **UPDATE :** This command is used to update or modify the values of a column in the table.

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SYNTAX :

UPDATE table-name SET
[column_name1 = value1, ...
column_name n = valueN].
[WHERE CONDITION

C. **DELETE :** It is used to remove one or more rows from table.

SYNTAX :

DELETE FROM table-name [where condition];

3. **DCL (Data Control language) :**

- DCL commands are used to grant and take back authority from any database USER.

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a] **GRANT :** it is used to give user Access privileges to a database.

Syntax :

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON MY-TABLE TO SOME
-USER, another-USER;

b) REVOKE It is used to take back permission from the USER.

SYNTAX:

REVOKE select, UPDATE ON my_TABLE
FROM USER1, USER2;

4) TCL (Transaction Control Statement):

- TCL commands can only used with DML commands like insert, delete & UPDATE only.

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- These operation are automatically commited in the database that's why cannot be used while creating tables or dropping them.

Commands under TCL:

a) COMMIT : Commit command is used to save the transactions to the database

syntax :

COMMIT:

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example : DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE AGE = 25;
COMMIT;

b) ==Rollback :== Rollback command is used to undo transection that have not already been saved to the database.

SYNTAX:
    ROLLBACK;   @curious_programmer

EXAMPLE :
        DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS
        WHERE AGE = 25;
        ROLLBACK;

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