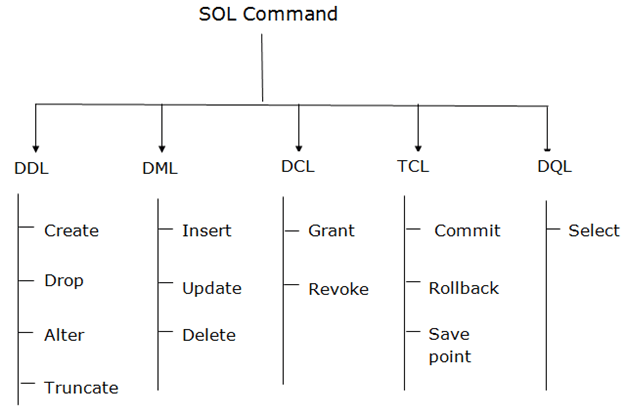
**SQL COMMANDS**

SQL commands are instructions. It is used to communicate with the database. It is also used to perform specific tasks, functions, and queries of data.

SQL can perform various tasks like create a table, add data to tables, drop the table, modify the table, set permission for users.

**Types of SQL Commands**



**1. Data Definition Language (DDL)**

**DDL** changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc.

All the command of DDL are auto-committed that means it permanently save all the changes in the database.

Here are some commands that come under DDL:

1. **CREATE**
2. **ALTER**
3. **DROP**
4. **TRUNCATE**
5. **CREATE** : It is used to create a new table in the database.

**Syntax:**

CREATE TABLE TABLE\_NAME (COLUMN\_NAME DATATYPES[,....]);

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(**Name** VARCHAR2(20), **Email** VARCHAR2(100), **DOB** DATE,**Age** NUMBER);

1. **DROP:** It is used to delete both the structure and record stored in the table.

**Syntax**

DROP TABLE table\_name ;

**Example**

DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;

1. **ALTER:** It is used to alter the structure of the database. This change could be either to modify the characteristics of an existing attribute or probably to add a new attribute.

**Syntax:**

1. **To add a new column in the table**

ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name COLUMN-definition;

**EXAMPLE**

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE ADD(**ADDRESS** VARCHAR2(20));

**Syntax:**

**2. To modify existing column in the table:**

ALTER TABLE MODIFY(COLUMN DEFINITION....);

**EXAMPLE**

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE MODIFY (**NAME** VARCHAR2(30));

1. **TRUNCATE:** It is used to delete all the rows from the table and free the space containing the table.

**Syntax:**

TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;

**Example:**

TRUNCATE TABLE EMPLOYEE;

**2. Data Manipulation Language (DML)**

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

The command of DML is not auto-committed that means it can't permanently save all the changes in the database. They can be rollback.

Here are some commands that come under DML:

1. INSERT
2. UPDATE
3. DELETE
4. **INSERT:** It is used to insert data into the row of a table.

**Syntax:**

INSERT INTO TABLE\_NAME (col1, col2, col3,.... col N)

VALUES (value1, value2, value3, .... valueN);

**For example:**

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (**NAME, EMAIL, DOB, AGE,ADDRESS**)

VALUES (**'rajesh', 'rajesh@gmail.com','01-01-2000', 30,'vijayawada'**);

(Or)

**Syntax:**

INSERT INTO TABLE\_NAME VALUES (value1, value2, value3, .... valueN);

**For example:**

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (**'rajesh', 'rajesh@gmail.com','01-01-2000', 30,'vijayawada'**);

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

**Syntax:**

UPDATE table\_name SET [column\_name1= value1,...column\_nameN = valueN] [WHERE CONDITION] ;

**Example:**

UPDATE students SET name = **'rajesh sirivella'** WHERE email = **'rajesh@gmail.com'** ;

1. **DELETE:** It is used to remove one or more row from a table.

**Syntax:**

DELETE FROM table\_name [WHERE condition];

**Example:**

DELETE FROM employee WHERE name="rajesh sirivella";

**3. Data Control Language (DCL)**

**DCL** commands are used to grant and take back authority from any database user.

Here are some commands that come under DCL:

1. Grant
2. Revoke
3. **Grant:** It is used to give user access privileges to a database.

**Example**

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON MY\_TABLE TO SOME\_USER, ANOTHER\_USER;

1. **Revoke:** It is used to take back permissions from the user.

**Example**

REVOKE SELECT, UPDATE ON MY\_TABLE FROM USER1, USER2;

**4. Transaction Control Language (TCL)**

**TCL** commands can only use with DML commands like INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE only.

These operations are automatically committed in the database that's why they cannot be used while creating tables or dropping them.

Here are some commands that come under TCL:

1. **COMMIT**
2. **ROLLBACK**
3. **SAVEPOINT**
4. **Commit:** Commit command is used to save all the transactions to the database.

**Syntax:**

COMMIT;

**Example:**

DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE AGE = 25;

COMMIT;

1. **Rollback:** Rollback command is used to undo transactions that have not already been saved to the database.

**Syntax:**

ROLLBACK;

**Example:**

DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE AGE = 25;

ROLLBACK;

1. **SAVEPOINT:** It is used to roll the transaction back to a certain point without rolling back the entire transaction.

**Syntax:**

SAVEPOINT SAVEPOINT\_NAME;

**5. Data Query Language (DQL)**

**DQL** is used to fetch the data from the database.

**It uses only one command: SELECT**

**SELECT:** This is the same as the projection operation of relational algebra. It is used to select the attribute based on the condition described by WHERE clause.

**Syntax:** SELECT expressions FROM TABLES WHERE conditions;

**Example:** SELECT name FROM employee WHERE age > 20;