PL/SQL

*) Revision

SQL Language

DDL	DML	TCL	DCL	DQL
1) Create	1) Insert	1) Commit	1) Grant	1) select
2) Rename	2) Update	2) Save Point	2) Revoke	2) Projection
3) Alter	3) Delete	3) Roll Back		3) selection
4) Truncate				4) Joins
5) Drop				

SQL ⟹ [Database] ← Table
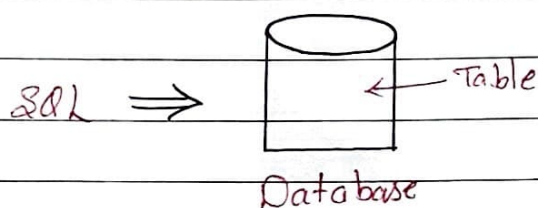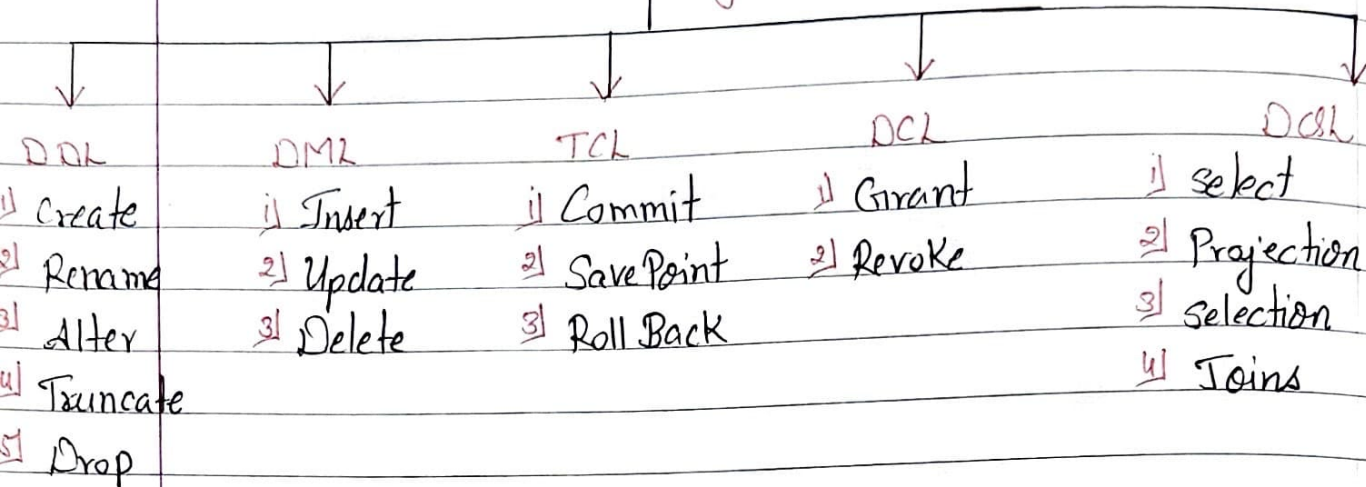
i) DDL

1) Create ⟶ To create the Table
2) Rename ⟶ To change the Name of an object
3) Alter ⟶ To modify the column. → Add the column
4) Truncate ⟶ To Remove All the Records. → Drop the column
5) Drop ⟶ To Remove the Table. → Rename the column
⟱
To Recover the Table from → Modify the column
(Recycle Bin) → colum Null / Not Null
⟱

To Remove the Table from Recycle Bin
⟱

Purge (Permanently Deleted)

2) DML

1) Insert ———→ To Add the Records into the given Table.
2) Update ——→ To Modify the existing value Present in the Table.
3) Delete ——→ To Remove a Particular Record.

3) TCL

1) Commit ——→ To Save the Records.
2) Save Point ——→ To Mark the Position.
3) Roll Back ——→ To obtain only the Saved data.

4) DCL

1) Grant ———→ To give permission to the users.
2) Revoke ——→ To take Back the permission from the users.

5) DQL

1) select ——→ Fetch the data from the Table
2) Projection ——→ Fetch the data by selecting only the columns.
3) Selection ——→ Fetch the data by selecting Both columns & Rows.
4) Joins ——→ Fetch the data from the multiple Tables simultaneously.

Projection

Selection

Joins