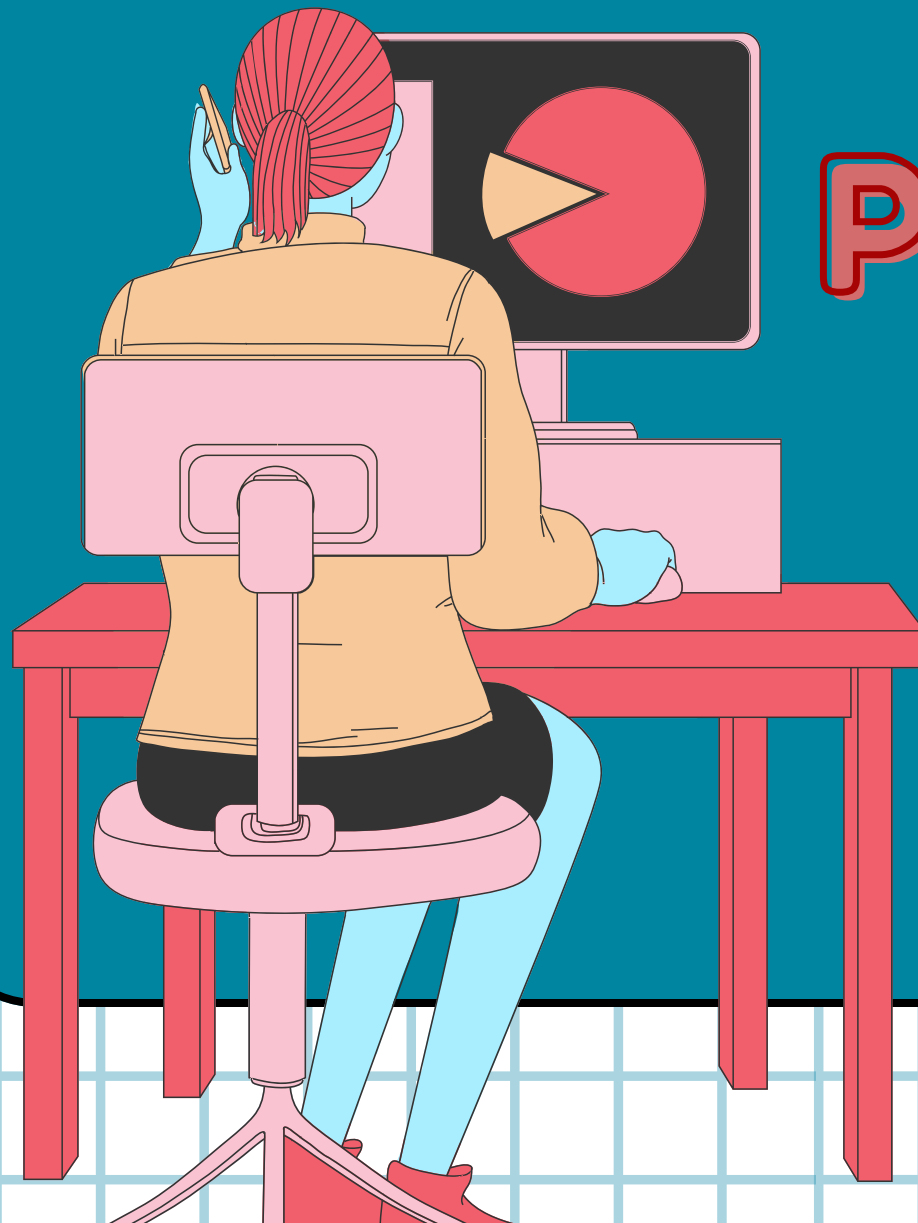


Structured Query Language

Part-2

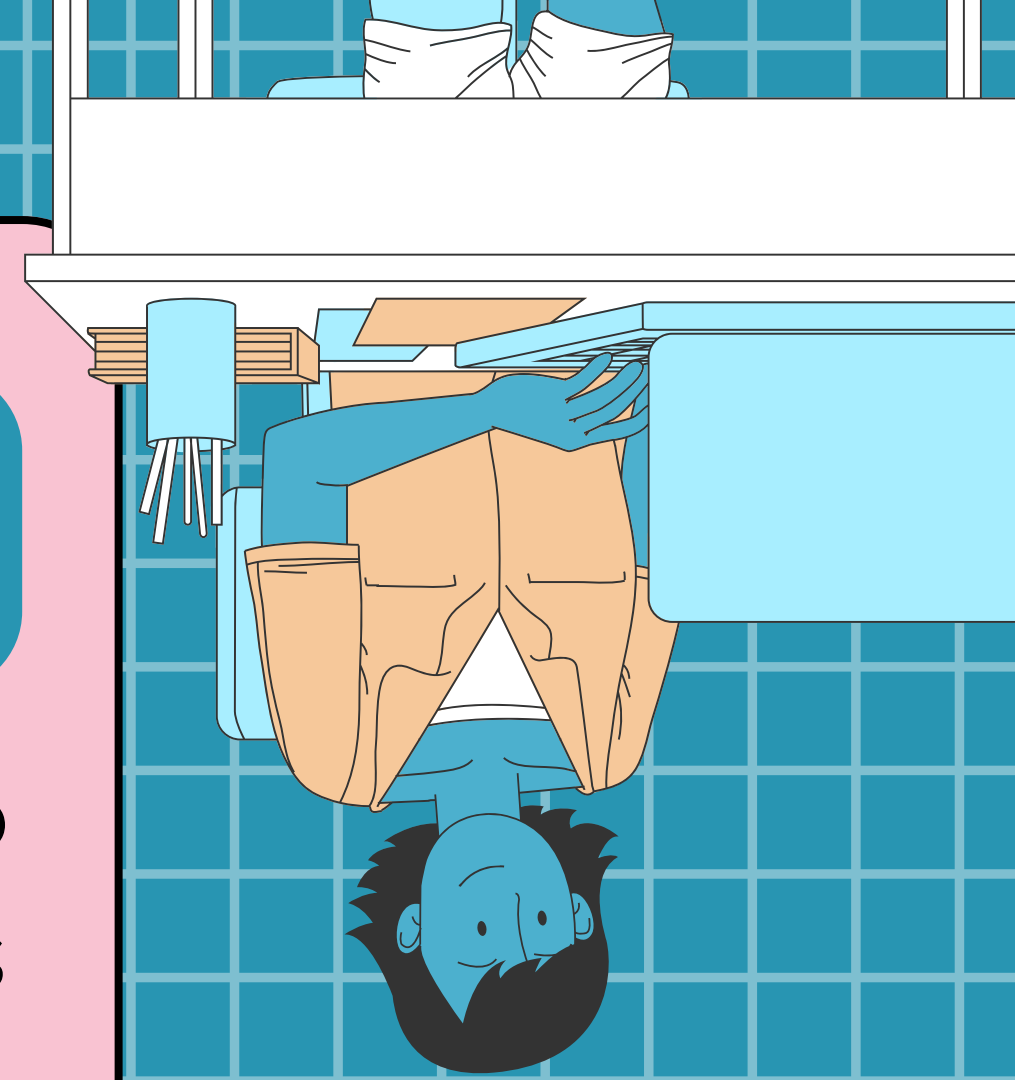
A Lecture Presentation

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SQL COMMANDS

SQL is a programming language used to interact with databases. SQL commands are like instructions to a table and are used to perform specific tasks, functions, and queries. SQL commands are broadly categorized into DDL, DML, DCL, TCL, DQL, each serving distinct purposes.



There are five main types of SQL commands, each with a different purpose:

Data Definition Language (DDL)

Commands that affect the structure of a table, such as creating, dropping, altering, or truncating a table. The changes made by DDL commands are permanent.

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

Commands that modify the data within a table, such as inserting, updating, or deleting data. The changes made by DML commands are permanent.

Data Control Language (DCL)

Commands that grant or revoke access privileges for a user, such as granting or revoking access to SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, REFERENCES, or ALTER.

Data Transaction Language (DTL)

Commands that work with transactions in the database, such as committing, rolling back, or setting a savepoint. DTL commands are always accompanied by DML commands.

Data Query Language (DQL)

Commands that query the database, such as selecting data.