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SQL Syntax (Cont.)

SQL can be divided into two parts:

- Data Manipulation Language (DML) and
- Data Definition Language (DDL).

SQL Data Manipulation Language (DML)

The query and update commands form the DML part of SQL:

- **SELECT**: Extract data from a database.
- **UPDATE**: Update data in a database.
- **DELETE**: Delete data from a database.
- INSERT INTO: Insert new data into a database.

SQL Data Definition Language (DDL)

The DDL part of SQL permits database tables to be created or deleted. It also define indexes (keys), specify links between tables, and impose constraints between tables. The most important DDL statements in SQL are

- **CREATE DATABASE**: Create a new database.
- **CREATE TABLE**: Create a new table.
- ALTER TABLE: Modify a table.
- **DROP TABLE**: Delete a table.
- **CREATE INDEX**: Create an index (search key).
- DROP INDEX: Delete an index.

Using SQL in Your Web Site

To build a database-driven web site, the following is needed at least:

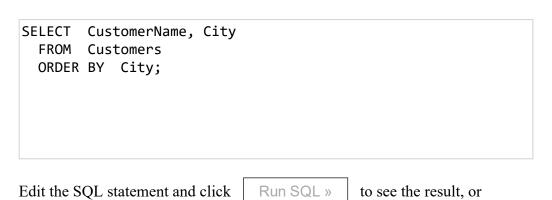
• An RDBMS database (e.g., MS Access, SQL Server, MySQL),

- A server-side scripting language, like PHP or ASP,
- SQL, and
- HTML and CSS.

Demonstration

The following is an SQL test area from <u>W3Schools</u>, which uses the well-known <u>Northwind</u> sample database and the tables are for read only.

SQL Statement:



The Database includes:

Restore Database

Result:

Reset »

Click "Run SQL" to execute the SQL statement above.

W3Schools has created an SQL database in your browser.

The menu to the right displays the database, and will reflect any changes.

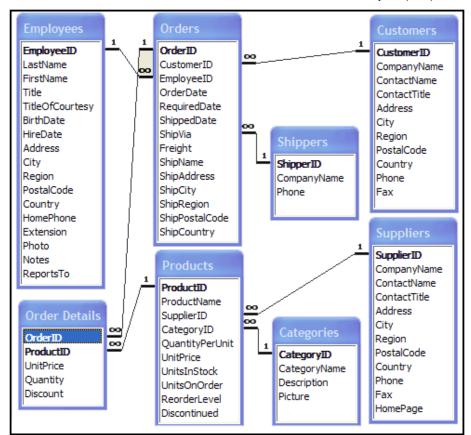
Feel free to experiment with any SQL statement.

You can restore the database at any time.

The Database includes:

Tablenames Records

Customers 91
Categories 8
Employees 10
OrderDetails 518
Orders 196
Products 77



Shippers 3 Suppliers 29

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