

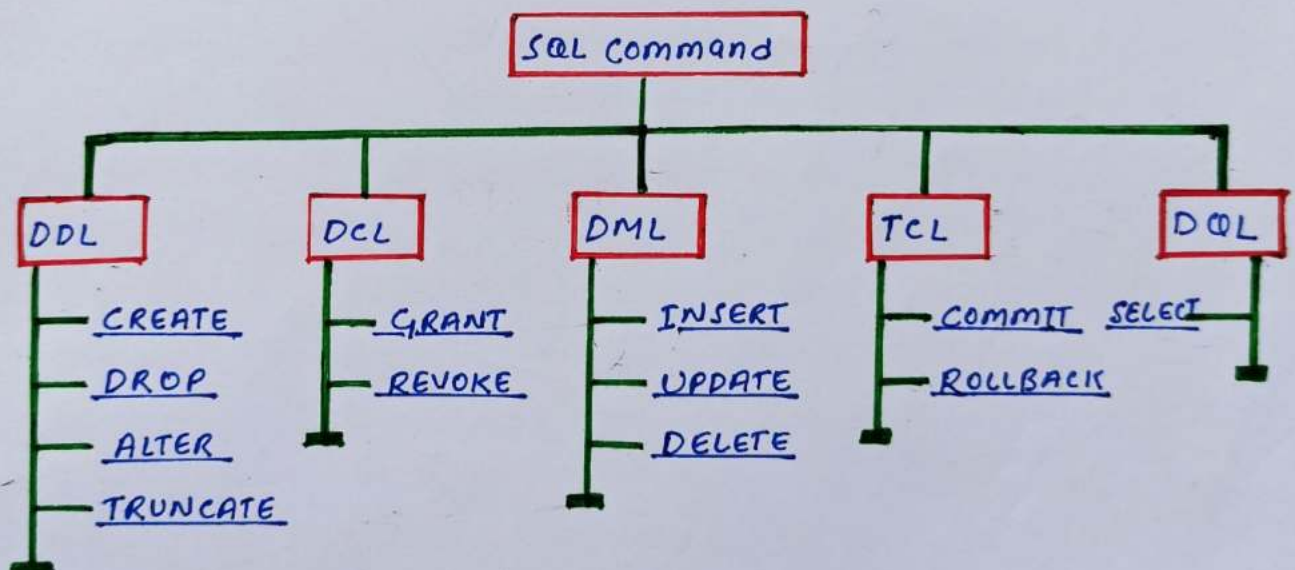
SQL COMMANDS

SQL Commands:

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

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Types of SQL Commands:



1]. DDL (Data definition Language):

- DDL changes the structure of the table like creating table, deleting a table, altering a table.
- All the commands of DDL are auto-committed that means it permanently save all the changes in the database.

★ Commands under DDL:

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 characteristics of an existing attribute or probably to add a new attribute.

d]. **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 responsible for all form of changes in the database.
- The command of DML is not auto-committed that means it is permanent 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, ... coln)  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3 ... value n);
```

b). **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_name n = value n]  
[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 only database user.

- **Commands under DCL :-**

a). **GRANT :-** It is used to give user Access privileges to a database.

Syntax:

```
GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON MY_TABLE TO SAME  
_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 Language):**

- Tcl commands can only be used with DML commands like Insert, Delete & Update only.
- These operations are automatically committed in the database that's why cannot be used while creating tables or dropping them.

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• **Commands Under TCL:-**

- a). **Commit:-** Commit Command is used to save the transactions to the database.

Syntax:

COMMIT;

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

- b). **Roll back:-** Rollback Command is used to Undo transaction that have not already been saved to the database.

Syntax:

ROLLBACK;

Example:

DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE AGE = 25;
ROLL BACK;