So, in SQL, there are a multitude of “sub languages”, such as DDL, DML, DCL and TCL, they all have different things brought forth by each other, but I will focus on DDL.

DDL, which stands for “Data Definition Language”, is used in SQL to define the database structure. It also is used to apply and specify additional properties on the data. Its main purpose is to have commands that are used to define the structures, and these would be statements that would, create, modify, and remove objects from the database, using the keywords, CREATE, ALTER, and DROP.

An example of using let’s say the “CREATE”, keyword, would be that of the following.

**CREATE DATABASE <blank>;**

That block of code shows the creation of a database in SQL, you’d fill in the work blank with whatever you’d want to name you database.

A further example of using “CREATE”, would be to create some tables for that database.

**CREATE TABLE <blank>.<blank>**

(

Column\_name\_1 <datatype> [NULL | NOT NULL]

Column\_name\_2 <datatype> [NULL | NOT NULL]

.

.

.

);

The above code block would create a table based on the database, and it would have as many columns as you see fit to create.

There are many more things that DDL has with SQL, another one would be that of the “ALTER”, keyword, which allows you to change stuff within a database.

For example

ALTER TABLE <table\_name>

ADD (Column\_name\_5 datatype)

That above code section would add a new column to a predefined table within a database, you just need to make sure you are connected to the correct database.