

# DML

- DML is abbreviation of **Data Manipulation Language**. It is used to retrieve, store, modify, delete, insert and update data in database.
- Examples: SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT statements

# Usage & Commands

- SELECT - retrieve data from a database
- Syntax
- `SELECT column_name,column_name  
FROM table_name;`
- INSERT - insert data into a table
- Syntax
- `INSERT INTO table_name  
VALUES (value1,value2,value3,etc...);`
- UPDATE - updates existing data within a table
- Syntax
- `UPDATE table_name  
SET column1=value1,column2=value2,...  
WHERE some_column=some_value;`
- DELETE - deletes all records from a table, the space for the records remain
- Syntax
- `DELETE FROM table_name  
WHERE some_column=some_value;`

# DDL

- DDL is abbreviation of **Data Definition Language**. It is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in database.
- Examples: CREATE, ALTER, DROP statements

# Usage & commands

- CREATE - to create objects in the database.
- Syntax
- CREATE TABLE table\_name  
(  
column\_name1 data\_type(size),  
column\_name2 data\_type(size),  
column\_name3 data\_type(size),  
etc...  
);
- ALTER - alters the structure of the database
- Syntax
- ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name datatype;
- DROP - delete objects from the database
- Syntax
- DROP TABLE table\_name;
- TRUNCATE - remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed
- Syntax
- TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;
- COMMENT - add comments to the data dictionary
- Syntax
- -- text\_of\_comment
- RENAME - rename an object
- Syntax
- RENAME TABLE old table name TO new table name;