DDL (Data Definition language) : -

"Data Definition Language." A DDL is a language used to define data structures and modify data. For example, DDL commands can be used to add, remove, or modify tables within in a database.

* How to remove table column ?

Syntax : - ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP COLUMN column\_name;

* How to add column in table ?

Syntax : - ALTER table table\_name add column column\_name column\_size;

* Drop column .

Syntax :- alter table table\_name drop column column\_name;

* change column name.

Syntax : - alter table table\_name remane column column\_name to new\_column\_name;

* change column type.

Syntax :- ALTER TABLE table\_name ALTER COLUMN column\_name [SET DATA] TYPE new\_data\_type;

* Adding primary key.

Syntax : - alter table table\_name add primary key(column\_name);

* remove primary key.

Syntax : - alter table table\_name drop constraint primary\_key;

DML (Data Manipulation Language) : - The SQL commands that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database belong to DML or Data Manipulation Language and this includes most of the SQL statements.

There are basicly 4 types of dml commands, they very usefully.

Insert , update, delete, etc.

Select : - The select command contains several clauses that we can use to write a query easily. The basic task while performing the select command is to query data from tables within the database.

The various clauses of SELECT command are as follows:

* Sort rows with the help of the ORDER BY clause.
* Group rows into groups using GROUP BY clause
* Filter the rows with the help of the WHERE clause.
* Filter the groups with the help of the HAVING clause.
* Select separate rows with the help of a DISTINCT operator.
* Perform set operations with the help of UNION, INTERSECT, and EXCEPT.
* Join with other tables with joins such as LEFT JOIN, INNER JOIN, CROSS JOIN, FULL OUTER JOIN conditions.

Update :- the UPDATE command is used to change the present records in a table. To update the selected rows, we have to use the WHERE clause; otherwise, all rows would be updated.

Syntax :- UPDATE table\_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2...., columnN = valueN

WHERE condition;

Delete :- The DELETE command is used to delete all existing records from a table. And the WHERE clause is used to remove the selected records or else, all the data would be eliminated.

Syntax : - DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE [condition];