

BASIC SYNTAX

1. How to write sql command ? (DML)

- DML stands for Data Manipulation Language
- Writing SQL (Structured Query Language) commands involves using specific syntax to interact with databases. SQL is a standard language for managing and manipulating relational databases. Here are some basic SQL commands and their explanations:

SELECT: Retrieving Data

Used to retrieve data from one or more tables.

Example:

```
SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

INSERT: Inserting Data

- Used to insert new records into a table.
- Example:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2) VALUES (value1, value2);
```

UPDATE: Modifying Data

- Used to update existing records in a table.
- Example:

```
UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1 WHERE condition;
```

DELETE: Deleting Data

- Used to delete records from a table.
- Example:

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

CREATE: Creating Tables

- Used to create a new table in the database.
- Example:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    column1 datatype,  
    column2 datatype,  
    ...  
);
```

ALTER: Modifying Tables

- Used to modify an existing table, such as adding or deleting columns.
- Example:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype;
```

DROP: Deleting Tables

- Used to delete a table and its data from the database.
- Example:

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

WHERE: Filtering Data

- Used to specify conditions for selecting, updating, or deleting records.
- Example:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name = value;
```