

Data Definition Language (DDL) is a subset of SQL. Its primary function is to create, modify, and delete database structures but not data. The commands in DDL are:

1. CREATE: This command is used to create the database or its objects (like table, index, function, views, store procedure, and triggers).

Syntax :

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
column1 data_type(size) constraints ,  
column2 data_type(size) constraints ,  
...  
);
```

2. DROP: This command is used to delete an existing database or table.

Syntax :

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

3. ALTER: This is used to alter the structure of the database. It is used to add, delete/drop or modify columns in an existing table.

Syntax :

1. ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype;
 2. ALTER TABLE table_name DROP COLUMN column_name;
 3. ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY COLUMN column_name datatype(size);
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3. TRUNCATE: This is used to remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records which are removed.

Syntax :

TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

I.M.P => TRUNCATE is a DDL command because it resets a table by removing all its rows and freeing up space, even though it deals with data.

4. RENAME: This is used to rename an object in the database.

-- To rename a table :

ALTER TABLE

table_name

RENAME TO

new_table_name;

-- To rename a column :

ALTER TABLE table_name

RENAME COLUMN

old_column_name

TO

new_column_name;