**Database Management System**

**Experiment - 1**

**AIM:** **Study of SQL with DDL and DML commands**.

**What is SQL**

Structure query language (SQL) is a database query language used for storing and managing data in relational DBMS. Today almost all DBMS use SQL as the standard database language query. It is used to perform all types of data operation in RDBMS.

**Some of the important SQL commands-**

**SELECT** – extracts data from a database.

**UPDATE** – updates data in a database.

**DELETE** – deletes data from a database.

**INSERT INTO** – inserts new data into a database.

**CREATEDATABASE** – creates a new database.

**ALTER DATABASE** – modifies a database.

**CREATE TABLE** – creates a new table.

**Advantages of SQL**

* View database recorded without storing.
* It retrieves some table records by hiding some information.
* We can join two tables.
* We can establish a relationship between two or more tables.
* Provide a relational algebra function.

**Disadvantages of SQL**

* For SQL need training to an excess database.
* SQL can be handled by an expert user or programmer.
* It occupies some space i.e extra memory location for each record.
* It is platform dependent language.
* It is a command-based language.

**DDL commands in SQL**

Data definition language (DDL) is used for specifying database schemes.

**Various DDL commands**

* **CREATE** – Create an object.
* **DROP** – This SQL DDL command helps to delete objects.
* **ALTER** – Used to alter the existing database or its object structures.
* **TRUNCATE** – This SQL DDL command removes records from tables.
* **RENAME** – Renaming the database objects.

**DML commands in SQL**

Data manipulation language (DML) is used for accessing and manipulating data in a database.

**Various DML commands**

* **INSERT** : It is used to insert data into a table.
* **UPDATE**: It is used to update existing data within a table.
* **DELETE** : It is used to delete records from a database table.
* **SELECT** – extracts data from a database.