

Part - 7

# SQL Basics

## Interview

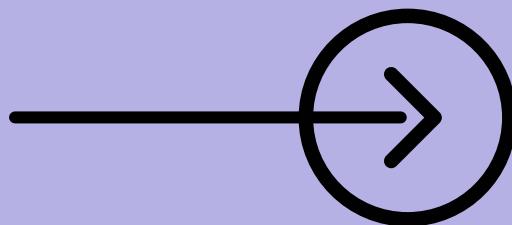
## Questions and Answers...!



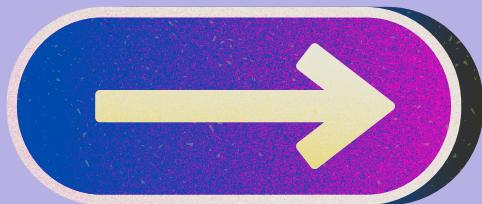
Sharing with  
Counter questions ↑



*krishna kumar*  
@Krishan kumar



# **What are DDL and DML languages?**



## **What are DDL and DML in SQL?**

- ➡ **DDL (Data Definition Language) and DML (Data Manipulation Language) are two subsets of SQL used for different purposes.**
- **DDL defines and modifies the structure of a database, while**
- **DML manipulates and manages the data within the database.**



**What does DDL stand for, and what is its purpose?**

## **DDL and its purpose?**

- **DDL stands for Data Definition Language. It is used to define the structure or schema of a database. Commands like**
- **CREATE,**
- **ALTER, and**
- **DROP**

**Are part of DDL and are used by database designers or administrators to create, modify, or delete database structures.**



**Can you explain what DML is and its primary function?**

## **DML is and its primary function;**

→ **DML stands for Data Manipulation Language. It is used to manipulate and manage data within an existing database.**

**Common DML commands include**

- **SELECT,**
- **INSERT,**
- **UPDATE, and**
- **DELETE**

**which allow users to retrieve, add, modify, or remove data from a database.**



**What is the difference between Procedural DML and Non-Procedural DML?**

## Difference between Procedural DML and Non-Procedural DML

→ **Procedural DML requires the user to specify both the data they want and the procedure to obtain it.**

**In contrast, Non-Procedural DML only requires users to specify what data they need, and the system determines how to retrieve it.**

**Non-Procedural DML is generally simpler and easier to use.**



**Who typically uses DDL commands, and why?**

## **Who typically uses DDL commands, and why?**

→ **DDL commands are typically used by database designers or database administrators (DBAs).**

**These commands are not meant for end-users**

**because they deal with defining and altering the database structure,**

**which requires a deep understanding of the database system.**



wanna see some  
**Counter Questions**

# **1. What are some examples of DDL commands, and what do they do?**

→ **Common DDL commands include:**

- **CREATE:** Creates a new table or database.
- **ALTER:** Modifies an existing table structure, such as adding or dropping a column.
- **DROP:** Deletes a table or database entirely.
- **TRUNCATE:** Removes all rows from a table without deleting the table structure itself.



**Next Question**

## **2. How does DML differ from DDL in terms of database operations?**

→ **DML deals with data manipulation within the existing structure, such as**

- **inserting,**
- **updating, or**
- **deleting data.**

**DDL, on the other hand, is concerned with defining, altering, and managing the structure of the database itself, not the data inside it.**



### **3. What are the advantages of Non-Procedural DML over Procedural DML?**

→ **Non-Procedural DML is more user-friendly because it only requires users to specify what data they want without worrying about how to get it.**

**This makes it easier to learn and use, especially for beginners, and allows the system to optimize query execution.**



*Next Question*

## **4. Why is it important to distinguish between DDL and DML in database management?**

- **Understanding the difference is crucial because DDL commands affect the database schema and are generally irreversible without backups, while DML commands manipulate the data within that structure. Misusing these commands can lead to data loss or structural issues in the database.**



*Ciku wants more*

## **5. What is the significance of the COMMIT and ROLLBACK commands in DML?**

→ **COMMIT and ROLLBACK** are transaction control commands used in conjunction with DML.

**COMMIT** saves all changes made by DML commands to the database permanently, while

**ROLLBACK** undoes those changes if necessary. They are essential for ensuring data integrity during transactions.



you completed one interview question  
with me,

can you do me a favour



## Find This Useful



**Time to hit that like button  
and give it some love! 😍**

Visit my LinkedIn for such amazing Content 😊

[in krishan kumar](#)