**DDL**

Create : This command is use to create the table.

create table employee(id int primary kye,name varchar(30), salary float);

Drop

drop table employee;

This command is use to remove table structure as well as all records present inside a table.

alter command : it is use to modify the table structure.

Adding new column to existing table

**alter table tableName add columnName datatype;**

alter table employee add desg varchar(2);

modify existing column data types

**alter table tableName modify columnName datatype;**

alter table employee modify desg varchar(25);

remove complete column from table

**alter table tableName drop column columnName**

alter table employee drop column doj;

rename column name

**alter table tablename rename column oldColumName to newColumnName**

alter table employee rename column desg to designation;

truncate command

using this command we can remove all records from a table.

truncate table tableName;

truncate table employee;

**Delete Vs Truncate Vs Drop table**

1. Delete is a part of DML. Truncate and drop is a part of DDL
2. Drop remove all records as well as structure of table. But truncate and delete all records but table structure maintains or present in database.
3. We can use where clause with delete but we can’t use where clause with truncate
4. If we remove all records from table with truncate as well as delete both query delete all records but maintain the table structure. If we use truncate we can’t undo mean we can’t use TCL example commit and rollback. But for delete we can use undo means TCL command we can use if we use delete query.

**TCL** : Transaction control language.

If we do any DML query. If all query executed successfully and all are valid query then you can commit that transaction. If any query fail we can rollback that transaction.

Account (accno int PK, name varchar(30), amount float)

**create table account(accno int primary key,name varchar(30), amount float);**

**insert into account values(1010,'Ravi',5000);**

**insert into account values(1011,'Ajay',4200);**

successfully transaction

start transaction;

update account set amount = amount-500 where accno=1010;

update account set amount = amount+500 where accno=1011;

commit;

failure transaction

start transaction;

update account set amount = amount-200 where accno=1010;

update account set amount = amount+200 where accno=1012;

commit;