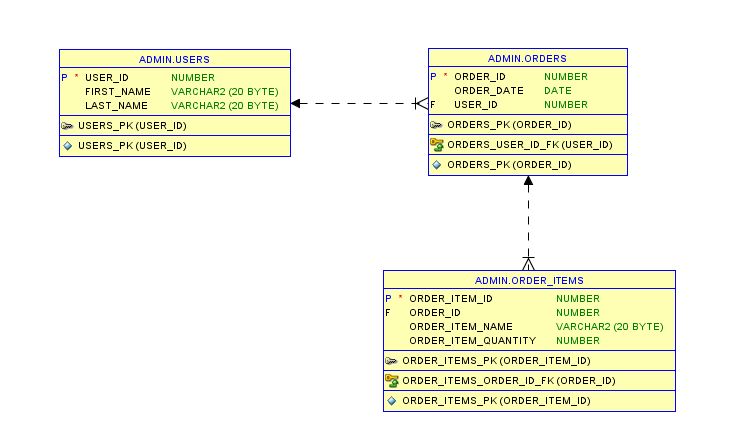
Ziegfreid Morissey Flameño  
W4D1\_Homework

1.



2.

**DQL** stands for Data Query Language. It pertains to the "SELECT" Statement in PL/SQL which is used to search/query records in the table.

Commands: SELECT

Example:

SELECT \* FROM users WHERE first\_name = 'Dummy';

SELECT \* FROM orders WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-16' AND '04-JUL-16';

SELECT order\_item\_name FROM order\_items WHERE order\_item\_quantity > 1;

**DML** stands for Data Manipulation Language. It pertains to the commands that edits/updates the records of a given table.

Commands: CALL, DELETE, EXPLAIN PLAN, INSERT, LOCK TABLE, MERGE, UPDATE

Example:

INSERT INTO users VALUES ('1', 'Dummy', 'Test');

UPDATE orders SET order\_date = SYSDATE WHERE order\_id = '1';

DELETE FROM order\_items WHERE order\_item\_id = '1';

**DDL** stands for Data Definition Language. It pertains to the commands that affect the whole table itself (as opposed to DML which only affects the records).

Commands: ALTER, ANALYZE, ASSOCIATE STATISTICS, AUDIT, COMMENT, CREATE, DISASSOCIATE STATISTICS, DROP, FLASHBACK, NOAUDIT, PURGE, RENAME, TRUNCATE

Example:

DROP TABLE users;

DROP TABLE orders;

DROP TABLE order\_items;

**DCL** stands for Data Control Language. It pertains to the commands that allows the control of table access and committing/rollbacking of data (this part may be DTL - Data Transaction Language).

Commands: GRANT, REVOKE, ROLLBACK(can be DTL), COMMIT(can be DTL)

Example:

GRANT DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE ON users TO admin;

GRANT DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE ON orders TO admin;

GRANT DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE ON order\_items TO admin;

--Note that ADMIN is a username