**DDL Commands**: DDL stands for Data Definition Language and the commands that come under this are:

1. Create: It creates a new table
2. Alter: It lets us change the constraints and the structure of the table
3. Truncate: It deletes all values from a table and makes it empty, but keeps the table and its structure saves on our database.
4. Drop: It entirely deletes the table from the database

**Examples:**

create table Xyz(Roll\_no int);

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

rename table xyz to abc;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> show tables;

+---------------------+

| Tables\_in\_cia3\_proj |

+---------------------+

| abc |

| matchdetails |

| player |

| team |

mysql> select \* from player;

+-----------+-----------------+---------+-----------------+

| player\_id | player\_name | team\_id | batting\_average |

+-----------+-----------------+---------+-----------------+

| 1 | Ishan Kishan | 1 | 37.60 |

| 2 | Rohit Sharma | 1 | 32.50 |

| 3 | Virat Kohli | 3 | 38.16 |

| 4 | MS Dhoni | 2 | 40.99 |

| 5 | Ravindra Jadeja | 2 | 30.00 |

| 6 | Glenn Maxwell | 3 | 35.00 |

+-----------+-----------------+---------+-----------------+mysql> truncate player;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)

mysql> select \* from player;

Empty set (0.02 sec)

mysql> drop table abc;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> show tables;

+---------------------+

| Tables\_in\_cia3\_proj |

+---------------------+

| matchdetails |

| player |

| team |

+---------------------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

**DML commands**: DML stands for Data manipulation language and the commands that come under this are-

1. Select: This shows us the table along with its values
2. Insert: This lets us insert values into the table
3. Update: This lets us update values in a table
4. Delete: This lets us delete values from the table

**Examples:**

INSERT INTO Player (player\_name, team\_id, batting\_average) VALUES

-> ('Ishan Kishan', 1, 37.60),

-> ('Rohit Sharma', 1, 32.50),

-> ('Virat Kohli', 3, 38.16),

-> ('MS Dhoni', 2, 40.99),

-> ('Ravindra Jadeja', 2, 30.00),

-> ('Glenn Maxwell', 3, 35.00);

Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select \* from player;

+-----------+-----------------+---------+-----------------+

| player\_id | player\_name | team\_id | batting\_average |

+-----------+-----------------+---------+-----------------+

| 1 | Ishan Kishan | 1 | 37.60 |

| 2 | Rohit Sharma | 1 | 32.50 |

| 3 | Virat Kohli | 3 | 38.16 |

| 4 | MS Dhoni | 2 | 40.99 |

| 5 | Ravindra Jadeja | 2 | 30.00 |

| 6 | Glenn Maxwell | 3 | 35.00 |

+-----------+-----------------+---------+-----------------+

6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

**TCL Commands**: It stands for Transaction Control Language and the commands that come under this are:

1. Commit: This Saves all the changes made during the current transaction.
2. Savepoint: This Sets a point within a transaction to which you can later roll back.
3. Rollback: Undoes changes made during the current transaction and can load up progress from savepoints.

**Examples:**

START TRANSACTION;   
UPDATE Player SET batting\_average = 38.50 WHERE player\_name = 'Virat Kohli';  
COMMIT;

START TRANSACTION;  
DELETE FROM Player WHERE player\_name = 'MS Dhoni';  
ROLLBACK;

START TRANSACTION;  
INSERT INTO Player (player\_name, team\_id, batting\_average) VALUES ('New Player', 1, 25.00);  
SAVEPOINT savepoint1; -- Setting a savepoint  
INSERT INTO Player (player\_name, team\_id, batting\_average) VALUES ('Another Player', 1, 30.00);  
ROLLBACK TO savepoint1; -- This will undo the last insert but keep the first one  
COMMIT; -- Now, only 'New Player' is inserted

**VDL commands**: This stands for View Definition Language and the commands under this are-

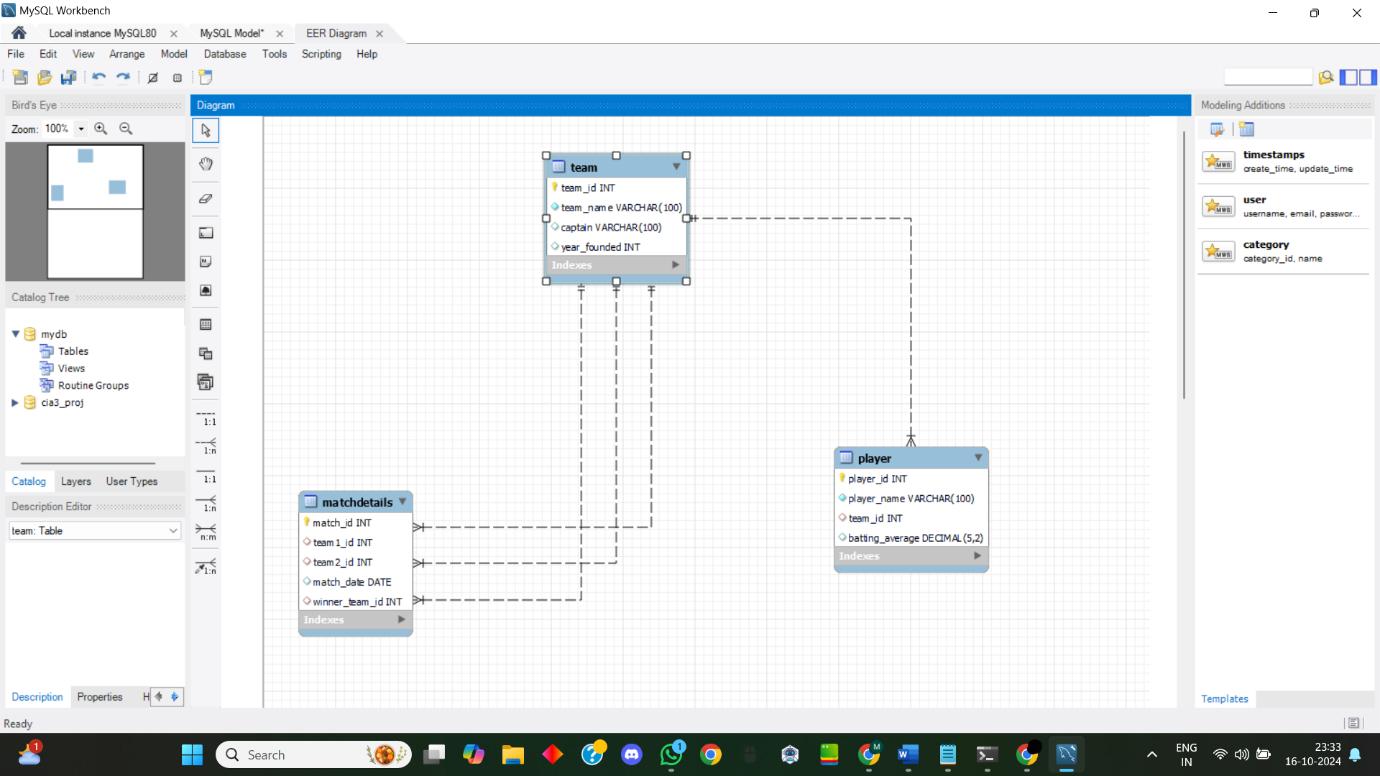
1. Create View: This defines a new view
2. Alter View: This helps us modify an existing View
3. Drop View: This removes an existing View from the database

**Examples:**

CREATE VIEW player\_average AS  
SELECT player\_name, batting\_average  
FROM Player  
WHERE batting\_average > 30;

ALTER VIEW player\_average AS  
SELECT player\_name, batting\_average, team\_id  
FROM Player  
WHERE batting\_average > 35;

DROP VIEW player\_average;

****