**SQL**

**Sql**-structured query language

SQL commands:

1.DDL(Data definition language)-create,alter,drop,truncate.

2.DML(Data Manipulation language)-insert, update, delete.

3.DCL(Data control lang)-grant, revoke.

4.TCL(Transaction control lang)-commit, savepoint,rollback.

5. DQL(Data query Lang)-select**.**

**Queries**

1. CREATE DATABASE SQL;
2. Create table details(Name Varchar(50),reg\_no int,dept Varchar(25));
3. Alter table details drop gender;-(to delete the column)
4. Drop table details;
5. Alter table details add column gender char(1);-( to add the column)
6. Update details set gender='f' where reg\_no=24;
7. Delete from details where reg\_no=1;-( to del the row)
8. select \* from details order by name desc;
9. select \* from details limit 2;
10. select \* from details where gender isnull;
11. select \* from details where name like '%J';(j%,%-a….)
12. select \* from details where dept in ('cse');
13. select \* from details where dept not in ('cse');

**JOINS**

1.Inner joins – gives the same values as intersection works.

2.Left Outer joins: select \* from details LEFT OUTER JOIN marks ON details.reg\_no=marks.reg\_no;

3.Right outer joins: select \* from details RIGHT OUTER JOIN marks ON details.reg\_no=marks.reg\_no;

**RANKING** :

**1**.Ranking-if same dept and same salary occurs it give the rank 1 and the nxt salary goes for 3.

**2**. Dense Ranking-it gives the nxt salary as 2 instead of 3.

**3**. Row Ranking-it gives the rank in the row manner.