

Aim:	To study and execute the different DML & DDL commands of database management system.
------	--

Aim:	To study and execute the different DML & DDL commands of database management system.
Theory:	A DBMS is a software system that enables the creation, management & use of databases. It acts as an interface between the end users & the databases, ensuring that data is efficiently organised, stored, retrieved & manipulated.
Key components of DBMS:	i) Database ii) Users iii) DBMS Software iv) Query Language
Types of DBMS:	i) Hierarchical DBMS ii) Network DBMS iii) Relational DBMS iv) Object oriented DBMS
Examples of DBMS:	* MySQL * Oracle Database * Microsoft SQL server * PostgreSQL * MongoDB (NoSQL DBMS)

DML : Data Manipulation Language :

Used to manipulate & manage data within a database.

DML includes operations like INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE & SELECT to retrieve or modify data.

DDL : Data Definition Language :

Used to define & manage database structure / scheme.

DDL includes commands like CREATE, ALTER, DROP & TRUNCATE to define or modify table, schemes, etc.

DDL

~~DDL~~ Commands :

i) **CREATE** : Create database or it's objects (table, index, function, views, store plans, procedure & triggers).

Syntax: **CREATE TABLE** table_name (column1 data_type, column2 data_type...);

ii) **DROP** : Delete Objects from the database.

Syntax: **DROP TABLE** table_name...;

iii) **ALTER** : Alter the structure of the Database.

Syntax: **ALTER TABLE** table_name **ADD COLUMN** column_name data_type;

iv) TRUNCATE: Remove all records from a table,

including all space allocated for records removed.

Syntax: TRUNCATE TABLE table-name;

DML

Commands:

i) INSERT: Inserts data into the table.

Syntax: INSERT INTO table-name (column1, column2, ...) VALUES (value1, value2, ...);

ii) UPDATE: Update & existing data within a table.

Syntax: UPDATE table-name SET column1 = value1,

column2 = value2, WHERE,

condition;

iii) DELETE: Delete Records from a database table.

Syntax: DELETE FROM table-name WHERE condition;

iv) CALL: Call a program or a sub-program.

Syntax: CALL procedure-name (arguments);

Conclusion: We study & execute the different DML & DDL

commands of database management system

successfully

(A) Prudhvi

14/12/2025