DDL Commands in SQL

DDL is an abbreviation of **Data Definition Language**.

The DDL Commands in Structured Query Language are used to create and modify the schema of the database and its objects. The syntax of DDL commands is predefined for describing the data. The commands of Data Definition Language deal with how the data should exist in the database.

**Following are the five DDL commands in SQL:**

1. CREATE Command
2. DROP Command
3. ALTER Command
4. TRUNCATE Command
5. RENAME Command

## CREATE Command

CREATE is a DDL command used to create databases, tables, triggers and other database objects.

## DROP Command

DROP is a DDL command used to delete/remove the database objects from the SQL database. We can easily remove the entire table, view, or index from the database using this DDL command.

## ALTER Command

ALTER is a DDL command which changes or modifies the existing structure of the database, and it also changes the schema of database objects.

We can also add and drop constraints of the table using the ALTER command.

## TRUNCATE Command

TRUNCATE is another DDL command which deletes or removes all the records from the table.

This command also removes the space allocated for storing the table records.

## RENAME Command

RENAME is a DDL command which is used to change the name of the database table.

DML Commands in SQL

DML is an abbreviation of **Data Manipulation Language**.

The DML commands in Structured Query Language change the data present in the SQL database. We can easily access, store, modify, update and delete the existing records from the database using DML commands.

**Following are the four main DML commands in SQL:**

1. SELECT Command
2. INSERT Command
3. UPDATE Command
4. DELETE Command

## SELECT DML Command

SELECT is the most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language. The SELECT command shows the records of the specified table. It also shows the particular record of a particular column by using the WHERE clause.

## INSERT DML Command

INSERT is another most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language, which allows users to insert data in database tables.

## UPDATE DML Command

UPDATE is another most important data manipulation command in Structured Query Language, which allows users to update or modify the existing data in database tables.

## DELETE DML Command

DELETE is a DML command which allows SQL users to remove single or multiple existing records from the database tables.

This command of Data Manipulation Language does not delete the stored data permanently from the database. We use the WHERE clause with the DELETE command to select specific rows from the table.