* **Classification of the Sql Statements:**
  + - DDL: It is a Data definition language
    - DML: It is a Data Manipulation language
    - DCL: It is a Data Control language
    - TCL: It is a Transaction Control language
    - DQL/DRL: It is a Data Query language or Data Retrieving language
* **Data definition language:**
  + Create table:
    - Create table employee(Id number(20),Name varchar2(20),address varchar2(30),phone\_no number(20), Dob Date);
  + Alter table:
    - Add column:

Alter table employee add Age number(4);

* + - drop column:

Alter table employee drop column Age;

* + - Modify column (changing its type):

Alter table employee modify Age number(50);

* + - Rename column:

Alter table employee rename column Age to absolute\_age;

* + Rename table:
    - Rename table employee to employee 2;
  + Drop table:
    - Drop table employee2;
* **Data manipulation language:**
  + Insert:
    - Insert into employee values(100,’Vaish’,’Balaji nagar’,9845782345,Date ‘2002-04-02’);

Or

Inset into employee values(100,’Vaish’,’Balaji nagar’,5576879769,To\_Date(‘02/04/2002’,’dd/mm/yyyy’);

Imp: Here as we have not written the columns names that’s why we have to add all the entries for all the columns we cannot skip the entries of any column.

* + - Insert into employee (id,name,address,phoneno,dob)vlues(100,’Vaish’,’Balaji nagar’, 98382992,To\_date(‘02/04/2002’,’dd/mm/yyyy’);

Here we can skip any of those entries just by not mentioning the column name in the query.

For example:

Inset into employee(name,phoneno)values (‘Ramu’,583785429)

Here I skipped many column names as well as entries there it will print null.

* + - Insert into employee column(id,name,address,phoneno,dob)vlues(100,’Vaish’,’Balaji nagar’, 98382992,To\_date(‘02/04/2002’,’dd/mm/yyyy’);

Here we can skip any of those entries just by not mentioning the column name in the query.

For example:

Inset into employee column(name,phoneno)values (‘Ramu’,583785429)

Here I skipped many column names as well as entries there it will print null.

* + Update:
    - Update table employee set name=’Rajesh’ where id=100;
  + Delete:

Delete table employee where name=’Rajesh’

Note: It will delete the whole row.

* **Transaction control language:**
  + Rollback:
    - Rollback is used where we want to go back to the last commit.
  + Commit:
    - Commit is used where we want to commit the change where we are shure about the changes and we never want to go back.
    - After commit we cannot rollback.
* **Data Query Language:** 
  + Select
    - Select command is used to retrieve the data from the table and we can add conditions how we want to retrieve the data.
    - Syntax:
      * Select \* from empdata ;

To retrieve all the columns from the empdata table

* + - * Select col1,col2 from empdata;

To reterive the col1, col2 from the table empdata;