**Datatypes:**

* Difference between char and varchar2:
  + - Char:

Char is the datatype where fixed size of memory block is used so if we entered the data that requires the less memory that time also it will use that fixed memory size, which will cause the extra use of memory which is not required.

So, whenever we need to store the fixed size of data such as phone no it has fixed 10 numbers that time we can use the char datatype.

* + - Varchar2:

Varchar2 is a data type where we give the approx. size which we want, but the memory size will be occupied as the size of data entered.

For example: Name (it does not have fixed size as everyone has different name and size of their name varies.)

* 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.