

# Data Analytics Project

21. DDL, DML, DCL, TCL in SQL



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# Introduction

1. DDL, DML, DCL, and TCL are essential components of database management.
2. They govern schema definition, data manipulation, access control, and transaction management.



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# Data Definition Language (DDL)

1. DDL manages database schemas and data organization.
2. Statements are auto-committed, immediately altering the database.
3. Enables efficient management and optimization of MySQL databases.

**Example:** CREATE, DROP, ALTER, RENAME Statements.

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# Data Manipulation Language (DML)

1. DML handles **data manipulation tasks** like SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.
2. Changes made by DML statements **can be rolled back if necessary**.
3. Proficiency in DML commands allows **efficient data manipulation** in MySQL.

**Example:** **SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SET, and LOCK Statements.**



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# Data Control Language (DCL)

1. DCL, including commands like GRANT, focuses on rights and permissions.
2. Auto-committed statements ensure immediate control over database access.

**Example:** GRANT and REVOKE Statements.



# Transaction Control Language (TCL)

1. TCL manages **transactions within the database**.
2. Transaction groups related to DML statements as a single unit, **ensuring data consistency**.

**Example:** COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT and SET TRANSACTION Statements.



**THANK YOU!!!** FOR YOUR SUPPORT! For Now...

Keep Learning, Keep Sharing & Keep Following  
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