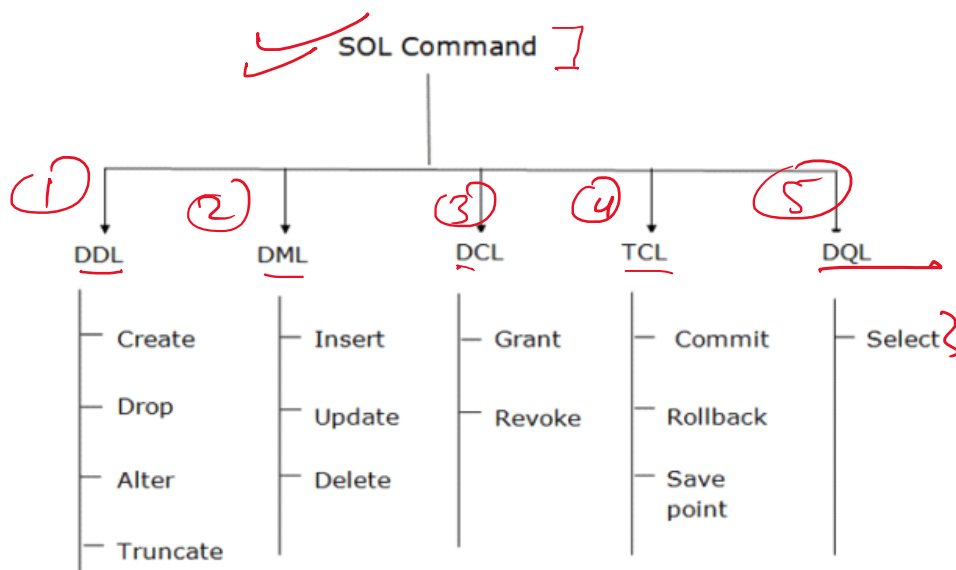


SQL → stands for structured Query language, & SQL is used for storing, manipulating & retrieving data from the database.

SQL Commands

* SQL commands are instructions that interact with a RDBMS.

These commands allows users to perform various operations such as querying data, updating records, inserting new data, & managing the structure of database.



Screen clipping taken: 27-09-2024 08:31 PM

① DDL (Data Definition language)

→ consist of SQL commands that can be used to define database schema.

eg CREATE → To create database or its objects.

DROP → To delete object from database

Alter → To alter the structure of db.

Truncate → To remove all records from the table.

(2) DML (Data manipulation language)

→ Deals with the manipulation of data present in database.

eg Insert : used to insert new data into table

Update : used to update existing data

Delete : used to delete records from

table.

③ DCL (Data Control language)

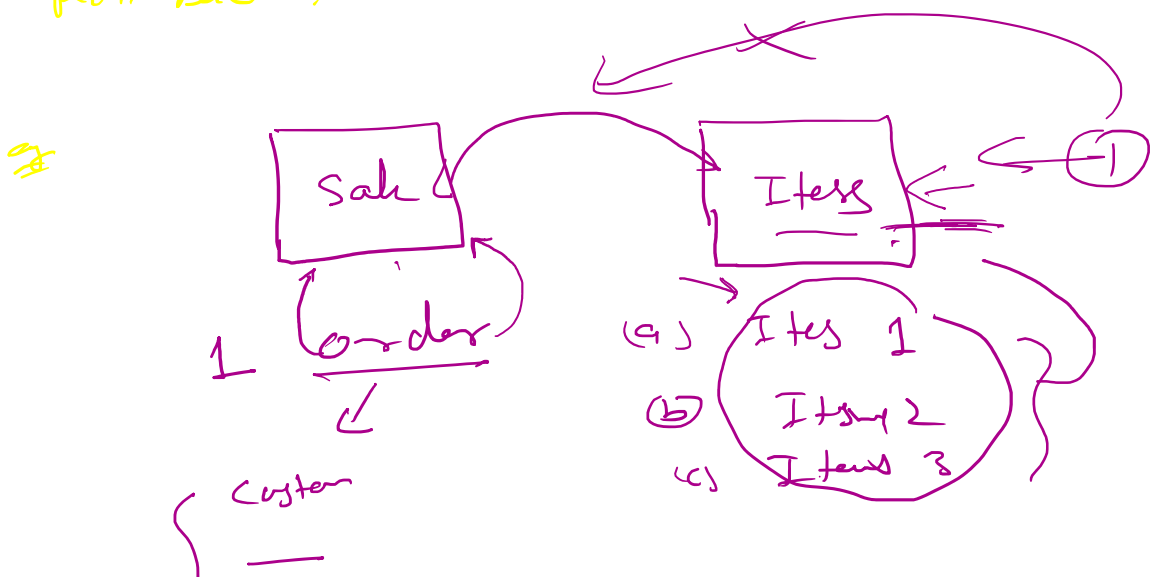
It deals with rights, Permissions & other Controls.

eg Grant : Give user's access
 Revoke : withdraw user's access privileges.

④ TCL (Transaction Control language)

→ Deal with the transaction with the database

eg Commit : commit a Transaction
 Roll back : rollbacks a transaction



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Save Point : sets a save point within a transaction.

⑤ DQL (Data Querying language)

Performing queries on the data within schema objects.

eg SELECT → It is used to retrieve data.