**PRACTICAL: 1 THEORY**

**SQL-**

• SQL stands for Structured Query Language

• SQL lets you access and manipulate databases

• SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987.

**Functions:**

• SQL can execute queries against a database

• SQL can retrieve data from a database

• SQL can insert records in a database

• SQL can update records in a database

• SQL can delete records from a database

• SQL can create new databases

• SQL can create new tables in a database

• SQL can create stored procedures in a database

• SQL can create views in a database

• SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views.

**Types of SQL Commands:**

**1.** **DDL (Data Definition Language):**

o DDL changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc.

o All the command of DDL is auto-committed that means it permanently saves all the changes in the database.

**Commands Under DDL:**

o CREATE

o ALTER

o DROP

**2.** **DML (Data Manipulation Language):**

o DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsible for all form of changes in the database.

o The command of DML is not auto-committed that means it can't permanently save all the changes in the database. They can be rollback.

**Commands Under DML:**

o INSERT

o UPDATE

o DELETE

**3.** **DQL (Data Query Language):**

DQL is used to fetch the data from the database.

**Commands Under DQL:**

o SELECT