**DDL and DML using guide**

**Learning objective**

* Learn to use DDl
* Learn to use DML

**Tutorial**

**SQL DML and DDL**

SQL can be divided into two parts: Data Manipulation Language (DML) and Data Definition Language (DDL)。

SQL (Structured Query Language) is the grammar used to execute query. But SQL also contains the grammar for updating, inserting and deleting records.

Query and update commands form the DML part of SQL:

* **SELECT** - retrieve data from database tables
* **UPDATE** - update the data in the database table
* **DELETE** - delete data in database table
* **INSERT INTO** - insert data in database table

The Data Definition Language (DDL) part of SQL enables us to create or delete tables. We can also use it to define index (key), set the joining types between tables and add restriant to tables.

The most important DDL statements in SQL:

* **CREATE DATABASE** - create a new database
* **ALTER DATABASE** - revise the database
* **CREATE TABLE** - create a new table
* **ALTER TABLE** - revise (change) database table
* **DROP TABLE** - delete table
* **CREATE INDEX** - create an index (search key)
* **DROP INDEX** - delete an index

**learning material**

* [DDL and DML operations](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_1018944104/article/details/83001603)
* [Series-detailed explanation on DDL statements](https://blog.csdn.net/ufo___/article/details/80642231)
* [DML database](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_27706119/article/details/78137782)
* [DDL statements](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_27706119/article/details/78137076)
* [The differences between DDL, DML, DQL and DCL](https://www.jianshu.com/p/671a2d54dca0)

**Self-learning goal**

* Compare the differences between DDL, DML and DCL.