**Discussion Question: MySQL**

**For this module's discussion board assignment respond to one the following topics:**

1. **Describe DDL. Provide at least two examples of DDL commands and explain when they might be used.**
2. **Describe DML. Provide at least two examples of DML commands and explain when they might be used.**
3. **Describe TCL. Provide at least two examples of TCL commands and explain when they might be used.**
4. **Describe DCL. Provide at least two examples of DCL commands and explain when they might be used.**

Reading our resources this week taught us more about DDL, DML, TCL, and DCL. All of these languages can be utilized in SQL as commands. For this discussion post, I will be focusing on Data Manipulation Language. According to Study Tonight (2019), data manipulation language commands “manipulate the data stored in the table and not the table itself.” Study Tonight (2019) also states that these commands are “not permanent,” meaning they can be changed or reversed. According to Comeau (2016), DML commands include “select, insert, update, and delete. DML also allows users to merge tables (Study Tonight, 2019).

There are a few ways that these commands can be utilized. The insert command might be used when the developer needs to insert a new row (Study Tonight, 2019). The delete command would be used to delete a row, while the update command allows the user to update an existing row (Study Tonight, 2019). These commands will enable the deletion of unnecessary rows, update of incorrect values or desired changes, and insert additional rows.

**References**

Comeau, A. (2016). *MySQL explained: your step-by-step guide to database design*. Ostraining.

Study Tonight. (2019). *Introduction to SQL (Structure Query Language) | Studytonight*. Studytonight.com. https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/introduction-to-sql.php

***Before you submit your thread, put your name in the subject line.***

**Assignment Requirements and Grading:**

1. **An initial post is due by Thursday, 11:59 p.m. CST.**
2. **For the initial post to be considered substantive, it should fully cover the topic(s) being presented. Single-sentence definitions or responses will not be awarded points.**
3. **Submit your post by clicking on the Assignment Link above, then Create Thread. You must create a thread in order to view your peers' posts. Tip: Create your post in a Word document and then copy and paste your work into the thread.**
4. **A minimum of three (3) responses, to the original threads of other students,, of 100-200 words each are due by Sunday, 11:59 p.m., CST.**
5. **To view the rubric grading criteria, click on the following link:**[**Discussion Board Grading Rubric.**](https://content.bellevue.edu/cst/csd/rubricdbv3.pdf)

**(50 points)**

Colton, you did an excellent job elaborating on Data Manipulation Language in Structured Query Language. I also decided to focus on the same question for this module. Your examples are clear and make sense with the commands you chose to focus on. I think that it is important to note that along with insert, update, and delete, there are also options to select and merge. The select command allows the user to insert another row within a table. The merge command will enable tables to be merged together. I like how you included additional resources for further reading on DML.

Scott, you did a great job on your post! You nailed how Data Definition Languages work. I think your examples worked well with your explanation. You are correct in that you alter and create commands within DDL. Some other commands in the language include drop, truncate, comment, and rename. The drop command is similar to a delete function since it allows you to delete objects within a database. The truncate command is essentially a delete all or control-alt-delete like a function that completely removes all the records and spaces from a table. The comment command adds comments, and the rename command allows a user to rename an object.

Jacob, I think you did a wonderful job explaining Data Control Language. I really like how simplistic DCL is. Grant and revoke are the two main commands that decide whether a user has access or not. You did a nice job providing realistic examples of the grant and revoking commands. I like that you included IBM in your post since it is a great and reliable resource when seeking help or additional information on a topic. I also like how this module relates well with our other module for this week. The grant and revoke functions make sense when considering user permissions in a database.