

SQL Command

SQL defines following ways to manipulate data stored in an RDBMS.

DDL: Data Definition Language

This includes changes to the structure of the table like creation of table, altering table, deleting a table etc.

All DDL commands are auto-committed. That means it saves all the changes permanently in the database.

Command	Description
create	to create new table or database
alter	for alteration
truncate	delete data from table
drop	to drop a table
rename	to rename a table

DML: Data Manipulation Language

DML commands are used for manipulating the data stored in the table and not the table itself.

DML commands are not auto-committed. It means changes are not permanent to database, they can be rolled back.

Command	Description
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insert	to insert a new row
update	to update existing row
delete	to delete a row
merge	merging two rows or two tables

TCL: Transaction Control Language

These commands are to keep a check on other commands and their affect on the database. These commands can annul changes made by other commands by rolling the data back to its original state. It can also make any temporary change permanent.

Command	Description
commit	to permanently save
rollback	to undo change
savepoint	to save temporarily

DCL: Data Control Language

Data control language are the commands to grant and take back authority from any database user.

Command	Description
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grant	grant permission of right
revoke	take back permission.

DQL: Data Query Language

Data query language is used to fetch data from tables based on conditions that we can easily apply.

Command	Description
select	retrieve records from one or more table