What is

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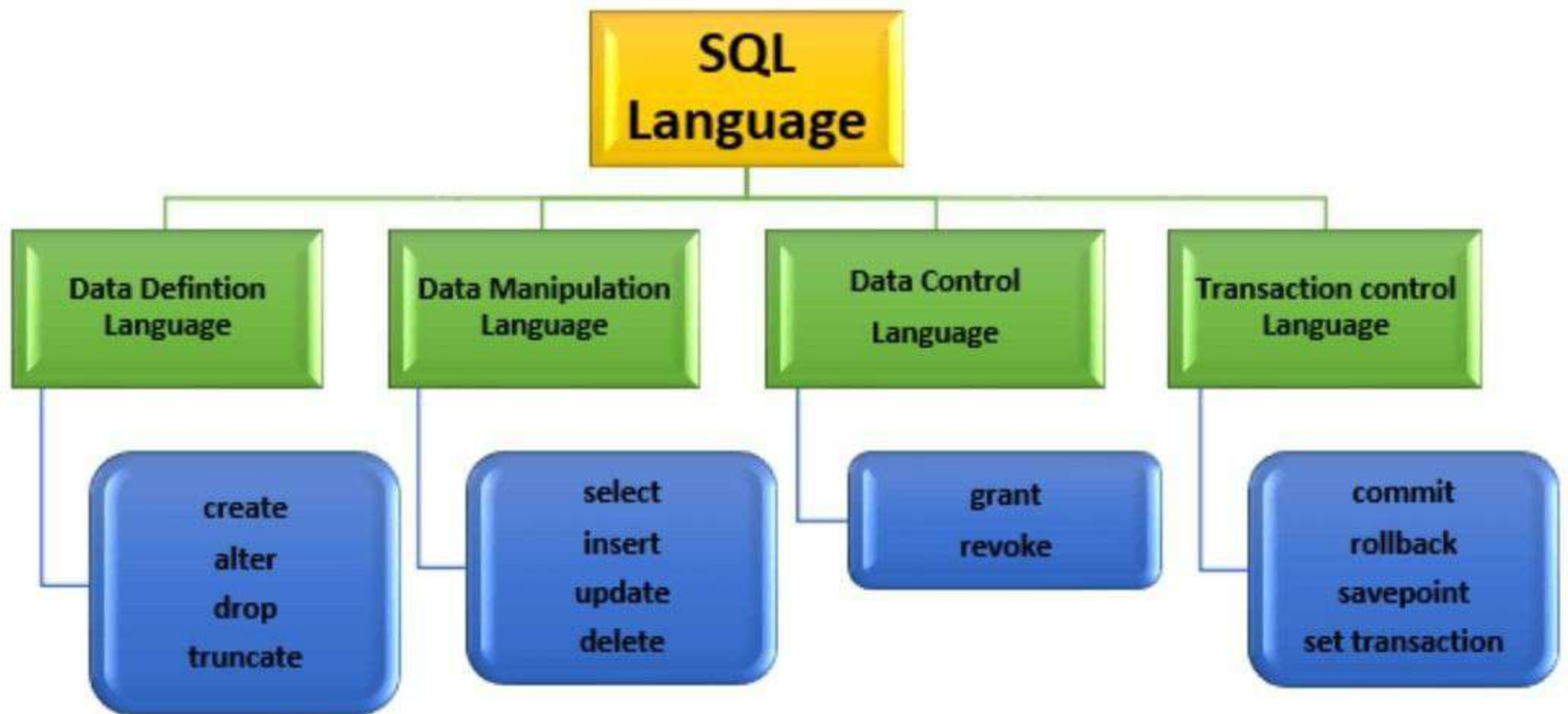# SQL

Structured Query Language (SQL) is a standardized programming language that is used to manage relational databases and perform various operations such as Create, Insert, Update, Delete.

Types of SQL Statements

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Control Language (DCL)
- Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- Data Query Language (DQL)

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SQL Language

Data Defintion Language
- create
- alter
- drop
- truncate

Data Manipulation Language
- select
- insert
- update
- delete

Data Control Language
- grant
- revoke

Transaction control Language
- commit
- rollback
- savepoint
- set transaction

DDL

Create : Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in the database.

ALTER : Modifies an existing database object, such as a table.

DROP : Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other objects in the database.

Truncate : Deletes the data inside a table, but not the table itself.

DML

SELECT : Retrieves certain records from one or more tables.

INSERT : Creates a record.

UPDATE : Modifies records.

DELETE : Deletes records.

DCL

GRANT :   Gives a privilege to user.

REVOKE :   Takes back privileges granted from user.

TCL

COMMIT : COMMIT command is used to permanently save any transaction into the database.

ROLLBACK : ROLLBACK command restores database to original since the last COMMIT.

SAVEPOINT : SAVEPOINT command is used for saving all the current point in the processing of a transaction.