**Main SQL Commands and Sub-commands (DDL)**

1. **Define the SQL Data Definition Language (DDL).**

SQL Data Definition Language (DDL) is a set of SQL commands used to define, create, modify, and delete database structures like tables, indexes, and schemas.

It deals with the schema or structure of the database rather than the data itself.

**2. Explain the CREATE command and its syntax.**

The CREATE command is a Data Definition Language (DDL) statement used to create new database objects such as tables, views, indexes, or databases.

Purpose:

* To create a new table or other database objects in the database.

Basic Syntax for Creating a Table:

CREATE TABLE table\_name (

column1 datatype constraints,

column2 datatype constraints,

...

);

Explanation:

table\_name: Name of the table to be created.

column1, column2, ...: Names of columns in the table.

datatype: The data type for each column (e.g., INT, VARCHAR).

constraints: Optional rules applied to columns (e.g., PRIMARY KEY, NOT NULL).

**3. What is the purpose of specifying data types and constraints during table creation?**

1. Data Types:  
   Define the kind of data each column can hold (e.g., integers, text, dates), which helps ensure data is stored correctly and efficiently.
2. Constraints:  
   Enforce rules on the data to maintain data integrity and accuracy, such as ensuring values are unique, not null, or within a certain range.

Together, they help ensure the database stores valid, consistent, and meaningful data.