# MYSQL

**Definition**

SQL stands for structured query language. It stores data in tabular form in a relational database.

**Types of commands in SQL:**

* DDL
* DQL
* DML
* DCL
* TCL

**DDL:**

It stands for data definition language.

Commands in DDL,

1. **CREATE TABLE**

EX: CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    PersonID int,  
    LastName varchar(255),  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Address varchar(255),  
    City varchar(255)  
);

This creates a table with person ID, last name, first name, address city.

1. **DROP**

Example,

**DROP TABLE** student\_details;

This deletes the data completely

1. **TRUNCATE**

Example,

**TRUNCATE TABLE** Student\_details;

This removes the values remains in the memory.

1. **ALTER**

Example,

ALTER TABLE Student details;

This helps to alter the table like add, drop columns and rows in a table.

1. **COMMENT**

It is used to add comment to the SQL dictionary.

1. **Rename**

This is used to rename the objects in the database

**DML:**

It stands for data manipulation language.

Commands in DML,

1. **INSERT**

Example,

INSERT INTO Student\_details ( person\_ID, last­\_name,first\_name,address,city);

VALUES (20, ‘S’, ‘lokesh’,’tolgate’,’trichy’);

This helps to insert values to the data.

**2.UPDATE**

Example,

UPDATE Student\_details;

**3.DELETE**

Example,

DELETE from Student\_details;

**DQL:**

It stands for data query language.

Commands in DQL

1.**SELECT**

Example,

SELECT \* from Student\_details;

This command is used to show the database table that we created.

Example,

SELECT Student\_ID from Student\_details;

This command is used to show specified column from the table.

**DCL:**