**Session 11 Assignment 4**

Q: 1 - What is DDL, DCL and DML?

Ans: DDL (Data Definition Language) is a standard for commands that define the different structures in a

databases. DDL statements create, modify, and remove databases objects such as tables, indexes, and users. It is used to communicate with database.

DCL (Data Control Language) language is used for controlling the access to the table and hence securing the database. DCL is used to provide certain privileges to a particular user. DCL commands include: GRANT to allow specified users to perform specified tasks.

DML (Data Manipulation Language) commands are the most frequently used in SQL commands and it used to query and manipulate the existing database objects. Some of the commands are insert, select, update, delete.

Q: 2 – What is the difference between truncate and delete?

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| --- | --- |
| Truncate | Delete |
| When you truncate a table less information is logged. This means the truncate statement executes very fast; however, it does so at the expense of not logging each row deleted.  You want to “reset” a table to its empty state. All rows are removed, and identify key values reset to the initial defined values.  You need to have a super quick way of clearing out table data.  You want to remove rows from a table without activating the table’s after delete trigger. | The delete command is used to remove records from a database.  Any deletion triggers are executed on the affected table.  You are allowed to DELETE records that have foreign key constraints defined. A truncate cannot be executed if these same constraints are in place.  Depending on the locking you are using, row locks are placed on deleted rows. Unaffected rows remain locked. |

Ans:

Q: 3 – What is the use of alter table?

Ans: The ALTER table command is used to change the structure of an existing table. It helps to add or delete columns, create or destroy indexes, change the type of existing columns, rename columns or the table itself. It can also be used to change the comment for the table and type of the table.

Q: 4 – Explain about having by, order by, group by clause.

Ans: GROUP BY – optional part of SELECT Statement, groups a set of rows into a set of summary rows by values of columns or expressions. The GROUP BY clause returns one row for each group. In other words, it reduces the number of rows in the result set. The GROUP BY clause must appear after the FROM and WHERE clauses.

HAVING BY – The HAVING clause is a filter that acts similar to a WHERE clause, but on groups of rows rather than on individual rows.

ORDER BY – Use the ORDER BY clause to display the output table of a query in either ascending or descending alphabetical order. The ORDER BY clause must be the last clause that you specify in a query. If the query also contains a GROUP BY clause, the clause first arranges the output rows into groups. The ORDER BY clause then sorts the rows within each group.