

DML and DCL in SQL

■ DML (Data Manipulation Language)

Command	Syntax	Usage
SELECT	SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name WHERE condition;	Retrieve data from one or more tables.
INSERT	INSERT INTO table_name (col1, col2) VALUES (val1, val2);	Add new records into a table.
UPDATE	UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1 WHERE condition;	Modify existing data in a table.
DELETE	DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;	Remove rows from a table.
MERGE	MERGE INTO target t USING source s ON (t.id = s.id) WHEN MATCHED THEN UPDATE SET t.col = s.col; WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT (id, col) VALUES (s.id, s.col);	Insert new records or update existing ones in a single statement.
CALL	CALL procedure_name(param1, param2);	Execute a stored procedure.
EXPLAIN PLAN	EXPLAIN PLAN FOR SELECT * FROM table;	Show how the SQL engine will execute a query (performance analysis).
LOCK TABLE	LOCK TABLE table_name IN EXCLUSIVE MODE;	Lock a table to prevent concurrent modifications.

■ DCL (Data Control Language)

Command	Syntax	Usage
GRANT	GRANT privilege_list ON object TO user_or_role;	Give a user or role specific permissions (e.g., SELECT, INSERT).
REVOKE	REVOKE privilege_list ON object FROM user_or_role;	Remove permissions previously granted.
DENY	DENY privilege ON object TO user;	Explicitly block permissions (overrides GRANT). (SQL Server only)