SQL Job Preparation Assignment 2

1. In SQL, what are DRL, DDL, DML, TCL, and DCL? Explain each with a single example.

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1. DDL-Data Definition Language- Its common uses include the creation and alteration of tables, files, indexes and columns within the database. This language also allows users to rename or drop the existing database or its components. The DDL components include: CREATE,ALTER,DROP,RENAME, COMMENT, TRUNCATE

*CREATE database xyz;*

1. DML-Data Manipulation Language- It provides operations that handle user requests, offering a way to access and manipulate the data that users store within a database. Its common functions include inserting, updating and retrieving data from the database.

The DML components include: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, LOCK

*INSERT into table values ();*

1. DCL-Data Control Language- It controls access to the data that users store within a database. Essentially, this language controls the rights and permissions of the database system. It allows users to grant or revoke privileges to the database.

The DCL components include: GRANT, REVOKE

*GRANT SELECT ON Users TO'kiran'@'localhost;*

1. DQL-Data Query Language- It is a component of SQL statement that allows getting/retrieving data from the database and imposing order upon it. The DQL components include: SELECT

*select \* from kiran;*

1. TCL- Transaction Control Language- It manages the transactions within a database. Transactions group a set of related tasks into a single, executable task.

The TCL components include: COMMIT, ROLLBACK

*UPDATE STUDENT SET STUDENT\_NAME = ‘Kiran’ WHERE STUDENT\_NAME = ‘Kiran’;*

*COMMIT;*

1. For example, explain the criteria for column Alias.
2. Aliases are the temporary names given to table or column for the purpose of a

particular SQL query. It is used when name of column or table is used other than their original names, but the modified name is only temporary.

**SELECT column as alias\_name FROM table\_name;**

**column:** fields in the table

**alias\_name:** temporary alias name to be used in replacement of original column name

**table\_name:** name of table

1. Replace the hardcoded value in the ENAME column with a dynamic value:

SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME='scott';

1. Update ENAME

set ENAME=” ”

where empno=

1. Create a query to DISPLAY THE EMPNO, ENAME, WITH A SALARY OVER 3000 AND ENAME IS THE KING.

A- select EMPNO, ENAME from ENAME where SALARY>3000;

1. Create a query to DISPLAY THE EMPNO, ENAME, SAL WITHOUT A SALARY OF

$3000.

A- select EMPNO, ENAME from ENAME where SALARY=3000;