#### What is

# SQL



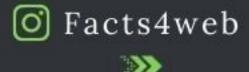
## SQL

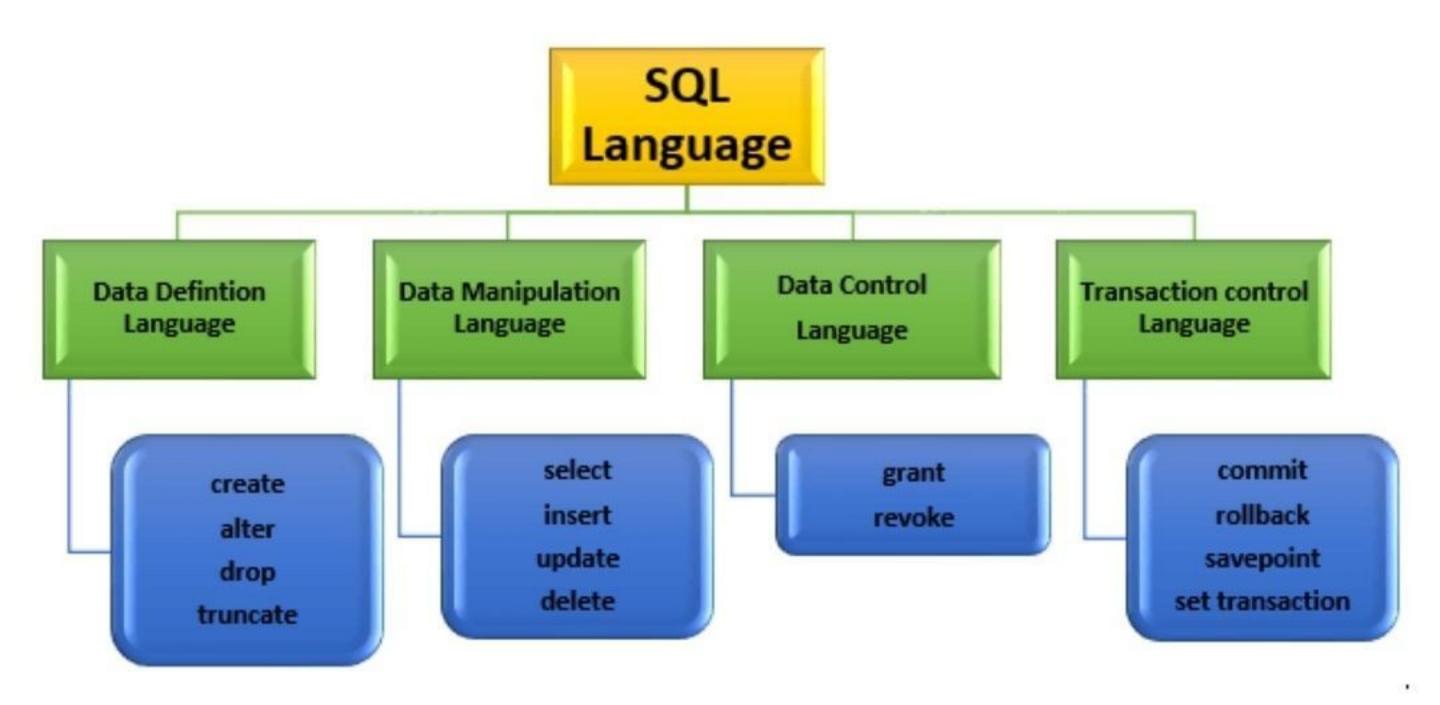
Structured Query Language (SQL) is a standardized programming language that is used to manage relational databases and perform various operations such as Create, Insert, Update, Delete.

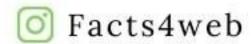


#### Types of SQL Statements

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Control Language (DCL)
- Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- Data Query Language (DQL)







#### DDL

**Create:** Creates a new table, a view of a table, or other object in the database.

ALTER: Modifies an existing database object, such as a table.

**DROP:** Deletes an entire table, a view of a table or other objects in the database.

**Truncate**: Deletes the data inside a table, but not the table itself.



### DML

**SELECT:** Retrieves certain records from one or more

tables.

**INSERT:** Creates a record.

**UPDATE:** Modifies records.

**DELETE:** Deletes records.



# DCL

**GRANT**: Gives a privilege to user.

**REVOKE:** Takes back privileges granted from user.



## TCL

COMMIT:

COMMIT command is used to permanently save any transaction into the database.

ROLLBACK:

ROLLBACK command restores database to original since the last COMMIT.

**SAVEPOINT**: SAVEPOINT command is used for saving all the current point in the processing of a transaction.





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