

SQL Commands

Types of SQL statements/commands -

1. DDL(Data Definition language)
2. DQL/DRL(Data Query Language or Data Retrieve Language)
3. DML(Data Manipulation Language)
4. DCL(Data Control Language)
5. TCL(Transaction Control Language)

DDL(Data Definition Language) -

DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema. DDL commands are mentioned below -

- **CREATE** Create TABLE, DATABASE, INDEX or VIEW
- **DROP** Delete TABLE, DATABASE, or INDEX
- **ALTER TABLE** Add/Remove columns from table
- **TRUNCATE** Removes all records from a table.
- **RENAME** Rename an existing object in the table.

DQL(Data Query Language) -

DQL consists of commands that can feasibly retrieve the data from the database using a single command. DQL commands are mentioned below -

- **SELECT** Select data from database.

DML(Data Manipulation Language)-

DML commands are used to make modifications to the database. DQL commands are given below -

- **INSERT** Insert data into a table.
- **UPDATE** Update table data.
- **DELETE** Delete rows from a table.

DCL(Data Control Language)-

DCL commands are used to grant and take back authority from users. DCL commands are given below -

- **GRANT** Access privileges to the database.
- **REVOKE** Withdraws the user's access privileges.

TCL(Transaction Control Language)-

TCL commands are used to manage transactions done in the database. Some of the TCL commands are given below -

- **BEGIN TRANSACTION** used to begin a transaction.
- **COMMIT** used to apply changes and end transactions.
- **ROLLBACK** used to discard changes and end transactions.
- **SAVEPOINT** points within the groups of transactions in which to ROLLBACK.