DDL COMMAND :-

DDL Stands for Data Defination langauge. DDL changes the structure of

the table like creating a table, deleting a tabel altering a table ,etc.

all the command of ddl are auto-commited that means it permanently save the

all changes in the database

1. CREATE

It is used to crate a new table in the database.

Syntax FOR ONE COLUMN

CREATE TABLE TABLENAME(COLUMNNAME DATATYPES(SIZE);

EXAMPLE FOR ONE COLUMN

CREATE TABLE EMP(NAME VARCHAR(10));

SYNTAX FOR MULTIPLE COLUMN

CREATE TABLE TABLENAME(COLUMNNAME1 DATATYPE(SIZE),

COLUMNNAME2 DATATYPE(SIZE),..................

...................);

EXAMPLE FOR MULTIPLE COLUMN

CREATE TABLE EMP(ID NUMBER(3),

NAME VARCHAR(10),POST VARCHAR(10));

2. INSERT

SYNTAX FOR INSERTING VALUES

INSERT INTO TABLENAME VALUES(EXPRESSION1,EXPRESSION2,EXPRESSION3...);

EXAMPLE FOR INSERTING VALUES

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(01,'AA');

SYNTAX FOR INSERTING IN SPECIFIC COLUMN

INSERT INTO TABLENAME(COLUMNNAME1,COLUMNNAME2)

VALUES(EXPRESSION1,EXPRESSION2);

3. DROP

it is used to delete both the structure and record stored int the

table.

SYNTAX

DROP TABLE table\_name;

EXAMPLE

DROP TABLE EMP;

ALTER

It is used to alter the structure of the database.

ADD A NEW COLUMN IN A TABLE

SYNTAX

ALTER TABLE TABLENAME

ADD(COLUMNNAME DATATYPE(SIZE));

EXAMPLE

ALTER TABLE EMP

ADD (SALARY NUMBER(5));

FOR ADDING MULTIPLE COLUMN

SYNTAX

ALTER TABLE TABLENAME

ADD(COLUMNNAME1 DATATYPE(SIZE),COLUMNNAME2 DATATYPE(SIZE));

EXAMPLE

ALTER TABLE EMP

ADD (SALARY NUMBER(5),CITY VARCHAR(9));

FOR MODIFICATION IN SIZE OF COLUMN

SYNTAX

ALTER TABLE TABLENAME

MODIFY(COLUMNNAME DATATYPE(SIZE));

EXAMPLE

ALTER TABLE EMP

MODIFY (SALARY NUMBER(7));

FOR DROP THE STRUCTURE OF COLUMN

SYNTAX

ALTER TABLE TABLENAME DROP COLUMN COLUMNNAME;

EXAMPLE

ALTER TABLE EMP DROP COLUMN SALARY;

4. TRUNCATE

It is used to delete all the rows from the tavle and free the

space containing the table.

SYNTAX

TRUNCATE TABLE TABLENAME;

EXAMPLE

TRUNCATE TABLE EMP;

DDL

This type of commands are used to modity the database.

UPDATE

This command is used to update or modify the value of a column in the table.

SYNTAX UPDATE ALL COLUMN

UPDATE TABLENAME SET COLUMNNAME =EXPRESSION1 OR VALUE;

EXAMPLE

UPDATE TABLE SET SALARY=50000;

SYNTAX FOR CONDITIONAL UPDATE

UPDATE TABLENAME SET COLUMNNAME =EXPRESSION1 OR VALUE

WHERE CONDITON;

EXAMPLE

UPDATE TABLENAME SET SALARY=45000

WHERE ID <=3;

DELETE

It is used to remove one or more row from a table.

SYNTAX

DELETE FROM TABLENAME

WHERE CONDITION;

EXAMPLE

DELETE FROM EMP

WHERE NAME='SATISH';

DCL

This commands are used to grand and take back authority from any database user.

EXAMPLE FOR CREATING USER

CREATE USER SATISH IDENTIFIED BY PWD;

GRANT

It os used to give user access privileges to a database.

SYNTAX

GRANT PRIVILEGESNAME ON TABLENAME TO USERNAME;

EXAMPLE

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON EMP TO SATISH;

REVOKE

IT IS USED TO TAKE BACK PERMISSIONS FROM THE USER.