**STRUCTURE QUERY LANGUAGE(SQL): SQL IS A DATABASE LANGUAGE WHICH WAS USED TO COMMUNICATE WITH DATABASE.INTRODUCED BY “IBM” AND INITIAL NAME OF THIS LANGUAGE WAS "SEQUEL" AND LATER RENAMED WITH "SQL".**

**"SQL" IS ALSO CALLED AS "CLI"(COMMON LANGUAGE INTERFACE) BECAUSE THIS IS THE LANGUAGE WHICH IS USED TO COMMUNICATE WITH ANY RDBMS PRODUCTS SUCH AS ORACLE,SQLSERVER,MYSQL,DB2,………………etc.**

**SQL PRE-DEFINE QUERIES ARE NOT A CASE - SENSITIVE(WRITE QUERIES IN EITHER UPPER & LOWER CASE CHARACTERS) BUT EVERY SQL QUERY SHOULD ENDS WITH " ; ".**

**SUB - LANGUAGES OF SQL:**

**1) DDL (DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE):**

**> CREATE, ALTER, RENAME, TRUNCATE, DROP**

**2) DML (DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE):**

**> INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE**

**3) DQL / DRL (DATA QUERY / DATA RETRIVE LANGUAGE):**

**> SELECT**

**4) TCL (TRANSACTION CONTROL LANGUAGE):**

**> COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT**

**5) DCL (DATA CONTROLL LANGUAGE):**

**> GRANT, REVOKE**

**1) DDL (DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE):**

**> CREATE**

**> ALTER**

**> RENAME**

**> TRUNCATE**

**> DROP**

**1. CREATE: CREATE A NEW TABLE IN ORACLE DB.**

**SYNTAX:**

**CREATE TABLE <TABLE NAME>(<COLUMN NAME1> <DATATYPE>[SIZE],<COLUMN NAME2> <DATATYPE>[SIZE],.....................................................................................);**

**EX:**

**CREATE TABLE STUDENT (STID INT,SNAME CHAR(10),SFEE NUMBER(6,2));**

**TO VIEW THE STRUCTURE OF A TABLE IN ORACLE DB:**

**SYNTAX:**

**SQL> DESC <TABLE NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> DESC STUDENT;**

**2. ALTER:**

**IT IS USED TO MODIFY THE STRUCTURE OF A TABLE IN DATABASE.THIS COMMAND IS HAVING THE FOLLOWING FOUR SUB COMMANDS ARE**

**i) ALTER - MODIFY: TO CHANGE DATATYPE AND ALSO SIZE OF DATATYPE OF A PARTICULAR COLUMN.**

**SYNTAX:**

**ALTER TABLE <TN> MODIFY <COLUMN NAME> <NEW DATATYPE>[NEW SIZE];**

**EX:**

**SQL> ALTER TABLE STUDENT MODIFY SNAME VARCHAR2(20);**

**ii) ALTER - ADD: ADDING A NEW COLUMN TO AN EXISTING TABLE.**

**SYNTAX:**

**ALTER TABLE <TN> ADD <NEW COLUMN NAME> <DATATYPE>[SIZE];**

**EX:**

**SQL> ALTER TABLE STUDENT ADD SADDRESS VARCHAR2(30);**

**iii) ALTER - RENAME: TO CHANGE A COLUMN NAME IN A TABLE.**

**SYNTAX:**

**ALTER TABLE <TN> RENAME <COLUMN> <OLD COLUMN NAME> TO <NEW COLUMN NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> ALTER TABLE STUDENT RENAME COLUMN SNAME TO STUDENTNAMES;**

**iv) ALTER - DROP: TO DROP AN EXISTING COLUMN FROM A TABLE.**

**SYNTAX:**

**ALTER TABLE <TN> DROP <COLUMN> <COLUMN NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> ALTER TABLE STUDENT DROP COLUMN SFEE;**

**3. RENAME: IT IS USED TO CHANGE A TABLE NAME IN DATABASE.**

**SYNTAX:**

**RENAME <OLD TABLE NAME> TO <NEW TABLE NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> RENAME STUDENT TO STUDENTDETAILS;**

**4. TRUNCATE: TO DELETE ALL ROWS FROM A TABLE AT A TIME. BY USING TRUNCATE COMMAND WE CANNOT DELETE A SPECIFIC ROW FROM A TABLE BECAUSE TRUNCATE DOES NOT SUPPORTS "WHERE CLAUSE" CONDITION. IS DELETING ROWS BUT NOT COLUMNS OF A TABLE.**

**SYNTAX:**

**TRUNCATE TABLE <TABLE NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> TRUNCATE TABLE STUDENT;**

**5. DROP: TO DROP A TABLE (i.e ROWS AND COLUMNS) FROM DATABASE.**

**SYNTAX:**

**DROP TABLE <TABLE NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> DROP TABLE STUDENT;**

**NOTE: FROM ORACLE 10g ENTERPRISE EDITION ONCE WE DROP A TABLE FROM DATABASE THEN IT WILL DROP TEMPORARILY. AND USER HAS A CHANCE TO RESTORE DROPPED TABLE AGAIN INTO DATABASE BY USING THE FOLLOWING COMMANDS ARE,**

**1) RECYCLEBIN**

**2) FLASHBACK**

**3) PURGE**

**1) RECYCLEBIN: IT IS A PRE-DEFINE TABLE WHICH IS USED TO STORED INFORMATION ABOUT DROPPED TABLES.IT WILL WORK AS A WINDOWS RECYCLEBIN IN SYSTEM.**

**HOW TO VIEW THE STRUCTURE OF RECYCLEBIN:**

**SYNTAX:**

**SQL> DESC RECYCLEBIN;**

**Name Null? Type**

**-------------------------------------------- -------- ------------**

**OBJECT\_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)**

**ORIGINAL\_NAME VARCHAR2 (32)**

**HOW TO VIEW INFORMATION ABOUT DROPPED TABLES IN RECYCLEBIN:**

**SYNTAX:**

**SQL> SELECT OBJECT\_NAME, ORIGINAL\_NAME FROM RECYCLEBIN;**

**OBJECT\_NAME ORIGINAL\_NAME**

**--------------------------------------------------------- -----------------------**

**BIN$EenuRFtsT7ahnHV7rbI71Q==$0 STUDENT**

**2) FLASHBACK: THIS COMMAND IS USED TO RESTORE A DROPPED TABLE FROM RECYCLEBIN.**

**SYNTAX:**

**SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE <TABLE NAME> TO BEFORE DROP;**

**EX:**

**SQL> FLASHBACK TABLE STUDENT TO BEFORE DROP;**

**PURGE: THIS COMMAND IS USED TO DROP A TABLE FROM RECYCLEBIN PERMANENTLY (OR) TO DROP A TABLE FROM DATABASE PERMANENTLY.**

**SYNTAX1: (DROPPING A SPECIFIC TABLE FROM RECYCLEBIN)**

**SQL> PURGE TABLE <TABLE NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> PURGE TABLE TEST1;**

**SYNTAX2: (DROPPING ALL TABLES FROM RECYCLEBIN)**

**SQL> PURGE RECYCLEBIN;**

**EX:**

**SQL> PURGE RECYCLEBIN;**

**SYNTAX3: (DROP A TABLE FROM DATABASE PERMANENTLY)**

**SQL> DROP TABLE <TABLE NAME> PURGE;**

**EX:**

**SQL> DROP TABLE STUDENT PURGE;**

**2) DML (DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE)**

**> INSERT**

**> UPDATE**

**> DELETE**

**1. INSERT: INSERTING A NEW ROW DATA INTO A TABLE.**

**SYNTAX1:**

**INSERT INTO <TN> VALUES (VALUE1,VALUE2,.................);**

**EX:**

**SQL> CREATE TABLE STUDENT (STID INT,SNAME VARCHAR2(10),SFEE NUMBER(10));**

**SQL> INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (1021,'SAI',2500);**

**1 row created.**

**NOTE: IN THIS METHOD WE SHOULD INSERT VALUES TO ALL COLUMNS IN A TABLE.**

**SYNTAX2:**

**INSERT INTO <TN>(REQ. COLUMN NAMES) VALUES(VALUE1,VALUE2,.......);**

**EX:**

**SQL> INSERT INTO STUDENT (STID,SNAME)VALUES(1022,'SMITH');**

**1 row created.**

**NOTE: IN THIS METHOD WE CAN INSERT VALUES FOR REQUIRED COLUMNS ONLY.AND REMAINING COLUMNS WILL TAKE "NULL" BY DEFAULT.**

**SUBSTITUTIONAL OPERATORS: THESE OPERATORS ARE USED TO INSERT MULTIPLE ROWS DATA INTO A TABLE CONTINUALLY.THESE ARE TWO TYPES,**

**i) &: WE CAN INSERT VALUES TO COLUMNS DYNAMICALLY.**

**ii) &&: WE CAN INSERT VALUES TO COLUMNS IN FIXED MANNER.IF WE WANT CHANGE A FIXED VALUE OF COLUMN THEN WE SHOULD "EXIT" FROM ORACLE DATABASE.**

**SYNTAX1 (&):**

**INSERT INTO <TN> VALUES (&<COLUMN NAME1>,&<COLUMN NAME2>,.............);**

**EX:**

**SQL> INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (&STID,'&SNAME',&SFEE);**

**Enter value for stid: 1023**

**Enter value for sname: ALLEN**

**Enter value for sfee: 1500**

**SQL> / ------------ 🡪(HERE " / " IS USED TO RE-EXECUTE THE LAST EXECUTED SQL QUERY IN SQLPLUS EDITOR)**

**Enter value for stid: 1024**

**Enter value for sname: WARD**

**Enter value for sfee: 4500**

**SYNTAX2 (&):**

**INSERT INTO <TN> (REQ.COLUMN NAMES) VALUES(&<COLUMN NAME1>,............);**

**EX:**

**SQL> INSERT INTO STUDENT (STID)VALUES(&STID);**

**Enter value for stid: 1026**

**SQL> /**

**Enter value for stid: 1027**

**SQL> /**

**Enter value for stid: 1028**

**SYNTAX1 (&&):**

**INSERT INTO <TN> VALUES (&&<COLUMN NAME1>,&&<COLUMN NAME2>,............);**

**EX:**

**SQL> INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (&STID,'&SNAME',&&SFEE);**

**Enter value for stid: 1029**

**Enter value for sname: SCOTT**

**Enter value for sfee: 8000**

**SQL> /**

**Enter value for stid: 1030**

**Enter value for sname: WARNER**

**SQL> /**

**...........................................**

**...........................................**

**SYNTAX2 (&&):**

**INSERT INTO <TN>(REQ.COLUMN NAMES)VALUES(&&<COLUMN NAME1>,................);**

**UPDATE: UPDATING ALL ROWS DATA AT A TIME IN A TABLE (OR) UPDATING A SINGLE ROW DATA IN A TABLE BY USING "WHERE CLAUSE"CONDITION.**

**SYNTAX:**

**UPDATE <TN> SET <COLUMN NAME1> = <VALUE1>,<COLUMN NAME2>=<VALUE2>,...............[ WHERE <CONDITION> ];**

**EX1:**

**SQL> UPDATE STUDENT SET SNAME='JONES', SFEE=6500 WHERE STID=1027;**

**SQL> UPDATE EMP SET COMM=500;**

**DELETE: TO DELETE ALL ROWS FROM A TABLE AT A TIME (OR) TO DELETE A SPECIFIC ROW FROM A TABLE BY USING "WHERE CLAUSE" CONDITION.**

**SYNTAX:**

**DELETE FROM <TN> [WHERE <CONDITION> ];**

**EX:**

**SQL> DELETE FROM STUDENT WHERE STID=1023;**

**EX:**

**SQL> DELETE FROM STUDENT;**

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DELETE & TRUNCATE COMMAND:**

**DELETE TRUNCATE**

**1. IT IS A DML COMMAND. 1. IT IS A DDL COMMAND.**

**2. IT CAN DELETE A SPECIFIC ROW 2. IT CANNOT DELETE A SPECIFIC**

**FROM A TABLE. ROW FROM A TABLE.**

**3. IT SUPPORTS "WHERE CLAUSE" 3. IT DOES NOT SUPPORTS "WHERE**

**CONDITION. CLAUSE" CONDITION.**

**4. IT TEMPORARY DATA DELETION. 4. IT IS PERMANENT DATA DELETION.**

**5. WE CAN RESTORE DELETED DATA 5. WE CANNOT RESTORE DELETED**

**BY USING "ROLLBACK" COMMAND. DATA BY USING "ROLLBACK".**

**6. EXECUTION SPEED IS SLOW. 6. EXECUTION SPEED IS FAST**

**(DELETING ROWS IN ONE BY ONE ( DELETING GROUP OF ROWS AT A**

**MANNER) TIME)**

**3) DQL / DRL (DATA QUERY LANGUAGE / DATA RETRIVE LANGUAGE):**

**> SELECT**

**SELECT: TO RETRIEVE ALL ROWS FROM A TABLE AT A TIME (OR) TO RETRIEVE A SPECIFIC ROW FROM A TABLE BY USING "WHERE CLAUSE" CONDITION.**

**SYNTAX:**

**SELECT \* FROM <TABLE NAME> [WHERE <CONDITION>];**

**Here, " \* " IS REPRESENT ALL COLUMNS IN A TABLE.**

**EX:**

**SQL> SELECT \* FROM DEPT;**

**(OR)**

**SQL> SELECT DEPTNO, DNAME, LOC FROM DEPT;**

**EX:**

**SQL> SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE JOB='CLERK';**

**ALIAS NAMES: IT IS AN ALTERNATE (OR) TEMPORARY NAME. USER CAN CREATE ALIAS NAMES ON TWO LEVELS IN DB.**

**i) COLUMN LEVEL:**

**- IN THIS LEVEL WE ARE CREATING ALIAS NAMES ON COLUMNS.**

**SYNTAX:**

**<COLUMN NAME> <COLUMN ALIAS NAME>**

**EX:**

**DEPTNO X**

**ii) TABLE LEVEL:**

**- IN THIS LEVEL WE CREATING ALIAS NAMES ON TABLE.**

**SYNTAX:**

**<TABLE NAME> <TABLE ALIAS NAME>**

**EX:**

**DEPT D**

**SYNTAX TO COMBINED COLUMN + TABLE LEVEL ALIAS NAMES BY USING "SELECT" QUERY:**

**SELECT <COLUMN NAME1> <COLUMN NAME1 ALIAS NAME>,<COLUMN NAME2> <COLUMN NAME2 ALIAS NAME>,............. FROM <TN> <TABLE ALIAS NAME>;**

**EX:**

**SQL> SELECT DEPTNO X, DNAME Y, LOC Z FROM DEPT D;**

**CONCATENATION OPERATOR (||):**

**- THIS OPERATOR IS USED TO JOIN TWO STRING VALUES (OR) TWO EXPRESSIONS IN A SELECT QUERY.**

**EX:**

**SQL> SELECT 'WELCOME'||' '||'TO ORACLE' FROM DUAL;**

**OUTPUT:**

**WELCOME TO ORACLE**

**EX:**

**SQL> SELECT 'Mr.'||ENAME||' '||'IS WORKING AS A'||' '||JOB FROM EMP;**

**OUTPUT:**

**Mr. SMITH IS WORKING AS A CLERK**

**DISTINCT KEYWORD:**

**- THIS KEYWORD IS USED TO ELIMINATE DUPLICATE VALUES AND DISPLAY**

**UNIQUE VALUES IN QUERY RESULT.**

**EX:**

**SQL> SELECT DISTINCT JOB FROM EMP;**

**SQL> SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP;**