STATEMENTS IN SQL

1. Data Definition Language (DDL)

2. Data Manipulation Language (DML)

3. Data Control Language (DCL)

4. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

5. Data Query Language (DQL)

1. Data Definition Language:

➤ DDL is used to construct an objects (Tables) in a database.
➤ DDL deals with the construction and modification of objects.

Statements in DDL:

1. Create

2. Rename

3. Alter

4. Truncate

5. Drop

1. Create: This statement is used to construct the object (We can construct a table).

Syntax: Create Table `Database Name` .`Table_Name`

(
Column_Name1 Datatype,
Column_Name2 Datatype,
Column_Name3 Datatype,
);

Example: Create table `employeetracker`.student

(
`StudentID` int not null default 1,
`StudentName` varchar(50) not null,
`Branch` varchar(50) not null,
`Percentage` varchar(50) not null,
Primary key (`StudentID`)
);

2. Rename: This statement is used to change the object name.

Syntax: Rename Table Table_Name To New_Name;

Example: Rename Table Student To StudentInfo;

3. Alter: This statement is used to modify the structure of the object.

Case 1: To Add a Column

Syntax: Alter Table Table_Name

Add column_name datatype constraint type;

Example: Alter Table Student

       Add EmailID Varchar(30) not null;

Case 2: To Rename a Column

Syntax: Alter Table Table_Name

       Rename Column Column_Name to New_Name;

Example: Alter Table student

       Rename Column EmailID to MailID;

Case 3: To Remove or Drop the Column

Syntax: Alter Table Table_Name

       Drop Column Column_Name;

Example: Alter Table student

       Drop Column MailID;

Case 4: To Modify the datatype

Syntax: Alter Table Table_Name

       Modify Column_Name New datatype;

Example: Alter Table student

       Modify Branch char(30);

Case 5: To Modify Constraints

Syntax: Alter Table Table_Name

       Modify Column_Name Existing datatype Null/Not Null;

Example: Alter Table student

            Modify Branch char(30) Not Null;

4. Truncate: This statement is used to empty the table (to remove all the records present in the table permanently).

Syntax: Truncate Table Table_name;

5. Drop: This statement is used to remove the table from the database.

Syntax: Drop Table Table_Name;