Database Management Systems Lab Work

SQL-

* SQL stands for Structured Query Language
* SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
* SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987.

Functions:

* SQL can execute queries against a database
* SQL can retrieve data from a database
* SQL can insert records in a database
* SQL can update records in a database
* SQL can delete records from a database
* SQL can create new databases
* SQL can create new tables in a database
* SQL can create stored procedures in a database
* SQL can create views in a database
* SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views.

Types of SQL Commands:

1. DDL (Data Definition Language):

* DDL changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc.
* All the command of DDL are auto-committed that means it permanently saves all the changes in the database.

Commands Under DDL:

* CREATE
* ALTER
* DROP

1. DML (Data Manipulation Language):

* DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsible for all form of changes in the database.
* The command of DML is not auto-committed that means it can't permanently save all the changes in the database. They can be rollback.

Commands Under DML:

* INSERT
* UPDATE
* DELETE

1. DQL (Data Query Language):

DQL is used to fetch the data from the database.

Commands Under DQL:

* SELECT