SQL(STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE)

It is a language used to interact/communicate with the database.

DDL (DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE)

By using DDL commands, we will be able to create a table ,drop, alter, drop truncate the table.

1. Create: This command is used to create a new table in SQL. The user has to give the information like table name, column names and their data types.

Syntax: CREATE TABLE TABLE\_NAME(

COLUMN\_1 DATATYPE,

COLUMN\_2 DATATYPE

……………………);

EX: CREATE TABLE STUDENT (

COLLEGE\_ID NUMBER (4),

COLLEGE\_NAME VARCHAR(30),

BRANCH VARCHAR (10));

Alter: Alter commands is used to do modifications for an existing table. It might be adding a column, renaming an old column name to new column name and dropping a column from an existing table.

SYNTAX FOR ADDING A COLUMN TO AN EXISTING TABLE:

ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME

ADD COLUMN\_NAME DATATYPE;

EX: ALTER TABLE STUDENT

ADD CGPA NUMBER;

Drop: this command is used to remove an existing table along with its structure from the database.

Syntax: DROP TABLE TABLE\_NAME;

EX: DROP TABLE STUDENT;

Truncate: this command is used to remove all the rows from the table, but the structure of the table still exists.

SYNTAX: TRUNCATE TABLE TABLE\_NAME;

EX: TRUNCATE TABLE STUDENT;

Rename: it is used to rename the table name.

Syntax: RENAME TABLE OLD\_TABLE\_NAME TO NEW\_TABLE\_NAME;

EX: RENAME TABLE STUDENT TO STUDENTS;

DML (DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE)

Select

Insert

Update

Delete