

SQL (Structure Query Language):

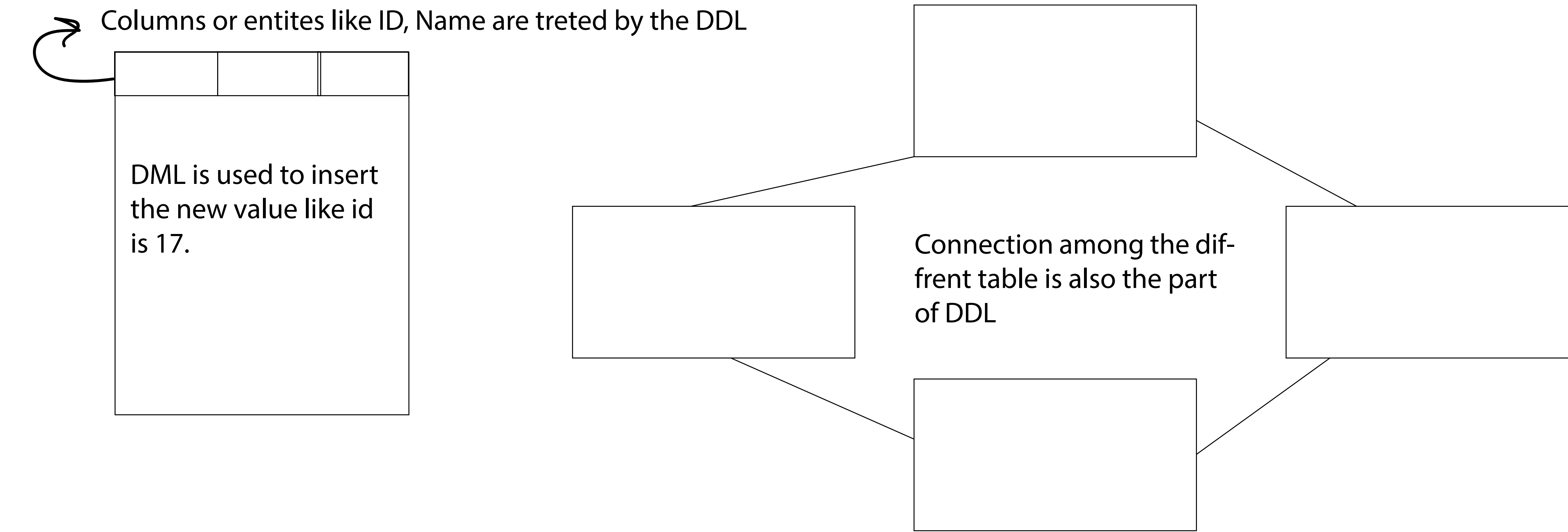
SQL is the language which help us out to deliver our english level commands to the computer database. According to diffrent DBMS it might be change little bit but the general concepts of the SQL remains the same.

General Concepts:

Majorly SQL has two parts:

- 1) Define (For our ease we convert it into our name called as DDL) Data Defination Language
- 2) Manipulate (Also called as DML) Data manipulation Language

Some may say that there are more categories, But according to me there are two major.



NOTE: Connection between tables and the columns of table that’s DDL while inserting value or data within the database is DML.

So let’s see some example of DDL and DML:

NOTE: We follow the convention in SQL with capital letters.

CREATE: here i write create for creating the table and that’s how whole database came into existance. As we are making structure so it is part of DDL.

UPDATE: It is part of DML, becauase it change the one of the attribute of the entity from old to new. So data changes.

JOIN: Very Impotent concept. Because in large database we split database in diffrent tables based on the entities then we need to join them so to look like huge and organized table. It does not look like we broke it up into multiple tables.

DDL or DML?

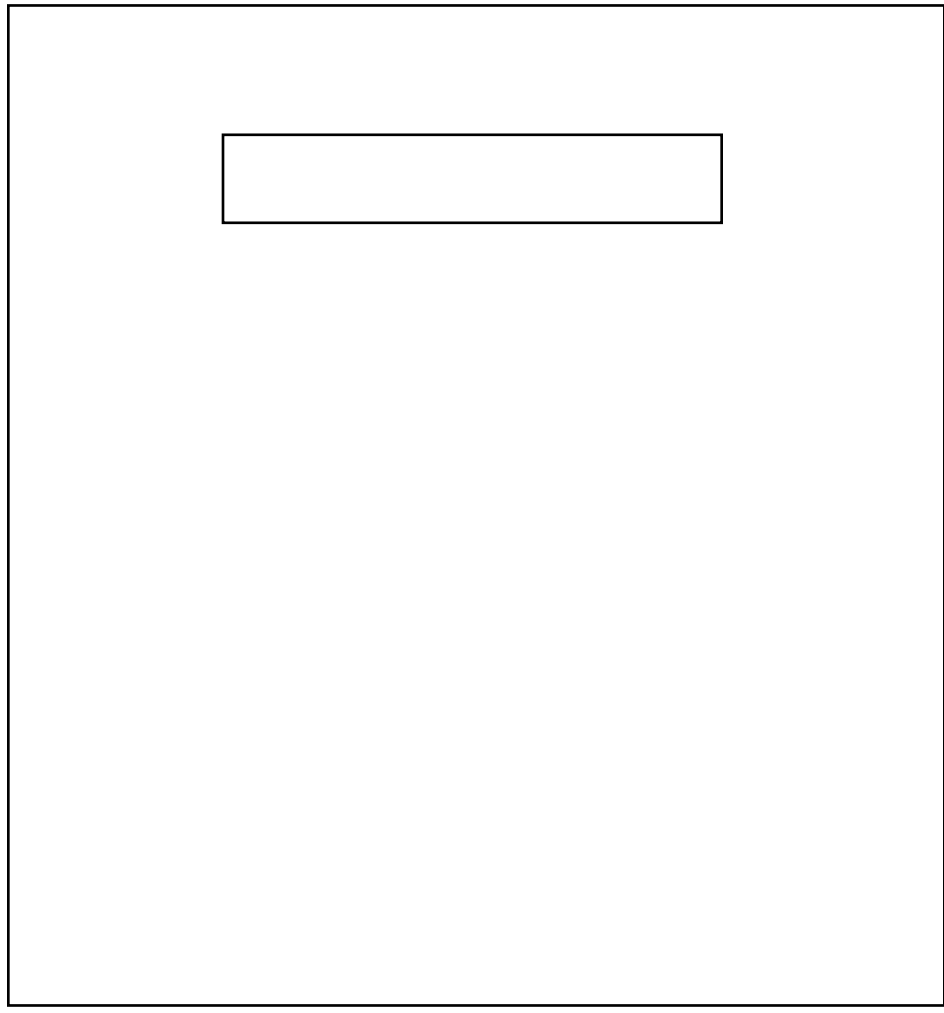
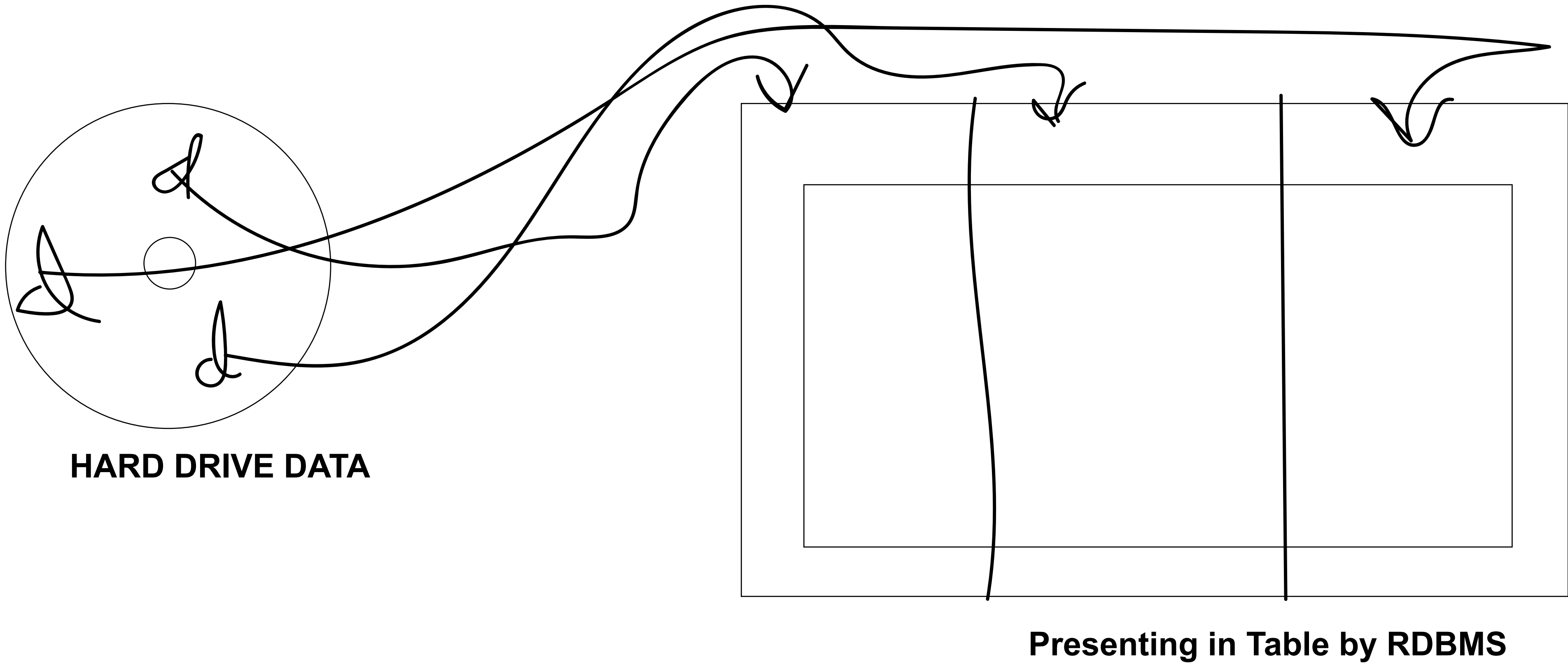
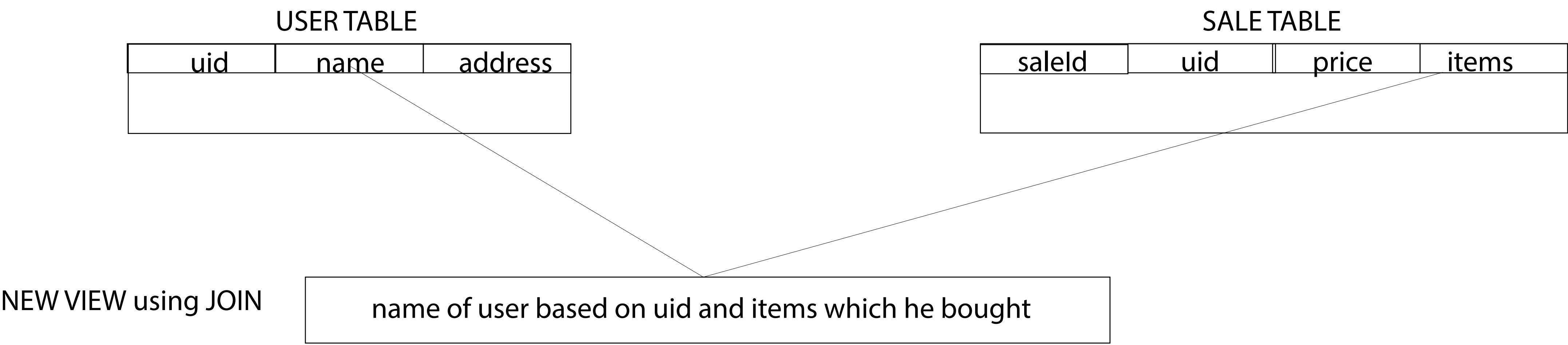
Answer No 1:

That's it, just an operator. It doesn't change the data structure. It doesn't define the data structure. It is not DDL. It is an operator in the "data manipula-tion" language (DML) part of SQL. DML includes SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE.

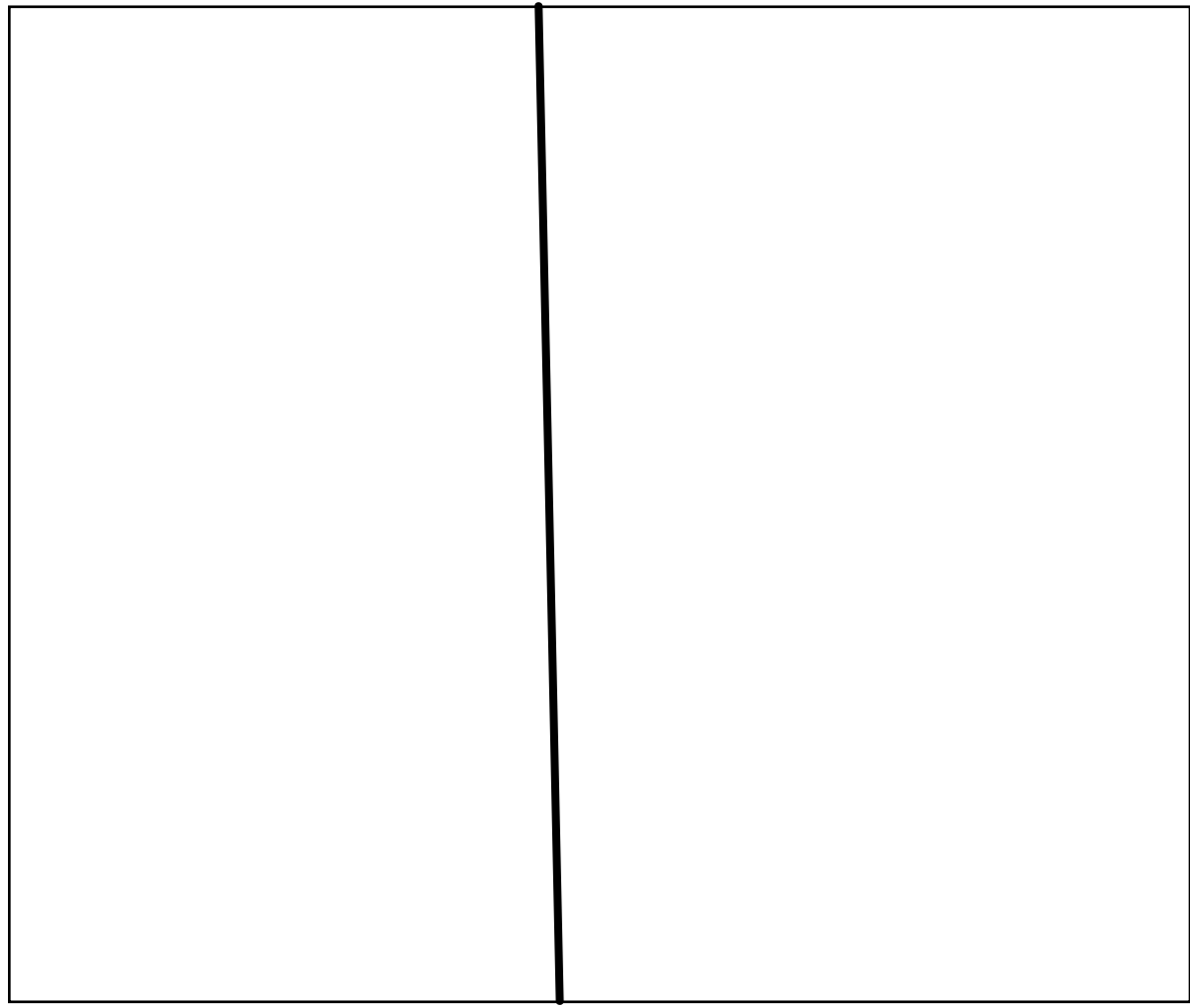
Answer no 2:

No, joining is not DDL, it is DML. "join command" There is no such thing in SQL as a JOIN command. JOIN is a clause used in SELECT statements, and as the second duplicate answer says, SELECT statements are DML.

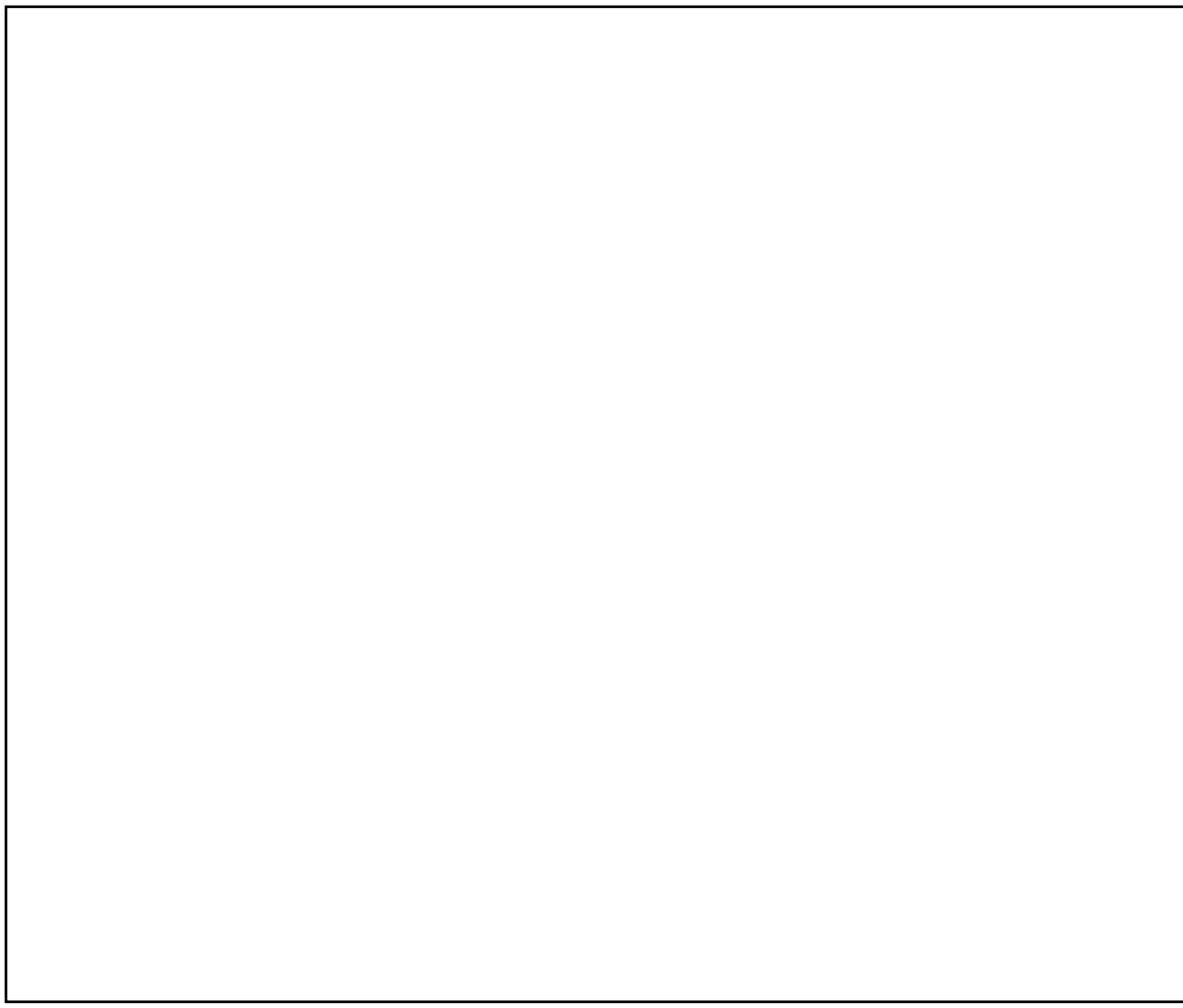
Example of join:



Front-End



Without Change database



We chnge by removing one line