SQL (Sub-Languages)

DDL (Data Definition Language)

create new objects(table, view, synonym, procedure, function, trigger) and modify the structure of the objects&Drop the objects from database.

Create: create a new database and tables/objects(We mention size for character data type)

**Syntax to create database** : create database<DB name>;

**EX:** **Create** database Myclass;

**Syntax to create table** : create table <table name>(<column name1><data type>(size),<column name2><data type(size));

**EX : Create** table employee(EID int,EName Varchar(10),Sal int);

Alter : alter the structure of data base(adding or removing attributes)

**Syntax to add** : **alter table** name\_of\_table **add** column\_name column\_definition;

**EX :** alter table **employee** add father\_name varchar(60);

**Syntax to remove** : **alter table** name\_of\_table **drop** Column\_Name\_1 , column\_Name\_2

**EX :** alter table employee drop EID,Sal;

**Syntax to modify** : **alter table** table\_name **modify** ( column\_name column\_datatype(**size**));

**EX :** alter table employee modify (Ename Varchar(10));

Drop : delete the table(total table) but not the data, we can easily remove the entire table, view, or index from the database.

**Syntax to drop database :** drop database <database\_name>;

**EX :** Drop database myclass;

Truncate : used to remove all the records of database

**Syntax to remove table** : truncate <table\_name>;

**EX :** truncate employee;

To check need to use select command select \* from employee;

SP\_Rename : used to change the name of the database.

**Syntax to change :** rename **table** <old\_table\_name **to** new\_table\_name>;

**Ex :** rename table employee to employee\_details;

DML(Data Manipulation Language)

Select : Select is the most important data manipulation command in SQL.it shows the records of the specified table and also shows the particular record of a particular column by using the **Where** clause.

**Syntax :** **Select** **\* from** <table\_name>;

**EX :** select \* from **Employee**;

**Syntax :** **Select** Emp\_Id, Emp\_Salary**from** Employee; (it displays the all the values of emp id,emp sal from employee table)

**Syntax :** select \* from Student **where** emp\_sal = 80000;

(The **where clause** displays the values of emp\_sal who are having 80000 from the table)

Insert : which allows users to insert data in database tables.

**Syntax : insertinto** <table\_name> ( column\_Name1 , column\_Name2 , column\_Name3 )  **values** (value\_1, value\_2, value\_3) ;

**EX :** **insert into** employee (E\_ID, Emp\_Name, Emp\_Sal) **VALUES** (107, ‘Nandu’, 80000);

Update : is used to update or modify the existing data in database tables.

**Syntax :** **update** <Table\_name> **Set** [column\_name1= value\_1, ….., column\_nameN = value\_N] **where** condition;

(Here, 'UPDATE', 'SET', and 'WHERE' are the SQL keywords)

**EX : update** employee **set** E\_Id = 1234 **where** E\_salary =25000;

**Syntax to update multiple fields :**

**EX : update** employee **set** E\_ID = 1234,E\_sal = 25000 **where** E\_Name = ‘Nandu’ **And** E\_loc = ‘hyd’;

Delete : used to remove single or multiple existing records from the database tables.

this command of DML does not delete the stored data permanently from the database. We use the WHERE clause with the DELETE command to select specific rows from the table.

**Syntax : delete** from <tablename> **where** condition ;

**EX : delete** from employee **where** e\_id = 1234;

**Syntax to delete multiple records/rows from table:**

**EX : delete** from employee **where** E\_Id<2345;(delete the employee Id whose ID is less than 2345);