

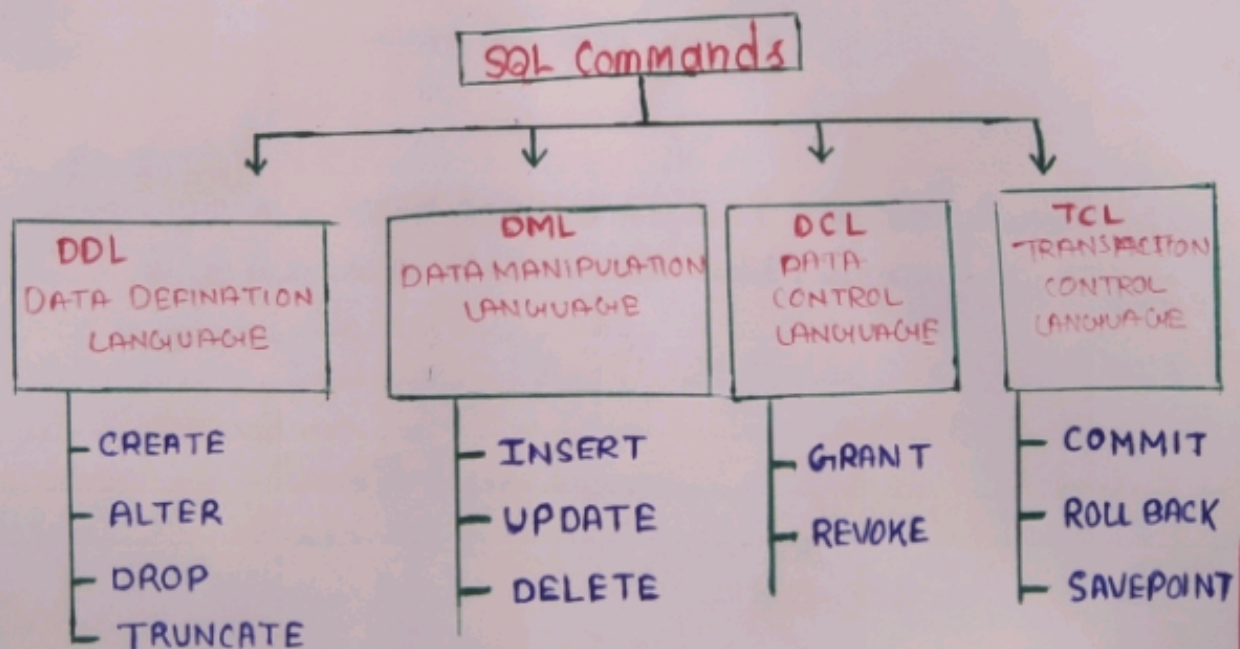
# SQL SHORT NOTES

What is SQL ?

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language.
- The database language is mainly designed for maintaining the data relational database management systems.
- SQL is standard language for accessing and manipulating database.

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Types of SQL Commands ?



## DDL COMMANDS:

→ DDL (Data Definition Language) used to change the structure of the table like creating the table, altering the table and deleting the table.

→ All the commands in the DDL are auto committed that means it permanently saves all the changes in the database.

### 1. CREATE :-

This command is used to create a new database or table.

#### SYNTAX:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    column 1 datatype  
    column 2 datatype  
    column 3 datatype );
```

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### 2. ALTER :-

The ALTER TABLE statement in Structured Query Language allow to add, modify and delete columns of an existing table.

#### SYNTAX :-

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
ADD column_name datatype
```



### 3. DROP :-

The DROP TABLE statement is used to drop an existing table in a database. This command deletes both the structure and records stored in table.

#### SYNTAX :-

```
DROP TABLE table-name;
```

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### 4. TRUNCATE :-

A truncate SQL statement is used to remove all rows from a table. It is similar to DELETE statement without WHERE clause.

#### SYNTAX :-

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table-name;
```

### DML COMMANDS :-

1. INSERT :- SQL INSERT statement is a SQL query. It is used to insert a single or multiple records in a table.

#### SYNTAX :-

```
INSERT INTO table-name  
values (value1, value2, value3 ....);
```

2. UPDATE :- The UPDATE statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

SYNTAX :-

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2  
WHERE condition.
```

3. DELETE :- The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

SYNTAX :-

DELETE statement is :-

```
DELETE FROM table_name [where condition]
```

### DCL COMMAND

1. GRANT :- It is used to give user access privileges to a database.

SYNTAX :- GRANT SELECT, UPDATE on  
my-table to some-user, another-user



2. REVOKE :- This command withdraws the user's access privileges given by using the GRANT command.

SYNTAX :-

```
REVOKE SELECT, UPDATE on my_table to  
SOME_USER, ANOTHER_USER;
```

## TCL COMMANDS

1. COMMIT :- Commit a Transaction. The COMMIT Command saves all the transactions to the database since the last COMMIT or ROLLBACK COMMAND.

SYNTAX :-  
COMMIT;

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2. ROLLBACK :- If any error occurs with any of the SQL grouped statements, all changes need to be aborted. The process of reversing changes is called rollback.

SYNTAX :-  
ROLLBACK