

Information. It is independent of any database application s/w. All the database support BDL with little with modification in its syntax.

* The SQL has three parts:-

(1) DDL (Data Definition Language) → $\frac{D}{C}$ It is used to define the database structure.

(2) DML (Data Manipulation Language) → $\frac{D}{C}$ It is used to modify & alter the given data.

(3) DCL (Data Control Language) → $\frac{D}{C}$ It is used to control the database. DCL commands are used by DBA (Database Administrator).

→ SQL (Structured Query Language, Sequel) → $\frac{D}{C}$

IBM developed the original version of SQL as part of the system R project in the early 1970's. Many of the products now support SQL language. SQL has established itself as the standard relational database language.

(1) DDL (Data Definition Language) → $\frac{D}{C}$ DDL provides commands for defining relational database

Schemas, deleting relations & modifying relations.

(i) Create command:-

* Syntax:

Create table <table name> (A1, A2, A3... An, Integrity constraints (A i));

* where, A1, A2 ... are attributes of the table.

* example \rightarrow

create table customer
customer_name varchar (20);
customer_street char (30),
customer_city char (30),
Primary key (customer_name),

customer name	customer street	customer city	Schema
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Create commands create a Database schema.
It means to create the structure of the table.

(ii) Drop command:-

* Syntax *

Drop table <table-name>