**18-03-2025**

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**Q-1: Write a SQL Query to display all the tables which we have in the database?**

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Assume:

 that I have logged in with DBA

 or

 That I have logged in with any user

-> we can use "select" command

Syntax:

 select \* from tab;

**Q-2: Write a query to clear the screen of CLI?**

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Ans: cl scr

or

clear screen

**Q-3: Write a command to quit from the database software?**

**---------------------------------------------------------------------**

Ans: exit

or

quit

**rename:**

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-> it is one of the DDL command

used to rename the table

Syntax:

 rename <old-table-name> to <new-name>;

Note:

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1) DDL Commands:

 create

 alter

 drop

 truncate

 rename

 flashback

 purge

2) DML commands:

 insert

 update

 delete

**DRL Commands:**

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DRL ==> Data Retrieval Language

-> DRL commands also called as "DQL Commands"

-> DQL ==> Data Query Language Commands

-> The DQL/DRL command is:

 select

-> Select can perform two types of operations:

 1) Selection

 2) Propagation

Ex: Employee Table

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EID Name Location Designation Salary

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1 Arif Delhi Tester 700000

2 Arti Pune Operations 780000

3 Vijay Hyderabad Tester 900000

4 Keerthana Bangalore Developer 1300000

5 Kesahv Hyderabad Developer 1500000

selection:

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when we can retrieve the data from all the records (no condition is required) or from any selected record (condition is need) is called as "selection".

Syntax:

 select \* from <table-name>;

 or

 select \* from <table-name> where <condition>

Propagation:

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-> Retrieving the data from columns of the table is called as "Propagation".

Syntax:

 select <column-name> from <table-name>;

 or

 select <col1>,<col2>,<col3>... from <table-name>;

**TCL commands:**

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-> Transaction Control Language commands

Transaction

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-> On the created data object structure when we can start to define the DML commands like insert, update and delete. These operations are called as "Transactions".

Session

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-> group of transactions in the particular amount time is called as "Session".

-> TCL Commands:

 1) commit -> to save the data permanently

 Syntax:

 commit;

 2) rollback -> can use to perform the undo operation

 Syntax:

 rollback;

 3) savepoint