

Types of SQL Statements

Cravenpark Media Inc.

SQL statements fall into a number of special groups. SQL data statements, connection statements, transaction statements, session statements, diagnostic statements, exception statements, schema statements and dynamic statements. In this guide we will be dealing mainly with data statements and transaction statements which are at the core of SQL.

SQL statements can either be interactive or embedded:

- *Interactive SQL* - invocation occurs when you type SQL commands at an interactive terminal. The results of your commands are displayed at that terminal.
- *Embedded SQL* – SQL statements are placed within a host application program and form part of that program. When the program executes and the file is processed the results are displayed in a format designated by the host program.

Core SQL

SQL is divided into three areas:

- Data Control Language (DCL) – used for security, transactions and to grant and revoke database privileges.
- Data Definition Language (DDL) – is used to describe the type of data to be stored in a database;
- Data Manipulation Language (DML) – this part of the language is responsible for retrieving, deleting and amending data in a database.

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