

## 1. a) Creation of DDL Commands

Using SQL, create simple DDL Commands (CREATE, ALTER, DROP, RENAME, TRUNCATE) on the following schema of tables.

```
EMP(Empno number(5),Ename varchar2(20),Sal number(8,2), Designation varchar2(20), Address varchar2(20));
```

```
DEPT(Deptno number(3),Dname varchar2(20), Location varchar2(25));
```

### CREATE Table:

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a table in a database. Tables are organized into rows and columns; and each table must have a name. Use the following syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
```

```
(  
column_name1 data_type(size),  
column_name2 data_type(size),  
column_name3 data_type(size),  
....  
);
```

```
SQL>Create table EMP(Empno number(5),Ename varchar2(20),Sal number(8,2),Designation varchar2(20), Address varchar2(20));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc EMP;
```

Name	Null?	Type
Empno		Number(5)
Ename		Varchar2(20)
Sal		Number(8,2)
Designation		Varchar2(20)
Address		Varchar2(20)

```
Create Table DEPT(Deptno number(3),Dname varchar2(20), Location varchar2(25));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc DEPT;
```

Name	Null?	Type
Deptno		Number(3)
Dname		Varchar2(20)
Location		Varchar2(25)

### **ALTER Table:**

The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table.

i) To add a column in a table, use the following syntax:

**ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name datatype;**

**Ex1 : ALTER TABLE EMP ADD Hiredate Varchar2(20);**

**ALTER TABLE DEPT ADD Phoneno Number(10);**

ii) To delete a column in a table, use the following syntax:

**ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP COLUMN column\_name;**

**Ex: ALTER TABLE DEPT DROP Phoneno;**

iii) To change the data type of a column in a table, use the following syntax:

**ALTER TABLE table\_name MODIFY COLUMN column\_name datatype;**

**ALTER TABLE EMP MODIFY COLUMN Hiredate Date;**

### **DROP Table:**

The DROP TABLE statement is used to delete a table, use the following syntax:

**DROP TABLE table\_name;**

### **RENAME Table:**

RENAME TABLE allows you to rename an existing table in any schema, use the following syntax:

**RENAME TABLE table-Name TO new-Table-Name;**

### **TRUNCATE Table:**

When we want to delete the data inside the table then, use the TRUNCATE TABLE statement, use the following syntax:

**TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;**

## **b. Creation of DML Commands:**

EMP(Empno number(5),Ename varchar2(20),Sal number(8,2), Designation varchar2(20), Address varchar2(20));

DEPT(Deptno number(3),Dname varchar2(20), Location varchar2(25));

## **1. SQL - INSERT INTO**

**Syntax:** INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES (value list);

### **Single-row insert**

INSERT INTO EMP VALUES(101,'Ganesh',35000,'Software Engineer', 'Tirupati');

### **Inserting one row, many columns at a time**

```
INSERT INTO EMP (Empno,Ename,Sal,Designation,Address) VALUES(101,'Ganesh',35000,'Software Engineer', 'Tirupati')
```

### **Inserting many rows, all/some columns at a time.**

```
INSERT INTO New_EMP (Empno,Ename) SELECT Empno,Ename FROM EMP WHERE Address IN ('Tirupati','Chittoor');
```

### **Inserting many rows, all columns at a time.**

```
SQL>Insert into prog values(&Empno,&Ename,&Sal,&Designation,&Address');
```

Enter value for Empno: 102

Enter value for Ename: Mahesh

Enter value for Sal: 45000

Enter value for Designation: Sales Manages

Enter value for Address: Chittoor

1 row created.

## **2. SQL - UPDATE**

**Syntax:** UPDATE tablename SET column\_name =value [ WHERE condition]

### **Examples:**

```
SQL>UPDATE EMP SET Address = 'Piler' WHERE Empno=101;
```

```
SQL>UPDATE EMP SET Sal = 1.10 * Sal WHERE Empno=101;
```

## **3. SQL - DELETE FROM**

Syntax: DELETE FROM tablename WHERE condition

### **Examples:**

```
DELETE FROM EMP WHERE Empno= 102;
```