



DATABASE SYSTEMS

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Lecture 4

SQL: DDL

SQL

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- *Structured Query language* **SQL** is pronounced as “S-Q-L” or sometimes as “See-Quel” which is the standard language for dealing with **Relational Databases**.
- It is effectively used to create, insert, search, update, delete, modify database records.

DDL: Data Definition Language

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- It is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in database. Includes statements like:
 - **CREATE:** Creates a new table or any other database object
 - **ALTER:** Modifies an existing database object, such as a table
 - **DROP:** Removes an entire table or any other object in database

CREATE Statement

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- Creating a new database:

- ▣ CREATE DATABASE databasename;

- ▣ Example:

create database customers;

- Major CREATE statements:

- ▣ CREATE TABLE—defines a new table and its columns

- ▣ CREATE VIEW—defines a logical table from one or more tables or views (Not part of the course)

Steps in Table Creation

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1. Identify data types for **attributes**
2. Identify columns that can and **cannot be null**
3. Identify columns that must be **unique** (candidate keys)
4. Identify **primary key–foreign key** mates
5. Determine **default** values
6. Identify **constraints** on columns (domain specifications)
7. Create the table

Data Types for Attributes

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- **Common Data Types for table attributes are:**
- **1- Numeric:** integer number (INTEGER, INT, AND SMALLINT), and floating number (FLOAT, REAL, and DOUBLE).
- **2- Character:** data types are either fixed length (CHAR (n), where n is the number of character) or variable length (VARCHAR(n)).
- **3- Boolean:** TRUE or FALSE.
- **4- Timestamp**

Create Table Syntax

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```
CREATE TABLE <Table Name> (  
  <column1 datatype constraint_1 constraint_2 >,  
  <column2 datatype>,  
  ....  
  constraint_3,  
  Constraint_4);
```

Create Table: Constraints

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- **NOT NULL:** A Constraint that ensures that a column cannot have NULL value.
- **DEFAULT:** A Constraint that provides a default value for a column when none is specified.
- **UNIQUE :** A Constraint that ensures that all values in a column are different.
- **PRIMARY Key:** A Constraint that uniquely identify each row/record in a database table (NOT NULL + UNIQUE)
- **FOREIGN KEY (FK):** A Constraint that ensures referential integrity. A foreign key from 1 table to another is used link a tuple in the 1st table to a unique tuple in the 2nd table.
- **CHECK:** A constraint that ensures that all values in a column satisfy a certain condition.

Create Table: Example

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SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Age int  
);
```

Syntax for SQL Server

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```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    Personid int IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,  
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Age int  
);
```

Note:

Identity(seed,increment)

Using Check

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SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    ID int NOT NULL,  
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Age int CHECK (Age>=18)  
);
```

Using Default Value

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My SQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    ID int NOT NULL,  
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Age int,  
    City varchar(255) DEFAULT 'Cairo'  
);
```

Foreign Key Constraint

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Persons Table

PersonID	LastName	FirstName	Age
1	Hansen	Ola	30
2	Svendson	Tove	23
3	Pettersen	Kari	20

Orders Table

OrderID	OrderNumber	PersonID
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	2
4	24562	1

Order ID is the
primary key

The "PersonID" column in the "Persons" table is the **PRIMARY KEY** in the "Persons" table.

The "PersonID" column in the "Orders" table is a **FOREIGN KEY** in the "Orders" table.

The **FOREIGN KEY** constraint prevents invalid data from being inserted into the foreign key column, because it has to be one of the values contained in the parent table.

Notice that the "PersonID" column in the "Orders" table points to the "PersonID" column in the "Persons" table.

Foreign Key Example

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SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
    OrderNumber int NOT NULL,  
    PersonID int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    OrderID int NOT NULL,  
    OrderNumber int NOT NULL,  
    PersonID int,  
    PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),  
    CONSTRAINT FK_PersonOrder FOREIGN KEY (PersonID)  
    REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)  
);
```

You can also add how the Foreign key updates will be handled:

```
REFERENCES Persons(ID)  
ON DELETE CASCADE  
ON UPDATE CASCADE  
ON DELETE SET NULL);
```

SQL ALTER TABLE: Add Column

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

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

The following SQL adds an "Email" column to the "Customers" table:

Example

```
ALTER TABLE Customers  
ADD Email varchar(255);
```


Changing Tables

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<u>Student ID</u>	Student Name	Faculty	Department	Age
Numeric(5)	Varchar(100)	Varchar(30)	Varchar(30)	Integer

❑ ALTER TABLE changes column specifications:

▣ ALTER TABLE Student ADD (Type Varchar(2))

<u>Student ID</u>	Student Name	Faculty	Department	Age	Type
Numeric(5)	Varchar(100)	Varchar(30)	Varchar(30)	Integer	Varchar(2)

❑ ALTER TABLE Student DROP Age;

OR

❑ ALTER TABLE Student DROP COLUMN Age;

<u>Student ID</u>	Student Name	Faculty	Department	Type
Numeric(5)	Varchar(100)	Varchar(30)	Varchar(30)	Varchar(2)

ALTER TABLE: Constraints

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Adding and dropping Constraints

ALTER TABLE<table name>

ADD CONSTRAINT < CONSTRAINT Syntax>

ALTER TABLE<table name>

ADD CONSTRAINT < CONSTRAINT Name > < CONSTRAINT Syntax>

ALTER TABLE<table name>

Drop CONSTRAINT < CONSTRAINT Name >

ALTER TABLE: Constraints Example

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```
ALTER TABLE Customers  
ADD PRIMARY KEY (SSN, Telephone);
```

Or

```
ALTER TABLE Registered  
ADD CONSTRAINT PK1 PRIMARY KEY (SSN, Telephone );
```

-- constraint name is unique across database

Alter Table : Examples

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```
ALTER TABLE STUDENT
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT UQ_Std_Name unique (Name);
```

```
ALTER TABLE STUDENT
```

```
DROP CONSTRAINT UQ_Std_Name;
```

```
ALTER TABLE DEPARTMENT
```

```
ADD CONSTRAINT CK_DEPTCODE CHECK (DEPTCODE IN ('IS','CS','IT',  
'DS'))
```

Alter Table : Examples

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```
ALTER TABLE DEPARTMENT  
DROP CONSTRAINT CK_DEPTCODE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE Student  
ALTER COLUMN City SET DEFAULT 'Cairo';
```

```
ALTER TABLE Persons  
ALTER COLUMN City DROP DEFAULT;
```

SQL DROP : For deleting Tables

□ DROP TABLE statement allows you to remove tables from your schema:

□ DROP TABLE TableName

SQL DROP : For deleting databases

- DROP Database statement allows you to delete all the database:
 - ▣ DROP database <database name>;
 - ▣ **Example:** DROP database mydatabase;

Questions

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1. Create a table for employee with the following columns:
 - ▣ Employee_id (int)
 - ▣ Employee_name (varchar(50))
 - ▣ Employee_address (varchar(250))
 - ▣ Employee_age (int)
2. Drop the table

Answer

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```
CREATE TABLE employees (  
Employee_id INT NOT NULL,  
Employee_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
Employee_address VARCHAR(250) NOT NULL,  
Employee_age INT NOT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY (Employee_id));
```

```
DROP Table employees;
```