**Experiment 4**

The DDL commands in SQL are used to create database schema and to define the type and structure of the data that will be stored in a database. SQL DDL commands are further divided into the following major categories:

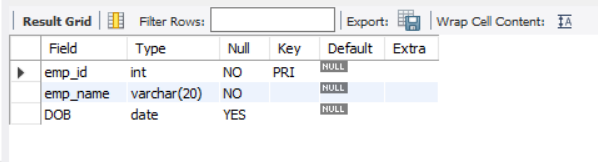
* CREATE
* ALTER
* DROP
* TRUNCATE

create database db;

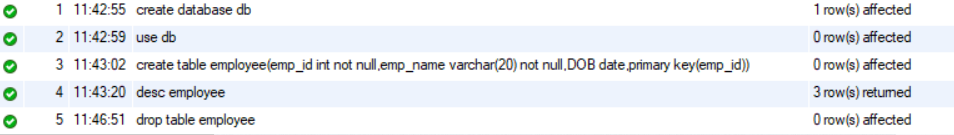
use db;

create table employee(emp\_id int not null,emp\_name varchar(20) not null,DOB date,primary key(emp\_id));

desc employee;



drop table employee;



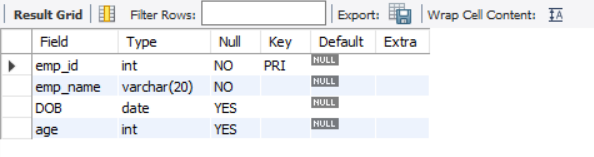
create table employee(emp\_id int not null,emp\_name varchar(20) not null,DOB date,age int,primary key(emp\_id));



rename table employee to employees;



desc employees;



alter table employees add email varchar(20);



truncate employees;



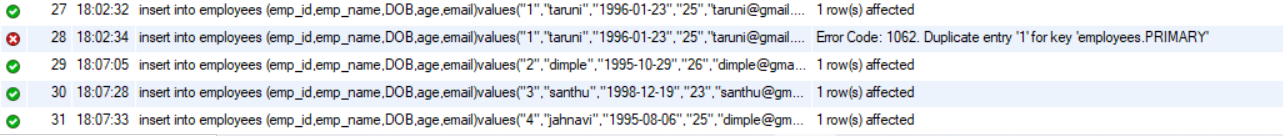
**Experiment 5**

insert into employees (emp\_id,emp\_name,DOB,age,email)values("1","taruni","1996-01-23","25","taruni@gmail.com");

insert into employees (emp\_id,emp\_name,DOB,age,email)values("2","dimple","1995-10-29","26","dimple@gmail.com");

insert into employees (emp\_id,emp\_name,DOB,age,email)values("3","santhu","1998-12-19","23","santhu@gmail.com");

insert into employees (emp\_id,emp\_name,DOB,age,email)values("4","jahnavi","1995-08-06","25","dimple@gmail.com");



select \* from employees;

