EXPERIMENT 5

DDL COMMANDS (COLLEGE SCHEMA)

Aim:

- Create a schema called College.
- Create tables for students (attributes: student id, name, gender, subject, marks and grade), faculty (attributes: faculty id, name, course and pass percentage), department (attributes: department id, name, section, strength and pass percentage) and activity (attributes: activity id, name, strength and category)
- Add and modify:
    - Address in students table, change datatype size of student name and make student id primary key
    - Add faculty total mentor details, make faculty id as primary key
    - Add number of students in wise in department table and make department id as primary key
    - Add faculty name to activity table, change the datatype size of activity name and make activity id as primary key.

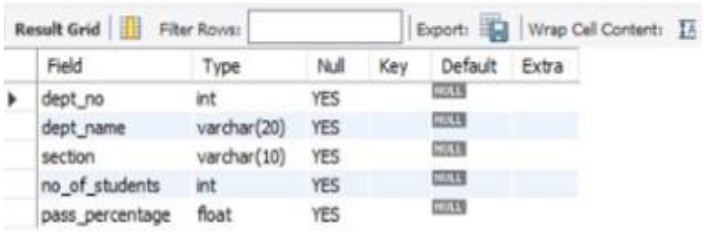
CODE:

```
CREATE SCHEMA College;
create table student(stdno integer, stdname varchar(20), gender varchar(10), sub varchar(20),
create table faculty(fac_id integer, fac_name varchar(20), course varchar(20), pass_percentage
desc faculty;
create table department(dept_no integer, dept_name varchar(20), section varchar(10), no_of_stu
desc department;
create table activity(act_id integer, act_name varchar(20), no_of_students_opted integer, cate
desc activity;
ALTER TABLE student ADD(address varchar(20));
ALTER TABLE student ADD(primary key(stdno));
ALTER TABLE student modify stdname varchar(30);
desc student;
ALTER TABLE faculty add(faculty_total_mentor_details varchar(20), primary key(fac_id));
desc faculty;
ALTER TABLE department ADD(no_of_stds_in_wise integer, primary key(dept_no));
```

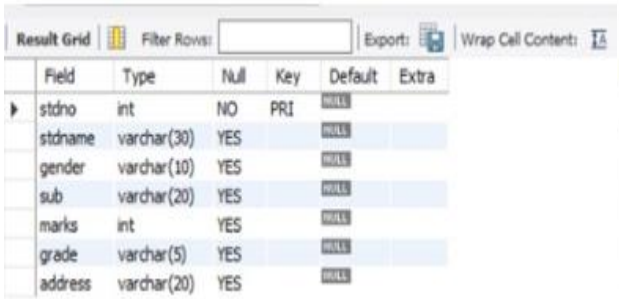
```
ALTER TABLE department ADD(no_of_stds_in_wise integer, primary key(dept_no));
desc department;
ALTER TABLE activity add(fac_name varchar(20), primary key(act_id));
ALTER TABLE activity modify act_name varchar(25);
desc activity;
```

OUTPUT:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
fac_id	int	YES		NULL	
fac_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
course	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
pass_percentage	float	YES		NULL	

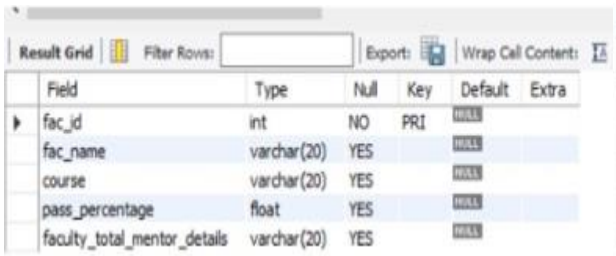


Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
dept_no	int	YES		NULL	
dept_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
section	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
no_of_students	int	YES		NULL	
pass_percentage	float	YES		NULL	



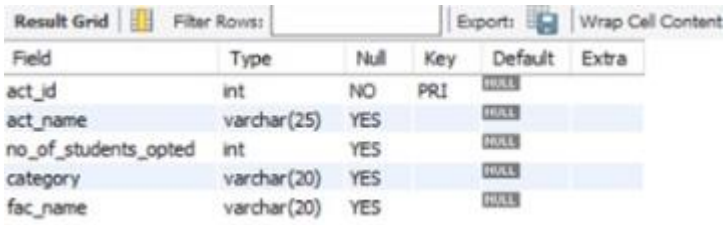
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
stdno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
stdname	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
gender	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
sub	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
marks	int	YES		NULL	
grade	varchar(5)	YES		NULL	
address	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
act_id	int	YES		NULL	
act_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
no_of_students_opted	int	YES		NULL	
category	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	



Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
fac_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
fac_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
course	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
pass_percentage	float	YES		NULL	
faculty_total_mentor_details	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
dept_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
dept_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
section	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
no_of_students	int	YES		NULL	
pass_percentage	float	YES		NULL	
no_of_stds_in_wise	int	YES		NULL	



Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
act_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
act_name	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
no_of_students_opted	int	YES		NULL	
category	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
fac_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

DDL (Data Definition Language): DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema. It simply deals with descriptions of the database schema and is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in the database.
Examples of DDL commands:
CREATE – is used to create the database or its objects (like table, index, function, views, store procedure and triggers).
DROP – is used to delete objects from the database.
ALTER-is used to alter the structure of the database.
TRUNCATE–is used to remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.
COMMENT –is used to add comments to the data dictionary.
RENAME –is used to rename an object existing in the database.