

Experiment No.3

Aim -

Create a database using data defⁿ language.

Theory -

Q. What is DDL?

Ans - DDL (Data Defⁿ Language) statements or commands are used to define & modify the database structure of your table schema. When you execute a DDL statement, it takes effect immediately.

Some examples of DDL commands are CREATE, ALTER & DROP.

1) Create -

This command is used to create a new table in SQL.

- Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
( column_1 datatype,
  column_2 datatype,
  ..... );
```

- Ex -

We need to create a table for storing student info of a particular college.

```
CREATE TABLE student_info
( college_ID number(2),
  college_name varchar(30),
  Branch varchar(10) );
```

2) Alter -

This command is used to add, delete or change columns in the existing table.



- Syntax: `Alter Table table_name
ADD column_name datatype;`

- Ex -

```
Alter Table student_info  
ADD CGPA no;
```

2a) Add -

It is used to add a column to existing table.

- Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
ADD (column-name datatype);
```

- Ex -

```
ALTER TABLE student  
ADD (address varchar(200));
```

2b) Modify -

It is used to change datatype of any column / to modify its size.

- Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
modify (column-name datatype);
```

- Ex -

```
ALTER TABLE student  
modify (address varchar(200));
```

2c) Delete (DROP) -

It is used for altering a table in SQL by deleting existing columns.

- Syntax: `ALTER TABLE table_name`

```
DROP column1, column2, ...
```


- Ex - ALTER TABLE cust-may
Drop order-id;

3) DROP:-

It is used to delete a database object from the database.

- Syntax:

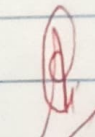
Drop Database Database_name;

- Ex -

Drop Database student;

Conclusion -

Successfully implemented and executed all the DDL commands in SQL.


09/13/23