Below are all the **types of actions** you can take with DDL broken out by component

		Components of a table				
		Table	*Column*	*Data Type*	*Column Constraint*	*Table Constraint*
Actions you can take	*Create*	You can create a table using the CREATE TABLE command. (pg.315 - Examples 1,2,3)	You create columns as part of the table creation process when using the CREATE TABLE command. (pg.315 - Examples 1, 2, 3). You can also "ADD" a column to an existing table as part of the ALTER TABLE command. (pg.323 – Example 1)	N/A - Technically you don't "create" a data type. Rather you are required to "define" it for each column when you create your table. (pg.315 - Examples 1,2,3)	You can create constraints on a columns when using CREATE TABLE command. Common types are *NOT NULL, Unique, Default, Primary Key,* and *Check*. While not always required, you can give a constraint a unique name which makes it easier to edit it later and in error handling (pg.317 - Example 1&2, pg.321 – Example 1) You can also add constraints to an existing table using ALTER TABLE command (pg.325 – Example 7, 8). Note: Oracle requires you ADD *unique* constraints but to add *not null* constraint you use MODIFY column command. Constraints are enabled by default when they are created but you can created constraints in disabled state too in case you're not ready for them to be enabled (pg.325 – Example 3)	You can create/name a table constraint when you use CREATE TABLE. If a constraint involves two or more columns, you must define at *table level*. Common table constraints that you can create are: *Composite PK* (pg.317 Example 4), *Foreign Key* (pg.319 Example 2), and *Check* (pg.321 Example 2) You can also ADD constraints to an existing table using ALTER TABLE command (pg.325 – Example 1,3,6)
	Edit	You use the ALTER TABLE command to make edits to a table's columns, column data types, or constraints. (pg.323 – All examples) You can also RENAME a table (pg.327)	You can MODIFY column's max length or default value with ALTER TABLE (pg.323 – Example 3). You can change a column's name when you ALTER a table. (Example).	You can MODIFY a column's data type when you ALTER a table. (pg.323 – Example 4).	There technically isn't a "modify constraint" command with the exception of using MODIFY to change a column's default value (pg.323 – Example 5). If you want to edit a constraint it's easier to DROP it and then recreate it with ADD command. You can ENABLE or DISABLE a constraint when you ALTER a TABLE. (pg.325 Example 4,5)	There technically isn't a "modify constraint" command. If you want to edit a constraint it's easier to DROP it and then recreate it with ADD command. You can ENABLE or DISABLE a constraint when you ALTER a TABLE. (pg.325 Example 4,5)
	Delete	You can DROP a table which is the same as deleting it. You can also TRUNCATE a table which purges it of data but doesn't delete it. (pg.327)	You can DROP a column when using the ALTER TABLE command. (pg.323 – Example 2)	N/A - Since every column must have a data type defined, there would never be a case where you'd want to "delete" a data type. You can modify a data type.	You can DROP a constraint from column when you ALTER a table. To do so, reference the name of the constraint. (pg.325 - Example 2)	You can DROP a constraint from column when you ALTER a table. To do so, reference the name of the constraint. (pg.325 - Example 2)

Below are **practice scenarios** to go over for each action you can take by component.

- Create table with column-level constraints
  - Create a table called with multiple columns of varying data types and column constraints. Add data to see if constraints work as expected.
- Creates tables with table-level constraints
  - Create a new table with that has a composite key that includes the PK from the original table and foreign key to original table. Add data to see if composite key works as expected.
  - Create a table with check constraints. Add data to see if the check constraint works as expected.
- Edit a table
  - Change the name of a table
  - Change a column name (Note: An example is linked above and not in the book). Refresh schema in "Connections" panel on the left to see if column name changed.
  - Change the length of a column. e.g. VARCHAR(100) to VARCHAR(50). See if length constraint works.
  - Change a column's data type. e.g. Number to VARCHAR
  - Add a new column with a default constraint. Insert data to see if default value works.
  - Edit a table column by modifying the default constraint. Insert data to see if new default value works.
- Deleting
  - Drop a constraint
  - Drop a column
  - TRUNCATE a table
  - Drop a table