Laboratory work 2

1. Data Definition Language (DDL) - is a standard for commands that define the different structures in a database. DDL statements create, modify, and remove database objects such as tables, indexes, and users.

DML statements are SQL statements that manipulate data. DML stands for Data Manipulation Language. The SQL statements that are in the DML class are INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE. Some people also lump the SELECT statement in the DML classification.

```
a. create table table_name ();
   alter table name
   action[];
   drop table name cascade;
b. insert into table_name ()
   values();
   update table_name set column_name = ...;
   delete from table_name;
   returning value.
```

```
create table customers (
id integer not null primary key, full_name varchar(50) not null ,
timestamp timestamp not null , delivery_address text not null , constraint
production unique(id)

);

create table orders (
code integer unique primary key not null unique , customer_id integer
references customers (id),
total_sum double precision not null check ( total_sum > 0 ) ,

is_paid boolean not null );

create table order_items (
order_code integer not null references orders (code) unique ,
product_id varchar not null unique references products (id) ,
```

```
quantity integer not null check ( quantity > 0 ) );
id varchar not null unique primary key ,
name varchar not null unique ,
description text ,
price double precision not null check ( price > 0 )
3.
full_name text primary key,
);
work_experience text, possibility_of_having_remote_lessons boolean
);
```

4. insert into description values ('for kids'); update products set price = 6000 where price = 5000; delete from products where description = 'for kids';