Ex.No. 1 Date:

DDL Commands - CREATE, ALTER, DROP

Aim:

To Create, Alter and Drop the table using Data Definition Language.

Description:

Data Definition Language (DDL) statements are used to define the database structure or schema. DDL Commands: Create, Alter, Drop, Rename, Truncate

• CREATE - to create objects in the database

- ALTER alters the structure of the database
- DROP delete objects from the database
- TRUNCATE remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed
- RENAME rename an object

SYNTAX:

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
column_name1 data_type,
column_name2 data_type,
column_name3 data_type,
);
```

ALTER A TABLE

To add a column in a table ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_namedatatype;

To delete a column in a table ALTER TABLE table name DROP COLUMN column_name;

DROP TABLE

DROP TABLE table_name;

TRUNCATE TABLE

TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

Questions:

1) Create a table name STUDENT with following structure.

Column			
#Name	Description	Data Type	
	Registration		
1RegNo	Number	NUMBER(3)	
2Name	Student Name	VARCHAR(15)	
	Gender of the		
3Gender	student	CHAR(1)	
4DOB	Date of Birth	DATE	
5MobileNo	Mobile Number	NUMBER(10)	
6City	Location of stay VARCHAR(

2) Create a table name FACULTY with following structure.

	Column			
#	Name	Description	Data Type	
1	FacNo	Faculty Identifier	VARCHAR(4)	
2	FacName	Faculty Name	VARCHAR(15)	
3	Gender	Gender of faculty	CHAR(1)	
4	DOB	Date of Birth	DATE	
5	DOJ	Date of Join	DATE	
6	MobileNo	Mobile Number	NUMBER(10)	

3) Create a table name DEPARTMENT with following structure.

C	Column		
#N	lame	Description	Data Type
1 D	DeptNo	Department Identifier	VARCHAR(4)
2D	DeptName	Department Name	VARCHAR(15)
3E	DeptHead	Department Head	VARCHAR(4)

4) Create a table name COURSE with following structure.

Column		
#Name	Description	Data Type
1CourseNo	Course Identifier	VARCHAR(3)
	Course	
2CourseDesc	Description	VARCHAR(14)
3CourseType	Course Type	CHAR(1)
3CourseType 4SemNo	Course Type Semester Number	CHAR(1) CHAR(1)
	* 1	` '

5) Modify the table FACULTY by adding a column name DeptNo of datatype VARCHAR(4)

OUTPUTS:

1) MySQL> create table student(Regno int(3),Name varchar(15),Gender char(1),DOB date,MobileNo int(10),city varchar(15));

mysql> desc student; +					
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Regno Name Gender DOB MobileNo city	int varchar(15) char(1) date int varchar(15)	YES YES YES YES YES YES YES		NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	
+++++++					

2) MySQL> create table faculty(Facno varchar(40),FacName varchar(15),Gender char(1),DOB date,DOJ date,MobileNo int(10),DeptNo varchar(4));

ysql> desc	faculty;	+			++
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Facno	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
FacName	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
Gender	char(1)	YES		NULL	
DOB	date	YES		NULL	
DOJ	date	YES		NULL	
MobileNo	int	YES		NULL	
DeptNo	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
·					
rows in se	et (0.00 sec)				

3) MySQL> create table department(DeptNo varchar(4),DeptName varchar(15),DeptHead varchar(4));

4) MySQL> create table course(CourseNo varchar(3),courseDesc varchar(14),coursetype char(1),SemNo char(1),HallNo varchar(4),FacNo varchar(4));

mysql> desc course; +						
Field	Туре	•		Default		
CourseNo courseDesc coursetype SemNo HallNo FacNo	varchar(3) varchar(14) char(1) char(1) varchar(4) varchar(4)	YES YES YES YES YES YES YES		NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL		

RESULT:

Tables are created ,altered and modified using DDL commands.