

PRACTICAL 2: Working with Data Definition Language (DDL) commands.**I.****1. Create 5 tables.**

Create command is used to create a database object in DBMS such as table, view, synonym, procedure, trigger etc.

Syntax: create table tablename(column_name datatype [constraint], ...)

a. First table of employee:

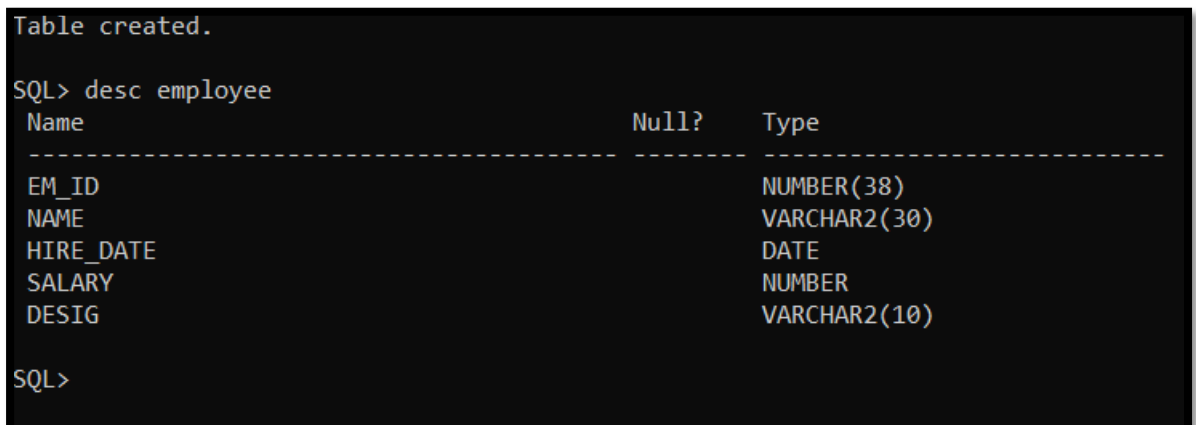
```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL*Plus: Release 11.2.0.2.0 Production on Fri Jan 21 17:10:35 2022
Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

SQL> connect arbaz
Enter password:
Connected.
SQL> create table employee(em_id int, name varchar(30), hire_date date, salary number, desig varchar(10));

Table created.
```

Displaying table using desc command:

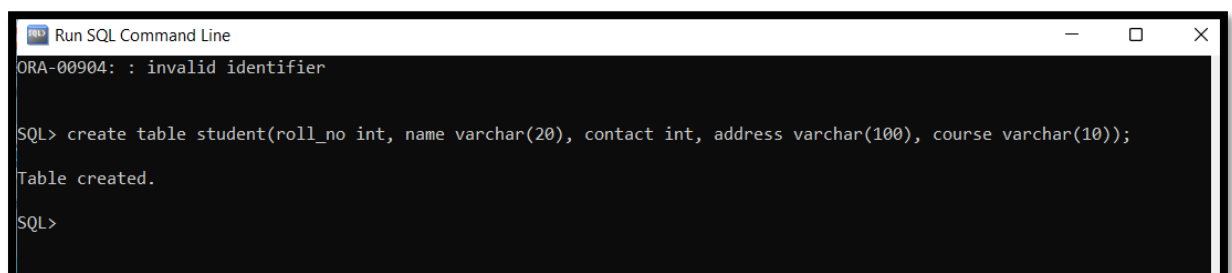
Syntax: desc table_name



```
Table created.

SQL> desc employee
Name                               Null?      Type
-----
EM_ID                               NUMBER(38)
NAME                                VARCHAR2(30)
HIRE_DATE                           DATE
SALARY                               NUMBER
DESIG                                VARCHAR2(10)

SQL>
```

b. Second table of Student:

```
Run SQL Command Line
ORA-00904: : invalid identifier

SQL> create table student(roll_no int, name varchar(20), contact int, address varchar(100), course varchar(10));

Table created.

SQL>
```

Table:

```
SQL> desc student
```

Name	Null?	Type
ROLL_NO		NUMBER(38)
NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CONTACT		NUMBER(38)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(100)
COURSE		VARCHAR2(10)

c. Third table of Customer:

```
SQL> create table customer(cust_name varchar(20), cust_no number(10), cust_email varchar(20), address varchar(100));
Table created.
SQL>
```

Table:

```
SQL> desc customer
```

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_NO		NUMBER(10)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(100)

d. Fourth table of Car

```
SQL> create table car(model_no varchar(6), price int, sitter number(8), engine varchar(10));
Table created.
SQL>
```

Table:

```
SQL> desc car
```

Name	Null?	Type
MODEL_NO		VARCHAR2(6)
PRICE		NUMBER(38)
SITTER		NUMBER(8)
ENGINE		VARCHAR2(10)

e. Fifth table of teacher:

```
SQL> create table teacher(teach_name varchar(20), subject_taught varchar(10), experience int, degree varchar(10));
Table created.

SQL> desc teacher
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
TEACH_NAME                         VARCHAR2(20)
SUBJECT_TAUGHT                     VARCHAR2(10)
EXPERIENCE                         NUMBER(38)
DEGREE                             VARCHAR2(10)
```

2. Drop a table.

Used to delete a table or any database object.

Syntax: drop table tablename

Deleting table of teacher which was created above:

```
SQL> drop table teacher
2 ;

Table dropped.

SQL> desc teacher
ERROR:
ORA-04043: object teacher does not exist
```

3. Alter a table.

Alter command is used to alter or update the structure of database table.

a. Add a column:

Syntax: alter table tablename add columnname datatype

```
NAME                               VARCHAR2(30)
HIRE_DATE                         DATE
SALARY                           NUMBER
DESIG                             VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> alter table employee add contac_no number(10);
Table altered.

SQL> desc employee
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
EM_ID                             NUMBER(38)
NAME                               VARCHAR2(30)
HIRE_DATE                         DATE
SALARY                           NUMBER
DESIG                             VARCHAR2(10)
CONTAC_NO                         NUMBER(10)
```

b. Delete/drop a column:

Syntax: alter table tablename drop column columnname

```
SQL> alter table employee drop column contac_no
2 ;
```

Table altered.

SQL> desc employee

Name	Null?	Type
EM_ID		NUMBER(38)
NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER
DESIG		VARCHAR2(10)

c. Modify column:

To modify/change the datatype of column.

Syntax: alter table tablename modify columnname datatype

SQL> desc employee

Name	Null?	Type
EM_ID		NUMBER(38)
NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER
DESIG		VARCHAR2(10)

```
SQL> alter table employee modify em_id varchar(10);
```

Table altered.

SQL> desc employee

Name	Null?	Type
EM_ID		VARCHAR2(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
HIRE_DATE		DATE
SALARY		NUMBER
DESIG		VARCHAR2(10)

d. Rename a column:

Syntax: alter table tablename rename column old_column_name to new_columnname

```
SQL> desc employee
Name                               Null?      Type
-----
EM_ID                               VARCHA2(10)
NAME                                VARCHA2(30)
HIRE_DATE                           DATE
SALARY                               NUMBER
DESIG                                VARCHA2(10)

SQL> alter table employee rename column em_id to employee_id
2 ;

Table altered.

SQL> desc employee
Name                               Null?      Type
-----
EMPLOYEE_ID                         VARCHA2(10)
NAME                                VARCHA2(30)
HIRE_DATE                           DATE
SALARY                               NUMBER
DESIG                                VARCHA2(10)
```

e. Rename a Table:

Syntax: alter table tablename rename to new_table_name

```
SQL> alter table employee rename to changed
2 ;

Table altered.

SQL> desc employee
ERROR:
ORA-04043: object employee does not exist

SQL> desc changed
Name                               Null?      Type
-----
EMPLOYEE_ID                         VARCHA2(10)
NAME                                VARCHA2(30)
HIRE_DATE                           DATE
SALARY                               NUMBER
DESIG                                VARCHA2(10)
```

II. Write the query for the following**1. Create the following tables and include the necessary constraints NOT NULL, DEFAULT, CHECK, PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE.**

- a. Student (sid, sname, gender, dob, remark, marks, class, email)

```
SQL> create table student(sid int constraint id primary key, sname varchar(20)
not null, gender varchar(10) not null, dob date not null, remark varchar(10),
marks number(5,2), class varchar(8) DEFAULT 'FYIT', email varchar(30)
unique);
```

```
SQL> create table student(sid int constraint id primary key, sname varchar(20) not null, gender varchar(10) not null, do
b date not null, remark varchar(10), marks number(5,2), class varchar(8) DEFAULT 'FYIT', email varchar(30) unique);

Table created.

SQL>
```

```
SQL> desc student;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
SID                                NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
SNAME                              NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
DOB                                NOT NULL DATE
REMARK                             VARCHAR2(10)
MARKS                              NUMBER(5,2)
CLASS                              VARCHAR2(8)
EMAIL                              VARCHAR2(30)
```

- b. Course (cid, cname, credits)

```
SQL> create table course(cid int constraint cid primary key, cname varchar(20) not
null, credits int not null );
```

```
SQL> create table course(cid int constraint cid primary key, cname varchar(20) not null, credits int not null );

Table created.

SQL> desc course;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CID                                NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CNAME                              NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
CREDITS                            NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
```

2. Alter the structure of the Course table.

- a. Modify datatype of cname.

```
SQL> alter table course modify cname int;
```

```
SQL> desc course;
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
CID                                         NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CNAME                                       NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
CREDITS                                    NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

SQL> alter table course modify cname int;

Table altered.

SQL> desc course;
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
CID                                         NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CNAME                                       NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CREDITS                                    NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
```

- b. Add a column coursehours with minimum course hours greater than 45.

```
SQL> alter table course add coursehours int check (coursehours > 45);
```

```
SQL> alter table course add coursehours int check (coursehours > 45);

Table altered.

SQL> desc course
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
CID                                         NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CNAME                                       NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CREDITS                                    NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
COURSEHOURS                                NUMBER(38)
```

- c. Add a column cdesc.

```
SQL> alter table course add cdesc varchar(30) not null;
```

```
SQL> alter table course add cdesc varchar(30) not null;

Table altered.

SQL> desc course;
Name                                         Null?    Type
-----
CID                                         NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CNAME                                       NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CREDITS                                    NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
COURSEHOURS                                NUMBER(38)
CDESC                                       NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
```

3. Alter the structure of student table.

- a. Add column age with minimum age as 17.

SQL> alter table student add age int constraint chk check(age >= 17);

```
SQL> alter table student add age int constraint chk check(age >= 17);
Table altered.

SQL> desc student;

```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
DOB	NOT NULL	DATE
REMARK		VARCHAR2(10)
MARKS		NUMBER(5,2)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(8)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
AGE		NUMBER(38)

- b. Delete the column dob.

SQL> alter table student drop column dob;

```
SQL> alter table student drop column dob;
Table altered.

SQL> desc student;

```

Name	Null?	Type
SID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
SNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
REMARK		VARCHAR2(10)
MARKS		NUMBER(5,2)
CLASS		VARCHAR2(8)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
AGE		NUMBER(38)

- c. Add a column phoneno.

SQL> alter table student add phoneno number(10) constraint num unique;

```
SQL> alter table student add phoneno number(10) constraint num unique;
Table altered.
```


- d. Rename phoneno to contactno.

SQL> alter table student rename column phoneno to contactno;

```
SQL> alter table student rename column phoneno to contactno;
Table altered.
```

4. Rename student table as student_details.

SQL> alter table student rename to student_details;

```
SQL> alter table student rename to student_details;
Table altered.
```

5. Describe the structure of both tables.

SQL> desc student_details;

```
SQL> desc student_details;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
SID                                NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
SNAME                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER                            NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)
REMARK                            VARCHAR2(10)
MARKS                             NUMBER(5,2)
CLASS                             VARCHAR2(8)
EMAIL                             VARCHAR2(30)
AGE                               NUMBER(38)
CONTACTNO                         NUMBER(10)
```

SQL> desc course;

```
SQL> desc course;
Name                               Null?    Type
-----
CID                                NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CNAME                             NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CREDITS                           NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
COURSEHOURS                       NUMBER(38)
CDESC                             NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
```

6. Drop table student_details and Course.

SQL> drop table student_details;

```
SQL> drop table student_details;
Table dropped.
```

SQL> drop table course;

```
SQL> drop table course;
Table dropped.
```

III. Apply Foreign key in given relation.

Table of DISTRIBUTER:

```
SQL> create table distributor(distid varchar(6) constraint dis_id primary key, distributor varchar(20) constraint dist not null, city varchar(30) default 'Mumbai', dicount varchar(30) default 15, credit varchar(15) constraint cred_chk check (credit > 0));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc distributor;
Name                Null?      Type
-----
DISTID              NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(6)
DISTRIBUTOR         NOT NULL  VARCHAR2(20)
CITY                 VARCHAR2(30)
DICOUNT              VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT              VARCHAR2(15)
```

```
SQL> select * from distributor;
```

DISTID	DISTRIBUTOR	CITY	DICOUNT	CREDIT
D342	mukesh	Mumbai	3000rupees	5

ORDERS table:

```
SQL> create table orders(orderno varchar(20) constraint ord primary key, title varchar(30) not null, distid varchar(30) constraint frnk references distributor(distid), qty varchar(15) check(qty>0), bookid varchar(10));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> insert into orders values('A45Y1', 'Stationary', 'D342', '5', 'B0789K');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select * from orders;
```

ORDERNO	TITLE	DISTID	QTY	BOOKID
A45Y1	Stationary	D342	5	B0789K