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| **Experiment No.** | **2** |

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| **AIM:** | **DDL Commands Database Creation** |
| **PROBLEM STATEMENT:** | Create 2 tables and add 7-10 records in each. Also, show the relationship between the 2 using one Foreign Key. |
| **THEORY:** | **Data Definition Language (DDL):**  DDL is an abbreviation of Data Definition Language. The DDL Commands in Structured Query Language are used to create and modify the schema of the database and its objects. The syntax of DDL commands is predefined for describing the data. The commands of Data Definition Language deal with how the data should exist in the database.  **Types DDL commands in SQL:**  **• CREATE:**  CREATE is a DDL command used to create databases, tables, triggers, and other database objects. Syntax:  **Create a Database**: CREATE Database Database\_Name;  **Create a table:**  CREATE TABLE table\_name (  column\_Name1 data\_type ( size of the column ),  column\_Name2 data\_type ( size of the column),  column\_Name3 data\_type ( size of the column),  ...  column\_NameN data\_type ( size of the column )  ) ;  **• DROP:**  DROP is a DDL command used to delete/remove the database objects from the SQL database. This DDL command can easily remove the entire table, view, or index from the database. Syntax:  **remove a database:** DROP DATABASE Database\_Name;  **remove a table:** DROP TABLE Table\_Name;  **• ALTER:**  ALTER is a DDL command which changes or modifies the existing structure of the database, and it also changes the schema of database objects. We can also add and drop constraints of the table using the ALTER command. Syntax:  **Add new field in table:**  ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name column\_definition;  **• TRUNCATE:**  TRUNCATE is another DDL command which deletes or removes all the records from the table. Syntax:  **Delete all records from table:** TRUNCATE TABLE Table\_Name; |
| **QUERIES:** | CREATE DATABASE hatimdb;  USE hatimdb;  CREATE TABLE Doctor (      D\_id int primary key,      Dname varchar(30),      Address varchar(30),      Ph\_no bigint,      Salary int,      Field varchar(50)  );  CREATE TABLE Patient (      P\_id int primary key,      Pname varchar(30),      Age int,      Address varchar(30),      Ph\_no bigint,      D\_id int,  *FOREIGN KEY* (D\_id) *REFERENCES* Doctor(D\_id)  );  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (1, 'akash', 'Andheri',5748364582, 500000, 'Cardiologist');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (2, 'pramod', 'Parel',8965735643, 720000, 'Neurologist');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (3, 'hansraj', 'Colaba',6758392011, 200000, 'Orthopedic');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (4, 'ritu', 'Santacruz',9876567814, 350000, 'dermatologist');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (5, 'viraj', 'Marol',7898657788, 100000, 'dentist');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (6, 'rohit', 'bhayandar',9956443218, 560000, 'ophthalmologist');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (7, 'Iyer', 'Dahisar',9887854563, 320000, 'gynecologist');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (8, 'sachin', 'Bandra',9876543210, 450000, 'pediatrician');  INSERT INTO doctor VALUES (9, 'sagar', 'Borivali',9876543210, 450000, 'pediatrician');  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (1, 'Rahul', 25, 'Andheri', 9876543210, 1);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (2, 'Raj', 30, 'Parel', 9876543210, 2);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (3, 'Pranay', 35, 'Colaba', 9876543210, 3);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (4, 'Dev', 40, 'Santacruz', 9876543210, 4);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (5, 'Hatim', 45, 'Marol', 9876543210, 5);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (6, 'Virinchi', 50, 'bhayandar', 9876543210, 6);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (7, 'Udit', 55, 'Dahisar', 9876543210, 7);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (8, 'Kaif', 60, 'Bandra', 9876543210, 8);  INSERT INTO patient VALUES (9, 'Anish', 65, 'Borivali', 9876543210, 9);  SELECT \* FROM doctor;  SELECT \* FROM patient;  DROP TABLE patient;  DROP TABLE doctor; |
| **RESULT:**  **Doctor Table:**  **Patient Table:** | |
| **CONCLUSION:** | In this experiment, we learned how to create a database and tables and how to insert records in tables. |