

Lab 8 – DDL + DML

1. Create table with name **Student1**, having attributes name [Not null], ID, and age [Specify data types domains and constraints appropriately] and another table name as **Student2** with same characteristics.
2. Alter the domain of Name attribute from “NOT NULL” to “NULL in both tables.
3. Write an SQL query that **INSERT (WITH COLUMN LIST)** exactly five records in **Student1** table.

NAME	ID	AGE
Ali	1001	24
Umar	1002	21
Usman	1003	20
Aqsa	1004	19
Zainab	1005	28

5 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

1.

4. Write an SQL query that **INSERT (WITHOUT COLUMN LIST)** exactly six records in **Student2** table.

NAME1	ID1	AGE1
Ayesha	1001	19
Khalid	1002	18
Nadia	1003	22
Rohan	1004	23
Sikandar	1005	24
Mehran	1006	35

6 rows returned in 0.11 seconds

2.

5. Write an SQL query that insert all tuples of **student2** into **student1** using **insert with select statement**.

NAME	ID	AGE
Ali	1001	24
Umar	1002	21
Usman	1003	20
Aqsa	1004	19
Zainab	1005	28
Ayesha	1001	19
Khalid	1002	18
Nadia	1003	22
Rohan	1004	23
Sikandar	1005	24
Mehran	1006	35

11 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

6. Write an SQL query that will return the name, and **age of all students** in **student1** and name the age column as updated_age.
 7. Write an SQL query that will return all records in student2.
 8. Write an SQL query that will return the age of all student from student1 by adding 3 on age column and assign name that coloumn as “increased_age”.
 9. Write an SQL query that will return all records of Student1 without duplication.
10. Update the student1 table with age adding of 5 years.

NAME	ID	AGE
Ali	1001	29
Umar	1002	26
Usman	1003	25
Aqsa	1004	24
Zainab	1005	33
Ayesha	1001	24
Khalid	1002	23
Nadia	1003	27
Rohan	1004	28
Sikandar	1005	29
Mehran	1006	40

11 rows returned in 0.04 seconds

11. Delete all records of table student2.

GOOD LUCK!