1. Construct simple queries using DDL statements (Create, Alter, Drop,

Truncate)

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    FirstName VARCHAR(50),
    LastName VARCHAR(50),
    Department VARCHAR(50),
    Salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
);
```

This statement modifies the structure of an existing table. Add a new column.

```
ALTER TABLE Employees
ADD Email VARCHAR(100);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Employees
DROP COLUMN Department;
```

TRUNCATE TABLE:

This statement removes all rows from a table, but keeps the table structure intact. It is a faster operation than `DELETE` for removing all rows and cannot be rolled back.

TRUNCATE TABLE Employees;

DROP TABLE:

This statement deletes an entire table, including its structure and all data, from the database. This operation cannot be rolled back.

DROP TABLE Employees;

2. Construct simple queries Using DDL statements using constraints

(Primary key, foreign key, not null, unique, check, is)