

Assignment - II

Title :- Design & develop SQL DDL statements which demonstrate the use of SQL objects such as creation of : Table, View, Index, Sequence, Synonym.

Problem statement :-

Implement DDL command in context of view, index, sequence.

Objective :-

- To use, understand & implement the various DDL commands
- To understand database concepts like view, index, sequence & synonym.

s/w & H/w packages :-

MySQL, 64 bit OS
Fedora OS.

concept related theory :-

DDL commands :- DDL is short for data definition language which deal with data schemas & description of how data can reside in database.

Various commands in DDL :-

create - It defines a table & has attributes name, attributesize, data

Inserting rows into view :-

rows of data can be inserted into a view the same rule apply to the update command also.

Deleting rows into view :-

rows of data can be deleted from a view. The same rules that apply to the UPDATE & INSERT commands apply to the DELETE command.

Dropping views :-

DROP VIEW view-name;

Index :-

An index can be created in a table to find data more quickly & efficiently.

CREATE INDEX index name on table name
(column name);

The JDBC API supports both two tier & three tier processing models for database access.

Import JDBC package.

Load & Register JDBC driver

The truncate command deletes all entries existing in table but keep its structure of table as described.

TRUNCATE TABLE (tablename)

creating views :-

views can be created from single table, multiple tables or another views

CREATE VIEW viewname AS SELECT col1, col2, col3 FROM tablename where condition,

updating view :-

a view can be updated under certain conditions

Each attribute has 3 mandatory things.

- i) Attribute name
- ii) Attribute size
- iii) Data type

Syntax.

create table tablename (attribute, name, datatype (size));

Drop :-

The drop command will destroy table along with data entered in it.

Conclusion :-

We learned SQL DDL statements & successfully demonstrated use of SQL objects.