

Ex.No.: 1

Date:

06/08/25

## CREATION OF BASE TABLE AND DML OPERATIONS

AIM:

### ALGORITHM:

**STEP-1:** Start.

**STEP-2:** Create a base Table

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE <table name> (column1 type, column2 type, ...);

**STEP-3:** Describe the Table structure

Syntax:

DESC <table name>

**STEP-4:** Add a new row to a Table using INSERT statement.

Syntax:

- INSERT INTO <table name> VALUES (value1, value2..);
- INSERT INTO <table name> (column1, column2..)  
VALUES (value1, value2..);
- INSERT INTO <table name>VALUES (&column1,'&column');

**STEP-5:** Modify the existing rows in the base Table with UPDATE statement.

Syntax:

UPDATE <table name> SET column1=value, column2 = 'value'  
WHERE (condition);

**STEP-6:** Remove the existing rows from the Table using DELETE statement.

Syntax:

DELETE FROM <table name> WHERE <condition>;

**STEP-7:** Perform a Query using SELECT statement.

Syntax:

SELECT [DISTINCT] {\*,<column1,..>} FROM <table name>  
WHERE <condition>;

**STEP-8:** The truncate command deletes all rows from the table. Only the structure of the table remains.

Syntax:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE <table name>;
```

**STEP-9:** Alter the existing table using ALTER statement.

Syntax:

Add Column:

```
ALTER TABLE <table name> ADD (column data type  
[DEFAULTexpr][,column data type]);
```

Modify Column:

```
ALTER TABLE <table name> MODIFY (column data type  
[DEFAULT expr], [,column data type]);
```

Drop Column:

```
ALTER TABLE <table name> DROP COLUMN <column name>;
```

**STEP-10:** To drop the entire table using DROP statement.

Syntax:

```
DROP TABLE <table name>;
```

**STEP-11:** Exit.

1. Create MY\_EMPLOYEE table with the following structure

1) CREATE TABLE MY\_EMPLOYEE (ID INT NOT NULL, Last\_name VARCHAR(25), First\_name VARCHAR(25), Userid VARCHAR(25), Salary DECIMAL(9,2));

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ID	Not null	Number(4)
Last_name		Varchar(25)
First_name		Varchar(25)
Userid		Varchar(25)
Salary		Number(9,2)

2. Add the first and second rows data to MY\_EMPLOYEE table from the following sample data.

ID	Last_name	First_name	Userid	salary
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel	895
2	Dances	Betty	bdances	860
3	Biri	Ben	bbiri	1100
4	Newman	Chad	cnewman	750
5	Ropebur	Audrey	aropebur	1550

INSERT INTO MY\_EMPLOYEE (ID, Last\_name, First\_name, Userid, Salary) VALUES (1, 'Patel', 'Ralph', 'rpatel', 895), (2, 'Dances', 'Betty', 'bdances', 860);

3. Display the table with values.

SELECT \* FROM MY\_EMPLOYEE;

4. Populate the next two rows of data from the sample data. Concatenate the first letter of the first\_name with the first seven characters of the last\_name to produce Userid.

INSERT INTO MY\_EMPLOYEE VALUES(3,'Biri','Ben','bbiri',1100);

INSERT INTO MY\_EMPLOYEE VALUES(4,'Newman','Chad','cnewman',750);

INSERT INTO MYEMPLOYEE VALUES (5, 'Ropebur', 'Audrey', 'aropebur', 1550);

5. Delete Betty danes from MY\_EMPLOYEE table.

~~DELETE FROM MYEMPLOYEE WHERE FirstName = 'Betty' AND LastName = 'Dances';~~

6. Empty the fourth row of the emp table.

`DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE WHERE ID = 4;`

7. Make the data additions permanent.

`COMMIT;`

8. Change the last name of employee 3 to Drexler.

`UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Last_Name = 'Drexler'  
WHERE ID = 3;`

9. Change the salary to 1000 for all the employees with a salary less than 900.

`UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Salary = 1000 WHERE Salary < 900;`

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

*(Signature)*  
**RESULT:**

Thus all the above SQL statements were executed.