

Experiment No. 3

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Title: DDL statements

Objective:

Study of DDL statements like create, alter, truncate, rename & drop.

1. Create a table

```
sql

CREATE TABLE student (
  name VARCHAR(50),
  roll_no INT
);
```

Output:

Query OK, 0 rows affected

2. Describe the Table Structure

```
sql

DESC student;
```

Output:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
roll_no	int	YES		NULL	

3. Rename the Table

```
sql

ALTER TABLE student RENAME TO student_info;
DESCRIBE student_info;
```

Output:

Query OK, 0 rows affected

4. Modify the column name

```
sql

ALTER TABLE student_info CHANGE name full_name VARCHAR(100);
DESCRIBE student_info;
```

Output:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
full_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
roll_no	int	YES		NULL	

5. Add the constraint (make roll_no the primary key)

```
sql

ALTER TABLE student_info ADD CONSTRAINT pk_roll PRIMARY KEY (roll_no);
DESCRIBE student_info;
```

Output:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
full_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
roll_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

6. Add new Column

```
sql

ALTER TABLE student_info ADD age INT;
DESCRIBE student_info;
```

Output:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
full_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
roll_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
age	int	YES		NULL	

7. Delete the column

```
sql

ALTER TABLE student_info DROP COLUMN age;
DESCRIBE student_info;
```

Output:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
full_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
roll_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

8. Truncate the table

```
sql

TRUNCATE TABLE student_info;
SELECT * FROM student_info;
```

Output:

Empty set (0.00 sec)

9. Drop the table

sql

```
DROP TABLE student_info;  
SHOW TABLES;
```

Output:

Empty set (0.00 sec)

OUTCOMES:

We created, altered and removed tables from the database.