# Experiment – 2

**Title:** Create a database with appropriate constraints using DDL and populate/modify it with the help of DML.

# • What is SQL?

SQL is a short-form of the structured query language, and it is pronounced as S-Q-L or sometimes as See-Quell. This database language is mainly designed for maintaining the data in relational database management systems. It is a special tool used by data professionals for handling structured data.

# • SQL Commands

SQL commands are instructions. It is used to communicate with the database. It is also used to perform specific tasks, functions, and queries of data. SQL can perform various tasks like create a table, add data to tables, drop the table, modify the table, set permission for users.

# > DDL Command (Data Definition Language):

DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema. It simply deals with descriptions of the database schema and is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in the database. DDL is a set of SQL commands used to create, modify, and delete database structures but not data.

## **List of DDL commands:**

- <u>CREATE:</u> This command is used to create the database or its objects (like table, index, function, views, store procedure, and triggers).
- **DROP:** This command is used to delete objects from the database.
- <u>ALTER:</u> This is used to alter the structure of the database.
- TRUNCATE: This is used to remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.
- **RENAME:** This is used to rename an object existing in the database.

#### 1. Create Database

Syntax:- "Create Database Database name;".

```
Administrator: Command Prompt - mysql -uroot -p
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.3007]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Windows\System32>mysql -uroot -p
Enter password: *********
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 10
Server version: 8.0.28 MySQL Community Server - GPL
Copyright (c) 2000, 2022, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> CREATE DATABASE Hire_me;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> use Hire_me
Database changed
nysql> _
```

## 2. Create Table

Syntax:-"Create Table Table\_name(attributes\_names datatype(size));"

• Student info table created

• Admin table created

## Users table created

#### 3. Alter Table – ADD

**Syntax:-**"Alter Table table name Add Column column name Datatype(size);"

```
mysql> use hire_me;
Database changed
mysql> ALTER TABLE admin ADD emp_id int(10);
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.13 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 1
mysql> DESC admin;
 Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
 admin_id | int
                       YES
                                   NULL
                                     NULL
          varchar(20) YES
 name
 username | varchar(15) | YES
                                    NULL
 password varchar(20) YES
                                     NULL
         int
                       YES
 emp_id
                                   NULL
 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

#### 4. Alter Table – DROP column

**Syntax:-** "Alter Table table name Drop Column column name;"

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE admin DROP COLUMN employee_id;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> DESC admin;
 Field Type
                  | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
 admin_id | int
                        YES
                                    NULL
 name | varchar(20) | YES
                                   NULL
 username | varchar(15) | YES
                                   NULL
 password | varchar(20) | YES |
                                   NULL
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

#### 5. Alter Table- MODIFY

**Syntax:-**"Alter Table table name Modify column name datatype(size);"

#### 6. Alter Table- Rename

**Syntax:-**"Alter Table table name Rename new name;"

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE admin RENAME COLUMN emp_id to employee_id;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> DESC admin;
                           | Null | Key | Default | Extra
 Field Type
 admin_id | int
                             YES
                                           NULL
              | varchar(20) | YES
                                           NULL
 name
 username | varchar(15) | YES
password | varchar(20) | YES
                                           NULL
                                           NULL
 employee_id | int
                             YES
                                          NULL
 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

## 7. Truncate Table

**Syntax:-**"Truncate Table table\_name;"

```
mysql> INSERT INTO admin VALUES(1,"Pratik","username1","pass123");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from admin;

+-----+
| admin_id | name | username | password |

+-----+
| 1 | Pratik | username1 | pass123 |

+----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> TRUNCATE TABLE admin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)

mysql> select * from admin;
Empty set (0.02 sec)
```

#### 8. Drop Table

Syntax:-"Drop Table table name;"

```
mysql> DROP TABLE admin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
mysql> DSEC admin;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax
mysql> DESC admin;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'hire_me.admin' doesn't exist
```

# > DML Command (Data Manipulation Language):

DML is an abbreviation of **Data Manipulation Language**.

The DML commands in Structured Query Language change the data present in the SQL database. We can easily access, store, modify, update and delete the existing records from the database using DML commands.

## List of DML commands:

- **INSERT:** It is used to insert data into a table.
- <u>SELECT</u>: it is used to select data from table its returns result-set.
- **<u>UPDATE:</u>** It is used to update existing data within a table.
- **DELETE:** It is used to update existing data within a table.

#### 1. Insert

```
Syntax:-"Insert into table_name (column_1,column_2,column_3,......column_n)
Values(value_1,value_2,value_3,.....value_n);"

OR

Insert into table_name Values(value_1,value_2,value_3,.....value_n);"
```

#### 2. Update

Syntax:-"UPDATE table\_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, .. WHERE Condition;"

#### 3. Delete

**Syntax:-**"Delete from Table\_name where Conditon;"

```
      mysql> DELETE FROM student_info WHERE PRN_NO="12020285";

      Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

      mysql> SELECT * FROM student_info;

      +-----+
      PRN_NO | name | baranch | CGPA | mobile_no |

      +-----+
      12320182 | pratik nichit | CS | 8.5 | 9322069708 |

      | 12320183 | SANKET sawant | ENTC | 8.6 | 9922191896 |

      +-----+
      2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## 4. SELECT

Syntax : "SELECT \* FROM table\_name"

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM student info;
                                       CGPA
  PRN_NO
                             baranch
                                               mobile_no
             name
 12320182
             pratik nichit
                             ENTC
                                               9322069708
                                         8.5
 12320183
             SANKET sawant
                             ENTC
                                         8.6
                                               9922191896
 12020285
             yash more
                             ENTC
                                         9.3
                                               7447859615
3 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```