Ex.No. 1

Date:

**DDL Commands – CREATE, ALTER, DROP**

**Aim:**

To Create, Alter and Drop the table using Data Definition Language.

**Description**:

Data Definition Language (DDL) statements are used to define the database structure or schema.

DDL Commands: Create, Alter, Drop, Rename, Truncate

· CREATE - to create objects in the database

* + ALTER - alters the structure of the database

· DROP - delete objects from the database

* + TRUNCATE - remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed
  + RENAME - rename an object

**SYNTAX:**

**CREATE TABLE**

CREATE TABLE table\_name

(

column\_name1 data\_type,

column\_name2 data\_type,

column\_name3 data\_type,

*....*

);

**ALTER A TABLE**

To add a column in a table

ALTER TABLE table\_name

ADD column\_namedatatype;

To delete a column in a table

ALTER TABLE table\_name

DROP COLUMN column\_name;

**DROP TABLE**

DROP TABLE table\_name;

**TRUNCATE TABLE**

TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;

**Questions:**

1) Create a table name STUDENT with following structure.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column |  |  |  |
| # | Name | Description | Data Type |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Registration |  |  |
| 1 | RegNo | Number | NUMBER(3) |  |
| 2 | Name | Student Name | VARCHAR(15) |  |
|  |  | Gender of the |  |  |
| 3 | Gender | student | CHAR(1) |  |
| 4 | DOB | Date of Birth | DATE |  |
| 5 | MobileNo | Mobile Number | NUMBER(10) |  |
| 6 | City | Location of stay | VARCHAR(15) |  |

2) Create a table name FACULTY with following structure.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column |  |  |  |
| # | Name | Description | Data Type |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | FacNo | Faculty Identifier | VARCHAR(4) |  |
| 2 | FacName | Faculty Name | VARCHAR(15) |  |
| 3 | Gender | Gender of faculty | CHAR(1) |  |
| 4 | DOB | Date of Birth | DATE |  |
| 5 | DOJ | Date of Join | DATE |  |
| 6 | MobileNo | Mobile Number | NUMBER(10) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

3) Create a table name DEPARTMENT with following structure.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column |  |  |  |
| # | Name | Description | Data Type |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | DeptNo | Department Identifier | VARCHAR(4) |  |
| 2 | DeptName | Department Name | VARCHAR(15) |  |
| 3 | DeptHead | Department Head | VARCHAR(4) |  |

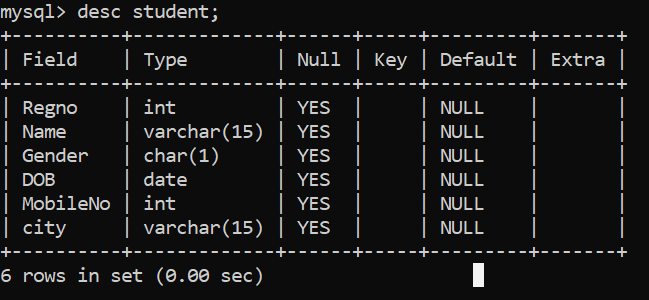
4) Create a table name COURSE with following structure.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Column |  |  |  |
| # | Name | Description | Data Type |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | CourseNo | Course Identifier | VARCHAR(3) |  |
|  |  | Course |  |  |
| 2 | CourseDesc | Description | VARCHAR(14) |  |
| 3 | CourseType | Course Type | CHAR(1) |  |
| 4 | SemNo | Semester Number | CHAR(1) |  |
| 5 | HallNo | Hall Number | VARCHAR(4) |  |
| 6 | FacNo | Faculty Identifier | VARCHAR(4) |  |

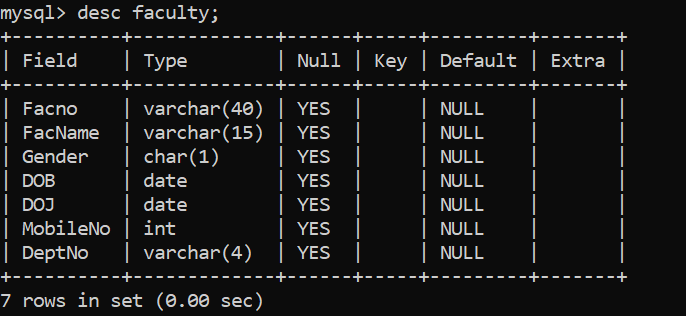
1. Modify the table FACULTY by adding a column name DeptNo of datatype VARCHAR(4)

**OUTPUTS:**

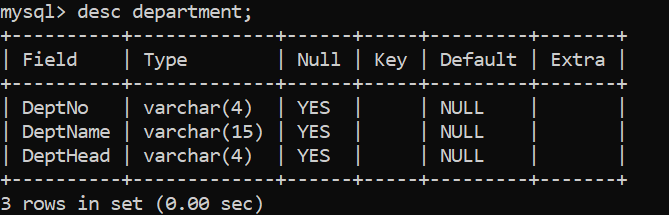
1. MySQL> create table student(Regno int(3),Name varchar(15),Gender char(1),DOB date,MobileNo int(10),city varchar(15));



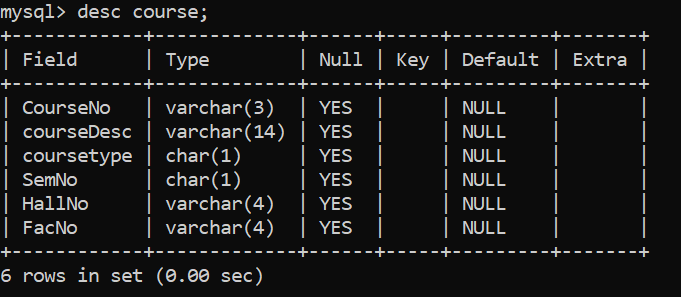
1. MySQL> create table faculty(Facno varchar(40),FacName varchar(15),Gender char(1),DOB date,DOJ date,MobileNo int(10),DeptNo varchar(4));



1. MySQL> create table department(DeptNo varchar(4),DeptName varchar(15),DeptHead varchar(4));



1. MySQL> create table course(CourseNo varchar(3),courseDesc varchar(14),coursetype char(1),SemNo char(1),HallNo varchar(4),FacNo varchar(4));



**RESULT:**

Tables are created ,altered and modified using DDL commands.