Experiment No. 2

Aim: To apply DDL & DML commands on the Database (DB) "Surname" & Table "Name2".

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Aim:	To apply DDL & DML commands on the Database (DB) "Surname" & Table "Name2".
Objective:	To learn & Apply DDL & DML commands on the Database
Theory:	About SQL commands: SQL commands are like instructions to a table. It is used to interact with the database with some operations. It is also used to perform specific tasks, functions, queries of data. SQL can perform various tasks like creating a table, adding data to tables, dropping the table, modifying the table, set permission for users. (pp) About the Data defination language (DDL): DDL or data defination language actually consists of SQL commands that can be used to define, alter & delete DB & it's structures like tables, indexes & schemes. It simply deals with the description of database schema & is used to create & modify the structure of DB objects in the DB.

ϕ) Create a DB:

```
CREATE DATABASE SURNAME;
USE SURNAME;
```

ϕ) Create a Table:

```
CREATE TABLE NAME2 (id, INT PRIMARYKEY,
NAME VARCHAR(50), AGE INT);
```

ϕ) Modify the structure:

Adding a new column:

```
ALTER TABLE NAME2 ADD Email VARCHAR(100);
```

Modify column Data Type:

```
ALTER TABLE NAME2 MODIFY AGE SmallInt;
```

Delete a column:

```
ALTER TABLE Name2 DROP COLUMN Email;
```

ϕϕ) About the data Manipulation Language (DML):

The SQL commands that deal with the ~~manip~~ manipulation of data present in database belongs to the DML or Data manipulation language.

It is the component of SQL statement that controls the access to data & to the DB.

Conclusion: We have successfully studied & applied the various Data Definition Language commands & Data manipulation Language commands with experimental database "Surname" & Table "Name2".

Created and inserted values in table Name2.

id	name	age
1	abc	21
2	cba	20
3	xyz	20
4	zyx	20
5	qwe	19
6	ewq	21
7	rty	20
8	ytr	20
9	uio	20
10	oiu	22
11	qwerty	22

A new column in Table Name2 was added as an email.

id	name	age	email
1	abc	19	NULL
2	cba	20	NULL
3	xyz	20	NULL
4	zyx	20	NULL
5	qwe	19	NULL
6	ewq	21	NULL
7	rty	20	NULL
8	ytr	20	NULL
9	uio	20	NULL
10	oiu	22	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
use surname;
alter table Name2 drop column email;
```

id	name	age
1	abc	19
2	cba	20
3	xyz	20
4	zyx	20
5	qwe	19
6	ewq	21
7	rty	20
8	ytr	20
9	uio	20
10	oiu	22
NULL	NULL	NULL

```
1 •  use surname;
2 •  update Name2 set age=21 where id=1;
3 •  select*from Name2;
4
5
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit:

id	name	age
1	abc	21
2	cba	20
3	xyz	20
4	zyx	20
5	qwe	19
6	ewq	21
7	rty	20
8	ytr	20
9	uio	20
10	oiu	22
NULL	NULL	NULL

```
1 •  use surname;
2 •  delete from Name2 where id=11;
3 •  select*from Name2;
4
5
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Ed

id	name	age
1	abc	21
2	cba	20
3	xyz	20
4	zyx	20
5	qwe	19
6	ewq	21
7	rty	20
8	ytr	20
9	uio	20
10	oiu	22
NULL	NULL	NULL

ϕ) Insert Data into table :

```
INSERT INTO Name2 (id, name, age)
VALUES (1, 'abc', 10), (2, 'bde', 15),
       (3, 'efg', 20), (4, 'xyz', 25);
SELECT * FROM Name2;
```

ϕ) Update data into table :

```
UPDATE Name2 SET Age = 2 WHERE id=1;
SELECT * FROM Name2;
```

ϕ) Delete data from Table :

```
DELETE FROM Name2 WHERE id=11;
```

ϕ) Retrieve Data :

```
SELECT * FROM Name2;
```

Conclusion : We have successfully studied & applied the various Data defination langauge (DDL) commands and Data manipulation langauge (DML) commands with experimental Database "Surname" & Table "Name2"

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