	Bansilal Ramnath Agarwal Charitable Trust's Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology **Department of** **Artificial Intelligence and Data Science**

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Class: SY	Division: B	Roll No:272028
Semester: III		Academic Year:2022-23
Subject Name & Code: DBMS, ADUA21204		
Title of Assignment: Design and Develops SQL DDL statements which demonstrate the use of SQL object such as Table		
Date of Performance: 30-07-2022		Date of Submission: 06-08-2022

Aim: Design and Develops SQL DDL statements which demonstrate the use of SQL object such as Table

Problem Statement:
1. Create a table employee containing attributes such as (Emp_id, Emp_name, Emp_Salary, Emp_age)
2. Add column city into employee table.
3. Insert at least 5 records into the given table.
4. Truncate the records from the given table.
5. Again insert at least 5 records into the given table.
6. Drop the employee table.
7. Check existence of employee table after execution of drop command.

Background information:

ASSIGNMENT - 1

Q1 DDL or Data Definition language actually consist of the SQL command that can be used to define the database schema. It simply deal with the description of the database schema & is used to create & modify the structure of database object in the database.

Use of DDL statement can be done to create, modify, manipulate object such as users, virtual warehouses, databases, etc.

Q2 Syntax :→

 - To create table

       create table stud_info (stud_id numeric, stud_name
                            varchar (20) not null);

 - To check table

       select * from stud_info;

 - To add new column

       alter table stud_info add (stud_age int (5))

 - To delete the entire entries in the table

       truncate table stud_info;

 - To delete table;

       drop table stud_info;

Software Requirements: MYSQL Shell

Program code with experimental result:

```
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > create table employee(employee_name varchar(50), employee_id int(5),employee_salary int(8),employee_age int(3));
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 3 warnings (0.0775 sec)
Warning (code 1681): Integer display width is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.
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Warning (code 1681): Integer display width is deprecated and will be removed in a future release.
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > select * from employee
```

```
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > delete from employee;
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.0243 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > select * from employee;
Empty set (0.0009 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age,city) values ('Shreyas',22155,35000,20,'Aurangabad');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0224 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age,city) values ('Ravindra',20145,75000,39,'Gujrat');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0226 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age,city) values ('Rohit',21135,55000,25,'Jodhpur');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0238 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age,city) values ('Rajat',22135,15000,31,'Solapur');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0238 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age,city) values ('Prajwal',22125,25000,21,'Pune');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0249 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > select * from employee;
```

employee_name	employee_id	employee_salary	employee_age	city
Prajwal	22155	35000	20	Aurangabad
Atharva	20145	75000	39	Gujrat
Siddhesh	21135	55000	25	Jodhpur
Ruchik	22135	15000	31	Solapur
Raj	22125	25000	21	Pune

```
5 rows in set (0.0008 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL >
```

```
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > desc employee;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
employee_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
employee_id	int	YES		NULL	
employee_salary	int	YES		NULL	
employee_age	int	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.0031 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age) values ('Prajwal',22125,25000,21);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0317 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age) values ('Rajat',22135,15000,31);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0254 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age) values ('Rohit',21135,55000,25);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0228 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age) values ('Ravindra',20145,75000,39);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0235 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(employee_name,employee_id,employee_salary,employee_age) values ('Shreyas',22155,35000,20);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0227 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > select * from employee;
```

employee_name	employee_id	employee_salary	employee_age
Prajwal	22125	25000	21
Rajat	22135	15000	31
Rohit	21135	55000	25
Ravindra	20145	75000	39
Shreyas	22155	35000	20

```
5 rows in set (0.0009 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > desc employee;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
employee_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
employee_id	int	YES		NULL	
employee_salary	int	YES		NULL	
employee_age	int	YES		NULL	

```
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > alter table employee add (city varchar(20));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.1339 sec)

Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > select * from employee;
+---------------+-------------+-----------------+--------------+------+
| employee_name | employee_id | employee_salary | employee_age | city |
+---------------+-------------+-----------------+--------------+------+
| Prajwal       |       22125 |           25000 |           21 | NULL |
| Rajat         |       22135 |           15000 |           31 | NULL |
| Rohit         |       21135 |           55000 |           25 | NULL |
| Ravindra      |       20145 |           75000 |           39 | NULL |
| Shreyas       |       22155 |           35000 |           20 | NULL |
+---------------+-------------+-----------------+--------------+------+
5 rows in set (0.0012 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > insert into employee(city) values ('Aurangabad');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0230 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > select * from employee;
+---------------+-------------+-----------------+--------------+------------+
| employee_name | employee_id | employee_salary | employee_age | city       |
+---------------+-------------+-----------------+--------------+------------+
| Prajwal       |       22125 |           25000 |           21 | NULL       |
| Rajat         |       22135 |           15000 |           31 | NULL       |
| Rohit         |       21135 |           55000 |           25 | NULL       |
| Ravindra      |       20145 |           75000 |           39 | NULL       |
| Shreyas       |       22155 |           35000 |           20 | NULL       |
| NULL          |        NULL |            NULL |         NULL | Aurangabad |
+---------------+-------------+-----------------+--------------+------------+
6 rows in set (0.0009 sec)
```

```
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > drop table employee;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0363 sec)
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL > select * from employee;
ERROR: 1146 (42S02): Table 'mysql.employee' doesn't exist
MySQL  localhost:3306 ssl  mysql  SQL >
```

Conclusion: DDL in SQL is the foundation step and hence is very helpful for future aspects like DML, TCL or DQL. So, the commands should be executed properly and used to perform operations like CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, etc