



DELHI TECHNICAL CAMPUS

Greater Noida

Affiliated to GGSIPU and Approved by AICTE & COA



EXPERIMENT-2

AIM:- Experiment based on DDL Commands- CREATE , ALTER , DROP
And TRUNCATE.

THEORY:-

DDL is an abbreviation of Data Definition Language.

The DDL Commands in Structured Query Language are used to create and modify the schema of the database and its objects. The syntax of DDL commands is predefined for describing the data. The commands of Data Definition Language deal with how the data should exist in the database.

Following are the five DDL commands in SQL:

- CREATE Command
 - DROP Command
 - ALTER Command
 - TRUNCATE Command
 - RENAME Command
-
- CREATE Command:- CREATE is a DDL command used to create databases, tables, triggers and other database objects.

SYNTAX:-

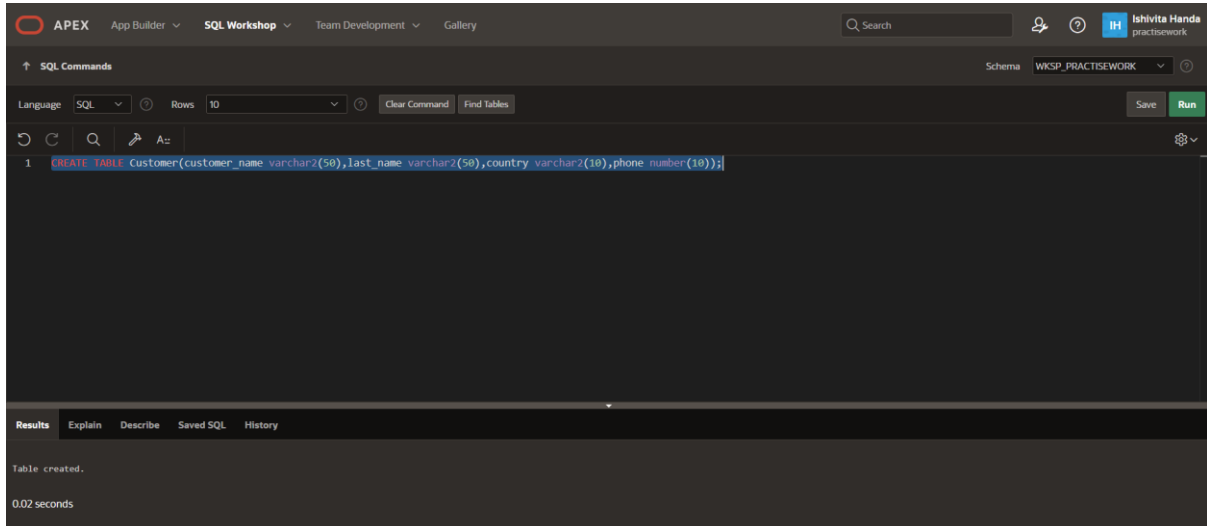
1. For database creation:-CREATE Database Database_Name;
2. For table creation:-

CREATE TABLE table_name

(
column_Name1 data_type (size of the column) ,
column_Name2 data_type (size of the column) ,
column_Name3 data_type (size of the column) ,
...
column_NameN data_type (size of the column)
);

EXAMPLE:-

CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));

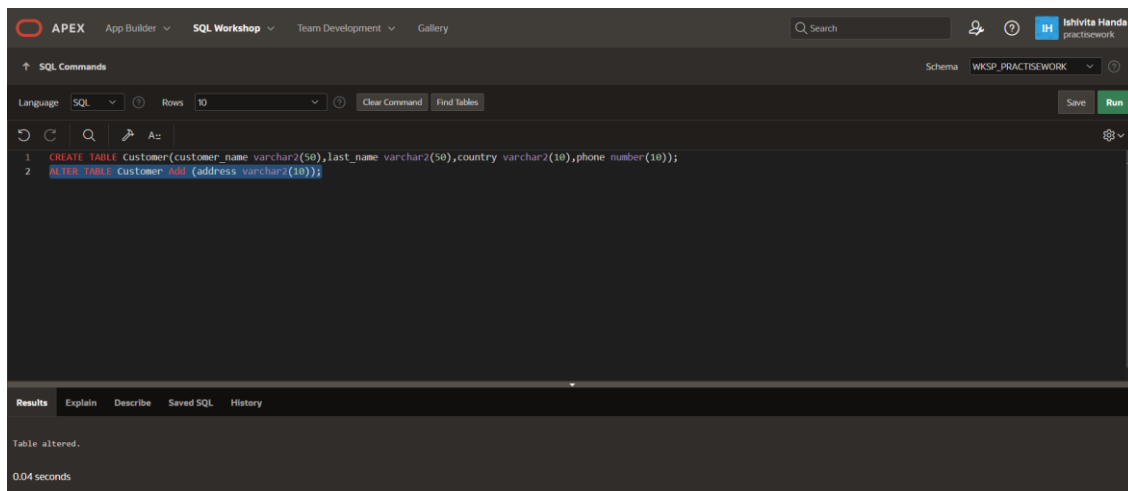


The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command entered is: `CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));`. The command has been executed successfully, and the results pane shows "Table created." and "0.02 seconds".

- ALTER Command:- ALTER is a DDL command which changes or modifies the existing structure of the database, and it also changes the schema of database objects.
- SYNTAX:-
ALTER TABLE name_of_table ADD column_name column_definition;

EXAMPLE:-

ALTER TABLE Customer Add (address varchar2(10));



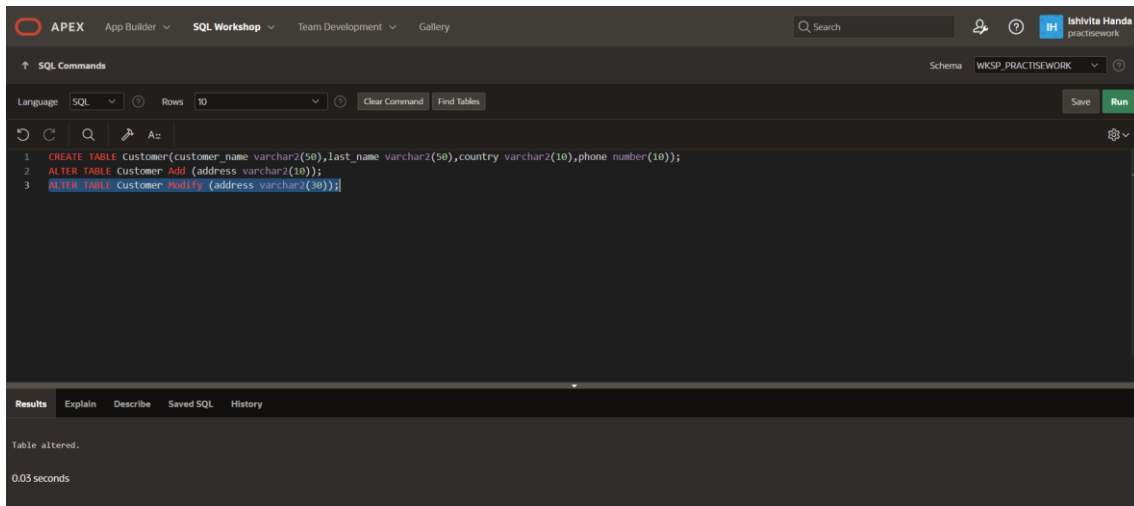
The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command entered is: `ALTER TABLE Customer Add (address varchar2(10));`. The command has been executed successfully, and the results pane shows "Table altered." and "0.04 seconds".

○ SYNTAX:-

ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY (column_name column_datatype(size));

EXAMPLE:-

ALTER TABLE Customer Modify (address varchar2(30));



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands pane contains the following code:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));
2 ALTER TABLE Customer Add (address varchar2(10));
3 ALTER TABLE Customer Modify (address varchar2(30));
```

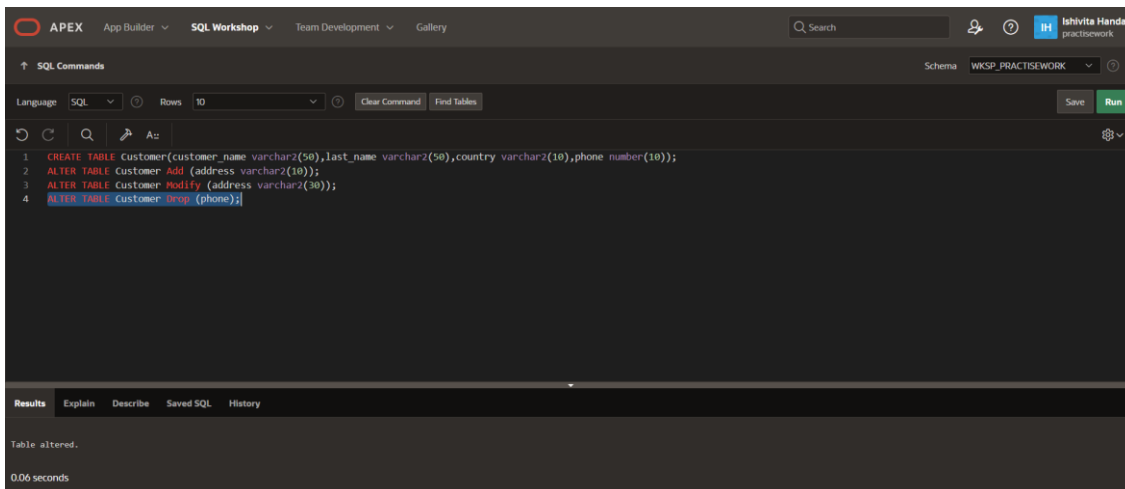
The Results pane shows the message "Table altered." and the execution time "0.03 seconds".

○ SYNTAX:-

ALTER TABLE name_of_table DROP Column_Name_1 , column_Name_2 ,,
column_Name_N;

EXAMPLE:-

ALTER TABLE Customer Drop (phone);



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands pane contains the following code:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));
2 ALTER TABLE Customer Add (address varchar2(10));
3 ALTER TABLE Customer Modify (address varchar2(30));
4 ALTER TABLE Customer Drop (phone);
```

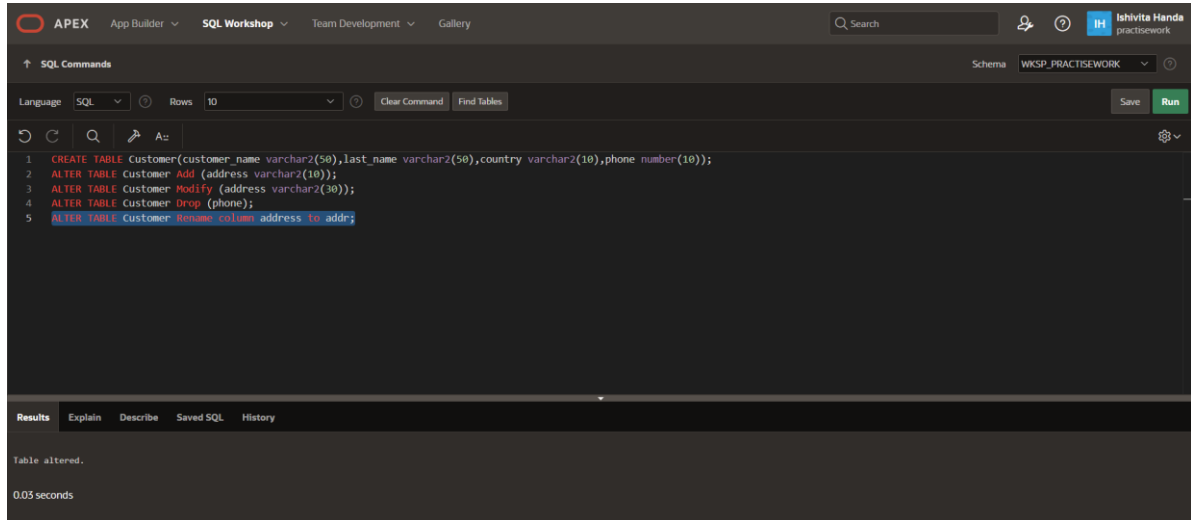
The Results pane shows the message "Table altered." and the execution time "0.06 seconds".

○ SYNTAX:-

ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME column prev_name to new_name;

EXAMPLE:-

ALTER TABLE Customer Rename column address to addr;



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands pane contains the following code:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));
2 ALTER TABLE Customer Add (address varchar2(10));
3 ALTER TABLE Customer Modify (address varchar2(30));
4 ALTER TABLE Customer Drop (phone);
5 ALTER TABLE Customer Rename column address to addr;
```

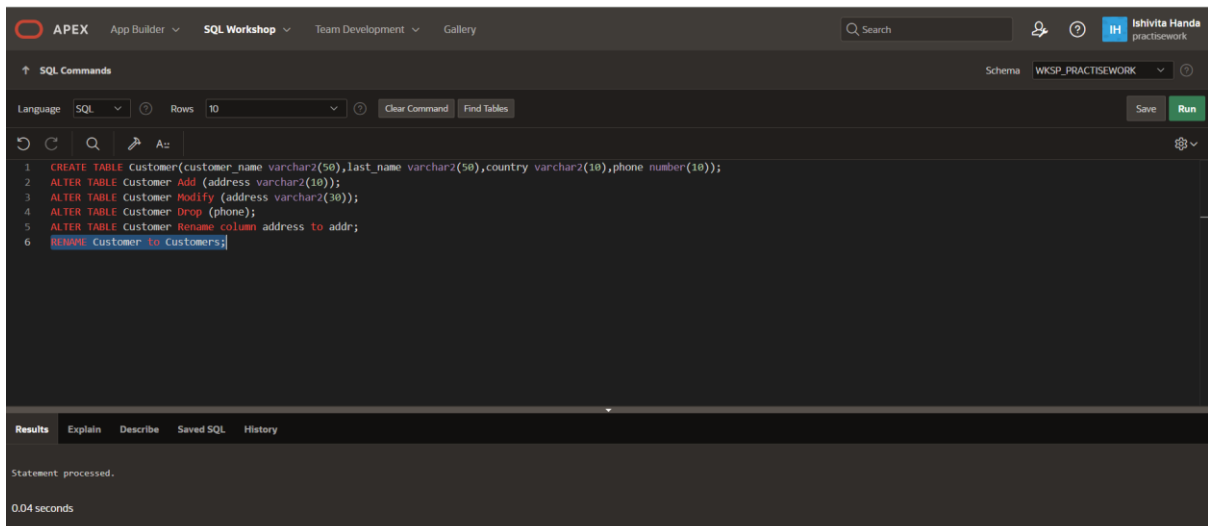
The Results pane shows the message "Table altered." and the execution time "0.03 seconds".

- RENAME Command:- RENAME is a DDL command which is used to change the name of the database table.

SYNTAX:- RENAME TABLE Old_Table_Name TO New_Table_Name;

EXAMPLE:-

RENAME Customer to Customers;



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL Commands pane contains the following code:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));
2 ALTER TABLE Customer Add (address varchar2(10));
3 ALTER TABLE Customer Modify (address varchar2(30));
4 ALTER TABLE Customer Drop (phone);
5 ALTER TABLE Customer Rename column address to addr;
6 RENAME Customer to Customers;
```

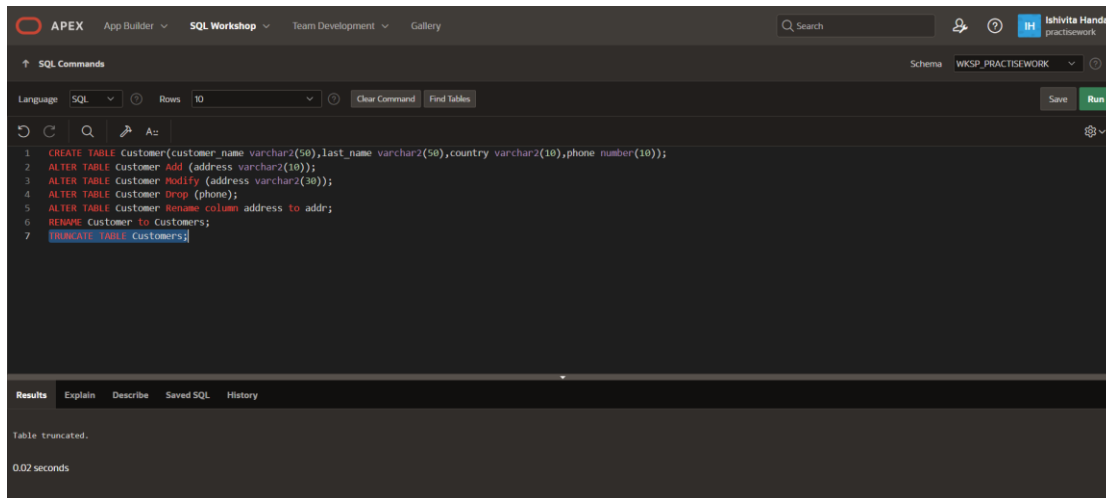
The Results pane shows the message "Statement processed." and the execution time "0.04 seconds".

- **TRUNCATE Command:-** TRUNCATE is another DDL command which deletes or removes all the records from the table. This command also removes the space allocated for storing the table records.

SYNTAX:- TRUNCATE TABLE Table_Name;

EXAMPLE:-

TRUNCATE TABLE Customers;



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));
2 ALTER TABLE Customer add (address varchar2(10));
3 ALTER TABLE Customer modify (address varchar2(30));
4 ALTER TABLE Customer drop (phone);
5 ALTER TABLE Customer Rename column address to addr;
6 RENAME Customer to Customers;
7 TRUNCATE TABLE Customers;
```

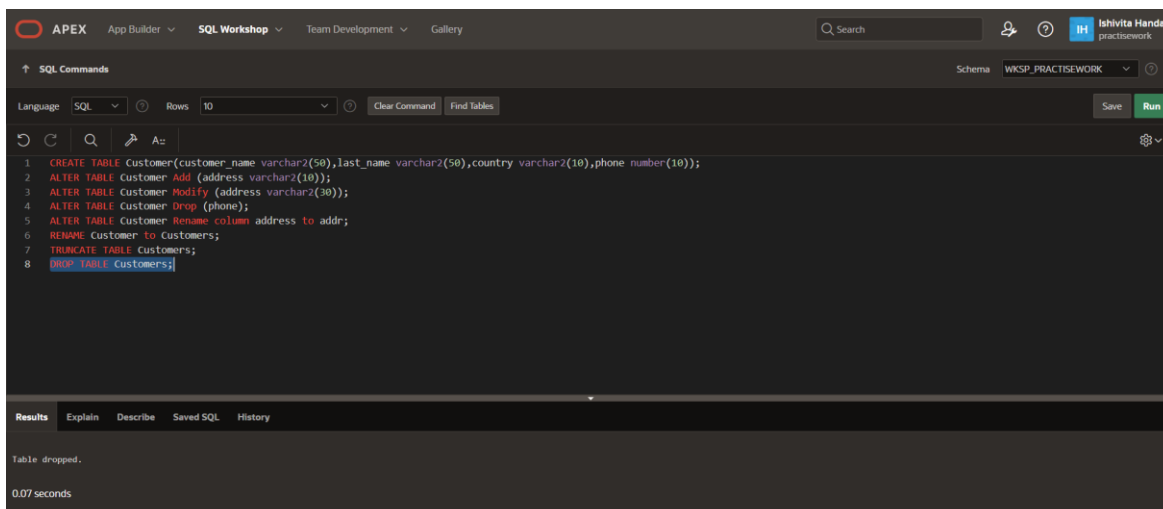
The results pane shows: "Table truncated." and "0.02 seconds".

- **DROP Command:-** DROP is a DDL command used to delete/remove the database objects from the SQL database. We can easily remove the entire table, view, or index from the database using this DDL command.

SYNTAX:-

1. DROP DATABASE Database_Name;
2. DROP TABLE Table_Name;

EXAMPLE:- DROP TABLE Customers;



The screenshot shows the APEX SQL Workshop interface. The SQL command entered is:

```
1 CREATE TABLE Customer(customer_name varchar2(50),last_name varchar2(50),country varchar2(10),phone number(10));
2 ALTER TABLE Customer Add (address varchar2(10));
3 ALTER TABLE Customer Modify (address varchar2(30));
4 ALTER TABLE Customer Drop (phone);
5 ALTER TABLE Customer Rename column address to addr;
6 RENAME Customer to Customers;
7 TRUNCATE TABLE Customers;
8 DROP TABLE Customers;
```

The results pane shows: "Table dropped." and "0.07 seconds".