

2. DDL queries

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Data Definition Language (DDL)

- includes SQL commands that define the database schema. i.e. about "metadata".
- DDL works to add / alter / delete the logical structures that contain the data
- DDL allows to access / maintain the data (databases, tables, keys, views...).
- E.g. CREATE, ALTER and DROP statements.

Data types:

MySQL supports SQL data types in several categories: numeric types, date and time types, string (character and byte) types, spatial types, etc. More details are available in the MySQL documentation.

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/data-types.html>

MySQL DATATYPES

DATE TYPE	SPEC	DATA TYPE	SPEC
CHAR	String (0 - 255)	INT	Integer (-2147483648 to 2147483647)
VARCHAR	String (0 - 255)	BIGINT	Integer (-9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807)
TINYTEXT	String (0 - 255)	FLOAT	Decimal (precise to 23 digits)
TEXT	String (0 - 65535)	DOUBLE	Decimal (24 to 53 digits)
BLOB	String (0 - 65535)	DECIMAL	"DOUBLE" stored as string
MEDIUMTEXT	String (0 - 16777215)	DATE	YYYY-MM-DD
MEDIUMBLOB	String (0 - 16777215)	DATETIME	YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
LONGTEXT	String (0 - 4294967295)	TIMESTAMP	YYYYMMDDHHMMSS
LOBLOB	String (0 - 4294967295)	TIME	HH:MM:SS
TINYINT	Integer (-128 to 127)	ENUM	One of preset options
SMALLINT	Integer (-32768 to 32767)	SET	Selection of preset options
MEDIUMINT	Integer (-8388608 to 8388607)	BOOLEAN	TINYINT(1)

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1. Create Database

Syntax:

```
CREATE DATABASE <DatabaseName>
```

Example:

```
CREATE DATABASE infomax;
```

```
mysql> create database infomax;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
USE infomax;
```

2. Create Table

Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE <TableName> (  
    <Column1> <DataType>,  
    <Column2> <DataType>,  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    <ColumnN> <DataType>,  
)
```

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE students (  
    roll INT,  
    name VARCHAR(50),  
    phone INT,  
    sem VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

3. ALTER Table

To modify the tables to add, rename, edit or delete a column .

3.1 ADD Column

Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE <TableName> ADD <ColumnName> <DataType>
```

```
ALTER TABLE students ADD department VARCHAR(20);
```

```
desc students;
```

```
mysql> desc students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| roll       | int(11)       | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| name       | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| phone      | int(11)       | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| sem        | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| department | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3.2. Modify column name and datatype

Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE <TableName> CHANGE <OldColumnName>
      <NewColumnName> <NewDataType>
```

```
ALTER TABLE students CHANGE sem semester INT;
```

Modify Datatype only

Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE <TableName> MODIFY <ColumnName> <NewDataType>
```

```
ALTER TABLE students MODIFY semester VARCHAR(20);
```

3.3 Rename table

Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE <TableName> RENAME TO <NewTableName>
```

```
ALTER TABLE students RENAME TO infomax_students;
```

```
mysql> show tables
-> ;
+-----+
| Tables_in_test |
+-----+
| contacts       |
| students       |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> ALTER TABLE students RENAME TO infomax_students;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.11 sec)

mysql> show tables
-> ;
+-----+
| Tables_in_test |
+-----+
| contacts       |
| infomax_students |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3.4 Delete column

Syntax:

ALTER TABLE <TableName> DROP COLUMN <ColumnName>;

ALTER TABLE students DROP COLUMN phone;

```
mysql> describe students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| roll       | int(11)       | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| name       | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| phone      | int(11)       | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| semester   | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| department | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> ALTER TABLE students DROP COLUMN phone;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.57 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> describe students;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| roll       | int(11)       | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| name       | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| semester   | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| department | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Delete table

Syntax:

DROP TABLE <TableName>

DROP TABLE students;

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_infomax |
+-----+
| students           |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> DROP TABLE students;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)

mysql> show tables;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Delete Database

Syntax:

DROP DATABASE <DatabaseName>

DROP DATABASE infomax;

Task:

1. Complete the above examples.

Instead of the table name **student** create new table with name **`your-name_roll`**.

For e.g. if your name is Ram and your roll number is **100** then you have to create table named **`ram-100`**.

Submission:

1. Title: 2. DDL Queries.
2. Theory: Explain about the related queries(syntax, Descriptions)
3. Observations: **Queries** you run and their **screenshot**.
4. Conclusion

Note:

1. Submit a file with name **<2_DDL_Queries_ROLL_NAME.pdf>**

For example student '**Ram**' with roll number '**100**' should send a file named:

2_DDL_Queries_100_Ram.pdf

2. Copying will be marked ZERO.
3. Send as email attachment to bidur.devkota@infomaxcollege.edu.np
4. Email Subject: **2. DDL Queries**