

DDL Commands

- **CREATE**: create new table or database
- **ALTER**: alters the structure of the existing table
- **TRUNCATE**: delete all records from a table
- **DROP**: drop a table
- **RENAME**: rename a table

CREATE Command

Syntax to Create a Database:

```
CREATE Database Database_Name;
```

Suppose, you want to create a Books database in the SQL database. To do this, you have to write the following DDL Command:

```
CREATE Database Books;
```

CREATE Command

Syntax to create a new table:

```
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 )  
);
```

CREATE Command

Suppose, you want to create a **Student** table with five columns in the SQL database. To do this you have to write the following DDL command:

```
CREATE TABLE Student
(
Roll_No. Int ,
First_Name Varchar (20) ,
Last_Name Varchar (20) ,
Age Int ,
Marks Int ,
);
```

ALTER Command

Syntax to add a new field in the table:

```
ALTER TABLE name_of_table ADD column_name column_definition;
```

Suppose, you want to add the 'Father's_Name' column in the existing Student table. To do this, you have to write the following DDL command:

```
ALTER TABLE Student ADD Father's_Name Varchar(60);
```

ALTER Command

Example 2: This example describes how to remove the existing column from the table.

Syntax to remove a column from the table:

```
ALTER TABLE name_of_table DROP Column_Name_1 , column_Name_2 , ....., column_Name_N;
```

Suppose, you want to remove the Age and Marks column from the existing Student table. To do this, you have to write the following DDL command:

```
ALTER TABLE StudentDROP Age, Marks;
```

ALTER Command

Example 3: This example describes how to modify the existing column of the existing table.

Syntax to modify the column of the table:

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

Suppose, you want to change the character size of the Last_Name field of the Student table. To do this, you have to write the following DDL command:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY ( Last_Name varchar(25));
```

TRUNCATE Command

Syntax of TRUNCATE command

```
TRUNCATE TABLE Table_Name;
```

Example

Suppose, you want to delete the record of the Student table. To do this, you have to write the following TRUNCATE DDL command:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE Student;
```


DROP Command

Example 1: This example describes how to remove a database from the SQL database.

Syntax to remove a database:

```
DROP DATABASE Database_Name;
```

Example:

```
DROP DATABASE Books;
```

DROP Command

Example 2: This example describes how to remove the existing table from the SQL database.

Syntax to remove a table:

```
DROP TABLE Table_Name;
```

Suppose, you want to delete the Student table from the SQL database. To do this, you have to write the following DDL command:

```
DROP TABLE Student;
```

RENAME Command

Syntax of RENAME command

```
RENAME TABLE Old_Table_Name TO New_Table_Name;
```

Example

```
RENAME TABLE Student TO Student_Details ;
```

RENAME Command

- **Rename MySQL Column with the RENAME Statement**

```
ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME COLUMN old_column_name TO new_column_name;
```

```
ALTER TABLE employees RENAME COLUMN id TO employ_id;
```

RENAME Command

```
CREATE DATABASE Test
```

```
ALTER DATABASE Test MODIFY NAME = Example
```