

Task No: 2 Implementation of DDL and DML
Date: 05/08/25 Commands.

Aim: To implementation of DDL commands of SQL with suitable examples

- Create table
- Alter table
- Drop table

1. Create table

Def: - used to create a new table in the database.

Query:-

SQL

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
```

```
    EmpID INT,
```

```
    EmpName VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    Department VARCHAR(50),
```

```
    Salary INT
```

```
);
```

SQL

```
CREATE TABLE Department (
```

```
    DeptID INT,
```

```
    DeptName VARCHAR(50),
```

```
    Location VARCHAR(50)
```

```
);
```

output

Tables employee and department created successfully.

2. Describe (or) Desc

Def: Display the structure of a table (column names and data types)

Query:

SQL

```
DESC Employee;
```

Output :

Field	Type
Emp ID	INT
Emp Name	VARCHAR(500)
Department	VARCHAR(50)
Salary	INT

3. Drop Table

Def :- Deletes the entire table structure and all its data.

Query:

sql

```
DROP TABLE Employee;
```

Output :

Table employee dropped successfully

4. ALTER TABLE

Def : used to add, delete, & modify columns in an existing table

Query :

sql

```
ALTER TABLE Employee ADD JoiningDate DATE;
```

Output :

Column joining Date added to employee

II. DML Commands (Data Manipulation Language)

Def : DML Commands are used to manage and manipulate data inside database tables.

1. Insert INTO :

Def : Insert new rows into a table

Query :-

sql

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmpID, EmpName, Department, Salary) VALUES (1,  
'Alice', 'HR', 50000);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmpID, EmpName, Department, Salary) VALUES (2,  
'Bob', 'IT', 40000);
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee (EmpID, EmpName, Department, Salary) VALUES (3,  
'Charlie', 'Finance', 60000);
```

Output:

3 rows inserted into Employee table

2. select

Def: Retrieves data from one or more tables

Query:

SQL

SELECT * FROM Employee;

Output:

Emp ID	Emp Name	Department	Salary
1	Alice	HR	50000
2	Bob	IT	70000
3	Charlie	Finance	60000

3. UPDATE

Def: Modifies existing data in a table

Query:

SQL

UPDATE Employee SET Salary = 75000 where Emp Name = 'Bob';

Output

1 row updated.

After Update:

SQL

SELECT * FROM Employee;

Emp ID	Emp Name	Department	Salary
1	Alice	HR	50000
2	Bob	IT	75000
3	Charlie	Finance	60000

4. DELETE

Definition: Deletes one or more rows from a table

Query:

SQL

DELETE FROM Employee WHERE EmpID = 1;

Output:

1 row deleted

After Delete:

SQL

SELECT * FROM Employee:-

Emp ID	EmpName	Department	Salary
2	Bob	IT	75000
3	Charlie	Finance	60000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	7
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	-
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	5/3/25

Result:- The implementation of the DDL and DML Commands are verified and executed successfully

Task 2.1

DDL and DML Commands with Constraints

Date:- 12/08/25

Aim:- Implementation of ~~DDL~~ and ~~DML~~ commands with constraints

DDL Commands

1.1 Create table

Def: Used to create a new table in the database

Sql :-

```
create table customer (
customer ID Primary key,
name Varchar(100) NOT NULL,
address Varchar(200),
);
```

```
create table customer credit card (
Credit Card number VARCHAR (20) Primary key
Expiry Date DATE, NOT NULL,
FOREIGN key (customer ID) REFERENCES COUSTOMER (customer ID)
);
```

```
create table Branch (
Branch ID int Primary key,
branch Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
location VARCHAR (100),
Ifsc-code VARCHAR (20) UNIQUE
);
```

```
create table Banker into (
banker ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
banker Name VARCHAR (100) NOT NULL,
banker email VARCHAR (100) UNIQUE
FOREIGN KEY (Branch ID) REFERENCES Branch (Branch ID)
);
```

```
create table bank
loan number INT PRIMARY KEY,
amount INT
FOREIGN KEY (customer ID) REFERENCES customer (customer ID)
FOREIGN KEY (Branch ID) REFERENCES Branch (branch ID)
);
```

desc Customer

Name	Type
customer ID	Number (38)
Name	Varchar 2 (100)
Address	Varchar 2 (100)

desc Customer Credit Card;

Name	Type
Credit card number	Varchar 2 (20)
Expiry date	Date
customer ID	Number (38)

desc Branch ;

Name	Type
Branch ID	Number (38)
Branch Name	Varchar 2 (100)
Location	Varchar 2 (100)
ifsc code	Varchar 2 (10)

desc Banker info ;

Name	Type
Banker ID	Number (38)
Banker Name	VARCHAR 2 (100)
Banker email	VARCHAR 2 (100)
Branch ID	Number (38)

desc loans :

Name	Type
loan-number	Number (38)
Amount	Number (38)
Customer ID	Number (38)
Branch ID	Number (38)

desc amount

Name	Type
Account-number	Number (38)
Balance	Number (38)
category	VARCHAR 2 (50)
customer ID	Number (38)
Branch ID	Number (38)

Create table Account C

Account number INT PRIMARY KEY

balance INT

category VARCHAR(50)

FOREIGN KEY (customer ID) REFERENCES customer (customer ID)

FOREIGN KEY (branch ID) REFERENCES branch (branch ID)

);

1.2 Alter table

Alter table customer add ph-no VARCHAR(10);

1.3. Truncate table

Truncate table Loan

1.4 Rename table

Rename table customer to customer

2. DML Commands

2.1 Insert data :-

insert into customer (customer ID, Name, address, ph.no)

values (238, 'Ram', 'chennai', '834567891');

insert into customer credit card (credit card number, expiry-date)

values (832995286234, '12-Mar-2010');

insert into Branch (Branch ID, branch name, location, ifsc code)

values (4590, 'chennai branch', 'chennai', '89254667031');

insert into Banker info (banker ID, banker Name, banker email)

values (7896, 'chandu', 'chandu41@gmail.com);

(7897, 'nandhu', 'nandhu72@gmail.com);

insert into loan (loan number, amount)

value (8996, 5000);

insert into Account (account number, balance, category)

values (58985423108, 10000, 'savings');

2.2 Update Data:

update customer set Name = 'vinay' where customer ID = 238;

2.3 Delete Data:

Delete from Banker info where banker ID = 7896;

2.4 Select Data:

select name, ph.no from customer;

1.2 desc Customer

Name	Null	Type
Customer ID	NOT NULL	Number (38)
Name	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
Address	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
Ph-no	1	VARCHAR2(100)

1.4 Rename Table :-

Table Renamed

2.1

Insert customer

Customer ID	Name	Address	Ph-no
238	Ram	Chennai	834567891

Insert - credit card number

Credit card number	expiry date	customer ID
832992586234	12-Mar-2010	238

Branch-ID

Branch ID	Branch Name	Location	ifsc-code
4590	Chennai branch	Chennai	8975459581

Insert Banker info

Banker ID	Banker Name	Banker email	Branch ID
7896	Chandu	chandu@gmail.com	4590

Insert loan

Loan number	Amount	Customer ID	Branch ID
2996	50000	238	4590

Insert account number

Account Number	Balance	Category
5985423102	10000	Savings

After update the table

customer ID	Name	Address	Ph+no
238	Vinay	Chennai	8345678921

After deleting the table :-

Banker ID	Banker name	Banker email	Branch ID
789r	nandhu	nandhu72@gmail.com	4590

Name	phno
Ram	83456789

VEL TECH	
EX No	
PL	27
RE	5
VIV	5
RECO	5
TOTAL (15)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	12/8/22

Result:

The implementation of DDL and DML Commands with Constraints are executed Successfully