Task - 2 12-08-25

Implementation of DDL And DML Commands

Aim :- To implementation of DDL Commands of SQL with suitable examples.

DPL Commands
- Create table
- Alter table
- Drop table.

1. Create Table

Defi 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. DESC Employee

Displays the structure of a table.

Query:-

```
Sql
DESC Employee;
```

Output:-

Field	TYPE
EmpID	INT
EmpName	VARCHAR(100)
Department	VARCHAR(50)
Salary	INT

3. Drop Table

Deletes the entire table structure and all its data.

Query:-

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

Output:-

Column JoiningDate added to Employee.

DML COMMANDS

1. Insert
2. SELECT
3. Update
4. Delete

Insert:- Inserts 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, 'Divya', IT', 60000);

Output:-

1 rows inserted into Employee table.

2. Select

Retrieves data from one or more tables.

Query:-

Sql

SELECT * From Employee;

Output:

EmpID	EmpName	Department	Salary
1	Alice	HR	50000
2	Divya	IT	60000

3. UPDATE:-

Modifies existing data in table.

sql:

UPDATE Employee SET Salary = 75000 where EmpName = 'Divya';

output:-

1 row updated.

desc Employee.

	EmpID	EmpName	Department	Salary
	1	Alice	HR	50000
	2	Divya	IT	75000

Query:-

```
sql
Delete From Employee where EmpID = 1;
```

1 row deleted:

```
sql
desc Employee.
```

EmpID	EmpName	Department	Salary
1	D'Nya	IT	75000

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	

12/8/25

12/8

Result:- The task to create, delete alter and insert the table are executed successfully.

customer;

Name	Type
Customer ID	Number(38)
Name	Varchar2(100)
Address	Varchar2(100)

desc customercredit card;

Name	Type
Credit_card number	Varchar2(20)
Expiry_Date	Date
Customer ID	Number(38

desc Branch;

Name	Type
Branch ID	Number(38)
Branch name	Varchar2(100)
Location	Varchar2(100)
ifsc_code	Varchar2(20)

desc Banker info;

Name	Type
Banker ID	Number(38)
Banker Name	Varchar2(100)
Banker email	Varchar2(100)
Branch ID	Number(38

Task No : 2.1
Date : 12-8-25

DDL AND DML Commands with Constraints

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 creditcard(
Credit card number VARCHAR (20) primary key,
expiry_Date DATE NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (customer ID) REFERENCES customer (customer
);
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_info(
banker ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
banker Name VARCHAR (100) NOT NULL,
banker-email VARCHAR (100) UNIQUE
FOREIGN KEY (branch I.D) REFERENCES Branch (Branch ID)
);
```

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	varchar2(50)
Customer ID	Number(38)
Branch ID	Number(38)

1.2 desc customer;

Name	NULL	Type
Customer ID	~~not~~	Number(38)
Name	Not NULL	varchar2(100)
Address	Not NULL	varchar2(100)
Ph_no		varchar2(100)

1.3 Rename Table

Table renamed

Insert customer

Customer ID	Name	Address	Ph_no
238	Ram	chennai	8345678911

Insert - credit card number

Credit card number	expiry_date	Customer_ID
8329925862347	12_mar_2030	238

amount INT,
FOREIGN KEY(customer ID) REFERENCES Customer(customer ID)
FOREIGN KEY (branch ID) REFERENCES Branch (branch ID)
);

Create table Account(
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 customers (customer ID, Name, address, ph_no)
values (238, 'Ram', 'Chennai', '83456791');

insert into customer credit card (credit card number,
expiry-data)
Values ('8329 9528 6234', 12_MAR_2030);

insert into Branch (branch ID, branch name, location, ifsc-
code)
values (4590, 'Chennai branch', 'Chennai', '8925 4596 031');

Branch_ID

Branch ID	branch Name	location	ifsc_code
4590	Chennai branch	chennai	89254598

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
8996	50000	238	4590

Insert_account number

account number	Balance	Category
5985423108	10000	Savings

After update the table

Customer_ID	Name	Address	Ph_no.
238	vinay	Chennai	8345678

After deleting the table :-

Banker ID	Banker name	banker email	Branch ID
7897	nandhu	nandhu72@gmail.com	4590

Name	Ph_no
Ram	8345789

insert into Banker info (banker ID, banker name, banker emai
values (7896, 'chandu', 'chandu41@gmail.com'); (7897, insert
nandhu, nandhu72@gamail.com),

insert into Loan (loan number, amount)
values (8996, 50000);

insert into Account (account number, balance, category)
values (5898542 3108, 100000, '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 customers;

VEL TECH	
EX	2.1
PE	5
RE	5
VI	5
REC	
TOTAL (5)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	

Result:- The implementation of DDL & DML Commands with constraints are executed Successfully.