

Assignment No:-2

- Aim: Design and develop (SQL DDL) statement to define, alter and drop the Schema.
- Objective: Write suitable DDL command to define, alter and drop down the schema.
- Theory: Theory must include following point with the hierarchy diagram.

SQL Language Statement

DDL	DML	DCL	TCL
Create	Insert	Grant	Commit
Alter	Update	Revoke	Rollback
Drop	Delete		Saves point
Rename	Select		
Truncate			

- Definition

DDL:- (Data definition language) consists of SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema. It is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in database. It creates, deletes and modifies the database structure but not the data.

DATA MANAGER
YASHWIN AGARWAL 90A

1. Create → To create the database. The user has to give information like table name, column names & their data types.

* Syntax: `create table table-name (column-1 datatype, column-2 datatype);`

`CREATE TABLE table-name (column-1
datatype, column-2 datatype);`

* e.g.: `CREATE TABLE student_info`

`college_id INT(2), college-name`

`VARCHAR(30), Branch VARCHAR(10));`

2. ALTER : This command is used to add, delete or change columns in the existing table. The user needs to know the existing table name and can do add, delete or modify tasks easily.

* Syntax:

`ALTER TABLE table-name ADD`

`column-name datatype;`

* e.g.: In student - info table - name to add a new column for CGPA.

`ALTER TABLE Student_info`

`ADD CGPA number;`

3. **DROP**: This command is used to remove an existing table along with its structure from the database.

* Syntax : `DROP TABLE table-name;`

* Eg: To drop table student - info,

`DROP TABLE Student - info;`

4. **Rename**: To change name of table with or without data present using this command.

* Syntax: `RENAME TABLE <Table-name> to <new-table-name>;`

* Eg: To change the name of the table employee to emp we can use rename command:

`RENAME TABLE Employee to Emp;`

5. **Truncate** → This command is used to remove all rows from table but the structure of table still exists.

* Syntax: `TRUNCATE Table table-name;`

* Eg: To remove details of all students of all students for new batches but wants

to keep the table structure.

`TRUNCATE TABLE student_info;`

DCL (Data Control language) these include commands such as GRANT and REVOKE which mainly deal with the rights, permission and other controls of the database system.

1. GRANT → It is used to grant a privilege to a user. It allows specified users to perform specified tasks.

* Syntax :- `GRANT privilege-name on objectname to user;`

* e.g : `GRANT SELECT, UPDATE on employee to NEHA.`

2. REVOKE → It is used or employed to remove a privilege from a user.

* Syntax : `REVOKE privilege-name on objectname from user;`

* e.g : `REVOKE SELECT, UPDATE ON employee TO NEHA.`

- INPUT: Database
- OUTPUT: DDL & DCL Commands
- Conclusion: Thus, we have learnt DDL & DCL commands thoroughly.
- FAQs

1. How to drop a column from a table?
 → The 'DROP COLUMN' command is used to delete a column in an existing table.

* Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table-name
DROP COLUMN column-name;
```

e.g. To drop

2. How to add a primary key in an already existing table?

→ If you want to add a primary key to an already existing table, you have to use the ALTER syntax in SQL, ALTER TABLE Table-Name ADD CONSTRAINT constraint-name PRIMARY KEY(column-name)

3. How to create a new user in MySQL?

→ To create new user in MySQL you can use SQL commands you will need administrative privileges to create new user

Steps

- 1) Log in to MySQL: Open a terminal and log in the MySQL server as a user with administrative privilege.
- 2) Create The User - Use The Create user statement to create new user.
Create user 'username'@'localhost'
host identifies by 'password';
Current privilege After creating The user, you should grant the necessary privileges to the user.

Grant All privileges on databases name to 'username'@'localhost';