

DBMS

CLASSWORK

DDL① CREATE TABLE

This statement is used to create a table in SQL. A table comprises of rows & columns. So, while creating a table we need to provide all the information to SQL about names of the columns, types of data to be stored in columns, size of data etc.

SYNTAX:

create table <table-name>

(<column-name><data-type>(<size>)[primary key][not null],

<column-name><data-type>(<size>)[primary key][not null],

[primary key (<column-name>[, <column-name>..., <column-name>])

);

EXAMPLE:

create table Employees (Empid varchar(6), Ename varchar(15),
Address varchar(25), Salary number(5));

② ALTER TABLE

The SQL ALTER TABLE command is used to add, modify & drop columns from existing table.

SYNTAX:

a. ALTER TABLE ADD TABLE COLUMN

alter table <table-name>

add (<new-column-name> <new-data-type> (<new-size>),

<new-column-name> <new-data-type> (<new-size>));

b. MODIFY TABLE COLUMN

alter table <table-name>

<modify> <column-name> <new-data-type> (<new-size>),

<column-name> <new-data-type> (<new-size>);

c. DROP COLUMN

alter table <table-name>

drop column <column-name>, ..., <column-name>;

EXAMPLE:

a. Add COLUMN

alter Employee

add (SAP-ID number (30));

b. MODIFY COLUMN

alter table Employee

<modify> Empid number (30);

c. DROP COLUMN

alter table Employee

drop column Empid;

③ DROP TABLE

This statement is used to remove a table definition & all the data & constraints for that table.

SYNTAX:

drop table <table_name>

EXAMPLE:

drop table Employee.