

## **EXPERIMENT NO: 3**

### **CREATION OF DATABASE SCHEMA USING DDL COMMANDS**

#### **AIM:**

To solve queries using DDL commands.

#### **THEORETICAL BACKGROUND:**

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a computer language aimed to store, manipulate, and retrieve data stored in relational databases. In order to communicate with the database, SQL supports the following categories of commands:

Data Definition Language (DDL) - create, alter, truncate and drop commands.

Data Manipulation Language (DML) - insert, select, delete and update commands.

Transaction Control Language (TCL) - Commit savepoint and rollback commands.

Data Control Language (DCL) - grant and revoke commands.

#### **CREATE Command**

Syntax:

create table < table name > (column datatype,column datatype,...);

#### **ALTER Command**

It is used to modify the structure of the table.

Syntax:

alter table <table name> add column\_name datatype;

alter table <table name> drop column column\_name;

alter table <table name> rename column old\_name to new\_name;

#### **TRUNCATE Command**

It is used to delete records stored in a table and the structure has to be retained as it is.

Syntax:

truncate table <table name>;

#### **DROP Command**

It is used to drop a table.

Syntax:

drop table <table name>

**Questions:**

1. Create a table Student with the following fields - Rollno, Name, Mark1, Mark2.

*create table Student(Rollno int, Name varchar(20), Mark1 int, Mark2 int);*

2. Alter the table 'Student' to Add a New Column 'Mark3' as int.

*alter table Student add Mark3 int;*

3. Alter the table 'Student' to Delete the Column 'Mark2' .

*alter table Student drop column Mark2;*

4. Alter Table 'Student' to Rename Column 'Mark3' to 'Mark2'.

*alter table Student rename Mark3 to Mark2;*

5. Delete the Table 'Student'.

*Drop Table Student;*

**RESULT:**

The query was executed successfully and output was verified.