DBMS EXPERIMENTS

AMOGH GARG-2020UCO1688

EXPERIMENT-1

Question-1

1. DDL

Create – It is used to create a table in the current database.

CODE- CREATE TABLE Student (

```
Student_ID int,
Name varchar (50),
GuardianName varchar (50),
GuardianPhone decimal (10, 0)
```

);

Alter – It is used to add, edit or delete columns in a playlist.

```
CODE-ALTER TABLE Student
ADD PRIMARY KEY (Student_ID);
```

Drop – It is used to delete a table

```
CODE-DROP TABLE Student;
```

Rename – Can be done using alter and rename or rename table statement, for renaming a table

```
CODE-RENAME TABLE Student To Student_of_2021;
```

Alternatively,

ALTER TABLE Student

RENAME To Students_of_2021;

Truncate – Deletes all the data inside the table, but not the table itself.

CODE-TRUNCATE TABLE Students;

2. DML

Select – Used to select data from a database.

CODE-SELECT * from Student;

Insert – To insert rows into a table

CODE-INSERT INTO Student

VALUES (1, ”ABC”, “DEF”, 9012345678),

(2, ”PQR”, ”DEF”, 9912345678);

Update – Used to modify the records(rows) present inside a table, with or without a condition.

CODE-UPDATE Student

SET GuardianPhone = 9882345678

WHERE Student_ID = 1;

Delete – Used to delete records(rows) inside a table, without a condition it works like Truncate.

CODE-DELETE FROM Student WHERE Student_ID = 23;

Question-2

Question-1:

-> select MIN(salary) as Minimum_Salary from Employee;
-> select MAX(salary) as Maximum_Salary from Employee;
-> select COUNT(salary) as Salary_Count from Employee;
-> select AVG(salary) as Average_Salary from Employee;
-> select SUM(salary) as Sum_of_Salary from Employee;

Question-2:

-> select DISTINCT(MIN(salary)) as DMinimum_Salary from Employee;
-> select DISTINCT(MAX(salary)) as DMaximum_Salary from Employee;
-> select DISTINCT(COUNT(salary)) as DSalary_Count from Employee;
-> select DISTINCT(AVG(salary)) as DAverage_Salary from Employee;
-> select DISTINCT(SUM(salary)) as DSum_of_Salary from Employee;

Distinct keyword takes into consideration only different values.