DBMS- DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE (DDL)

Data Definition Language:(DDL)
DDL is a standard for commands that define the different structures in a database. DDL statements create, modify, and remove database objects such as tables, indexes, and users. Common DDL statements are CREATE, ALTER, and DROP.

- It defines the database structure or schema.

CREATE:
It is used to create a table with necessary attributes.

SYNTAX:

create table tablename(columnname1 datatype,columnname2 datatype,....columnnamen datatype);
Example:

create table student(name char(15),regno number(20));

DESC:

It is used to display the design of the table.

SYNTAX:

desc tablename;

EXAMPLE:

desc student;

ALTER:

It is used to modify the definition (structure) of a table in three ways:

1. Add
2. Modify
3. Drop

ADD:
It is used to add a column in a table.

SYNTAX:
alter table tablename add columnname datatype;
EXAMPLE:

alter table student add mark1 number(2);

alter table student add mark2 number(2);

alter table student add percentage number(2);

alter table student add city char(10);

MODIFY:

It is used to modify the datatype of a table.

SYNTAX:

alter table tablename modify columnname datatype;

EXAMPLE:

alter table student modify percentage float(2);

DROP:

It is used to delete a column in the table.

SYNTAX:

alter table tablename drop(columnname);

EXAMPLE:

alter table student drop city;

RENAME:

It is used to rename the tablename.

SYNTAX:

rename tablename to newtablename;

EXAMPLE:

rename student to student1;

TRUNCATE:

It is used to delete the records of the table;

SYNTAX:

truncate table tablename;

EXAMPLE:

truncate table student;

DROP:

It is used to delete the entire table.

SYNTAX:

drop table tablename;

EXAMPLE:

drop table student;

Revised Notes

TABLE CREATION:

SQL> create table student(name char(30),registernumber number(12));

OUTPUT: Table created.

ALTER(ADD):

SQL> alter table student add cgpa number(2);

OUTPUT: Table altered.

ALTER(MODIFY):

SQL> alter table student modify cgpa float;

OUTPUT: Table altered. **DESCRIPTION:** SQL> desc student;

OUTPUT:

Name Null? Type

---------- -------- ---------- NAME

CHAR(30) REGISTERNUMBER NUMBER(12) CGPA

FLOAT(126)

AGE NUMBER(2)

ALTER(DROP):

SQL> alter table student drop(age);

OUTPUT: Table altered.

DESCRIPTION: SQL> desc

student; **OUTPUT:**

Name Null? Type

---------- -------- ---------- NAME

CHAR(30) REGISTERNUMBER NUMBER(12) CGPA

FLOAT(126) **RENAME:**

SQL> rename student to studentdetails;

OUTPUT: Table renamed.

DROP:

SQL> truncate table studentdetails;

OUTPUT:
Table truncated.

DROP:

SQL> drop table studentdetails;

OUTPUT:
Table dropped.