

Practical NO 02

Title: — Design and Develop SQL DDL Statement which demonstrate the use of SQL object such as Table, View, Index, sequence, synonym, different constraints etc.

Objective: — To Learn all type Data Definition Language Commands and their uses.

Introduction to SQL: —

- 1> SQL stand for structured Query language.
 - 2> SQL lets you access and manipulate databases.
 - 3> SQL is an ANSI (American National standard institute) standard.
- * Commands of SQL are grouped into four language.
- 4> DDL: — DDL is abbreviation of Data definition language. It is used to create and modify the structure of database object in databases.

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250 on board

Ans: Examples:- Create, Alter, Drop, Rename, truncate statement.

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2. > DML :- DML is abbreviation of Data manipulation language. It is used to retrieve, store, modify, delete, insert and update data in database.

Example : - select, update, insert, Delete statement of sql database

3) DCL is abbreviation of Doctor

Control Language. It is used to create roles, permission and referential integrity as well it is used for controlling access to database by securing it.

Example:- Grant, Revoke statement.

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4) TCL :- TCL is abbreviation of Transaction Control Language. It is used to manage different transaction occurring within a database.

Ex! - Commit, Rollback Statement

* Data definition language (DDL) :-

- Data definition language (DDL) is used to create, rename, alter, modify, drop, replace, and delete tables, indexes, views, and comments on database object and establish a default database.

- The DDL part of SQL permit database tables to be created or deleted. It also define indexes (keys), specify links between tables and impose constraints between tables the.

at most important DDL statement in SQL are.

1> ~~CREATE TABLE~~ - modifies a table

2> ~~DROP TABLE~~ - Deletes a table

3> ~~ALTER TABLE~~ - creates new tables

4> CREATE TABLE : - Creating new tables

2> ALTER TABLE : - modifies a table

3> Drop Table : - Delete a table

4> truncate : - Used to truncate (delete all rows) a table

5> Create Index : - Create an index

6> Drop Index : - Delete an index

1. The CREATE TABLE Statement

- The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a table in a database.

Syntax - `CREATE TABLE tablename
(attr-name datatype(size) attr-name datatype(size) attr-name datatype(size))`

`CREATE TABLE tablename`

`(attr-name datatype(size) attr-name datatype(size) attr-name datatype(size))`

attr-name datatype(size) attr-name datatype(size) attr-name datatype(size)

SQl constraints - Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table.

- Constraints can be specified when a table is created (with the Create Table statement)

or after the table is created (with the ALTER TABLE statement)

we will focus on the following constraints

- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- PRIMARY KEY
- FOREIGN KEY
- CHECK
- DEFAULT

Add constraint after table creation using after table option.

Syntax: → After table add constraint constraint-name Constraint-type(Attr-name) Example:-

ALTER table STUD add constraint.

primary key(rollno);

Drop constraint:

Syntax: → Drop constraint constraint-name;

Example: → DROP CONSTRAINT pk1;

2> The DROP TABLE Statement: :- Removes the table from the database.

Syntax: → DROP TABLE table-name;

3> The ALTER TABLE Statement

The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing tables.

Syntax: → To add a column in a table, use following syntax.

ALTER TABLE table-name

ADD Column-name datatype;

To delete a column in a table use the following syntax

~~ALTER TABLE table-name~~
~~ADD column-name datatype;~~
~~ALTER TABLE table-name~~ ~~DROP COLUMN~~
~~column-name;~~

- To change the datatype of a column in a particular table use the following syntax:

~~ALTER TABLE table-name~~ ~~MODIFY COLUMN~~
~~column-name datatype;~~

4) The Rename Table statement.

- Rename the old table to new table;

Syntax

~~Rename oldtablename to newtablename;~~

~~old table name~~ ~~new table name~~

~~student~~ ~~prisoner~~

~~student~~ ~~prisoner~~

~~student~~ ~~prisoner~~

~~student~~ ~~prisoner~~

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S> The Truncate Table Statement.

- The ALTER TABLE statement is used to truncate (delete all rows) of tables.

Syntax: —

To truncate a table use following

Syntax: — TRUNCATE TABLE table-name;

G> Create view statement:

- In SQL a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.

A View contains rows and columns just like a real table. The Fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.

Syntax: — To query a calculated

. CREATE VIEW view-name AS SELECT
Column-name(s) from table-name
. WHERE condition;

7) SQL Dropping a View

→ You can delete a view with the ~~drop~~ command.

Syntax :- ~~drop~~ VIEW view-name;



8) Create Index Statement

1) An index is created on existing tables to retrieve the rows quickly.

When there are thousands of records in a table, retrieving information will take a long time.

↳ Indexes help in quick retrieval of data.

2) Therefore indexes are created on columns which are accessed frequently so that the information can be retrieved quickly.

3) Indexes can be created on a single column or a group of columns.

↳ An index is created if first sorts the data and then assigns a RowID for each row.

8) Syntax:

~~CREATE INDEX index-name ON~~
~~table-name (column-name1,~~
~~Column-name2...);~~

~~OR IN 2 mytiny2 OF 100 AND 10K~~

- Index-name is the name of the index
- table-name is the name of the table to which the indexed column belongs.

- Column-name1, Column-name2 . . . is the list of columns which make up the index.

9) Drop index statement

Syntax: — ~~DROP INDEX index-name;~~

10) Create synonym statement

- 1) use the CREATE SYNONYM statement to create a synonym, which is an alternative name for a table view, sequence, procedure, stored function, package materialized view.

- 2) Synonyms provide both data independence and location transparency. Synonyms permit application to function without modification.

regardless of which user owns the tables or views and regardless of which database holds the table or view.

3) you can refer to synonyms in the following DML statement

Syntax: - Create Synonym synonym-name

for object-name;

Ex:- Create synonym synonym-name for table_name <P>

Is there a better way to create synonym for test?

* Conclusion We study about all ODC command & perform all the operation

~~August~~ My group successfully built a 920 KJ

(ID 2) ~~adult~~, ~~immature~~ (studs) at

Assessment of health, nutrition, food safety, and water

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Бюро по работе с персоналом и социальной поддержке населения

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~~representatives~~ having authority to negotiate