MIT World Peace University Data Base Management System

 $Assignment \ 3$

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1 Aim

Design and Develop SQL DDL statements for different system.

2 Objectives

To study DDL, DCL commands.

3 Theory

3.1 SQL Data Definition Language (DDL)

3.1.1 What is Data Definition Language?

Data Definition Language (DDL) is a computer language used to define the database schema. It includes commands to create, modify and drop database objects in the database. It is used to define the database structure or schema. It is also used to define the access permissions on the data, or the views that are presented to different users.

3.1.2 DDL Commands

The following are the Commands that are used in DDL:

- 1. CREATE Creates a new database or a new table in a database.
- 2. ALTER Modifies a database or a table.
- 3. DROP Deletes a database or a table.
- 4. TRUNCATE Deletes all the records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.
- 5. COMMENT Adds comments to the data dictionary.
- 6. RENAME Renames an object.

3.1.3 DDL Command Syntax and Examples

1. CREATE TABLE Creates a new database table. CREATE TABLE table_name constraints (Column_name datatype (size) constraints default '' Column_name datatype (size), constraint (column_name): 2. ALTER TABLE Changes in columns and stuff. ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype; 3. DROP TABLE Deletes a table from the database. DROP TABLE table_name; 4. RENAME TABLE Renames a table. RENAME TABLE old_name TO new_name; 5. TRUNCATE TABLE Deletes all the records from a table. TRUNCATE TABLE table_name; 6. COMMENT ON Adds comments to the data dictionary. COMMENT ON TABLE table_name IS 'comment';

3.2 SQL Data Control Language (DCL)

3.2.1 What is Data Control Language?

Data Control Language (DCL) is a computer language used to define the access permissions on the data, or the views that are presented to different users. It includes commands to grant and deny privileges on database objects to users.

3.2.2 DCL Commands

The following are the Commands that are used in DCL 1. GRANT Gives the specified privileges to the specified user. 2. REVOKE Takes back the specified privileges from the specified user. 4.3 DCL Command Syntax and Examples 1. GRANT Gives the specified privileges to the specified user. GRANT privileges ON object_name TO user_name; 2. REVOKE Takes back the specified privileges from the specified user. REVOKE privileges ON object_name FROM user_name;

4 Platform

Operating System: Arch Linux ×8664 IDEs or Text Editors Used: Draw.io for Drawing the ER diagram.

5 Platform

Mac OS 64-bits

6 Output

```
1 Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor.
                                   Commands end with; or \g.
3 Your MariaDB connection id is 3
4 Server version: 10.11.2-MariaDB Arch Linux
6 Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
  Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
10 MariaDB [(none)] > show databases;
11 +-----
12 | Database
14 | class
15 | class_stuff
16 | dbms_lab
17 | information_schema
18 | mysql
19 | performance_schema
20 | sys
21 | test
22 | test_libreoffice
23 +-
24 9 rows in set (0.004 sec)
26 MariaDB [(none)] > use dbms lab
27 Reading table information for completion of table and column names
_{\rm 28} You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
29
30 Database changed
31 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> show tables;
33 | Tables_in_dbms_lab |
34 +-----
35 | books
36 | course
37 | new_book_master
38 | newauthor
39 | newbook_master
40 +-----
41 5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
43 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table Hotel (HotelNo int Primary Key, Name varchar(50), City
  varchar(50));
```

```
44 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.020 sec)
46 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe Hotel;
48 | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
49 +-----
50 | HotelNo | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL |
51 | Name | varchar(50) | YES | NULL
52 | City | varchar(50) | YES |
                                     NULL
53 +----
54 3 rows in set (0.002 sec)
55
56 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table Room (RoomNo int Primary Key, HotelNo int, Type varchar (50)
   , Price int, foreign key(HotelNo) references Hotel(HotelNo));
Query OK, O rows affected (0.014 sec)
59 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe Room;
60 +-----
61 | Field | Type
                        | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
62 +----
63 | RoomNo | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL
64 | HotelNo | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL
65 | Type | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL
66 | Price | int(11) | YES | | NULL
68 4 rows in set (0.002 sec)
69
70 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table Booking (HotelNo int, GuestNo int, DateFrom date, DateTo
   date, RoomNo int, foreign key(HotelNo) references Hotel(HotelNo), foreign key(RoomNo)
      references Room(RoomNo));
71 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.011 sec)
73 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe Booking;
74 +------
77 | HotelNo | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL |
78 | GuestNo | int(11) | YES | NULL
79 | DateFrom | date | YES | | NULL
80 | DateTo | date | YES | | NULL
81 | RoomNo | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL
83 5 rows in set (0.002 sec)
84
85 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table Guest(GuestNo int primary key, GuestName varchar(50),
   GuessAddress varchar(50));
86 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.007 sec)
88 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > alter table Booking add constraint foreign key(GuestNo) references Guest
      (GuestNo);
89 Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.022 sec)
90 Records: O Duplicates: O Warnings: O
92 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe Booking;
93 +-----
94 | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
96 | HotelNo | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL
97 | GuestNo | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL
100 | RoomNo | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL
101 +----
102 5 rows in set (0.004 sec)
103
104 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe Guest;
106 | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
```

```
107 +-----
112 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
113
114 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe Room;
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
117 +----

      118 | RoomNo | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL

      119 | HotelNo | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL

        120
        | Type
        | varchar(50)
        | YES
        | NULL

        121
        | Price
        | int(11)
        | YES
        | NULL

123 4 rows in set (0.002 sec)
124
125 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> describe Hotel;
126 +-
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
128 +-----
129 | HotelNo | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL | |
130 | Name | varchar(50) | YES | NULL
131 | City | varchar(50) | YES |
                                    NULL
                                               1
132 +-----
                            ----+----+
3 rows in set (0.002 sec)
134
135 ariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table emp(eno int primary key, ename varchar(50), zip int check(
    zip in (400110, 400111)), hdate date unique);
Query OK, O rows affected (0.009 sec)
137
138 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe emp;
139 +-----
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
141 +-----+
142 | eno | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL
143 | ename | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL
144 | zip | int(11) | YES | | NULL
145 | hdate | date
                                   I NULL.
145 | hdate | date
                       | YES | UNI | NULL
146 +-----
147 4 rows in set (0.002 sec)
149 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table parts(pno int primary key, pname varchar(50), qty_on_hand
    int not null, price int);
Query OK, O rows affected (0.007 sec)
151
152 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> describe parts;
153 +----
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
            ----+-----
155 +-----
156 | pno | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL
157 | pname
              | varchar(50) | YES | NULL
158 | qty_on_hand | int(11) | NO
                                         I NULL.
                            | YES |
                                        NULL
159 | price | int(11)
              160 +----
161 4 rows in set (0.002 sec)
162
163 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table customer(cno primary key, cname varchar(50), street varchar
      (50), Zip int not null, phone int not null unique);
ERROR 4161 (HY000): Unknown data type: 'primary'
165 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> create table customer(cno int primary key, cname varchar(50), street
   varchar(50), Zip int not null, phone int not null unique);
Query OK, O rows affected (0.009 sec)
167
168 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe customer;
170 | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
```

```
171 +-----
172 | cno | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL |
173 | cname | varchar(50) | YES | NULL
174 | street | varchar(50) | YES |
                                      NULL
175 | Zip | int(11) | NO | NULL
176 | phone | int(11) | NO | UNI | NULL
176 | phone | int(11)
177 +-
178 5 rows in set (0.002 sec)
179
180 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table Orders(one int primary key, cno int, receivedDate date,
      shippedDate date, foreign key(cno) references customer(cno));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.010 sec)
182
183 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe Orders;
184 +----
185 | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
              ----+-
186 +-----
            | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL |
| int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL |
187 | ono

    189 | receivedDate | date
    | YES | NULL

    190 | shippedDate | date
    | YES | NULL

191 +-----
192 4 rows in set (0.002 sec)
194 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table odetails(ono int, pno int, qty int, foreign key(ono)
     references Orders(ono));
Query OK, O rows affected (0.009 sec)
197 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> describe odetails;
198 +-
199 | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
200 +-----
201 | ono | int(11) | YES | MUL | NULL |
202 | pno | int(11) | YES | NULL
203 | qty | int(11) | YES | NULL
                                            - 1
204 +------
205 3 rows in set (0.002 sec)
207 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > create table zipcode(zip int primary key, city varchar(50) not null
   check(city in ('Pune', 'Mumbai')));
Query OK, O rows affected (0.008 sec)
209
210 MariaDB [dbms_lab] > describe zipcode;
211 +-
212 | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
213 +------
                     ----+-----+
214 | zip | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL |
215 | city | varchar(50) | NO | NULL
216 +-
217 2 rows in set (0.002 sec)
```

7 Conclusion

Thus we have learned DDL and DCL commands throughly.

8 FAQ's

8.1 How to drop a column from a table?

ALTER TABLE table_name DROP COLUMN column_name;

8.2 How to add a primary key in an already existing table?

ALTER TABLE table_name ADD PRIMARY KEY (column_name);

8.3 How to create a new user in MySQL?

CREATE USER 'username'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';