 *DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING* Experiment No: 2

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| Semester | S.E. Semester IV – Computer Engineering |
| Subject | Database Management Systems Laboratory. |
| Lectures Professor In-charge | Prof. Suja Jayachandran |
| Practicals Professor In-Charge | Prof. Suja Jayachandran |
| Laboratory number | M312 |

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| Roll Number | 21102A0014 | | |
| Grade |  | Teacher’s Signature |  |

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| Experiment No: | 2 | |
| Experiment Title | DDL Queries | |
| Resources / Apparatus Required | Hardware:  PC | Software:  Postgre SQL |
| Objectives  (Skill Set / Knowledge Tested / Imparted) | To Study DDL | |
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| Theory | DDL (Data Definition Language) queries are used to define and manage the structure of a database. Some common DDL queries include:   1. CREATE: This query is used to create a new database, table, view, or other database object. 2. ALTER: This query is used to modify the structure of an existing database object. For example, you can use ALTER to add or delete columns from a table, or to change the data type of a column. 3. DROP: This query is used to delete an entire database, table, view, or other database object. 4. TRUNCATE: This query is used to remove all data from a table, but keeps the table structure intact. 5. RENAME: This query is used to change the name of an existing database object. 6. GRANT: This query is used to grant privileges to a user or group on a database object. 7. REVOKE: This query is used to revoke previously granted privileges on a database object.   These are just a few examples of the many DDL queries that can be used to define and manage the structure of a database.  Top of Form | |
| Implementation | Here is the implementation of create, alter, drop, rename.  Graphical user interface, text, application, email  Description automatically generated  Graphical user interface, text, application, email  Description automatically generated  Graphical user interface, text, application, email  Description automatically generatedGraphical user interface, text, application, email  Description automatically generated | |
| Conclusion | DDL (Data Definition Language) queries are used to define and manage the structure of a database. | |
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