

EXTERNAL PRACTICAL

DBMS LAB

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Q1. Consider relational database:

Supplier (Supno, sname, supaddress)

Item (Itemno, Iname, stock)

Supp-Item (Supno, Itemno, rate)

Write RDBMS expression for the following

- i. List all suppliers from 'Varanasi' city who supplies PISTON.**
- ii. Display all suppliers supply PISTON RINGS**
- iii. Change supplier names to upper case**

Ans)

```
create table supplier(  
    supno number constraint supp_pk primary key,  
    sname varchar2(10) constraint supp_sname check(sname =  
upper(sname)),  
    supaddress varchar2(20));
```

Output:

```
Table created.
```

Table – Item:

```
create table item(  
    itemno number constraint item_pk primary key,  
    iname varchar2(10) constraint item_iname check(iname =  
upper(iname)),  
    stock number  
);
```

Output:

```
Table created.
```

Table – supp_item:

```
create table supp_item(
    supno number,
    itemno number,
    rate number not null,
    constraint supp_item_supplier foreign key(supno) references
supplier(supno),
    constraint supp_item_item foreign key(itemno) references
item(itemno),
    constraint supp_item_pk primary key(supno,itemno)
);
```

Output:

Table created.

Queries on the table:

Query-1:

```
select sname from supplier, item, supp_item where
supplier.supaddress='VARANASI'
and item.iname = 'PISTON' and item.itemno = supp_item.itemno;
```

Output:

SNAME
ABC
JKI

Query – 2:

```
select sname from supplier,item,supp_item where item.iname =
'PIST_RING'
and supplier.supno = supp_item.supno;
```

Output:

SNAME
ABC
JKI
MDK

Query – 3:

```
select upper(sname) from supplier;
```

Output:

UPPER(SNAME)
ABC
EFG
JKI
MDK

Q2. Implementation of DDL commands of SQL with suitable examples

- i. Create table
- ii. Alter table
- iii. Drop Table

Ans) SQL DDL COMMANDS SYNTAX:-

1) CREATE:

This command is used to create a new table in SQL. The user has to give information like table name, column names, and their datatypes.

Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name(  
column_1 datatype,  
column_2 datatype,  
column_3 datatype,  
....  
);
```

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE Student_info  
(  
College_Id number(2),  
College_name varchar(30),  
Branch varchar(10)  
);
```

2) ALTER :

This command is used to add, delete or change columns in the existing table. The user needs to know the existing table name and can do add, delete or modify tasks easily.

Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
ADD column_name datatype;
```

Example –

```
ALTER TABLE Student_info  
ADD CGPA number;
```

3) DROP :

This command is used to remove an existing table along with its structure from the DB.

Syntax –

Syntax to drop an existing table.

DROP TABLE table_name;

Example –

```
DROP TABLE Student_info;
```