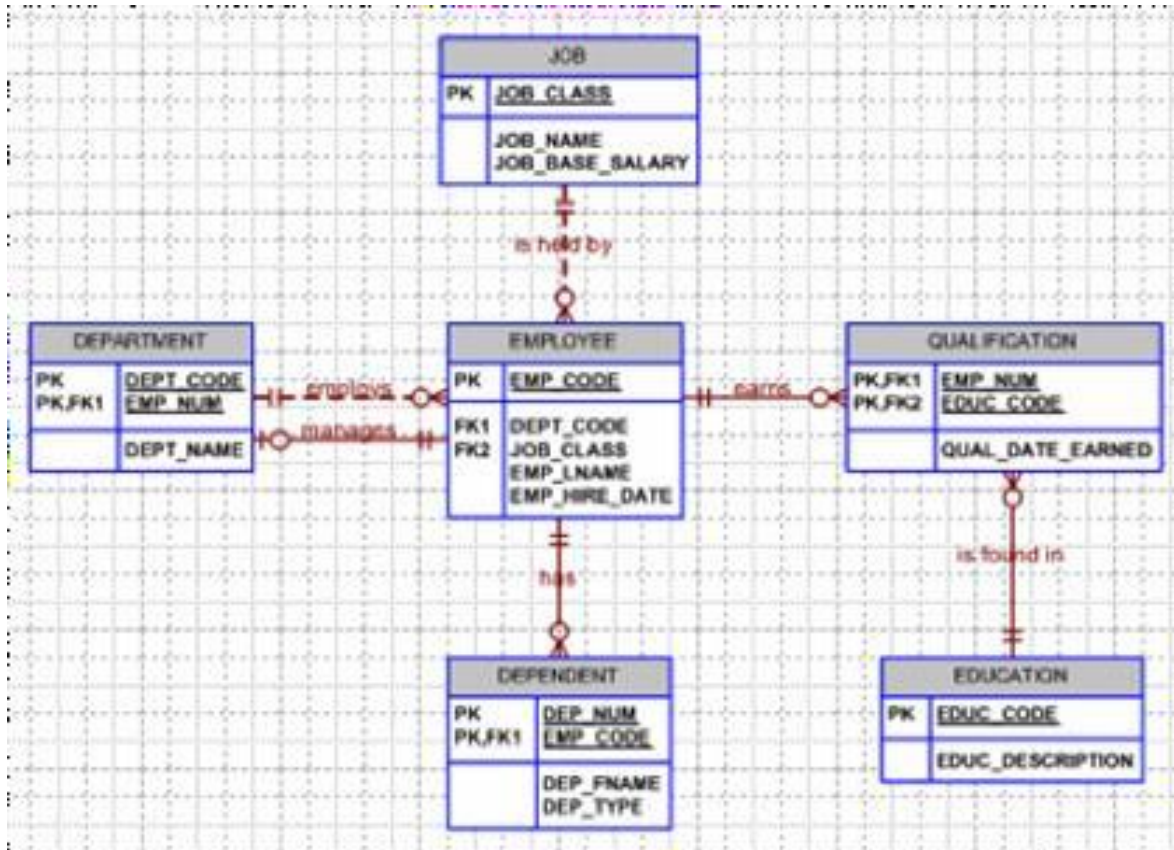## Lab Exercise 10: Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables

Consider you will have this following ERD for your database:

1. By using **DDL statement**s, create all tables for EMPLOYEE Schema above with all the constraints.

```sql
create table JOB (
JOB_CLASS varchar(10) constraint job_pk primary key ,
JOB_NAME varchar (10)   ,
JOB_BASE_SALARY number constraint JOB_BASE_SALARY not null unique
);

create table DEPARTMENT (
DEPT_CODE number(10)constraint department_pk primary key ,
DEPT_NAME varchar (10)
);

create table EDUCATION (
EDUC_CODE number(10) constraint education_pk primary key ,
EDUC_DESCRIPTION varchar(25)
);

create table EMPLOYEE (
EMP_CODE number(10) constraint employee_pk primary key ,
DEPT_CODE number(10)constraint employee_DEPT_CODE_fk references DEPARTMENT(DEPT_CODE) ,
JOB_CLASS varchar(10) constraint employee_JOB_CLASS_fk references JOB(JOB_CLASS),
EMP_LNAME varchar(10) ,
EMP_HIRE_DATE date
);

create table DEPENDENT (
DEP_NUM number(10) constraint DEP_NUM_nn_u not null unique,
EMP_CODE number(10)constraint dependent_EMP_CODE_fk references EMPLOYEE(EMP_CODE) ,
DEP_FNAME varchar (10) constraint DEP_FNAME_nn not null   ,
DEP_TYPE varchar (10)
);

create table QUALIFICATION (
EMP_CODE number(10) constraint qualification_EMP_CODE_fk references EMPLOYEE(EMP_CODE),
EDUC_CODE  number(10) constraint qualification_EDUC_CODE_fk references EDUCATION(EDUC_CODE),
QUAL_DATE_EARNED date
);
```

Table JOB created.

Table DEPARTMENT created.

Table EDUCATION created.

Table EMPLOYEE created.

Table DEPENDENT created.

Table QUALIFICATION created.
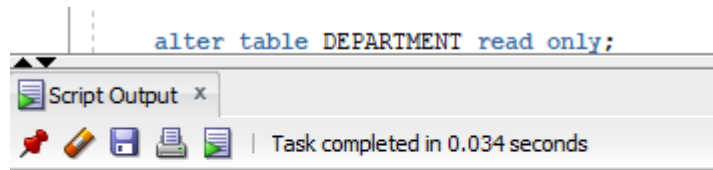
2. Alter table **DEPARTMENT** to read-only status.

```
alter table DEPARTMENT read only;
```

Script Output ✕

Task completed in 0.034 seconds

```
Table DEPARTMENT altered.
```

3. Alter table **DEPARTMENT** to read-write status.

```
alter table DEPARTMENT read write;
```
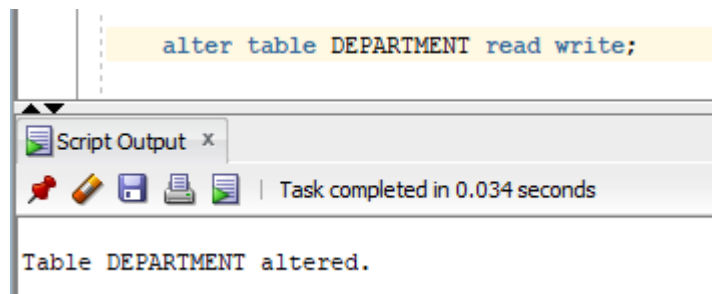
Script Output ✕

Task completed in 0.034 seconds

```
Table DEPARTMENT altered.
```