

Ex no: 1 a	Creating and Managing Tables
Date	12-12-2023

**AIM:**

To execute DDL Commands and get the Desired output

**DESCRIPTION:**

DDL refers to "Data Definition Language", a subset of SQL statements that change the structure of the database schema in some way, typically by creating, deleting, or modifying schema objects such as databases, tables, and views. Most Impala DDL statements start with the keywords CREATE , DROP , or ALTER .

In this schema, we have four main tables: User, Event, Venue, and Ticket.

**User table:**

Column	Data Type
UserID	NUMBER(10)
Name	VARCHAR2(255)
Email	VARCHAR2(255)
Password	VARCHAR2(255)
Phone	VARCHAR2(20)

**Event table:**

Column	Data Type
EventID	NUMBER(10)

Name	VARCHAR2(255)
Date	DATE
Time	VARCHAR
VenueID	NUMBER(10) (Foreign key)
Description	VARCHAR2(500)

**Venue table:**

Column	Data Type
VenueID	NUMBER(10)
Name	VARCHAR2(255)
Address	VARCHAR2(255)
City	VARCHAR2(255)
State	VARCHAR2(255)
Country	VARCHAR2(255)

**Ticket table:**

Column	Data Type
TicketID	NUMBER(10)
EventID	NUMBER(10) (Foreign key)
UserID	NUMBER(10)
SeatNumber	VARCHAR2(20)
Price	NUMBER(10, 2)
Status	VARCHAR2(50)

**QUERIES AND OUTPUT SCREENSHOT:**

1. Create User, Event, Venue, and ticket tables based on the given schema.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE venue_urk22ai1048 (VENUEID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
2  NAME VARCHAR2(255),  
3  ADDRESS VARCHAR2(255),  
4  CITY VARCHAR2(255),  
5  STATE VARCHAR2(255),  
6  COUNTRY VARCHAR2(255)  
7  );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE event_urk22ai1048 (EVENTID NUMBER(10),  
2  NAME VARCHAR2(255),  
3  EVENT_Date DATE,  
4  TIME VARCHAR2(25),  
5  VENUEID NUMBER(10),  
6  DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(500),  
7  FOREIGN KEY (VENUEID) REFERENCES venue_urk22ai1048(VENUEID)  
8  );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE ticket_urk22ai1048 (TICKETID NUMBER(10),  
2  EVENTID NUMBER(10),  
3  USERID NUMBER(10),  
4  SEATNUMBER VARCHAR2(20),  
5  PRICE NUMBER(10,2),  
6  STATUS VARCHAR2(50),  
7  FOREIGN KEY (EVENTID) REFERENCES venue_urk22ai1048(VENUEID)  
8  );
```

Table created.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE user_urk22ai1048 (USERID NUMBER(10),
  2  NAME VARCHAR2(255),
  3  EMAIL VARCHAR2(255),
  4  PASSWORD VARCHAR2(255),
  5  PHONE VARCHAR2(255)
  6  );
```

Table created.

2. Describe the tables.

```
SQL> desc ticket_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
TICKETID		NUMBER(10)
EVENTID		NUMBER(10)
USERID		NUMBER(10)
SEATNUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)
STATUS		VARCHAR2(50)

```
SQL> desc venue_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
VENUEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(255)
CITY		VARCHAR2(255)
STATE		VARCHAR2(255)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2(255)

```
SQL> desc event_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
EVENTID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EVENT_DATE		DATE
TIME		VARCHAR2(25)
VENUEID		NUMBER(10)
DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(500)

```
SQL> DESC user_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
USERID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(255)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(255)

3. Alter the User table to add a new column Age.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE user_urk22ai1048 ADD Age INT;
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> DESC user_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
USERID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(255)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(255)
AGE		NUMBER(38)

4. Drop the newly added column Age.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE user_urk22ai1048  
2 DROP COLUMN Age;
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> desc user_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
USERID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(255)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(255)

5. Rename the Venue table to Location

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE venue_urk22ai1048
2 RENAME COLUMN ADDRESS to LOCATION;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc venue_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
VENUEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
LOCATION		VARCHAR2(255)
CITY		VARCHAR2(255)
STATE		VARCHAR2(255)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2(255)

6. Modify the size of the Event table's Description column to 1000.

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE event_urk22ai1048 modify DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(1000);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> DESC event_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EVENTID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EVENT_DATE		DATE
TIME		VARCHAR2(25)
VENUEID		NUMBER(10)
DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(1000)

7. Drop the SeatNumber column from the Ticket table

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE ticket_urk22ai1048 DROP (SEATNUMBER);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> DESC ticket_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TICKETID		NUMBER(10)
EVENTID		NUMBER(10)
USERID		NUMBER(10)
PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)
STATUS		VARCHAR2(50)

8. Add a unique constraint on the Email column in the User table

```
SQL> alter table user_urk22ai1048 add constraints un1 unique(email);
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> desc user_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
USERID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(255)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(255)

9. Rename the UserID column in the User table to ID

```
SQL> alter table user_urk22ai1048 rename column userid to id;
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> desc user_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
ID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(255)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(255)

10. Modify the Ticket table to add a column named "Barcode" with a data type of VARCHAR2(50).

```
SQL> alter table ticket_urk22ai1048 add barcode varchar2(50);
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> desc ticket_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
TICKETID		NUMBER(10)
EVENTID		NUMBER(10)
USERID		NUMBER(10)
PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)
STATUS		VARCHAR2(50)
BARCODE		VARCHAR2(50)

11. Modify the Name column in the Venue table to increase its maximum length to VARCHAR2(300)

```
SQL> alter table venue_urk22ai1048 modify name varchar2(300);

Table altered.

SQL> desc venue_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
VENUEID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(300)
LOCATION		VARCHAR2(255)
CITY		VARCHAR2(255)
STATE		VARCHAR2(255)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2(255)

12. Add a foreign key constraint on the VenueID column in the Event table, referencing the Venue table.

```
SQL> alter table event_urk22ai1048 add constraints fk2 foreign key(eventid) references venue_urk22ai1048(venueid);

Table altered.

SQL> desc event_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
EVENTID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EVENT_DATE		DATE
TIME		VARCHAR2(25)
VENUEID		NUMBER(10)
DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(1000)

13. Add a CHECK constraint to check whether the UserID is between 101 and 105

```
SQL> alter table user_urk22ai1048 add constraints ck3 check(id between 101 and 105);

Table altered.

SQL> desc user_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
ID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(255)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(255)



14. Add a unique constraint to Phone column of the User table.

```
SQL> alter table user_urk22ai1048 add constraints un3 unique(phone);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc user_urk22ai1048
```

Name	Null?	Type
ID		NUMBER(10)
NAME		VARCHAR2(255)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(255)
PASSWORD		VARCHAR2(255)
PHONE		VARCHAR2(255)

15. Truncate the user table.

```
SQL> truncate table user_urk22ai1048;
```

Table truncated.

### RESULT:

DDL Commands executed Successfully to Create and Alter Tables.