**EXPERIMENT NO: 07**

**Title**: Implementation of DDL Queries to create, alter (add, modify, rename, drop) & drop tables

**Aim:** Implementation of DDL Queries to create, alter (add, modify, rename, drop) & drop the tables.

**Theory:**

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1. **DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE (DDL):**The Data Definition Language (DDL) is used to create and destroy databases and database objects. These commands will primarily be used by database administrators during the setup and removal phases of a database project. Let's take a look at the structure and usage of four basic DDLcommands:
   1. CREATE 2.ALTER 3. DROP 4. RENAME
2. CREATE:

**(a)CREATE TABLE:** This is used to create a new relation (table)

***Syntax:*** CREATE TABLE <relation\_name/table\_name > (field\_1 data\_type(size),field\_2 data\_type(size), .. . );

Example:

SQL> CREATE TABLE Student (sno NUMBER (3), sname CHAR (10), class CHAR (5));

1. ALTER:
   1. **ALTER TABLE ...ADD...:** This is used to add some extra fields into existing relation.

***Syntax:*** ALTER TABLE relation\_name ADD (new field\_1 data\_type(size), new field\_2 data\_type(size),..);

***Example:*** SQL>ALTER TABLE std ADD (Address CHAR(10));

* 1. **ALTER TABLE...MODIFY...:** This is used to change the width as well as data type of fields of existingrelations.

***Syntax:*** ALTER TABLE relation\_name MODIFY (field\_1 newdata\_type(Size), field\_2 newdata\_type(Size), field\_newdata\_type(Size));

***Example:***SQL>ALTER TABLE student MODIFY(sname VARCHAR(10),class VARCHAR(5));

1. **ALTERTABLE..DROP** This is used to remove any field of existingrelations.

***Syntax:*** ALTER TABLE relation\_name DROP COLUMN (field\_name);

***Example:***SQL>ALTER TABLE student DROP column (sname);

1. **ALTER TABLE..RENAME...:** This is used to change thenameof fields in existingrelations.

***Syntax:*** ALTER TABLE relation\_name RENAME COLUMN (OLD field\_name) to (NEW field\_name);

***Example:*** SQL>ALTER TABLE student RENAME COLUMN sname to stu\_name;

1. **DROP TABLE:** This is used to delete the structure of a relation. It permanently deletes the records in thetable.

***Syntax:*** DROP TABLE relation\_name;

***Example:*** SQL>DROP TABLE std;

1. **RENAME:** It is used to modify the name of the existing database object. ***Syntax:*** RENAME TABLE old\_relation\_name TO new\_relation\_name; ***Example:*** SQL>RENAME TABLE std TOstd1;

**Conclusion:** Thus we implement all DDL commands.

**Sample Questions**

1. What is DDL commands with examples?
2. What is DDL and DML commands?
3. What is the DDL commands in SQL?
4. How many commands are there in DDL?
5. How do you create a DDL?