

1. DDL and DML Commands

Ex. 1. Implementation of DDL and DML commands

DDL Commands - Create Table, Alter table, Drop table, TRUNCATE, RENAME

DML Commands - insert, update, delete

CREATE TABLE command is used to create a new table in a database.

To create Marks table with Register number and marks in three subjects sub1, sub2, sub3.

```
CREATE TABLE Marks(  
    Reg_No VARCHAR2(12) PRIMARY KEY,  
    Name VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
    Sub1 NUMBER(3),  
    Sub2 NUMBER(3),  
    Sub3 NUMBER(3));
```

-- To see the structure / description of the table

```
DESCRIBE Marks;
```

-- The INSERT INTO command in SQL is used to add new records to an existing table.

```
INSERT INTO Marks (Reg_No, Name, Sub1, Sub2, Sub3)  
VALUES ('UG0001', 'Ram', 88, 69, 79);
```

```
INSERT INTO Marks (Reg_No, Name, Sub1, Sub2, Sub3)
VALUES ('UG0004','Suma',78,66,70);
```

```
INSERT INTO Marks (Reg_No, Name, Sub1, Sub2, Sub3)
VALUES ('UG0002','Kumar',85,94,98);
```

```
INSERT INTO Marks (Reg_No, Name, Sub1, Sub2, Sub3)
VALUES ('UG0003','Ali',80,66,64);
```

--OR

-- To insert multiple values

```
INSERT INTO Marks (Reg_No, Name, Sub1, Sub2, Sub3)
VALUES ('&Reg_No','&Name',&Sub1,&Sub2,&Sub3);
```

```
Select * from Marks;
```

-- Create a new table called Marks_info with the same structure and data as Marks table

```
Create table Marks_Info
```

```
As select * from Marks;
```

The ALTER TABLE command in SQL is used to modify the structure or properties of an existing table.

-- To add a new columns Total and Average to the existing table Marks.

```
ALTER TABLE Marks
```

```
ADD (Total NUMBER(3), Average NUMBER(5,2));
```

-- Change the properties of an existing column Name and increase its width

```
ALTER TABLE Marks
```

```
MODIFY Name VARCHAR2(30);
```

```
DESC Marks;
```

The UPDATE command in SQL is used to modify one or more records in a table.

```
UPDATE Marks
```

```
SET Total= Sub1+Sub2+Sub3;
```

```
UPDATE Marks
```

```
SET Average= Total/3;
```

--The DELETE command in SQL is used to delete one or more records from a table.

```
DELETE FROM Marks
```

```
WHERE Reg_No = 2;
```

-- Display all records

```
Select * from Marks;
```

TRUNCATE command is used to remove all the contents or records of the table, but keeps the structure of the table.

```
TRUNCATE TABLE Marks_Info;
```

```
Select * from Marks_Info;
```

-- RENAME command is used to rename the table. The name of the table is changed to new name keeping the structure and data of the table.

-- This will rename the old table Marks_Info to the new name Students_Marks.

```
RENAME Marks_Info TO Students_Marks;
```

```
DESC Students_Marks;
```

--DROP TABLE command in SQL is used to delete an entire table with structure and all its associated data from a database. This command is irreversible, so it should be used with caution.

```
DROP TABLE Students_Marks;
```