Task 1: - Create a new database using the CREATE DDL command.

Table 1: Holder

CREATE TABLE holder (u_id number not null,name varchar(20),age number,policy_no number,address varchar(30),primary key (u_id));

INSERT INTO holder VALUES(1, 'Nilesh Wani', 21, 270, 'Chikalthana');

INSERT INTO holder VALUES(2,'Ujair Shaha',20,271,'Cidco');

INSERT INTO holder values(3,'Abhishek Jadhav',22,272,'Ramnagar');

SELECT * FROM holder;

| U_id | name | age | Policy_no | Adresss |
|------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Nilesh Wani | 21 | 270 | Chikalthana |
| 2 | Ujair Shaha | 20 | 271 | Cidco |
| 3 | Ashishek Jadhav | 22 | 272 | Ramnagar |

Table 2: Plan

CREATE TABLE plan (p_id number not null,type varchar(20),ammount number,duration number,primary key (p_id));

INSERT INTO plan VALUES (121, 'normal', 100000, 1);

INSERT INTO plan VALUES (122, 'super', 200000, 2);

INSERT INTO plan VALUES (123, 'special', 300000, 3);

SELECT * FROM plan;

| P_id | Type | Ammount | Duration |
|------|---------|---------|----------|
| 121 | Normal | 100000 | 1 |
| 122 | Super | 200000 | 2 |
| 123 | Special | 300000 | 3 |

Table 3: Puechase

CREATE TABLE purchase (u_id number,p_id number,validity number,foreign key (u_id) REFERENCES holder(u_id),foreign key (p_id) references plan(p_id));

INSERT INTO purchase VALUES (1,122,2);

INSERT INTO purchase VALUES (2,123,3);

INSERT INTO purchase VALUES (3,124,5);

SELECT * FROM purchase;

| U_id | P_id | Validity |
|------|------|----------|
| 1 | 122 | 2 |
| 2 | 123 | 3 |
| 3 | 124 | 4 |

Task 2: - Perform different operations on a database using the ALTER DDL Command

Add a new field to the existing table.

ALTER table plan ADD mno number;

INSERT INTO plan VALUES (125, 'super_special', 500000, 5, 455585);

SELECT * FROM plan;

| P_id | Type | Ammount | Duration | M_no |
|------|---------------|---------|----------|------------|
| 121 | Normal | 100000 | 1 | 1 |
| 122 | Super | 200000 | 2 | 2 |
| 123 | Special | 300000 | 3 | 3 |
| 125 | Super_special | 500000 | 5 | 9834368545 |

remove the existing column from the table.

ALTER TABLE plan DROP column mno;;

SELECT * FROM plan;

| P_id | Type | Ammount | Duration |
|------|---------------|---------|----------|
| 121 | Normal | 100000 | 1 |
| 122 | Super | 200000 | 2 |
| 123 | Special | 300000 | 3 |
| 125 | Super_special | 500000 | 5 |

Removing Constraint

ALTER TABLE plan DROP CONSTRAINT 'p_id';

modify the existing column of the existing table.

ALTER TABLE plan MODIFY column mno varchar (20);

Task 3: - Deletes or removes all the records from the table. Using the TUNCATE DDL Command

TRUNCATE TABLE plan;

| P_id | Type | Ammount | Duration |
|------|------|---------|----------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

Task 4: - Remove the existing table from the database. Using DROP DDL Command

DROP TABLE plan;

Task 5: - Rename the existing table from the database. Using RENAME DDL Command

RENAME TABLE holder TO holder_Details;

| Conclusion: - | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|
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| | | | |
| Date of Performance by | Date of Assessment by | Staff Signature | Remark |
| Student | Staff | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| • | _ | Staff Signature | Remark |