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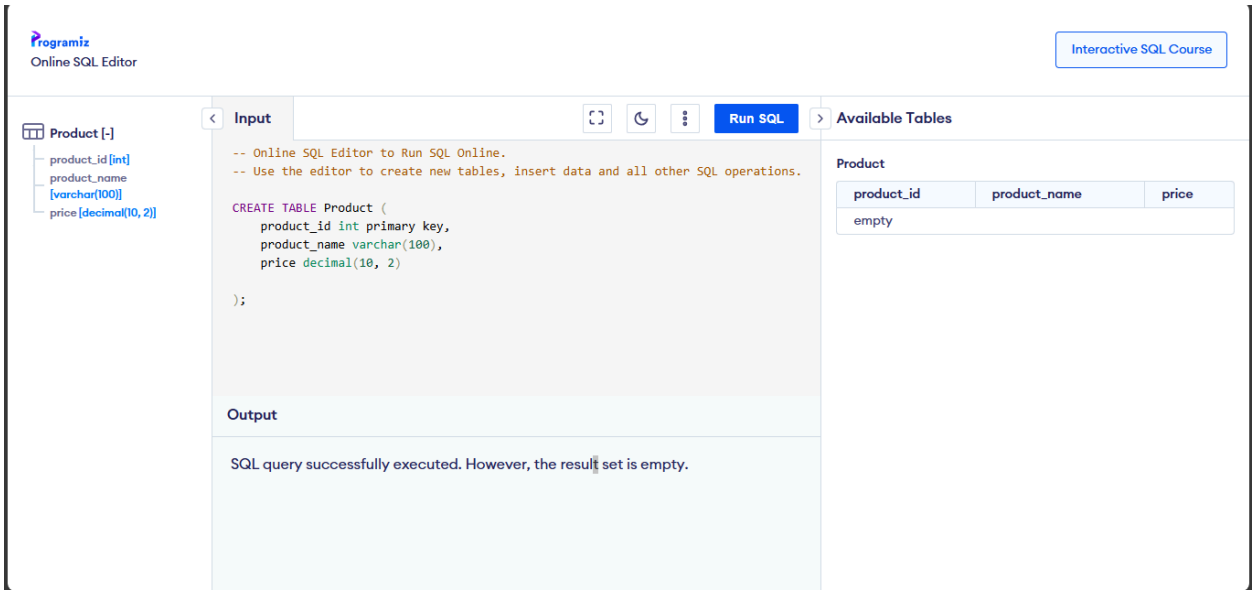
Activity 2
DDL Exercise:

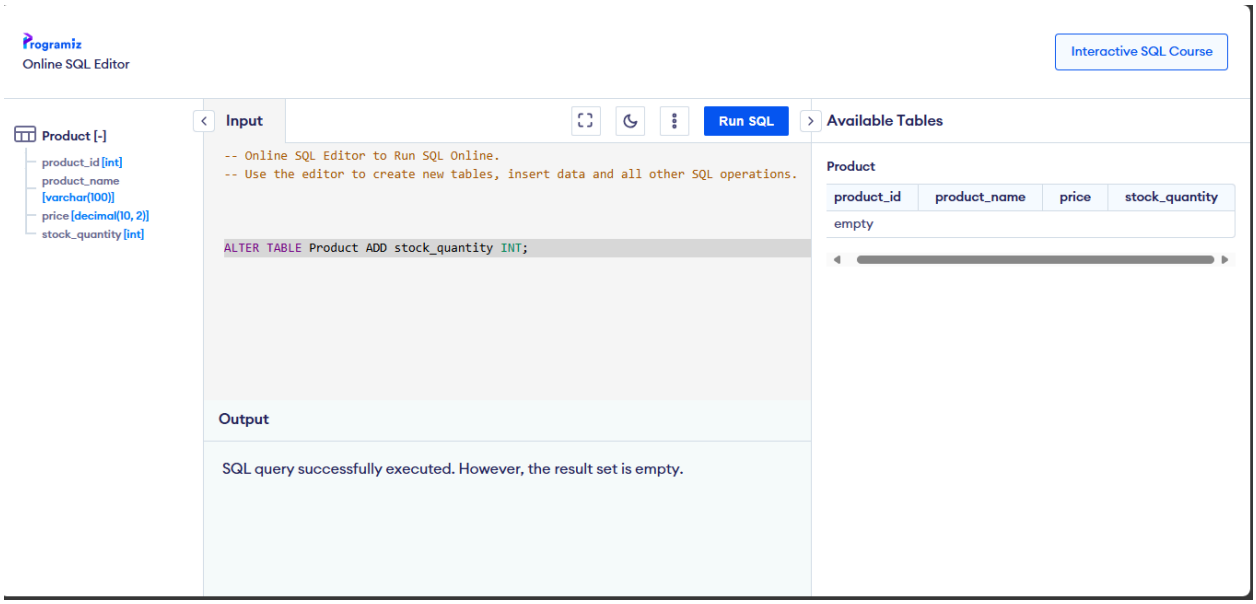
1. Create Product



Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Product (
    product_id int primary key,
    product_name varchar(100),
    price decimal(10, 2)
);
```

2. Alter Table



Code: ALTER TABLE Product ADD stock_quantity INT;

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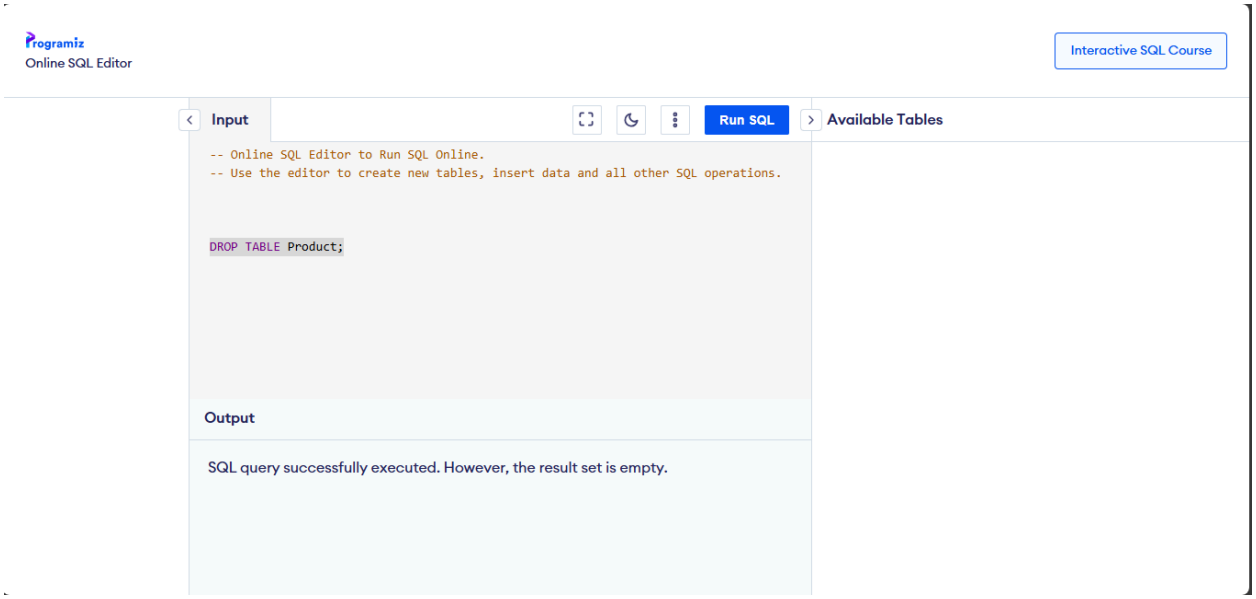
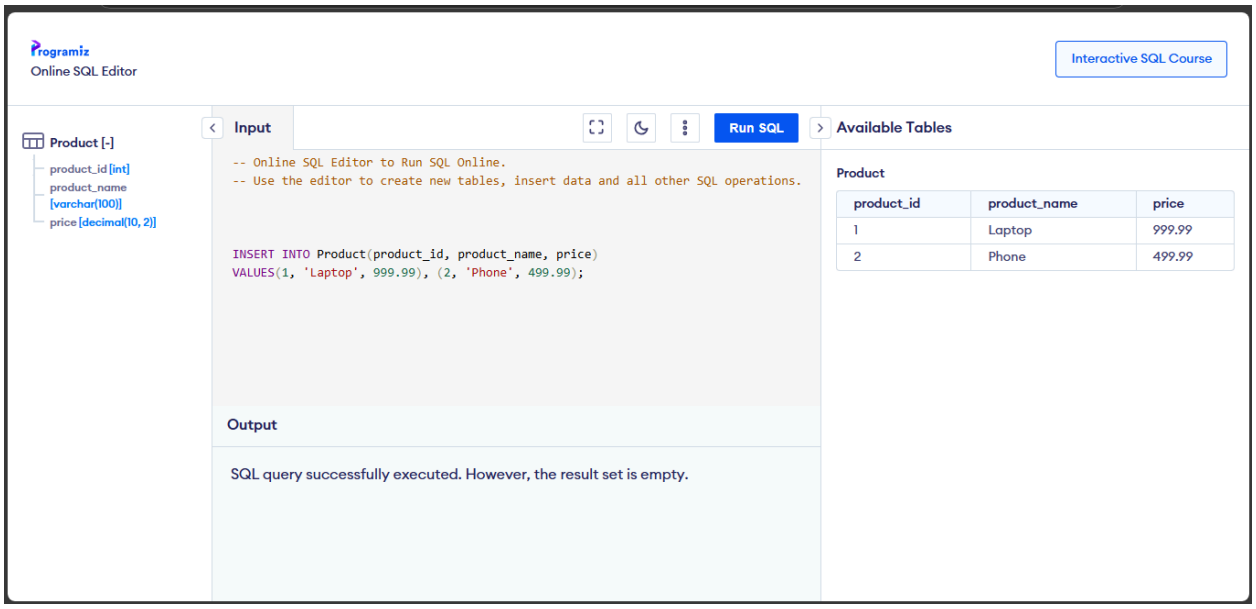
3. Drop Table



Code:
DROP TABLE Product;

DML Exercise

1. Insert Table



Code:
INSERT INTO Product(product_id, product_name, price)
VALUES(1, 'Laptop', 999.99), (2, 'Phone', 499.99);

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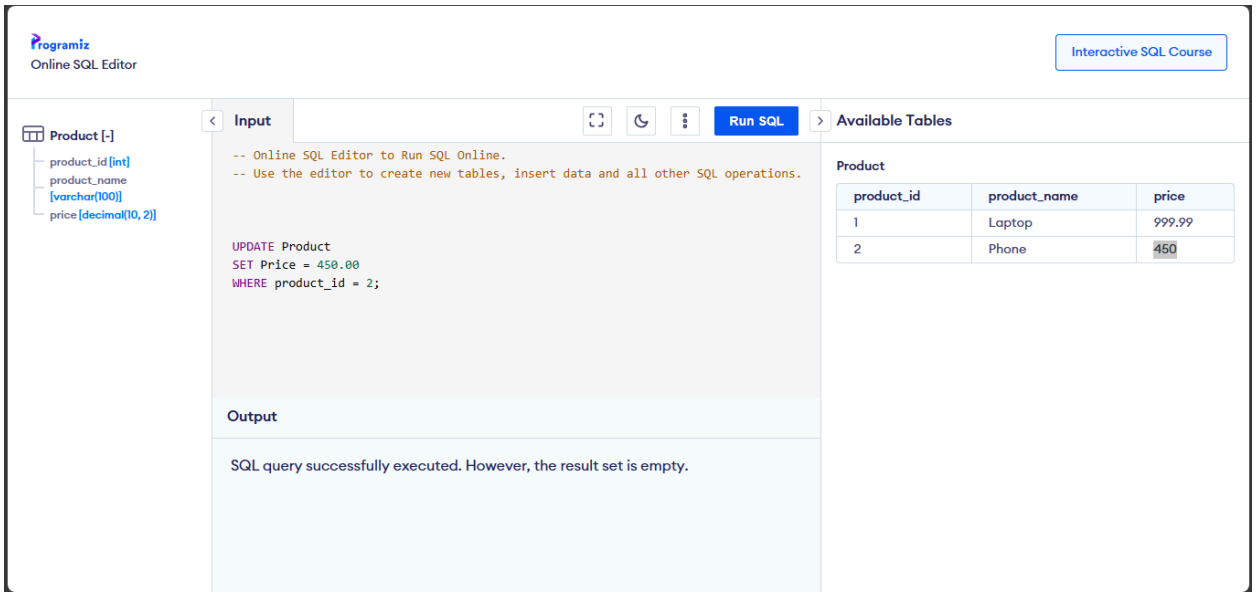
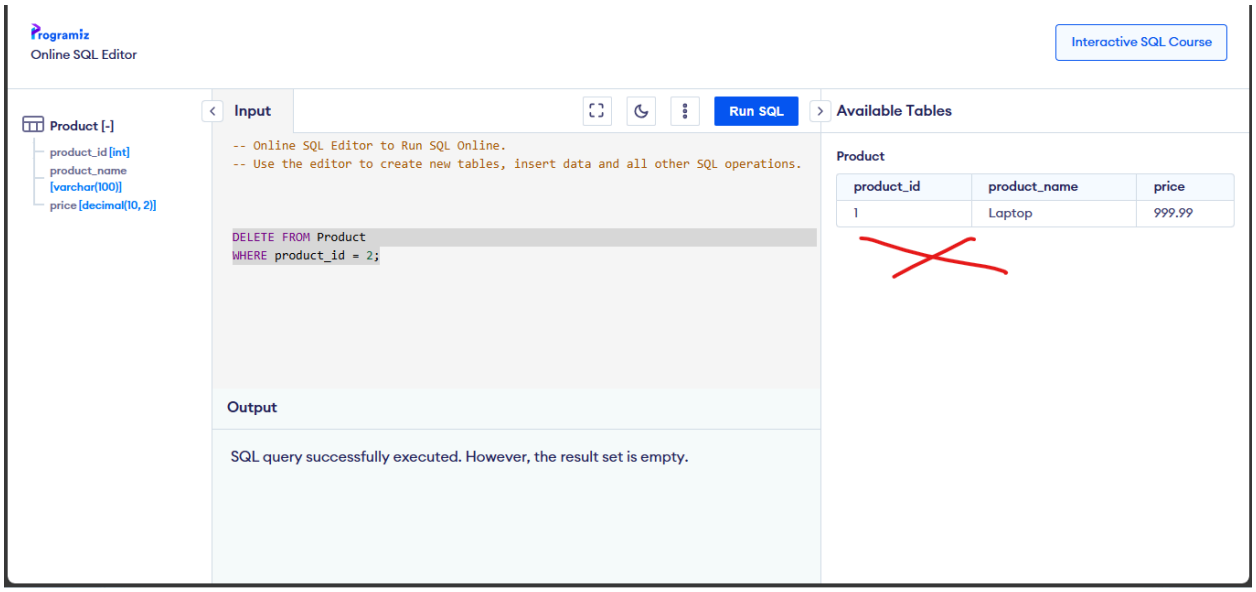
2. Update Data



Code:
UPDATE Product
SET Price = 450.00
WHERE product_id = 2;

3. Delete product_id



Code:
DELETE FROM Product
WHERE product_id = 2;

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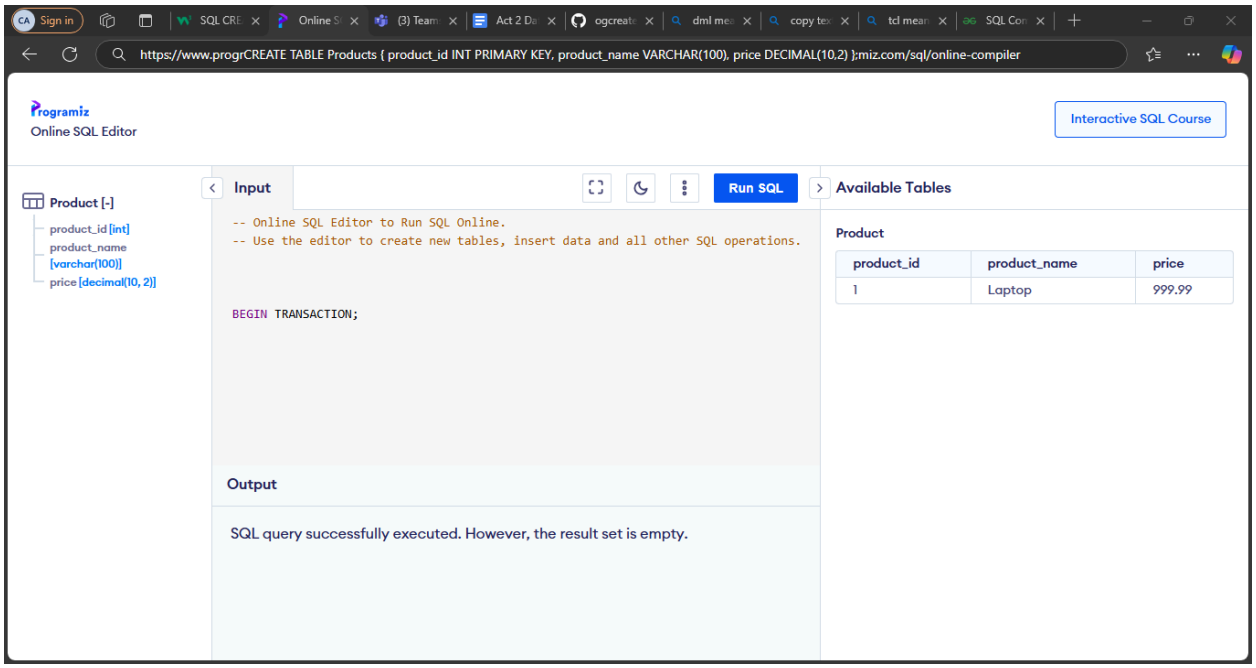
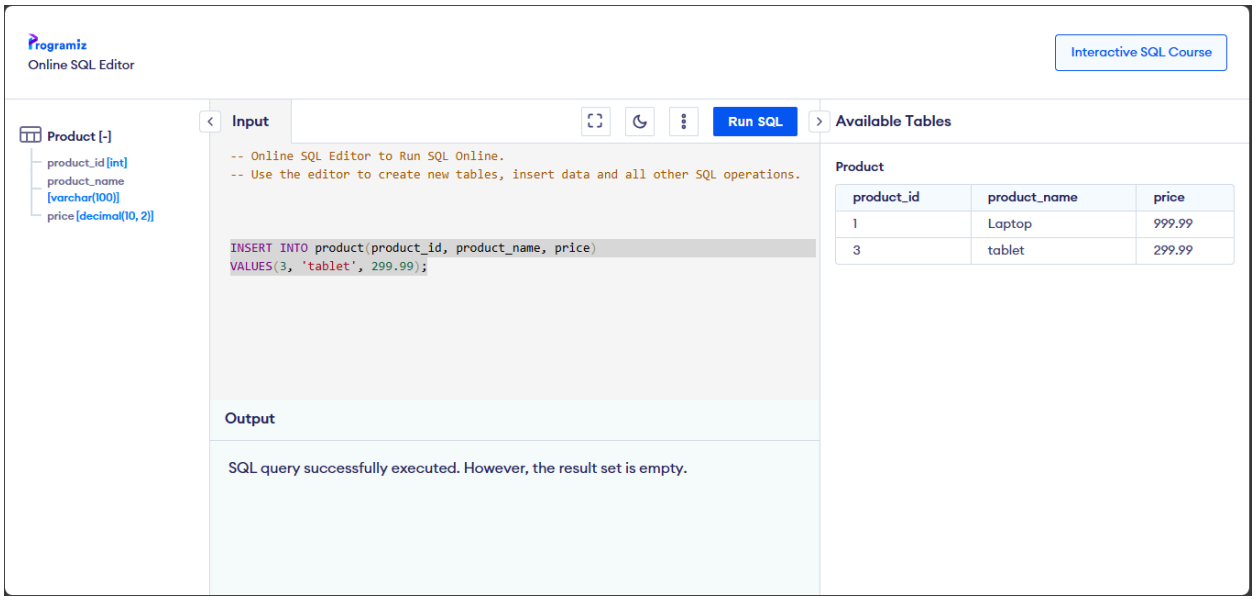
TCL Exercise

1. Begin Transaction



2. Insert a Record



Code:

```
INSERT INTO Product(product_id, product_name, price)
VALUES(3, 'Tablet', 299.99);
```

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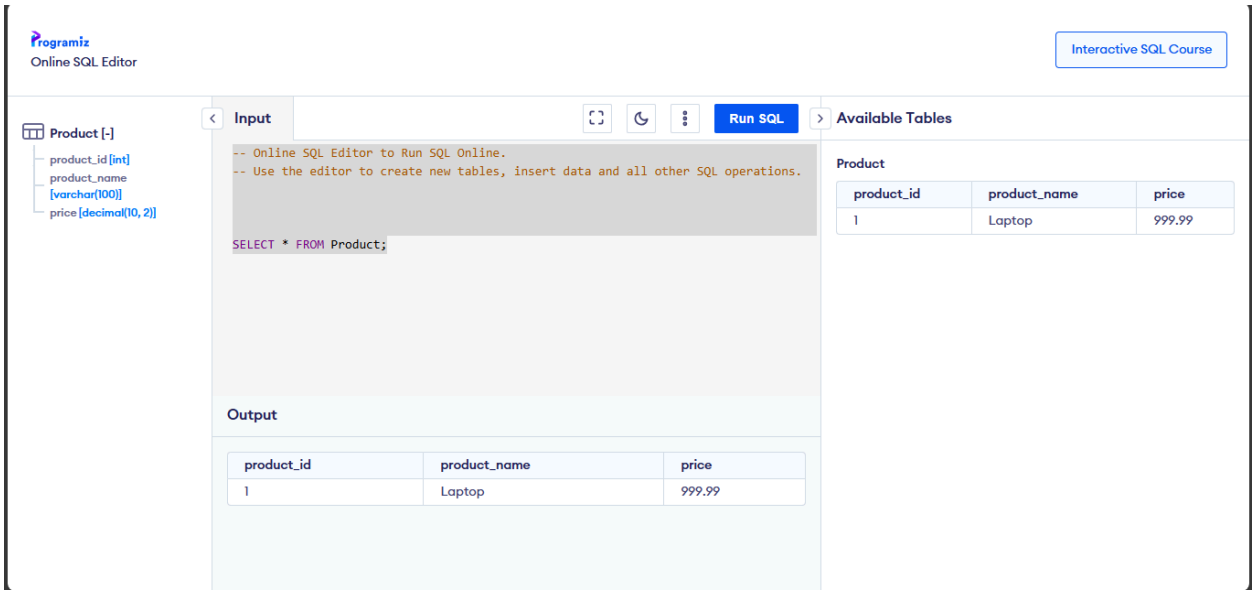
3. Rollback transaction

4. Check Table



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Reflection Questions:

1. What happens when you use ROLLBACK versus COMMIT?
When we use rollback it previously go back to the BEGIN TRANSACTION like its a check-point for a command and COMMIT finalizes the change that occurred in those command

2. Why would you use GRANT and REVOKE commands in
a real-world database?
We would use those to protect our DATABASE from unwanted access and only accessible to the people given permission with

3.How does ALTER TABLE differ from UPDATE?
Based on our activity the ALTER TABLE allows us to add column or change the specific table while UPDATE allows us to change the element inside that column or row