Lab-1: Basics of DDL and DML Statements

Prepare the Lab Sheet of MYSQL Statements for the following.

1. Create a database named "Yourname_Roll_COMPANY" e.g.: Atiz_02_Company and then create the following tables within the database. Specify proper primary keys and the needed constraints while defining the tables. Use appropriate data types for the attributes.

ANSWER: Creating a database named **'Prabhat_22_Company'**
SQL QUERY:

```
CREATE DATABASE Prabhat_22_COMPANY;
```
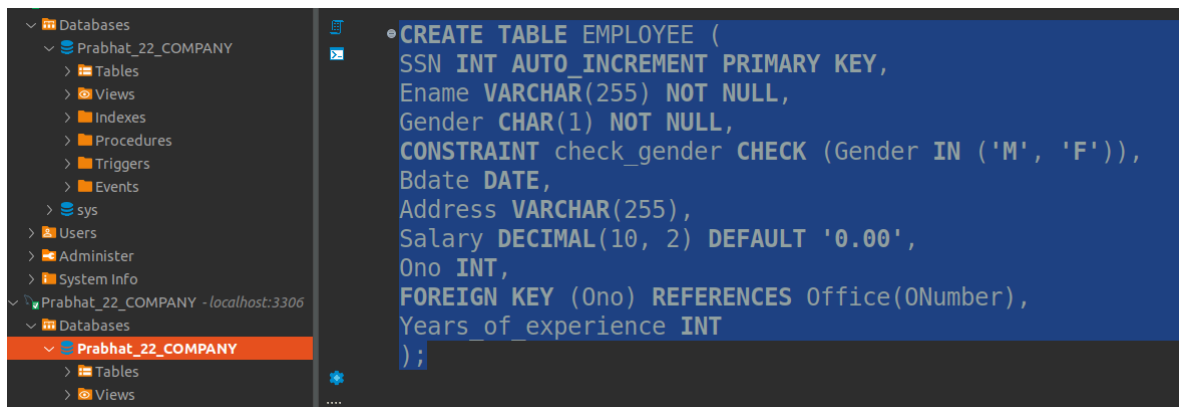
OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ×	
Name	**Value**
Updated Rows	1
Query	CREATE DATABASE Prabhat_22_COMPANY
Start time	Wed Apr 03 00:07:19 NPT 2024
Finish time	Wed Apr 03 00:07:19 NPT 2024

1. a. Employee (SSN, Ename, Gender, Bdate, Address, Salary, Ono, Years_of_experience); whereOno is a foreign key referencing the Office table. Set the default value of salary to 0.00. The Ename should not be null. Set SSN to auto increment. The name and address should be varchar, Gender should be char(1), Bdate should be date type, and Salary should be decimal type with two digits after the decimal.Years_of_experience should be integer. Use Check constraint for gender as CHECK (Gender IN ('M', 'F'))
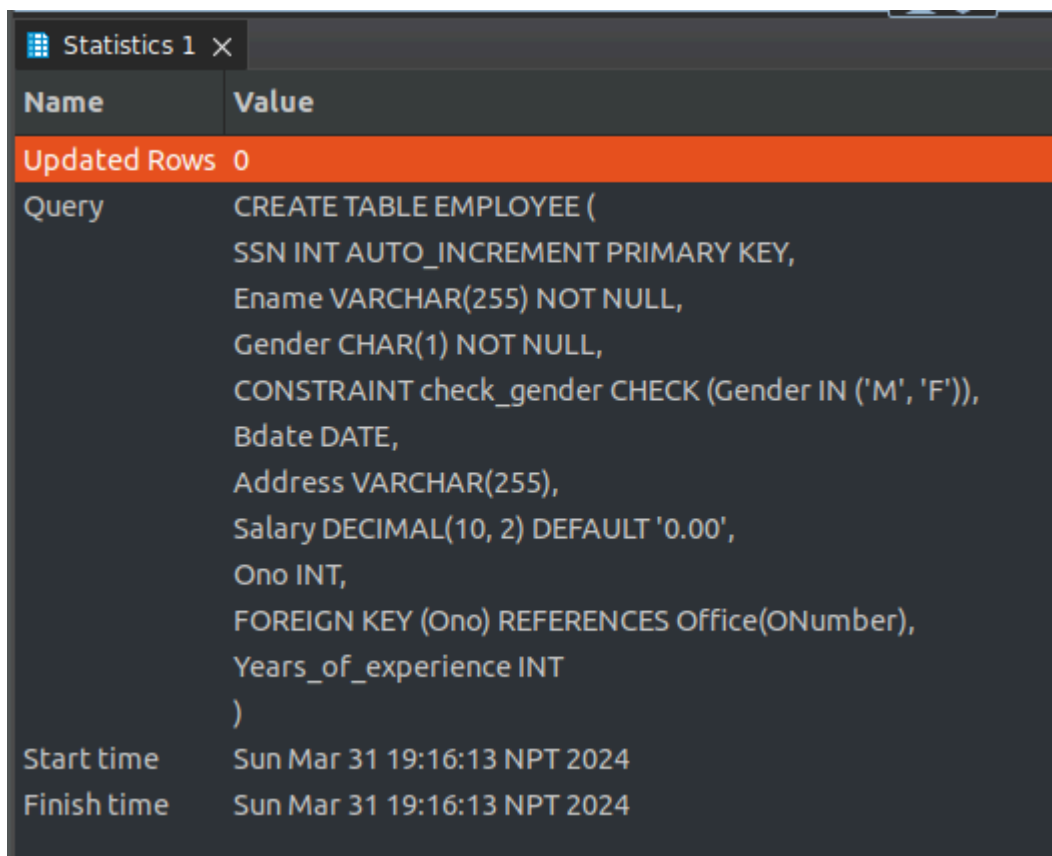
Creating Table name EMPLOYEE
SQL QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
SSN INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
Ename VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT check_gender CHECK (Gender IN ('M', 'F')),
Bdate DATE,
Address VARCHAR(255),
Salary DECIMAL(10, 2) DEFAULT '0.00',
Ono INT,
FOREIGN KEY (Ono) REFERENCES Office(ONumber),
Years_of_experience INT
);
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
	SSN INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
	Ename VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
	Gender CHAR(1) NOT NULL,
	CONSTRAINT check_gender CHECK (Gender IN ('M', 'F')),
	Bdate DATE,
	Address VARCHAR(255),
	Salary DECIMAL(10, 2) DEFAULT '0.00',
	Ono INT,
	FOREIGN KEY (Ono) REFERENCES Office(ONumber),
	Years_of_experience INT
	)
Start time	Sun Mar 31 19:16:13 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 19:16:13 NPT 2024

1. b. Office (Onumber, Oname, Country); where Oname should not be NULL. The country should be varchar.

SQL QUERY

```sql
CREATE TABLE Office (
Onumber INT PRIMARY KEY,
Oname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
Country VARCHAR(255)
);
```

OUTPUT

Statistics 1 ✕	
Name	**Value**
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE Office (
	Onumber INT PRIMARY KEY,
	Oname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
	Country VARCHAR(255)
	)
Start time	Sun Mar 31 19:07:55 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 19:07:55 NPT 2024

c. Project (Pnumber, Pname, Plocation, Onumber); where Onumber is a foreign key referencing Office table. Create a constraint name fk_pro for the foreign key. The pname should be unique and should not be null. Both Pname and Plocations should be of type varchar(40).

SQL QUERY:

```sql
CREATE TABLE Project (
Pnumber INT PRIMARY KEY,
Pname VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
Plocation VARCHAR(40),
Onumber INT,
CONSTRAINT fk_pro FOREIGN KEY (Onumber) REFERENCES Office(Onumber)
)
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE Project (
	Pnumber INT PRIMARY KEY,
	Pname VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
	Plocation VARCHAR(40),
	Onumber INT,
	CONSTRAINT fk_pro FOREIGN KEY (Onumber) REFERENCES Office(Onumber)
	)
Start time	Sun Mar 31 20:42:03 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 20:42:03 NPT 2024

1. d. Works_on(ESSN, Pno); where ESSN references Employee SSN and Pno references to Pnumber from Project. Set cascade on update and cascade on delete to both

SQL QUERY:

```
•CREATE TABLE Works_on (
 ESSN INT,
 Pno INT,
 FOREIGN KEY (ESSN) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(SSN) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
 FOREIGN KEY (Pno) REFERENCES Project(Pnumber) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
 PRIMARY KEY (ESSN, Pno)
 )
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Statistics 1 ×	

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE Works_on (
	ESSN INT,
	Pno INT,
	FOREIGN KEY (ESSN) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(SSN) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
	FOREIGN KEY (Pno) REFERENCES Project(Pnumber) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
	PRIMARY KEY (ESSN, Pno)
	)
Start time	Sun Mar 31 20:54:07 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 20:54:08 NPT 2024

1. e. Dependents(Did, Dname, Dage, SSN); where SSN is a Foreign key referencing the employee. Set NULL on delete and on update to the foreign key. Add constraint age_constraint using CHECK(Dage<16).

SQL QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE Dependents (
Did INT PRIMARY KEY,
Dname VARCHAR(255),
Dage INT,
CONSTRAINT age_constraint CHECK (Dage < 16),
SSN INT,
FOREIGN KEY (SSN) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(SSN) ON DELETE SET NULL ON UPDATE SET NULL
)
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE Dependents (
	Did INT PRIMARY KEY,
	Dname VARCHAR(255),
	Dage INT,
	CONSTRAINT age_constraint CHECK (Dage < 16),
	SSN INT,
	FOREIGN KEY (SSN) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(SSN) ON DELETE SET NULL ON UPDATE SET NULL
	)
Start time	Sun Mar 31 21:44:17 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 21:44:17 NPT 2024

Statistics 1 ✕

2. Alter table Dependents and add an attribute Drelation of type Char(50.
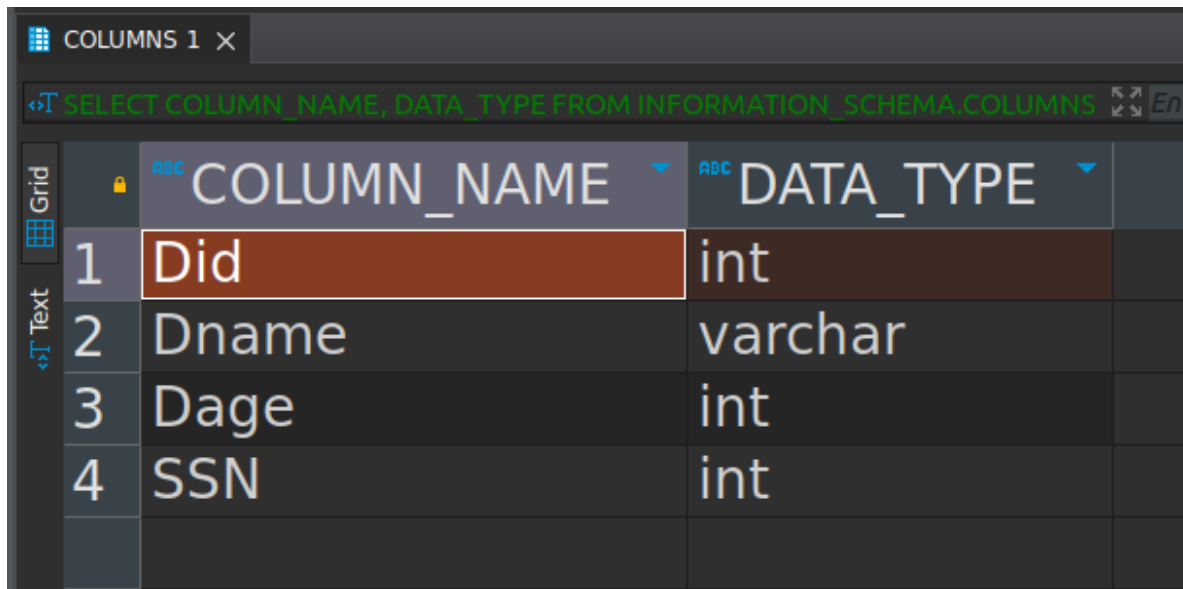
SQL QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE Dependents
ADD Drelation CHAR(50);
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
	ALTER TABLE Dependents
	ADD Drelation CHAR(50)
Start time	Sun Mar 31 21:48:09 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 21:48:09 NPT 2024

Statistics 1 ✕
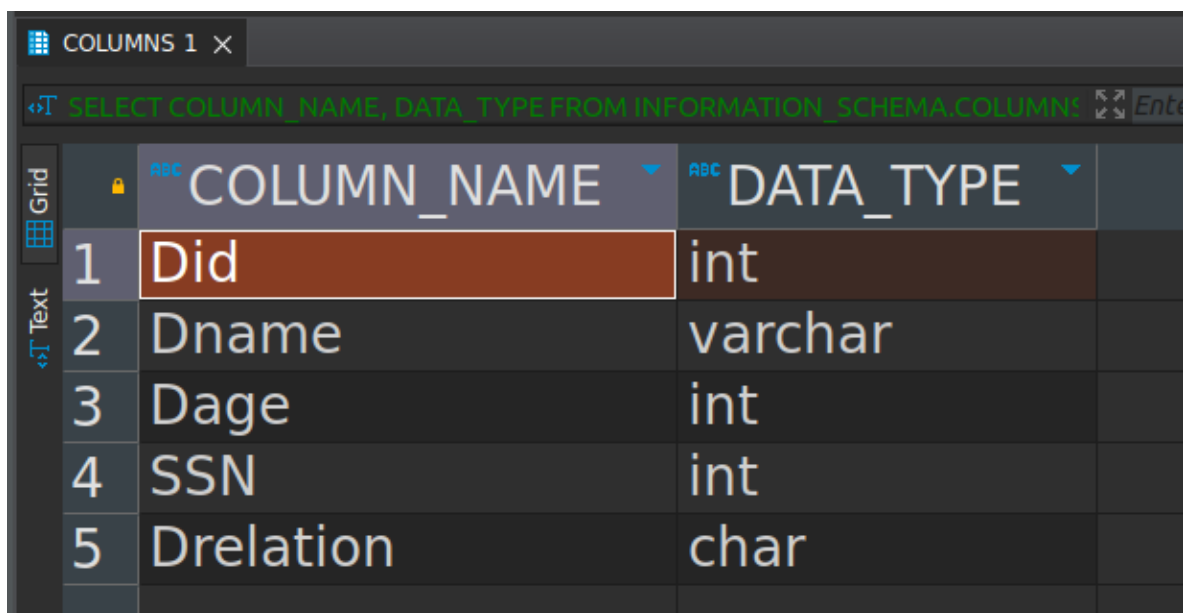
Before Making Alter Statement, the Dependents table schema structure was like this:

After Making Alter Statement, the Dependents table schema structure is like this:
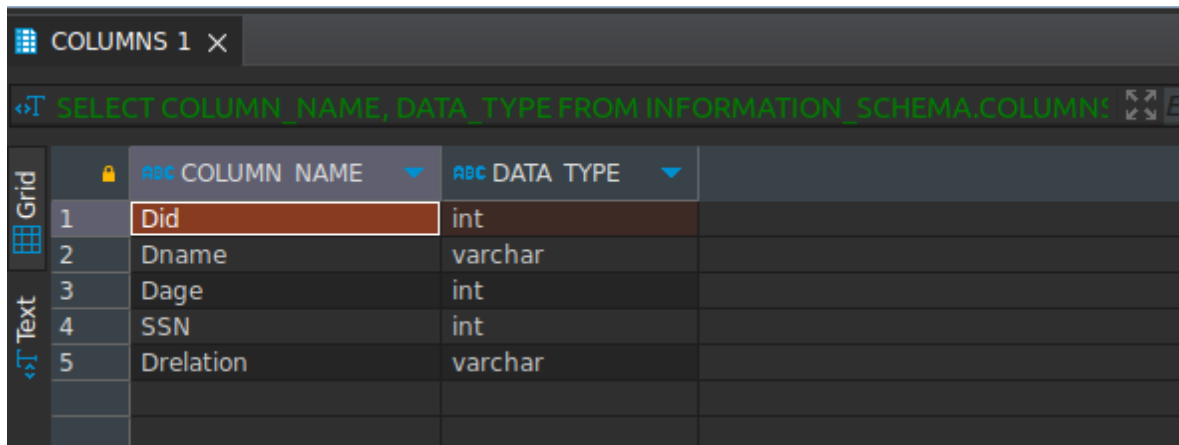
Impact: A new column name called 'Drelation' with char(50) data type is added here.

3. Alter table Dependent and modify the attribute Drelation of type Char(50) to Varchar(50)

SQL QUERY:

```
●ALTER TABLE Dependents
 MODIFY Drelation VARCHAR(50);
```

OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ×	
Name	**Value**
Updated Rows	0
Query	ALTER TABLE Dependents MODIFY Drelation VARCHAR(50)
Start time	Sun Mar 31 21:54:00 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 21:54:01 NPT 2024

SELECTING THE NAME OF COLUMNS AS WELL AS THEIR DATA TYPES FROM Dependents Table Before & After Modifying the Dependents table schema.

```
●SELECT COLUMN_NAME, DATA_TYPE FROM
 INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
 WHERE TABLE_NAME = "Dependents";
```

COLUMN NAMES OF Dependent Table Along with Their Data Types Before Applying Modify Operation:

COLUMNS 1 ×

SELECT COLUMN_NAME, DATA_TYPE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS

	COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE
1	Did	int
2	Dname	varchar
3	Dage	int
4	SSN	int
5	Drelation	char

COLUMN NAMES OF Dependent Table Along with Their Data Types AFTER Applying to Modify Operation

COLUMNS 1 ×

`SELECT COLUMN_NAME, DATA_TYPE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS`

	COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE
1	Did	int
2	Dname	varchar
3	Dage	int
4	SSN	int
5	Drelation	varchar

4. Insert at least five tuples into the tables. (Illustrate insertion of single tuple and multiple tuples both). During insertion insert the following as well.

One of the tuples in the Office table should have the office name "Yourname_Office_Roll" i.e. Deric_Office_06. Similarly one of the tuple in an employee should have a salary of 30000.
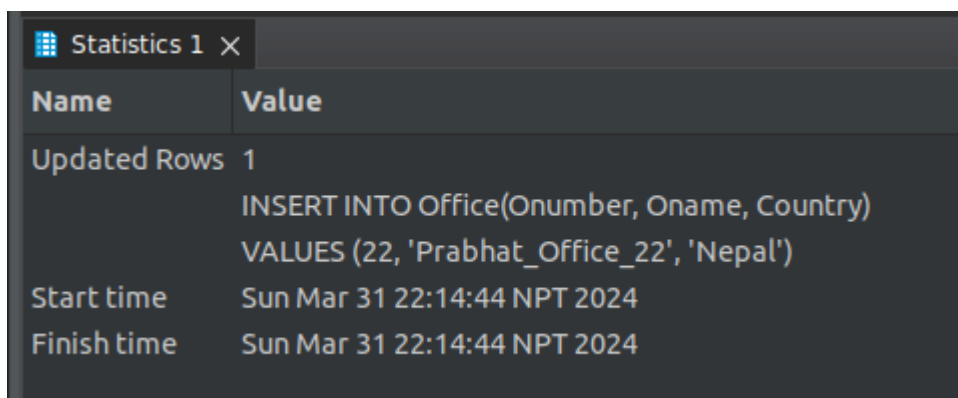
In addition, there should be one tuple in the office table having the office name Yourname_Ncell_Roll.

Single Insertion:
SQL QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO Office(Onumber, Oname, Country)
VALUES (22, 'Prabhat_Office_22', 'Nepal');
```

OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ×

Name	Value
Updated Rows	1
	INSERT INTO Office(Onumber, Oname, Country) VALUES (22, 'Prabhat_Office_22', 'Nepal')
Start time	Sun Mar 31 22:14:44 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 22:14:44 NPT 2024

SQL QUERY: (Single Insertion)

```
INSERT INTO Office(Onumber, Oname, Country)
VALUES (11, 'Prabhat_Ncell_22', 'India');
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Statistics 1 ×	
Name	Value
Updated Rows	1
	INSERT INTO Office(Onumber, Oname, Country)
	VALUES (11, 'Prabhat_Ncell_22', 'India')
Start time	Sun Mar 31 23:09:31 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 23:09:31 NPT 2024

INSERTION OF MULTIPLE TUPLES.
SQL QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO Office(Onumber, Oname, Country)
VALUES
(2, 'Anish_Office_2', 'Canada'),
(33, 'Suman_Office_33', 'USA'),
(12, 'Gaurav_Office_12', 'Germany');
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Statistics 1 ×	
Name	Value
Updated Rows	3
Query	INSERT INTO Office(Onumber, Oname, Country)
	VALUES
	(2, 'Anish_Office_2', 'Canada'),
	(33, 'Suman_Office_33', 'USA'),
	(12, 'Gaurav_Office_12', 'Germany')
Start time	Sun Mar 31 23:13:17 NPT 2024
Finish time	Sun Mar 31 23:13:17 NPT 2024

Office Table After Inserting 5 rows:

```
SELECT * FROM Office;
```

Office 1 ×

SELECT * FROM Office — Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	Onumber	Oname	Country
1	2	Anish_Office_2	Canada
2	11	Prabhat_Ncell_22	India
3	12	Gaurav_Office_12	Germany
4	22	Prabhat_Office_22	Nepal
5	33	Suman_Office_33	USA

There should be one record in the Employee table having Ename "Your name" i. e. Deric and SSN "Your roll number" e.g. 6

SQL QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(Ename, Gender, Bdate, Address, Salary, Ono, Years_of_experience)
VALUES
('Prabhat', 'M', '2054-12-15', 'Kritipur', 200000, 22, 4),
('Gaurav', 'M', '2056-07-24', 'MacheGaun', 30000, 12, 1);
```

OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ×

Name	Value
Updated Rows	2
	INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(Ename, Gender, Bdate, Address, Salary, Ono, Years_of_experience) VALUES ('Prabhat', 'M', '2054-12-15', 'Kritipur', 200000, 22, 4), ('Gaurav', 'M', '2056-07-24', 'MacheGaun', 30000, 12, 1)
Start time	Tue Apr 02 19:10:29 NPT 2024
Finish time	Tue Apr 02 19:10:29 NPT 2024

INSERTION OF MULTIPLE TUPLES
SQL QUERY:

```
•INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(Ename, Gender, Bdate, Address, Salary, Ono, Years_of_experience)
 VALUES
 ('Anish', 'M', '2053-12-05', 'Budhanilkandha', 95000, 2, 3),
 ('Prabhat', 'M', '2054-12-15', 'Nawalparasi', 80000, 11, 2),
 ('Suman', 'M', '2052-07-06', 'Sunwal', 75000, 33, 3);
```

OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ×

Name	Value
Updated Rows	3
	INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE(Ename, Gender, Bdate, Address, Salary, Ono, Years_of_experience) VALUES ('Anish', 'M', '2053-12-05', 'Budhanilkandha', 95000, 2, 3), ('Prabhat', 'M', '2054-12-15', 'Nawalparasi', 80000, 11, 2), ('Suman', 'M', '2052-07-06', 'Sunwal', 75000, 33, 3)
Start time	Tue Apr 02 19:46:10 NPT 2024
Finish time	Tue Apr 02 19:46:10 NPT 2024

Employee Table After Inserting 5 rows:

EMPLOYEE 1 ×

SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	SSN	Ename	Gender	Bdate	Address	Salary	Ono	Years_of_experience
1	1	Prabhat	M	2054-12-15	Kritipur	200,000	22	4
2	2	Gaurav	M	2056-07-24	MacheGaun	30,000	12	1
3	3	Anish	M	2053-12-05	Budhanilkandha	95,000	2	3
4	4	Prabhat	M	2054-12-15	Nawalparasi	80,000	11	2
5	5	Suman	M	2052-07-06	Sunwal	75,000	33	3

There should be one record in the Project table having Pname ="Your name_ProjMDS" and Pnumber = 2*Your Roll number.

SQL QUERY:

```
•INSERT INTO Project(Pnumber, Pname, Plocation, Onumber)
 VALUES
 (44, 'Prabhat_ProjMDS', 'Kathmandu', 22),
 (22, 'Prabhat_ProjDBMS', 'USA', 11),
 (24, 'Gaurav_ProjPython', 'Butwal', 12),
 (4, 'Anish_ProjPandas', 'Chitwan', 2),
 (66, 'Suman_ProjML', 'UK', 33);
```

OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ×

Name	Value
Updated Rows	5
Query	INSERT INTO Project(Pnumber, Pname, Plocation, Onumber) VALUES (44, 'Prabhat_ProjMDS', 'Kathmandu', 22), (22, 'Prabhat_ProjDBMS', 'USA', 11), (24, 'Gaurav_ProjPython', 'Butwal', 12), (4, 'Anish_ProjPandas', 'Chitwan', 2), (66, 'Suman_ProjML', 'UK', 33)
Start time	Tue Apr 02 22:34:50 NPT 2024
Finish time	Tue Apr 02 22:34:50 NPT 2024

Project Table After Inserting 5 rows:

SELECT * FROM Project   Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	Pnumber	Pname	Plocation	Onumber
1	4	Anish_ProjPandas	Chitwan	2
2	22	Prabhat_ProjDBMS	USA	11
3	24	Gaurav_ProjPython	Butwal	12
4	44	Prabhat_ProjMDS	Kathmandu	22
5	66	Suman_ProjML	UK	33

Insert the five tuples into Works_on table.

SQL QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO Works_on(ESSN, Pno)
VALUES
(1, 44),
(2, 24),
(3, 4),
(4, 22),
(5, 66);
```

OUTPUT:

Works_on Table After Inserting 5 rows:

In the dependents table insert the rows with Dname and Drelation having values from your family. For example, Deric has his elder brother and mother as his dependents. So the table will have records with values Dname=Denish and Drelation=Brother and Dname=Gayatri and Drelation=Mother. Take assumptions based on your family members while inserting the values

Answer:
Since we have age constraint which restricts the dependent age to be less than 16 that's why it is really hard to select Drelation for Monther as Mother is always less than 16.
SQL QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO Dependents(Did, Dname, Dage, SSN, Drelation)
VALUES
(1, "Rihans", 6, 1, "Brother"),
(2, "Kabya", 8, 1, "Sister"),
(3, "Kabir", 3, 4, "Brother"),
(4, "Subin", 2, 5, "Son"),
(5, "Anisha", 1, 3, "Daughter"),
(6, "Gauri", 9, 2, "Sister");
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	6
Query	INSERT INTO Dependents(Did, Dname, Dage, SSN, Drelation) VALUES (1, "Rihans", 6, 1, "Brother"), (2, "Kabya", 8, 1, "Sister"), (3, "Kabir", 3, 4, "Brother"), (4, "Subin", 2, 5, "Son"), (5, "Anisha", 1, 3, "Daughter"), (6, "Gauri", 9, 2, "Sister")
Start time	Tue Apr 02 23:01:03 NPT 2024
Finish time	Tue Apr 02 23:01:03 NPT 2024

Statistics 1 ×

Dependent Table After Inserting 5 rows:

Dependents 1 ×

SELECT * FROM Dependents   Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	Did	Dname	Dage	SSN	Drelation
1	1	Rihans	6	1	Brother
2	2	Kabya	8	1	Sister
3	3	Kabir	3	4	Brother
4	4	Subin	2	5	Son
5	5	Anisha	1	3	Daughter
6	6	Gauri	9	2	Sister

5. Update the name e of the office hathe ving office name "Yourname_Ncell_Roll" to "Yourname_Ntc_Roll".

SQL QUERY:

```
UPDATE Office
  SET Oname = "Prabhat_Ntc_22"
  WHERE Oname = "Prabhat_Ncell_22";
```
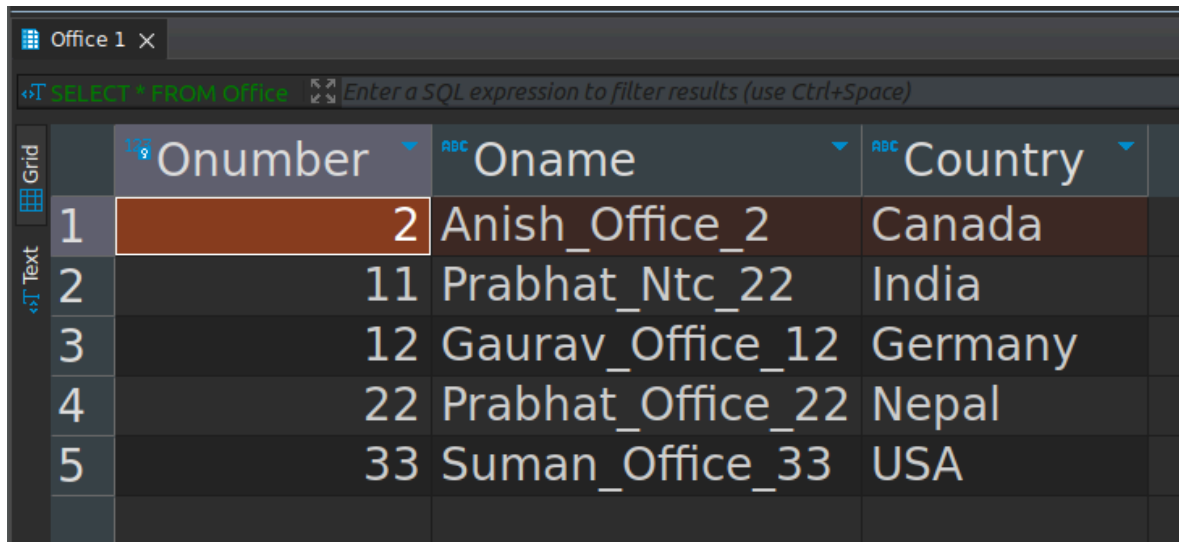
OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ×	
Name	**Value**
Updated Rows	1
Query	UPDATE Office
	SET Oname = "Prabhat_Ntc_22"
	WHERE Oname = "Prabhat_Ncell_22"
Start time	Tue Apr 02 23:10:27 NPT 2024
Finish time	Tue Apr 02 23:10:27 NPT 2024

Office Table Before Update:

```
SELECT * FROM Office;
```

Office 1 ×

⊕T SELECT * FROM Office   Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	Onumber	Oname	Country
1	2	Anish_Office_2	Canada
2	11	Prabhat_Ncell_22	India
3	12	Gaurav_Office_12	Germany
4	22	Prabhat_Office_22	Nepal
5	33	Suman_Office_33	USA

Office Table After Update:
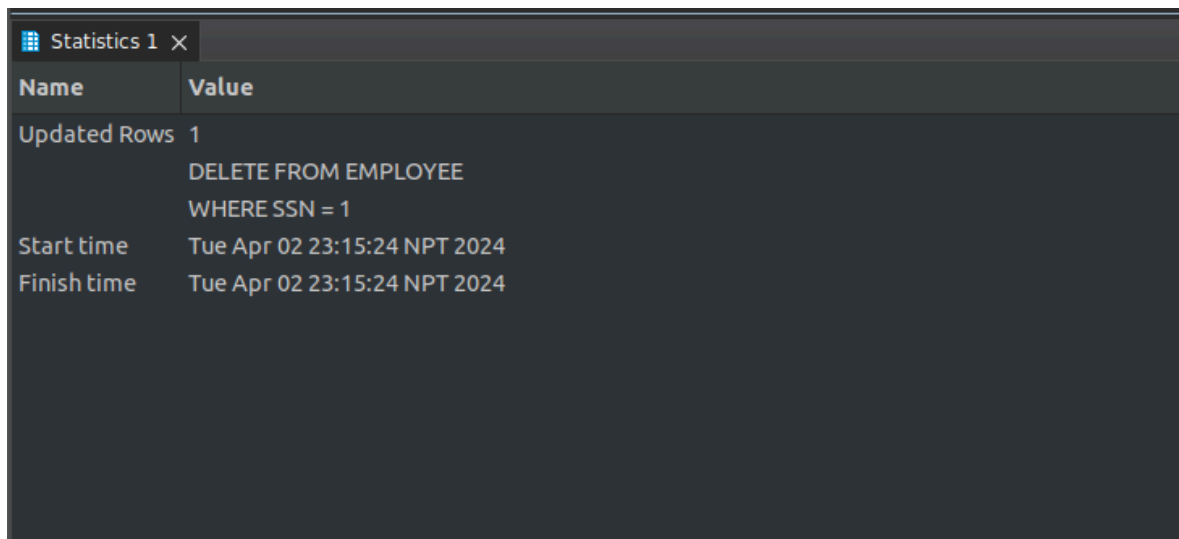
	Onumber	Oname	Country
1	2	Anish_Office_2	Canada
2	11	Prabhat_Ntc_22	India
3	12	Gaurav_Office_12	Germany
4	22	Prabhat_Office_22	Nepal
5	33	Suman_Office_33	USA

6. Delete employees whose SSN is 1.

SQL QUERY:

```
DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE SSN = 1;
```

OUTPUT:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	1
	DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE
	WHERE SSN = 1
Start time	Tue Apr 02 23:15:24 NPT 2024
Finish time	Tue Apr 02 23:15:24 NPT 2024

EMPLOYEE TABLE BEFORE DELETE OPERATION:

	SSN	Ename	Gender	Bdate	Address	Salary	Ono	Years_of_experience
1	1	Prabhat	M	2054-12-15	Kritipur	200,000	22	4
2	2	Gaurav	M	2056-07-24	MacheGaun	30,000	12	1
3	3	Anish	M	2053-12-05	Budhanilkandha	95,000	2	3
4	4	Prabhat	M	2054-12-15	Nawalparasi	80,000	11	2
5	5	Suman	M	2052-07-06	Sunwal	75,000	33	3

EMPLOYEE TABLE AFTER DELETE OPERATION:

	SSN	Ename	Gender	Bdate	Address	Salary	Ono	Years_of_experience
1	2	Gaurav	M	2056-07-24	MacheGaun	30,000	12	1
2	3	Anish	M	2053-12-05	Budhanilkandha	95,000	2	3
3	4	Prabhat	M	2054-12-15	Nawalparasi	80,000	11	2
4	5	Suman	M	2052-07-06	Sunwal	75,000	33	3

7. Alter table Project to rename the attribute in Plcoation to Proj_location

SQL QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE Project
CHANGE Plocation Proj_location VARCHAR(255);
```

OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ✕

Name	Value
Updated Rows	5
	ALTER TABLE Project CHANGE Plocation Proj_location VARCHAR(255)
Start time	Tue Apr 02 23:20:16 NPT 2024
Finish time	Tue Apr 02 23:20:16 NPT 2024

SQL TABLE BEFORE COLUMN RENAMING:

	Pnumber	Pname	Plocation	Onumber
1	4 Anish_ProjPandas		Chitwan	2
2	22 Prabhat_ProjDBMS		USA	11
3	24 Gaurav_ProjPython		Butwal	12
4	44 Prabhat_ProjMDS		Kathmandu	22
5	66 Suman_ProjML		UK	33

SQL TABLE AFTER COLUMN RENAMING:

	Pnumber	Pname	Proj_location	Onumber
1	4 Anish_ProjPandas		Chitwan	2
2	22 Prabhat_ProjDBMS		USA	11
3	24 Gaurav_ProjPython		Butwal	12
4	44 Prabhat_ProjMDS		Kathmandu	22
5	66 Suman_ProjML		UK	33

8. Select tuples from all of the tables individually

EMPLOYEE TABLE:

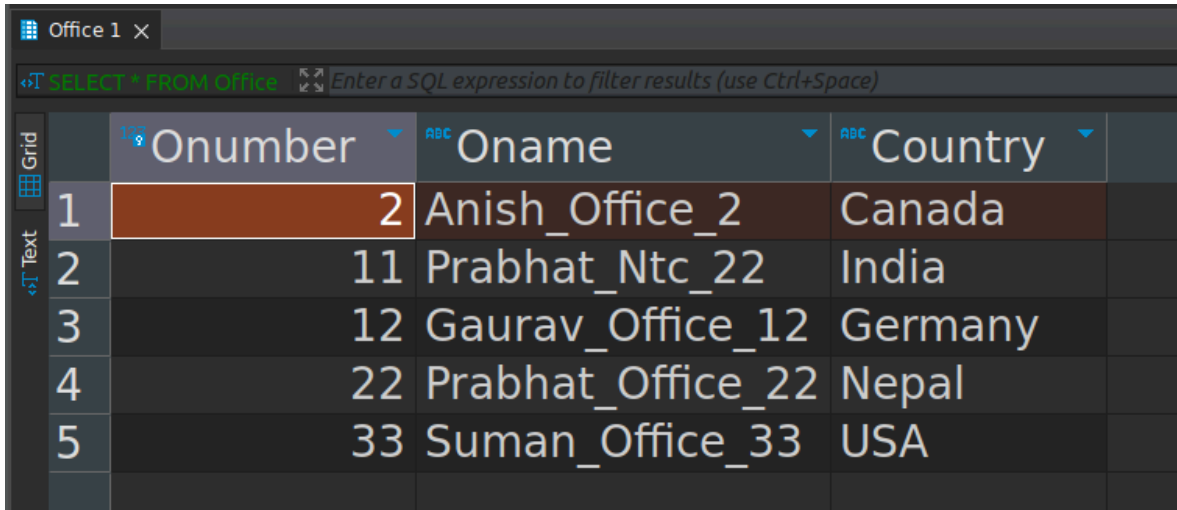**SQL QUERY:**

```
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

OUTPUT:

	SSN	Ename	Gender	Bdate	Address	Salary	Ono	Years_of_experience
1	2	Gaurav	M	2056-07-24	MacheGaun	30,000	12	1
2	3	Anish	M	2053-12-05	Budhanilkandha	95,000	2	3
3	4	Prabhat	M	2054-12-15	Nawalparasi	80,000	11	2
4	5	Suman	M	2052-07-06	Sunwal	75,000	33	3

OFFICE TABLE:

SQL QUERY:

```sql
SELECT * FROM Office;
```

OUTPUT:
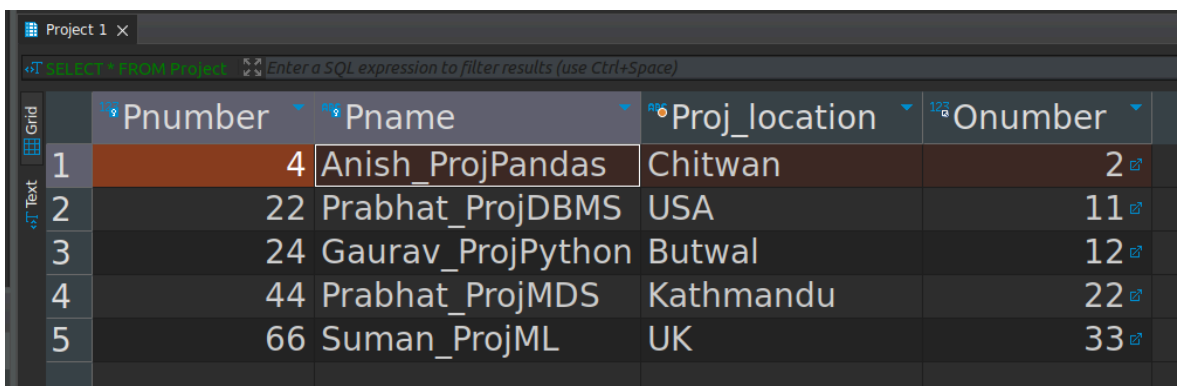
	Onumber	Oname	Country
1	2	Anish_Office_2	Canada
2	11	Prabhat_Ntc_22	India
3	12	Gaurav_Office_12	Germany
4	22	Prabhat_Office_22	Nepal
5	33	Suman_Office_33	USA

PROJECT TABLE:

SQL QUERY:

```sql
SELECT * FROM Project;
```

OUTPUT:

	Pnumber	Pname	Proj_location	Onumber
1	4	Anish_ProjPandas	Chitwan	2
2	22	Prabhat_ProjDBMS	USA	11
3	24	Gaurav_ProjPython	Butwal	12
4	44	Prabhat_ProjMDS	Kathmandu	22
5	66	Suman_ProjML	UK	33

Works_on Table

SQL QUERY:

```
SELECT * FROM Works_on;
```

OUTPUT:

	ESSN	Pno
1	3	4
2	4	22
3	2	24
4	5	66

Dependents Table:

SQL QUERY:

```
SELECT * FROM Dependents;
```

OUTPUT:

	Did	Dname	Dage	SSN	Drelation
1	1	Rihans	6	[NULL]	Brother
2	2	Kabya	8	[NULL]	Sister
3	3	Kabir	3	4	Brother
4	4	Subin	2	5	Son
5	5	Anisha	1	3	Daughter
6	6	Gauri	9	2	Sister

9. Drop the table Works_on. Make sure to export your database before you drop it so that you can recover.

DROP TABLE Works_on

```sql
DROP TABLE Works_on;
```

Execute drop table queries ✕

⚠️ You are about to execute DROP TABLE statement.
Possible data loss. Are you sure?

☐ Do not ask me again

OK   Cancel
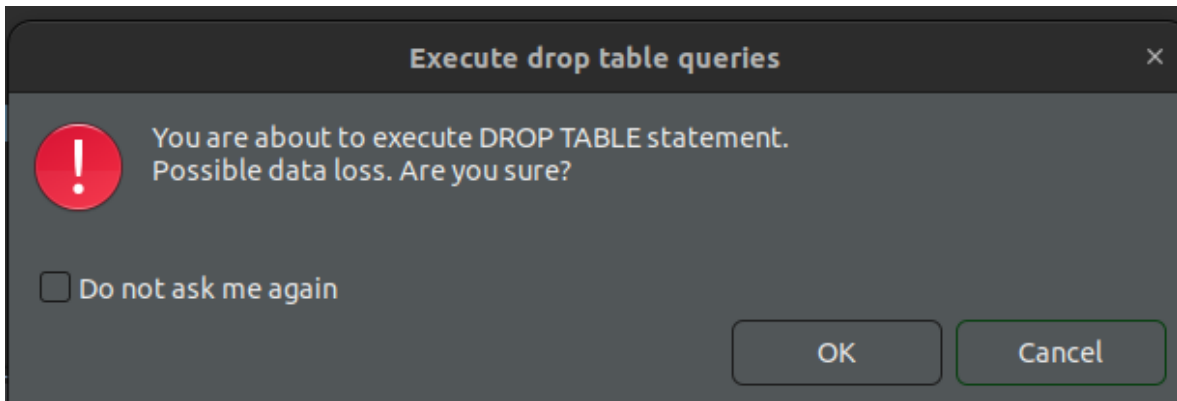
▦ Statistics 1 ✕

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	DROP TABLE Works_on
Start time	Wed Apr 03 00:00:29 NPT 2024
Finish time	Wed Apr 03 00:00:29 NPT 2024

10. Drop the constraint age_constraint for the dependent table

SQL QUERY:

```sql
ALTER TABLE Dependents DROP CONSTRAINT age_constraint;
```

OUTPUT:

11. Drop the database COMPANY. Make sure to export your database before you drop it so that you can recover.

SQL QUERY:

```
DROP DATABASE Prabhat_22_COMPANY;
```

OUTPUT:

Statistics 1 ✕

Name	Value
Updated Rows	4
Query	DROP DATABASE Prabhat_22_COMPANY
Start time	Wed Apr 03 00:06:13 NPT 2024
Finish time	Wed Apr 03 00:06:13 NPT 2024