Ex.No.: 1	CREATION OF BASE TABLE AND DML OPERATIONS
Date:	

AIM:

ALGORITHM:

STEP-1: Start.

STEP-2: Create a base Table

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE <table name> (column1 type, column2 type, …);

STEP-3: Describe the Table structure

Syntax:

DESC <table name>

STEP-4: Add a new row to a Table using INSERT statement.

Syntax:

- INSERT INTO <table name> VALUES (value1, value2..);
- INSERT INTO <table name> (column1, column2..)
  VALUES (value1, value2..);
- INSERT INTO <table name>VALUES (&column1,'&column');

STEP-5: Modify the existing rows in the base Table with UPDATE statement.

Syntax:

UPDATE <table name> SET column1=value, column2 = 'value'
WHERE (condition);

STEP-6: Remove the existing rows from the Table using DELETE statement.

Syntax:

DELETE FROM <table name> WHERE <condition>;

STEP-7: Perform a Query using SELECT statement.

Syntax:

SELECT [DISTINCT] {*,<column1,,..>} FROM <table name>
WHERE <condition>;

STEP-8: The truncate command deletes all rows from the table. Only the structure of the table remains.

Syntax:

TRUNCATE TABLE <table name>;

STEP-9: Alter the existing table using ALTER statement.

Syntax:

Add Column:

ALTER TABLE <table name> ADD (column data type [DEFAULTexpr][,column data type]);

Modify Column:

ALTER TABLE <table name> MODIFY (column data type [DEFAULT expr], [,column data type]);

Drop Column:

ALTER TABLE <table name> DROP COLUMN <column name>;

STEP-10: To drop the entire table using DROP statement.

Syntax:

DROP TABLE <table name>;

STEP-11: Exit.

1. Create MY_EMPLOYEE table with the following structure

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ID	Not null	Number(4)
Last_name		Varchar(25)
First_name		Varchar(25)
Userid		Varchar(25)
Salary		Number(9,2)

2. Add the first and second rows data to MY_EMPLOYEE table from the following sample data.

ID	Last_name	First_name	Userid	salary
1	Patel	Ralph	rpatel	895
2	Dancs	Betty	bdancs	860
3	Biri	Ben	bbiri	1100
4	Newman	Chad	Cnewman	750
5	Ropebur	Audrey	aropebur	1550

```
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES (1, 'Patel', 'rpatelph',
                                'rpatel', 895);

INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES (2, 'Dancs', 'Betty',
                                'bdancs', 860);
```

3. Display the table with values.

```
SELECT * FROM MY_EMPLOYEE;
```

4. Populate the next two rows of data from the sample data. Concatenate the first letter of the first_name with the first seven characters of the last_name to produce Userid.

```
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES (3,'Biri', 'Ben', 'bbiri',
                                1100);
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES (4,'Newman', 'chad',
                                'Cnewman', 750);
INSERT INTO MY_EMPLOYEE VALUES
                                (5, 'Ropebur', 'Audrey',
                                'aropebur', 1550)
```

5. Delete Betty dancs from MY _EMPLOYEE table.

```
DELETE FROM MY_EMPLOYEE WHERE
Last_name = 'Danes' AND First_name = 'Betty';
```

6. Empty the fourth row of the emp table.

```
UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Last_name = NULL,
First_name = NULL, userid = NULL, Salary = NULL.
WHERE ID = 4;
```

7. Make the data additions permanent.

```
COMMIT;.
```

8. Change the last name of employee 3 to Drexler.

```
UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET Last_name = 'Drexler'
WHERE ID = 3;.
```

9. Change the salary to 1000 for all the employees with a salary less than 900.

```
UPDATE MY_EMPLOYEE SET ~~Last_name~~ Salary = 1000 WHERE
Salary < 900;.
```

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	
Execution (5)	
Viva(5)	
Total (15)	
Faculty Signature	

Bfr

RESULT :

Thus all the given SQL statements are executed.

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEES (
        Employeeid      NUMBER (6)      NOT NULL,
        First Name      VARCHAR (20),
        Last Name       VARCHAR (25)    NOT NULL,
        Email           VARCHAR (25)    NOT NULL,
        Phone Number    VARCHAR (20),
        Hire Date       DATE            NOT NULL,
        JOB ID          VARCHAR(10)     NOT NULL,
        Salary          NUMBER (2,2),
        Commission      NUMBER (2, 2),
        ManagerID       NUMBER (6),
        DepartmentId    NUMBER(4)
);
```