DATABASE SYSTEMS

DDL

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CATEGORIES OF SQL STATEMENTS

- 1. Data Definition Languages (DDL).
- 2. Data Query Languages (DQL).
- 3. Data Manipulation Languages (DML).
- 4. Data Control Languages (DCL).
- 5. Transaction Control Languages (TCL).

DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGES (DDL)

- Data Definition Commands are used to create & modify db objects.
- The DDL statements are a subset of SQL statements used to create, modify, or remove database structures.
- Changes made by DDL commands are permanent and can not be rolled back.
- Following are the commands included in this category:
- 1. CREATE
- 2. ALTER
- 3. DROP4. RENAME
- 5. TRUNCATE

CREATE TABLE COMMAND

The CREATE TABLE command is used to create tables.

Naming conventions for Tables & Columns

Name can be unto 30 character long &

Example: Employee, emp

1emp, #employee

must begin with a letter.

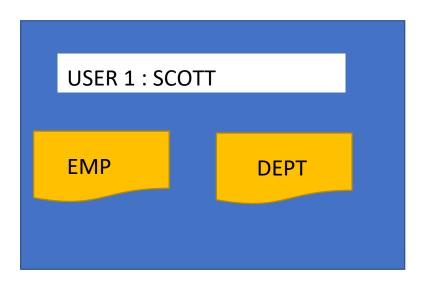
• Numbers ,(-) (#) are allowed however, blank spaces are not allowed.

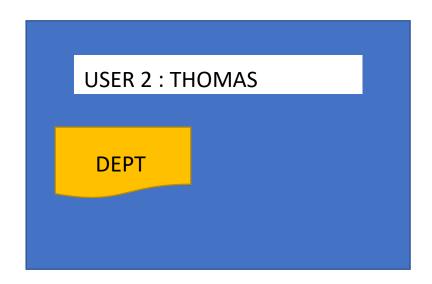
Example: Employee1, emp1, emp-1, student_data

Emp loyee, emp 1 •

Reserved words can't be used as names.

 Each table owned by a user should have a unique table name & column names within each table should be unique.



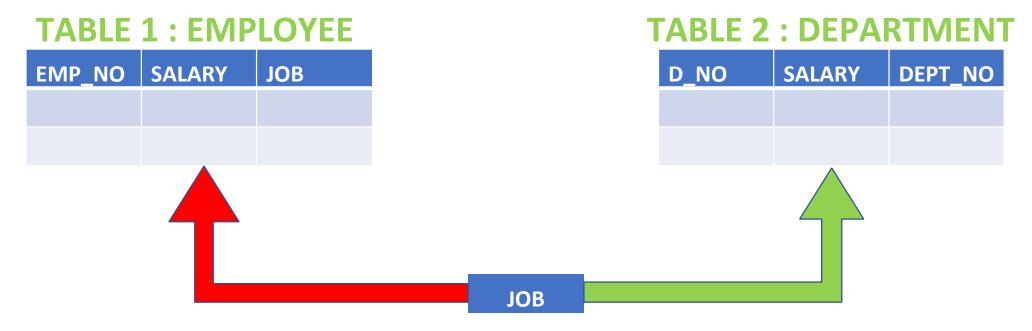




EMP



Each table owned by a user should have a unique table name



Column names within each table should be unique TABLE CREATION (METHOD - 1)

SYNTAX: CREATE TABLE table name (Column1 name Column1 datatype [Column1_Constraint], Column2_name Column2_datatype [Column2_Constraint],, [Table Constraints] CREATE TABLE SW Studentsl (st_id Number(5) ,S_Name varchar2(15) , S_dob date) ; desc sw studentsl **EXAMPLE A & B:** CREATE TABLE SW_Students (st_id Number(5), Results Script Output SExplain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output S Name varchar2(15), S dob date desc sw studentsl Null Type 2. CREATE TABLE Course (Course id Number, ST ID NUMBER (5) S_NAME VARCHAR2 (15) Course Name varchar2(10) S DOB DATE

3 rows selected

TABLE CREATED

VIEWING A TABLE

In order to confirm the creation of the table and to view its structure **DESCRIBE** or **DESC** command is used.

SYNTAX:

DESCRIBE table_name OR **DESC** table_name

OR desc table_name; OR

DESCRIBE table_name ; **EXAMPLE C & D**:

DESC SW STUDENT

DESC Course

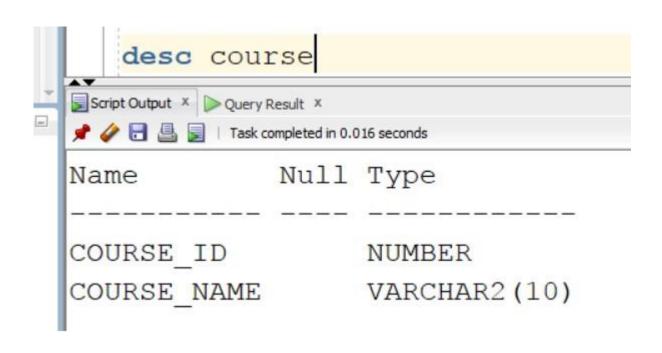


TABLE CREATION (METHOD-2)

```
CREATE TABLE EMP2 AS SELECT * FROM EMP
SELECT * FROM EMP2
```

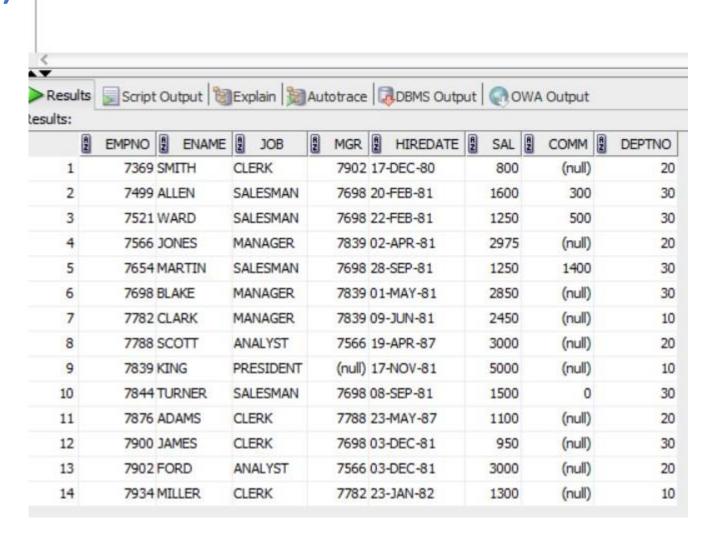
SYNTAX:

CREATE TABLE table _name

[(column-name,....)]

AS

(Subquery);

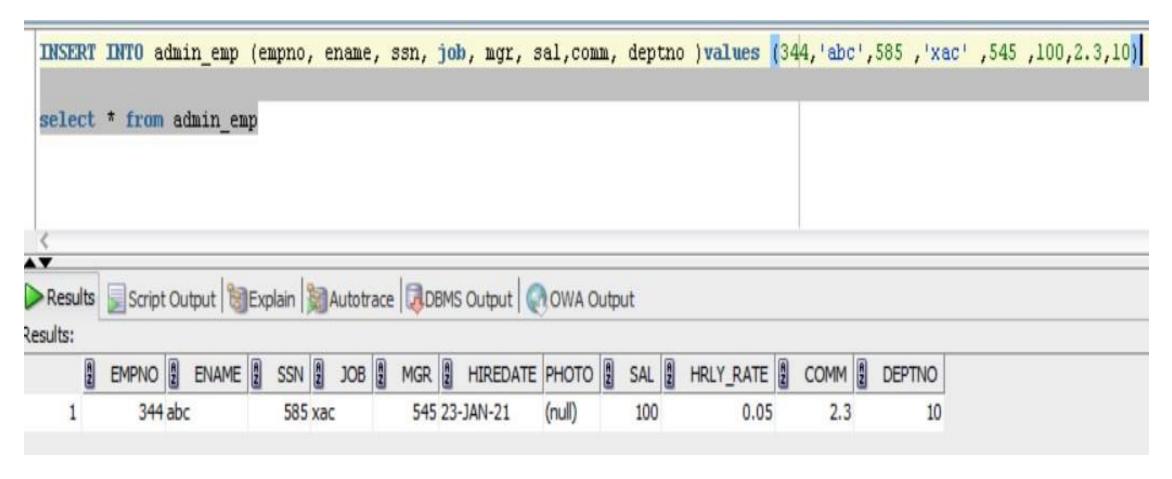


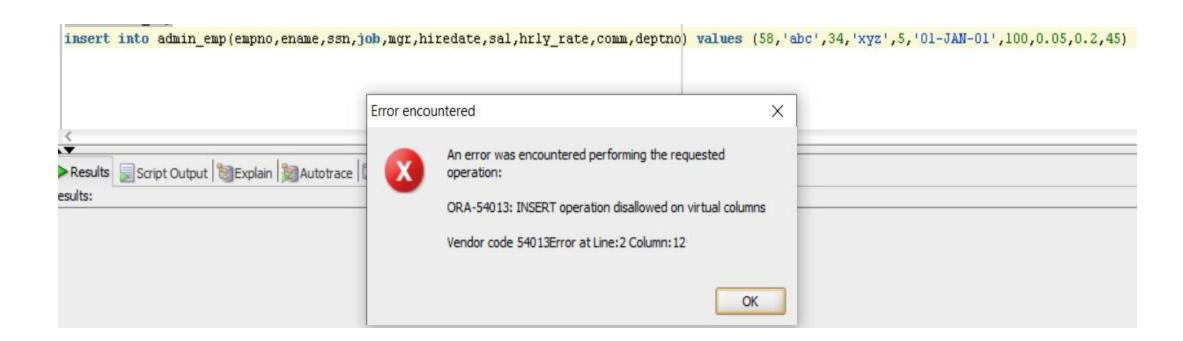
EXAMPLE E

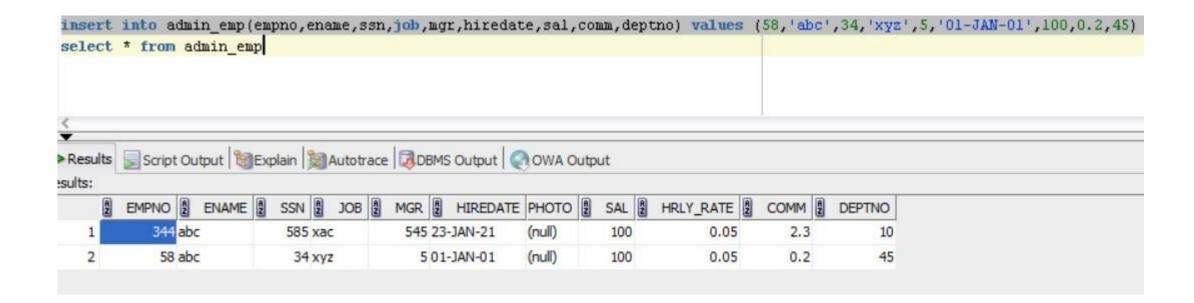
```
CREATE TABLE admin_emp (
              NUMBER(5)
                             PRIMARY KEY,
empno
              VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL,
ename
              NUMBER(9)
                             ENCRYPT,
ssn
              VARCHAR2(10),
job
              NUMBER(5),
mgr
hiredate
              DATE DEFAULT (sysdate),
photo
              BLOB,
              NUMBER(7,2),
sal
              NUMBER(7,2) GENERATED ALWAYS AS (sal/2080),
hrly_rate
              NUMBER(7,2),
comm
              NUMBER(3) NOT NULL
deptno
```

Name	Null		Туре
	NGI.		14bc
EMPNO	NOT	NULL	NUMBER (5)
ENAME	NOT	NULL	VARCHAR2(15)
SSN			NUMBER (9)
JOB			VARCHAR2(10)
MGR			NUMBER (5)
HIREDATE			DATE
PHOTO			BLOB()
SAL			NUMBER(7,2)
HRLY_RATE			NUMBER(7,2)
COMM			NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO	NOT	NULL	NUMBER(3)

RECORD INSERTION INTO admin_emp TABLE







EXAMPLE F

```
CREATE TABLE demo_tbl

( salary number(8,2) DEFAULT 9500,

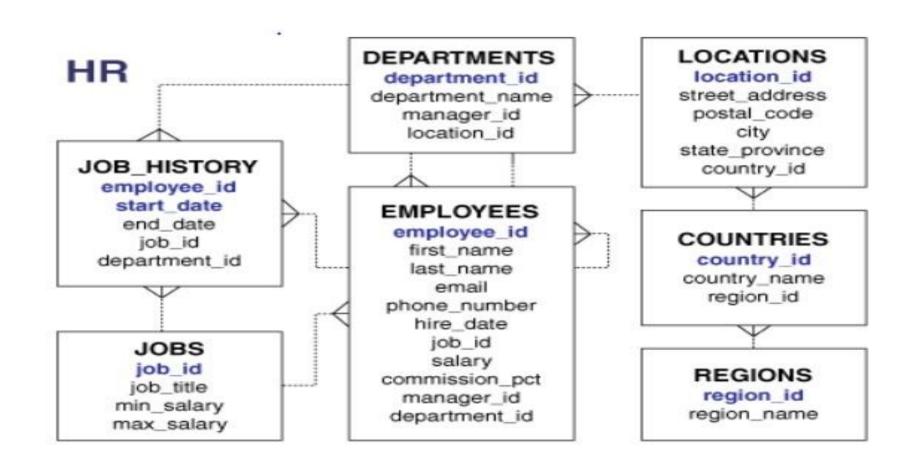
hire_date DATE DEFAULT '01-JAN-2011',

birthdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE

( )
```

TASK A

1. Create the tables to implement the following database model.



TASK B

1. Create a table named Test_1 to in accordance with the below mentioned requirements.

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Decimal Places	NULL
ord_num	decimal	6		No
ord_amount	decimal	12	2	Yes
ord_date	date			No
cust_code	char	6		No
agent_code	char	6		No