

# DATABASE SYSTEMS

## ADVANCED DDL

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# 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

# ALTER TABLE

- This command is used to make structural changes to a table.
- Changes include adding a column to a table ,deleting a column from a table, or changing the size & datatype of the column.

## SYNTAX:

ALTER TABLE table-name

ADD | MODIFY | DROP COLUMN (Column-name);

# ADDING A COLUMN TO AN EXISTING TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE SW_Students ( St_id Number(5) , S_Name varchar2(15) , S_dob date )
```

- The new column will be added next to the last available column of the existing table.

## SYNTAX:

1. `ALTER TABLE table_name ADD ( column_name Datatype [default] );`
2. `ALTER TABLE table_name ADD ( column_definition, column_definition, ... );`

## EXAMPLE A :

```
ALTER TABLE SW_Students ADD ( phone NUMBER(10) );
```

# ADDING SINGLE COLUMN

```
CREATE TABLE SW_Students ( st_id Number(5) , S_Name varchar2(15) , S_dob date ) ;
desc sw_students
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB		DATE

3 rows selected

```
ALTER TABLE SW_Students ADD ( phone NUMBER(10) );
desc sw_students
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(10)

4 rows selected

# ADDING MULTIPLE COLUMNS

```
ALTER TABLE SW_STUDENTS ADD ( Address varchar2(15), Grade char (2) );  
desc sw_students
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

desc sw\_students

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(7)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(6)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(5)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(15)
GRADE		CHAR(2)

6 rows selected

# ALTER TABLE MODIFY

## SYNTAX:

ALTER TABLE table-name

ADD | MODIFY | DROP COLUMN (Column-name);

- Used to modify the description of the existing columns.
- Can change datatype or add/change default values.

# CHANGING COLUMN DEFINITION OF AN EXISTING COLUMN

## ALLOWABLE CHANGES

1. If the column has only null values or no data at all ,then the size of the column can be decreased. However, size can be increased under all circumstances.
2. Datatype Change:
  - char to varchar **or** varchar to char (possible in some cases) Number to character (possible in some cases)
  - Default values (can be changed but affects only future data)

## SYNTAX:

ALTER TABLE table-name MODIFY (column-name datatype [default]) ;



EXAMPLE B:

ALTER TABLE SW\_students MODIFY( phone NUMBER(20) );

CHANGING DATATYPE SIZE (INCREASE)

ALTER TABLE SW\_students MODIFY( phone NUMBER(20) );

desc sw\_students

ResultsScript OutputExplainAutotraceDBMS OutputOWA Output

3 rows selected

desc sw\_students

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(10)

4 rows selected

desc sw\_students

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(20)

4 rows selected

ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY( empno NUMBER(5) );

desc emp2

ResultsScript OutputExplainAutotraceDBMS Output

desc emp2

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(9)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

8 rows selected

# CHANGING DATATYPE SIZE (DECREASE)

```
desc emp2
```

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(9)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

8 rows selected

```
ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY( empno NUMBER(4) );  
desc emp2
```

Error encountered



An error was encountered performing the requested operation:

ORA-01440: column to be modified must be empty to decrease precision or scale

01440. 00000 - "column to be modified must be empty to decrease precision or scale"

\*Cause:

\*Action:

Vendor code 1440Error at Line:2

OK

```
desc EMP2
Name                Null    Type
-----
EMPNO                NUMBER(4)
ENAME                VARCHAR2(10)
JOB                  VARCHAR2(9)
MGR                  NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE              DATE
SAL                  NUMBER(7,2)
COMM                 NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO                NUMBER(2)

8 rows selected
```

```
ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY( empno NUMBER(3) );
```

Error encountered



An error was encountered performing the requested operation:

ORA-01440: column to be modified must be empty to decrease precision or scale

01440. 00000 - "column to be modified must be empty to decrease precision or scale"

\*Cause:

\*Action:

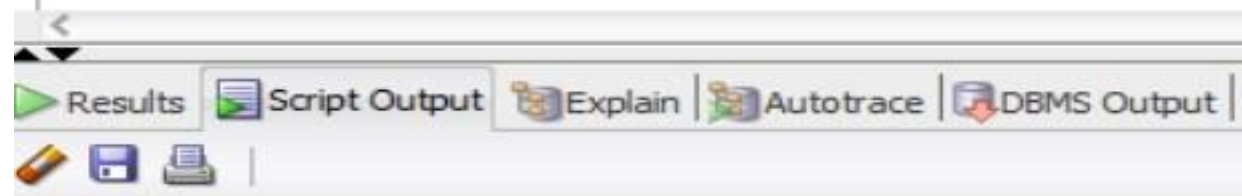
Vendor code 1440Error at Line:2

OK

POPULATED TABLE

```
ALTER TABLE SW_students MODIFY( phone NUMBER(5) );
```

```
desc sw_students
```



```
desc sw_students
```

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(5)

```
4 rows selected
```

```
desc sw_students
```

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(20)

```
4 rows selected
```

EMPTY TABLE

# CHANGING COLUMN DATATYPE (CHAR to VARCHAR)

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		CHAR(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)
8 rows selected		

SAME SIZE

```
ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY( job varchar2(10) );
```

```
desc emp2
```

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)
8 rows selected		

EMPNO	NUMBER(5)
ENAME	CHAR(9)
JOB	VARCHAR2(10)
MGR	NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE	DATE
SAL	NUMBER(7,2)
COMM	NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO	NUMBER(2)

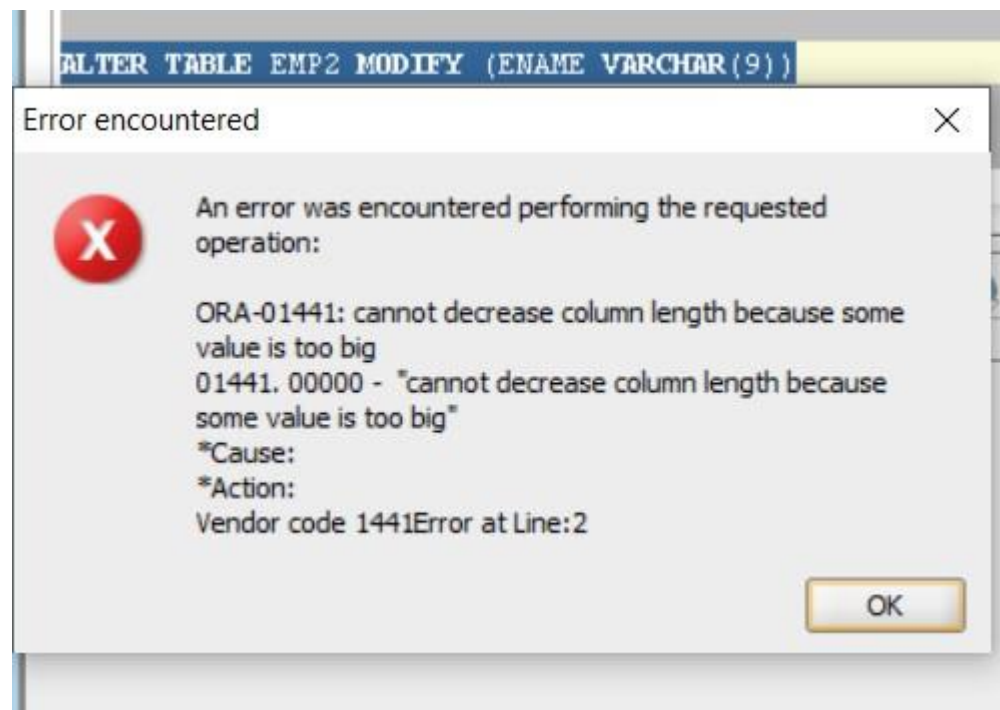
SAME SIZE

ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY (ENAME VARCHAR(9))  
DESC EMP2

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(9)
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		CHAR(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

DECREASE SIZE





# CHANGING COLUMN DATATYPE (VARCHAR to CHAR)

## POSSIBLE CASES

desc emp2		
Name	Null	Type
-----		
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(9)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)
8 rows selected		

SIZE INCREASE

```
ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY( job char(10) );
desc emp2
```

Name	Null	Type
-----		
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		CHAR(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)
8 rows selected		

```
ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY (JOB CHAR(10))
DESC EMP2
```

Name	Null	Type
-----		
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		CHAR(9)
JOB		CHAR(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		CHAR(9)
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

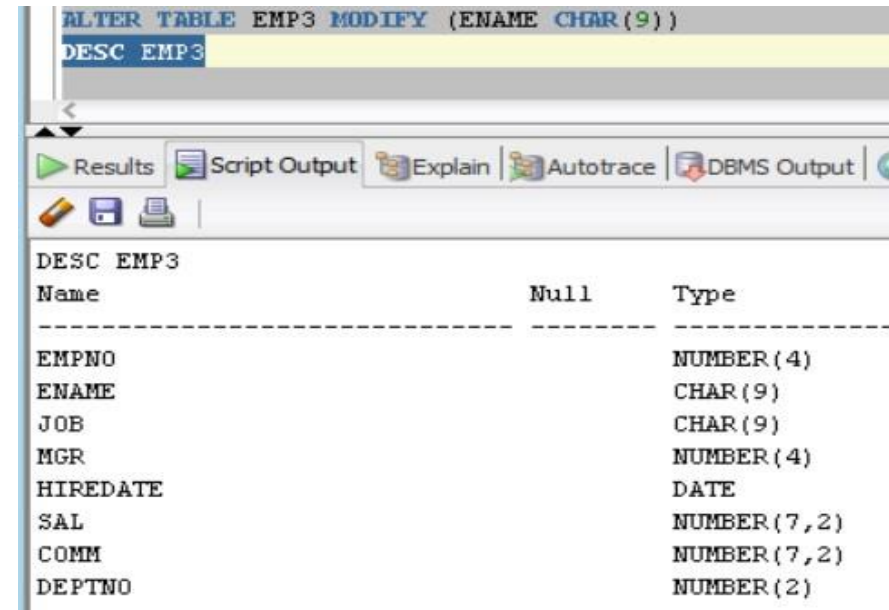
**NO CHANGE IN SIZE**

**IF THE TABLE IS POPULATED**

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		CHAR(9)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

**SIZE DECREASE**

**POSSIBLE CASE**

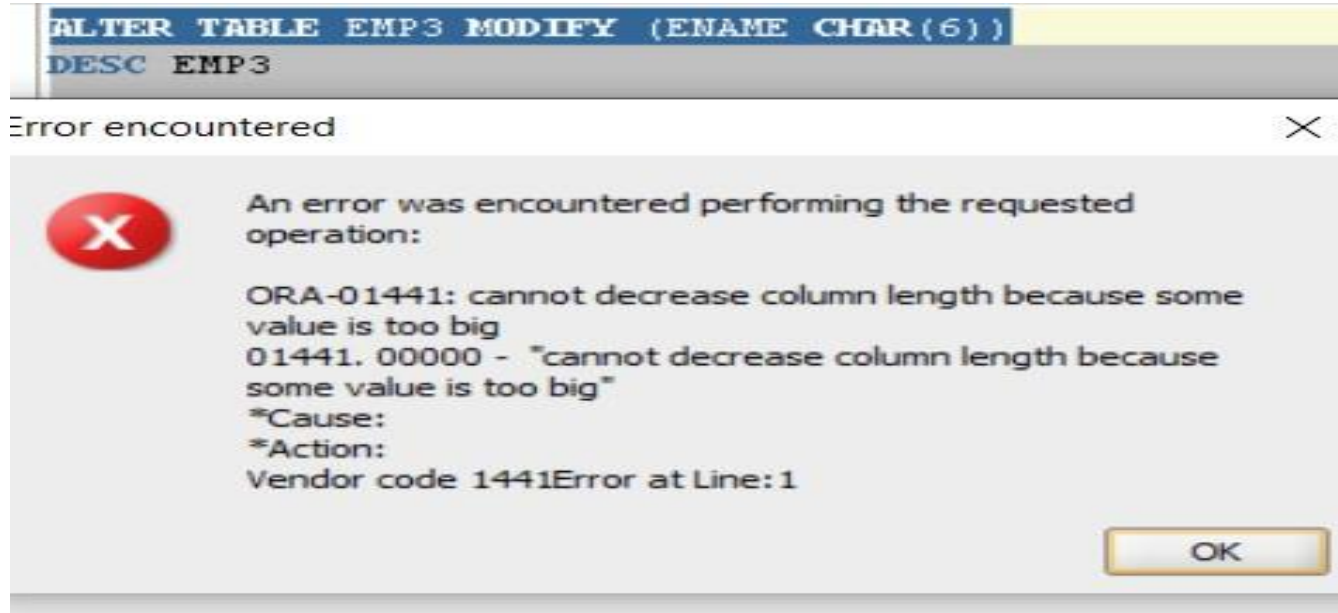


The screenshot shows a SQL\*Plus session where the command `ALTER TABLE EMP3 MODIFY (ENAME CHAR(9))` has been executed. Below the command, the command window shows `DESC EMP3`. The output of the `DESC` command is displayed in a table format, showing the table structure after the modification.

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(4)
ENAME		CHAR(9)
JOB		CHAR(9)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)



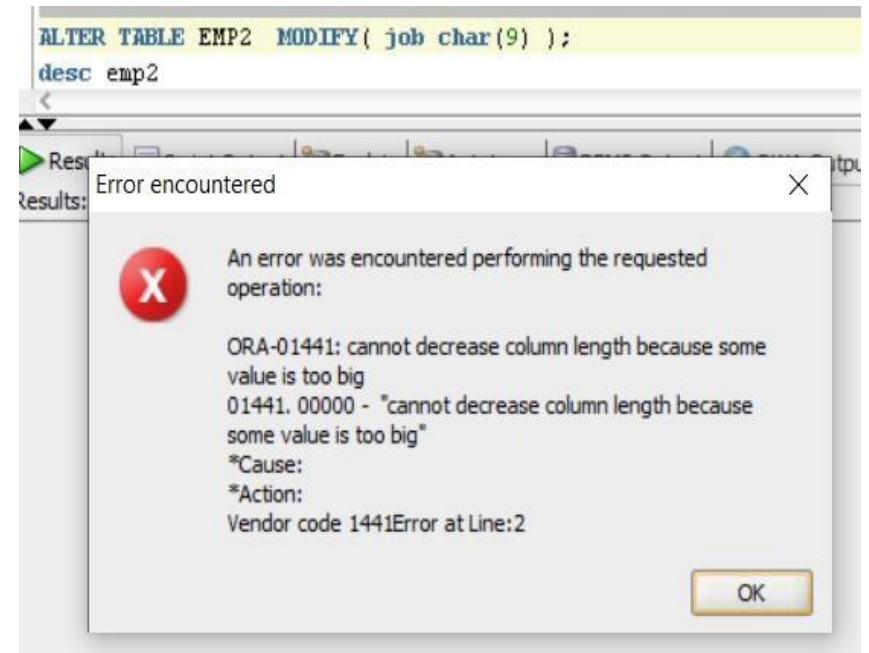
# NOT POSSIBLE



IF THE TABLE IS POPULATED

# NOT POSSIBLE

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		CHAR(9)
JOB		<u>VARCHAR2(10)</u>
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)



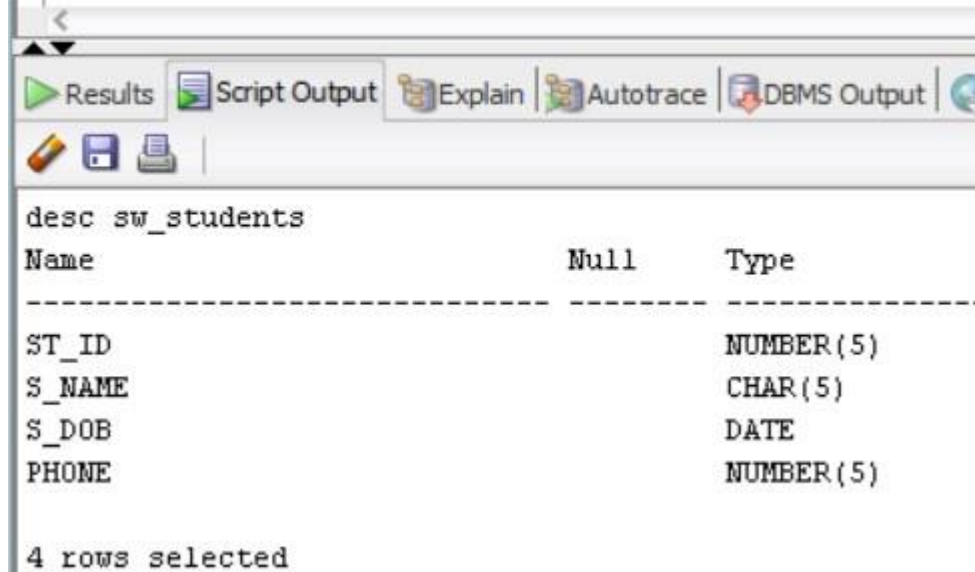
## IF THE TABLE IS POPULATED

```
desc sw_students
Name                               Null    Type
-----
ST_ID                             NUMBER(5)
S_NAME                            VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB                             DATE
PHONE                             NUMBER(5)

4 rows selected
```

**SIZE DECREASE**

```
ALTER TABLE sw_students MODIFY( s_name char(5));
desc sw_students
```



```
desc sw_students
Name                               Null    Type
-----
ST_ID                             NUMBER(5)
S_NAME                            CHAR(5)
S_DOB                             DATE
PHONE                             NUMBER(5)

4 rows selected
```

## IF THE TABLE IS NOT POPULATED

# NUMBER TO CHARACTER (POPULATED COLUMN)

DESC EMP2

Name	Null	Type
-----		
EMPNO		NUMBER(5)
ENAME		CHAR(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

8 rows selected

```
ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY (EMPNO CHAR(5))
```

Error encountered



An error was encountered performing the requested operation:

ORA-01439: column to be modified must be empty to change datatype

01439. 00000 - "column to be modified must be empty to change datatype"

\*Cause:

\*Action:

Vendor code 1439Error at Line:2

OK

# NUMBER TO CHAR/VARCHAR (EMPTY COLUMN)

```
UPDATE EMP2 SET EMPNO = NULL  
SELECT * FROM EMP2
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output

Results:

	EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
1	(null)	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800	(null)	20
2	(null)	ALLEN	SALESMA...	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300	30
3	(null)	WARD	SALESMA...	7698	22-FEB-81	1250	500	30
4	(null)	JONES	MANAGE...	7839	02-APR-81	2975	(null)	20
5	(null)	MARTIN	SALESMA...	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	1400	30
6	(null)	BLAKE	MANAGE...	7839	01-MAY-81	2850	(null)	30
7	(null)	CLARK	MANAGE...	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	(null)	10
8	(null)	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	19-APR-87	3000	(null)	20
9	(null)	KING	PRESIDE...	(null)	17-NOV-81	5000	(null)	10
10	(null)	TURNER	SALESMA...	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	0	30
11	(null)	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	23-MAY-87	1100	(null)	20
12	(null)	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950	(null)	30
13	(null)	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000	(null)	20
14	(null)	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	(null)	10

```
ALTER TABLE EMP2 MODIFY (EMPNO VARCHAR(5))  
DESC EMP2
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output

DESC EMP2

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		VARCHAR2(5)
ENAME		CHAR(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

8 rows selected

## UN POPULATED TABLE / C

DESC sw\_students

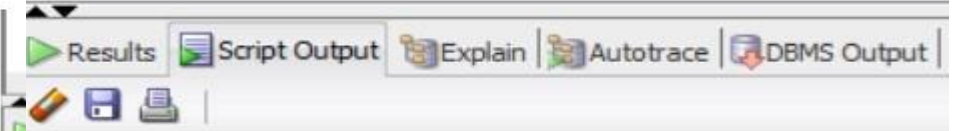
Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(6)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(5)

4 rows selected

NUMBER TO CHAR

```
ALTER TABLE sw_students MODIFY (st_id NUMBER(7))
```

```
desc sw_students
```



desc sw\_students

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(7)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(6)
S_DOB		DATE
PHONE		NUMBER(5)

44 rows selected



# CHANGING DEFAULT VALUES

sql.sql | hira | hiradba | 0.10300951 seconds

```
Select TABLE_NAME, COLUMN_NAME, DATA_DEFAULT from DBA_TAB_COLUMNS where TABLE_NAME = 'ADMIN_EMP';
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

Results:

	TABLE_...	COLUMN_...	DATA_DEFAULT
1	ADMIN_EMP	DEPTNO	(null)
2	ADMIN_EMP	COMM	(null)
3	ADMIN_EMP	HRLY_RATE	"SAL"/2080
4	ADMIN_EMP	SAL	(null)
5	ADMIN_EMP	PHOTO	(null)
6	ADMIN_EMP	HIREDATE	(sysdate)
7	ADMIN_EMP	MGR	(null)
8	ADMIN_EMP	JOB	(null)
9	ADMIN_EMP	SSN	(null)
10	ADMIN_EMP	ENAME	(null)
11	ADMIN_EMP	EMPNO	(null)

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

Results:

	EMPNO	ENAME	SSN	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	PHOTO	SAL	HRLY_RATE	COMM	DEPTNO
1	344	abc	585	xac	545	23-JAN-21	(null)	100	0.05	2.3	10

# ALTER TABLE admin\_emp MODIFY (hiredate DEFAULT '13-FEB-21');

```
Select TABLE_NAME, COLUMN_NAME, DATA_DEFAULT from DBA_TAB_COLUMNS where TABLE_NAME = 'ADMIN_EMP';
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output

Results:

	TABLE_...	COLUMN_...	DATA_DEFAULT
1	ADMIN_EMP	DEPTNO	(null)
2	ADMIN_EMP	COMM	(null)
3	ADMIN_EMP	HRLY_RATE	"SAL"/2080
4	ADMIN_EMP	SAL	(null)
5	ADMIN_EMP	PHOTO	(null)
6	ADMIN_EMP	HIREDATE	'13-FEB-21'
7	ADMIN_EMP	MGR	(null)
8	ADMIN_EMP	JOB	(null)
9	ADMIN_EMP	SSN	(null)
10	ADMIN_EMP	ENAME	(null)
11	ADMIN_EMP	EMPNO	(null)

CHANGE IN DEFAULT VALUE EFFECTS  
ONLY ROWS INSERTED IN FUTURE

```
INSERT INTO ADMIN_EMP (EMPNO,ENAME,SAL,DEPTNO) VALUES (12,'XYZ',200,20)  
SELECT * FROM ADMIN_EMP
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output

Results:

	EMPNO	ENAME	SSN	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	PHOTO	SAL	HRLY_RATE	COMM	DEPTNO
1	12	XYZ	(null)	(null)	(null)	13-FEB-21	(null)	200	0.1	(null)	20
2	344	abc	585	xac	545	23-JAN-21	(null)	100	0.05	2.3	10



# ADDING A DEFAULT VALUE THROUGH MODIFY

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

**ALTER TABLE admin\_emp MODIFY (mgr DEFAULT 123)**

```
Select TABLE_NAME, COLUMN_NAME, DATA_DEFAULT from DBA_TAB_COLUMNS where TABLE_NAME = 'ADMIN_EMP';
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output

Results:

	TABLE_...	COLUMN_...	DATA_DEFAULT
1	ADMIN_EMP	DEPTNO	(null)
2	ADMIN_EMP	COMM	(null)
3	ADMIN_EMP	HRLY_RATE	"SAL"/2080
4	ADMIN_EMP	SAL	(null)
5	ADMIN_EMP	PHOTO	(null)
6	ADMIN_EMP	HIREDATE	'13-FEB-21'
7	ADMIN_EMP	MGR	123
8	ADMIN_EMP	JOB	(null)
9	ADMIN_EMP	SSN	(null)
10	ADMIN_EMP	ENAME	NULL
11	ADMIN_EMP	EMPNO	(null)

```
desc admin_emp
```

Name	Null	Type
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)

11 rows selected

# DELETING AN EXISTING COLUMN

- Used for deleting columns from a table.
- Last column of the table can not be deleted.
- Two kinds of delete operations are allowed:
  1. **Logical Delete / Soft Delete** : You can mark a column as unused (logical delete).
  2. **Physical Delete/ Hard Delete**: Delete column completely (physical delete).

## LOGICAL DELETE:

- On large tables the process of physically removing a column can be very time and resource consuming. For this reason, it is useful to logically delete it.

## SYNTAX:

**ALTER TABLE** table\_name **SET UNUSED** (column\_name);      **SINGLE COLUMN** **ALTER TABLE**  
table\_name **SET UNUSED** (column\_name1, column\_name2); **MULTIPLE COLUMN**

- Once this is done the columns will no longer be visible to the user.
- If at a later date you have time to physically delete the columns this can be done using the following:

## SYNTAX:

ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP UNUSED columns ;

DESC EMP2

Name	Null	Type
-----		
ENAME		CHAR(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)

```
ALTER TABLE emp2 SET UNUSED (ename);  
DESC EMP2
```

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output

DESC EMP2

Name	Null	Type
-----		
JOB		VARCHAR2(10)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)

4 rows selected



# ASSIGNMENT

**TASK:** Find out how can one recover a column and its data once its logically deleted. Elaborate the procedure both theoretically as well as practically (using queries).

## RULES:

1. Make a new table and name it as **SW19\_yourrollnumber** e.g., 24BASI\_01.
2. Create the above table using the description of emp table i.e. make a copy of emp table but name it as described in Rule no 1.
3. Provide screenshots of executed queries with the outputs.
4. Document the queries in the exact sequence in which you executed them to perform the task.

**SUBMISSION THROUGH MS FORMS**

# PHYSICAL DELETE

## SYNTAX:

**ALTER TABLE** table-name **DROP COLUMN** column\_name ;      **SINGLE COLUMN**  
**ALTER TABLE** table-name **DROP** (col1,col2,col3 ) ;      **MULTIPLE COLUMNS**

- Dropping a column from a table will cause all unused columns in that table to be dropped at the same time

```
ALTER TABLE emp2 DROP (hiredate,mgr);
desc emp2
```

Name	Null	Type
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)

1 rows selected

```
ALTER TABLE emp2 DROP COLUMN job;
desc emp2
```

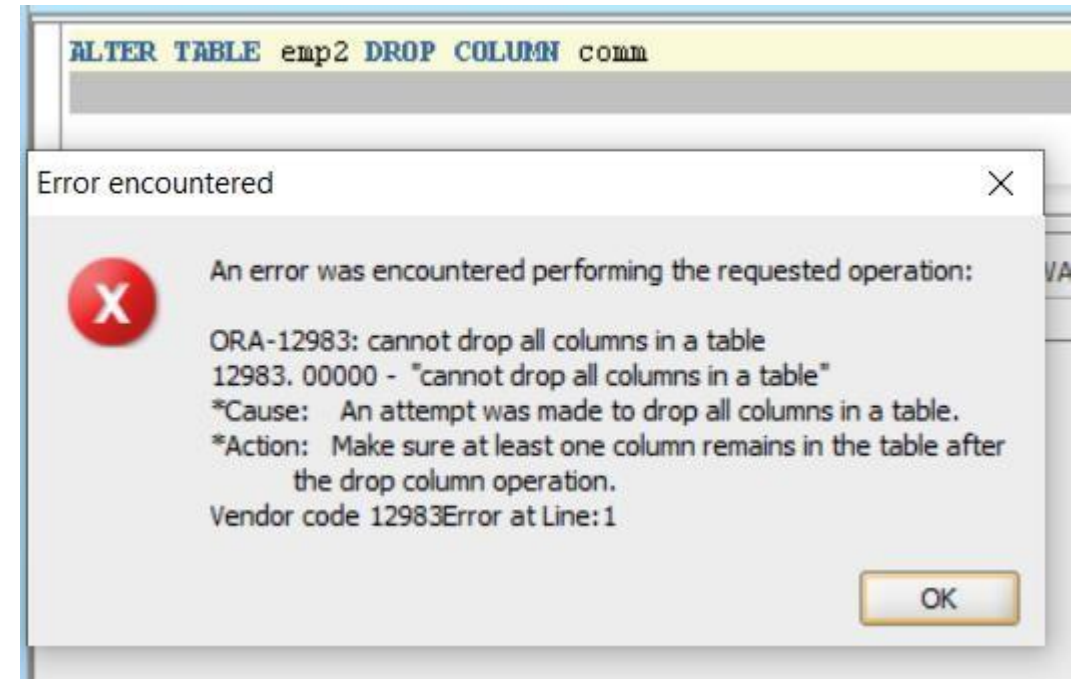
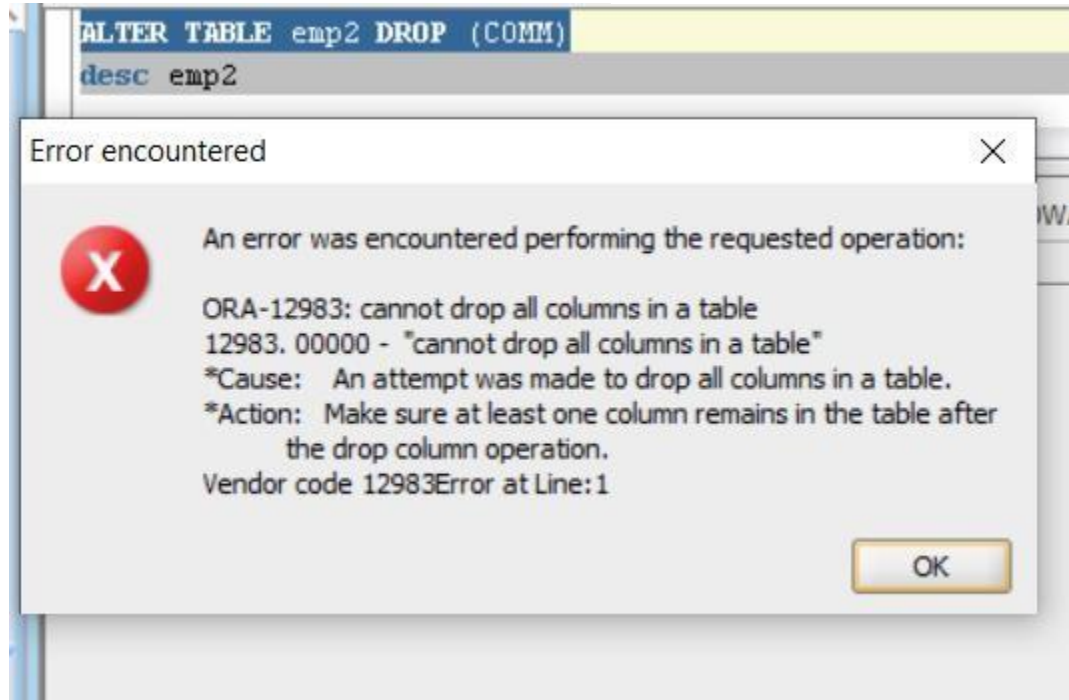
Name	Null	Type
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)

3 rows selected

# DELETING LAST COLUMN OF THE TABLE

```
desc emp2
Name                               Null    Type
-----
COMM                               NUMBER(7,2)

1 rows selected
```



**Last column of the table cannot be deleted**

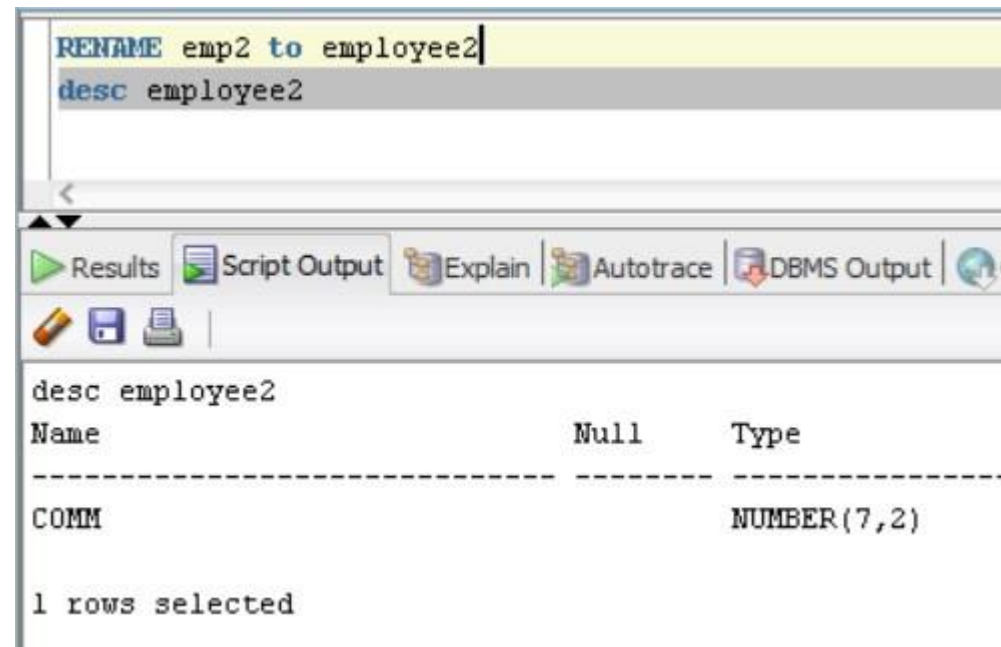
# RENAMING A TABLE / COLUMN

1. Through RENAME command 2.

Through ALTER TABLE command

## SYNTAX:

RENAME old\_table\_name TO new\_table\_name



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window. The top pane contains the SQL command `RENAME emp2 to employee2` and the subsequent command `desc employee2`. The bottom pane displays the output of the `desc` command, which is a table with three columns: Name, Null, and Type. The table has one row with the value 'COMM' in the Name column and 'NUMBER(7,2)' in the Type column. Below the table, it says '1 rows selected'.

```
RENAME emp2 to employee2
desc employee2
```

Name	Null	Type
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)

1 rows selected



# SYNTAX:

**ALTER TABLE** table\_name **RENAME TO** new\_table\_name ;

**ALTER TABLE** table\_name **RENAME COLUMN** old\_name **TO** new\_name ;

```
ALTER TABLE employee2 RENAME TO emp_2
desc emp_2
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

Name	Null	Type
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)

1 rows selected

```
ALTER TABLE emp_2 RENAME COLUMN comm TO commission;
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

desc emp\_2

Name	Null	Type
COMMISSION		NUMBER(7,2)

1 rows selected

# TRUNCATE COMMAND

- Use the TRUNCATE TABLE statement to remove all rows from a table.
- Truncate only deletes rows & space occupied by rows. Structure of the table remains intact.
- After execution of the truncate command, if a DESC command is issued for the table then it shows the structure of the table.
- You cannot roll back a TRUNCATE TABLE statement, nor can you use a FLASHBACK TABLE statement to retrieve the contents of a table that has been truncated.
- Removing rows with the TRUNCATE TABLE statement can be more efficient than dropping and re-creating a table. Dropping and re-creating a table invalidates dependent objects of the table, requires you to regrant object privileges on the table, and requires you to re-create the indexes, integrity constraints, and triggers on the table. Truncating has none of these effects.
- Removing rows with the TRUNCATE TABLE statement can be faster than removing all rows with the DELETE statement, especially if the table has numerous triggers, indexes, and other dependencies.
- **You cannot truncate the parent table of an enabled foreign key constraint. You must disable the constraint before truncating the table. An exception is that you can truncate the table if the integrity constraint is self-referential.**



# STRUCTURE OF THE TABLE REMAINS INTACT

```
select * from emp3;  
TRUNCATE TABLE emp3  
SELECT * FROM EMP3  
DESC EMP3
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | On

DESC EMP3

Name	Null	Type
EMPNO		NUMBER(4)
ENAME		CHAR(9)
JOB		CHAR(9)
MGR		NUMBER(4)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

8 rows selected

# DROP COMMAND

- DROP TABLE is used to move a table to the recycle bin or to remove the table and all its data from the database entirely.
- Unless you specify the PURGE clause, the DROP TABLE does not result in space being released back to the tablespace for use by other objects, and the space continues to count toward the user's space quota.
- When you drop a table, the table is moved to the recycle bin.
- Dropping a table invalidates dependent objects and removes object privileges on the table. If you want to re-create the table, then you must regrant object privileges on the table, re-create the indexes, integrity constraints, and triggers for the table. Truncating has none of these effects.
- If DESC command is initiated after a DROP TABLE command, then it does not show the structure of the table.
- Specify PURGE if you want to drop the table and release the space associated with it in a single step. If you specify PURGE, then the database does not place the table and its dependent objects into the recycle bin.

When a drop table command is issued, oracle db does the following :

1. Drops all rows from the table.
2. Drops all table indexes, as well as any triggers defined on the table, regardless of who created them or whose schema contains them.

**Note:**

- Specify **CASCADE CONSTRAINTS** to drop all referential integrity constraints that refer to primary key in the dropped table. If you omit this clause, and such referential integrity constraints exist, then the database returns an error and does not drop the table.
- You cannot roll back a DROP TABLE statement with the PURGE clause, nor can you recover the table if you have dropped it with the PURGE clause.

# SYNTAX:

DROP TABLE table\_name [CASCADE CONSTRAINTS PURGE];

DROP TABLE sw\_students ;

select \* from USER\_RECYCLEBIN

Results

Script Output

Explain

Autotrace

DBMS Output

OWA Output

results:

	OBJECT_NAME	ORIGINAL_NAME	OPERATION	TYPE	TS_NAME	CREATETIME	DROPTIME	DROPSCN	PARTITION_NAME	CAN_UNDROP	CAN_PURGE	RELATED	BASE_OBJ#
1	BIN\$Ojzs97awSd+VJmxBzllmcQ==\$0	SW_STUDENTS	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:08:29	2021-01-23:20:13:42	1448987 (null)		YES	YES	74950	74
2	BIN\$v91ml2D/TAaTD/5HN9TzRg==\$0	SW_STUDENTS2	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:12:06	2021-01-23:20:13:10	1448948 (null)		YES	YES	74952	74
3	BIN\$sDrZBbJLTU6FTS0inKH/TA==\$0	SW_STUDENTS1	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:09:45	2021-01-23:20:13:30	1448966 (null)		YES	YES	74951	74

SCOTT / USER ACCOUNT



```
select * from dba_recyclebin
```

## SYSTEM ACCOUNT / DBA ACCOUNT

Results Script Output Explain Autotrace DBMS Output OWA Output

Results:

	OWNER	OBJECT_NAME	ORIGINAL_NAME	OPERATION	TYPE	TS_NAME	CREATETIME	DROPTIME	DROPSCN	PARTITION_NAME	CAN_UNDROP	CAN_PURGE	RELATED
1	SCOTT	BIN\$Ojzs97awSd+VJmxBzllmcQ==\$0	SW_STUDENTS	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:08:29	2021-01-23:20:13:42	1448987 (null)		YES	YES	7495
2	SCOTT	BIN\$v91ml2D/TAaTD/5HN9TzRg==\$0	SW_STUDENTS2	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:12:06	2021-01-23:20:13:10	1448948 (null)		YES	YES	7495
3	SCOTT	BIN\$sDrZBbJLTU6FTS0inkH/TA==\$0	SW_STUDENTS1	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:09:45	2021-01-23:20:13:30	1448966 (null)		YES	YES	7495

CAN_UNDROP	CAN_PURGE	RELATED	BASE_OBJECT	PURGE_OBJECT	SPACE
ES	YES	74950	74950	74950	0
ES	YES	74952	74952	74952	0
ES	YES	74951	74951	74951	0



# FLASHBACK COMMAND

```
desc sw_students1
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

desc sw\_students1  
ERROR:  
-----  
ERROR: object SW\_STUDENTS1 does not exist  
  
1 rows selected

```
FLASHBACK TABLE sw_students1 TO BEFORE DROP;  
desc sw_students1
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

```
desc sw_students1
```

Name	Null	Type
ST_ID		NUMBER(5)
S_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
S_DOB		DATE

3 rows selected

```
FLASHBACK TABLE sw_students1 TO BEFORE DROP;  
desc sw_students1  
select * from user_recyclebin
```

Results | Script Output | Explain | Autotrace | DBMS Output | OWA Output

Results:

	OBJECT_NAME	ORIGINAL_NAME	OPERATION	TYPE	TS_NAME	CREATETIME	DROPTIME	DROPSCN	PARTITION_NAME	CAN_UNDROP	CAN_PURGE	RELATED	BASE_
1	BIN\$Ojzs97awSd+VJmxBzllmcQ==\$0	SW_STUDENTS	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:08:29	2021-01-23:20:13:42	1448987 (null)		YES	YES	74950	
2	BIN\$v91ml2D/TAaTD/5HN9TzRg==\$0	SW_STUDENTS2	DROP	TABLE	USERS	2021-01-23:20:12:06	2021-01-23:20:13:10	1448948 (null)		YES	YES	74952	