Data Definition Language (DDL)

1/CREATE TABLE:

- ✓ **TABLE Product**

- *Column level: when creating the table:*

CREATE TABLE Product (Product_id VARCHAR2(20) PRIMARY KEY,

Product_Name VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,

Price NUMBER check (Price&gt ;0)) ;

- *Table level: (The ALTER TABLE statement is also used to add various constraints on an existing table):*

ALTER TABLE Product

ADD PRIMARY KEY(Product_id) ;

ALTER TABLE Product

MODIFY Product Name VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL ;

ALTER TABLE Product

MODIFY Price NUMBER POSITIVE VALUE ;

- ✓ **TABLE Customer:**

- *Column level: when creating the table:*

CREATE TABLE Customer (Customer_id VARCHAR2(20) PRIMARY KEY,

Customer_Name VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,

Customer_Tel NUMBER)

- *Table level:*

ALTER TABLE Customer

ADD PRIMARY KEY(Customer_id) ;

ALTER TABLE Customer

MODIFY Customer_Name VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL ;

✓ TABLE Orders:

- *Column level: when creating the table:*

CREATE TABLE Orders (Customer_id VARCHAR2(20) CONSTRAINT fk_Customers FOREIGN KEY (Customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(Customer_id),

Product_id VARCHAR2(20) CONSTRAINT fk_Product FOREIGN KEY (Product_id) REFERENCES Product (Product_id),

Quantity NUMBER,

Total_amount NUMBER,

Constraint composed pk_Order primary key(Customer_id,Product_id)) ;

- *Table level:*

ALTER TABLE Orders

ADD FOREIGN KEY(Customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(Customer_id) ;

ALTER TABLE Orders

ADD FOREIGN KEY(Product_id) REFERENCES Customer(Product_id) ;

2/ Add Column:

ALTER TABLE Product ADD Category VARCHAR2(20) ;

ALTER TABLE Orders ADD OrderDate DATE default SYSDATE;