SOL

Durhat are DDL commands in SQL?

4 DDL: (Data definition language), which is used to define the Structure of the (SQL - tables)

DDL commands:

L (REATE

L) CREATE L) ALTER L) DROP

L) TRUNCATE

2) lets see the away for DDL commands?

(i) CREATE

L) CREATE is used for creating database

L) Also used to create table.

The lets see how to create Database?

#create database create database bondings;

The CREATE DATABASE command is used in SQL to create a new database. In this case, it creates a database named "bondings."

→ how to use a Database? #select the database use bondings; → SO, now yours inside bondings database. I Now you can create tables inside this database. Note: unthout (selecting database) you can't create tables.

```
#TABLE CREATION:

The CREATE TABLE command is used in SQL to define a new table within a database. Here, it creates a table student(

stu_id int primary key,

stu_name varchar(20),

stu_age int,

grade varchar(10)

2 22:45:28 create table student(stu_id int primary key, stu_name varchar(20), stu_age int, grade varchar(10))

Orow(s) affected
```

-> How to see the table descryption?

- 17 #How to see table description
- 18 · desc student;

-	Res		Export: Wrap Cell Conter				
٠		Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
	۰	stu_id	int	NO	PRI	MALL	
۰		stu_name	varchar(20)	YES		MIRL	
		stu_age	int	YES		MILL	
		grade	varchar(10)	YES		MALL	

The DESC (or DESCRIBE) command is used in SQL to display the structure of a table. It shows details like column names, data types, and constraints for the "student" table.

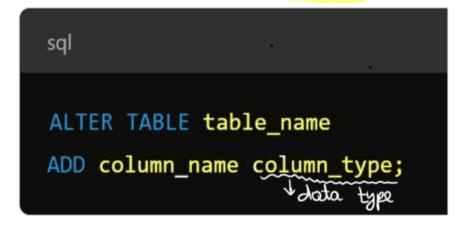
(II) ALTER: WALter command is used to change the Structure of the excisting table. L) say for example yourse created in table with (3-columns) And you wont to said somether column after creating That table, in there types of scenario Altor command Is used. so After Altering, the structure of the Table is with 4-columns instead of 3-columns.

-) what are all the operations performed with ALTER.

The ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN marks varchar(20); command adds a new column named "marks" to the "student" table with a data type of varchar(20).

marks

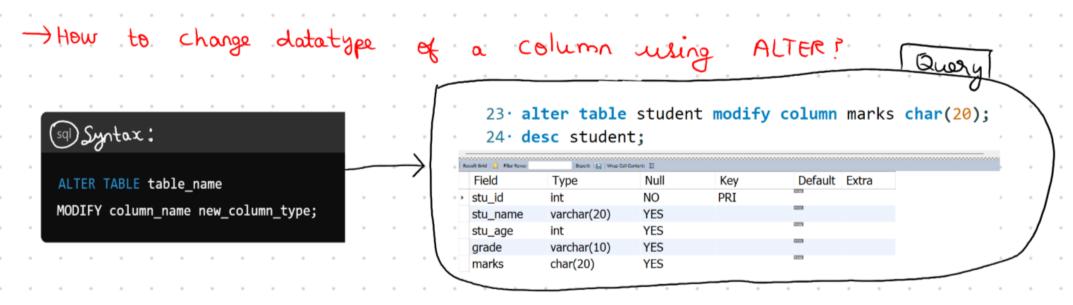
1. Add a New Column: (Syntax)



20 · alter table student add column marks varchar(20); 21 · desc student;

id Hiter Roves:	Esport: 📦 Wrap G	el Content: 🌃			
eld	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
u_id	int	NO	PRI	53.6	
u_name	varchar(20)	YES		983	
u_age	int	YES		9.8.5	
ade	varchar(10)	YES		9A.	

YES



The ALTER TABLE student MODIFY COLUMN marks CHAR(20); command changes the data type of the "marks" column to CHAR(20).

The DESC student; command will then show the updated table structure with "marks" now defined as CHAR(20).

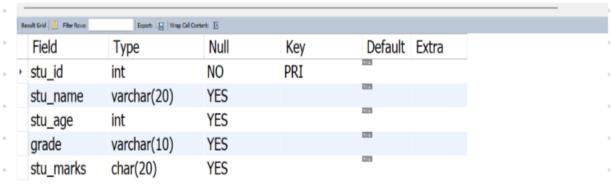
-> how to change the name of a column using ALTER?

3. Change a Column Name:



26. alter table student rename column marks to stu_marks;





The ALTER TABLE student RENAME COLUMN marks TO stu_marks; command changes the name of the "marks" column to "stu_marks" in the "student" table.

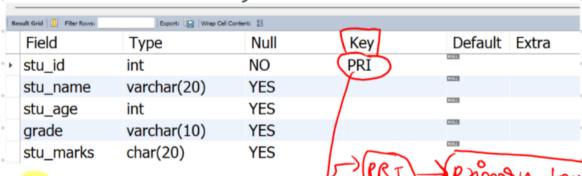
The DESC student; command will then display the table structure with the column now named "stu_marks."

how to add constrain to a column in existing table:

5. Add a Constraint:



- 36. alter table student
- 37 add constraint primary key(stu_id);
- 38 · desc student;



The command ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (stu_id); is used to enforce that the stu_id column must be unique and not null for each record in the "student" table.

If stu_id was already defined as a primary key, this command would have no effect. If it was not, it will set stu_id as the primary key of the table.



41	drop	primary	key;
42.	desc	student:	

Result Grid Fiter Rows:	Export: Wrap Ce	Content: IA			
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
→ stu_id	int	NO		HILL	
stu_name	varchar(20)	YES		HILL	
stu_age	int	YES		HILL	
grade	varchar(10)	YES		HILL	
stu_marks	char(20)	YES		HUCC	

The command ALTER TABLE student DROP PRIMARY KEY; removes the primary key constraint from the "student" table. This action will no longer enforce uniqueness or the not-null requirement on the previously designated primary key column.

(III) RENAME

Lywed to Rename Table

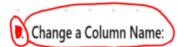
Lywed to Rename Columns inside the table

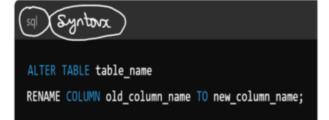
Thow to Rename Table:

rename table student to school;

here, the table (Student) is grenamed to (School)

→ how to renowne column



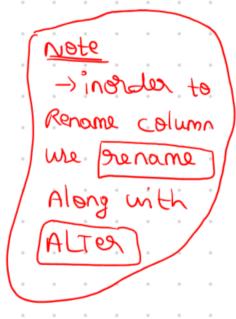


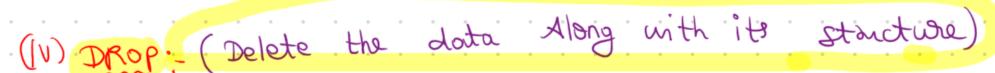
26. alter table student rename column marks to stu_marks; 27. desc student;

Resi	Result Gold Filer Rose Sport Wine Cel Content					
П	Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
,	stu_id	int	NO	PRI	220	
	stu_name	varchar(20)	YES		-	
	stu_age	int	YES		-	
	grade	varchar(10)	YES		-	
	stu_marks	char(20)	YES		200	

The ALTER TABLE student RENAME COLUMN marks TO stu_marks; command changes the name of the "marks" column to "stu_marks" in the "student" table.

The DESC student; command will then display the table structure with the column now named "stu_marks."





Loused to Doop a columns from the table.

Li used to Dop a table.

4 used to Doop the Database.

-) How to Drop A column from a table:

Result Grid 📗 Fibr Rove	Sport 🔛 Wap Cal	marc E		
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default Extra
stu_id	int	NO	PRI	
stu_name	varchar(20)	YES		
stu_age	int	YES		
grade	varchar(10)	YES		-
stu_marks	char(20)	YES		

Lythe colum (stu-morks).

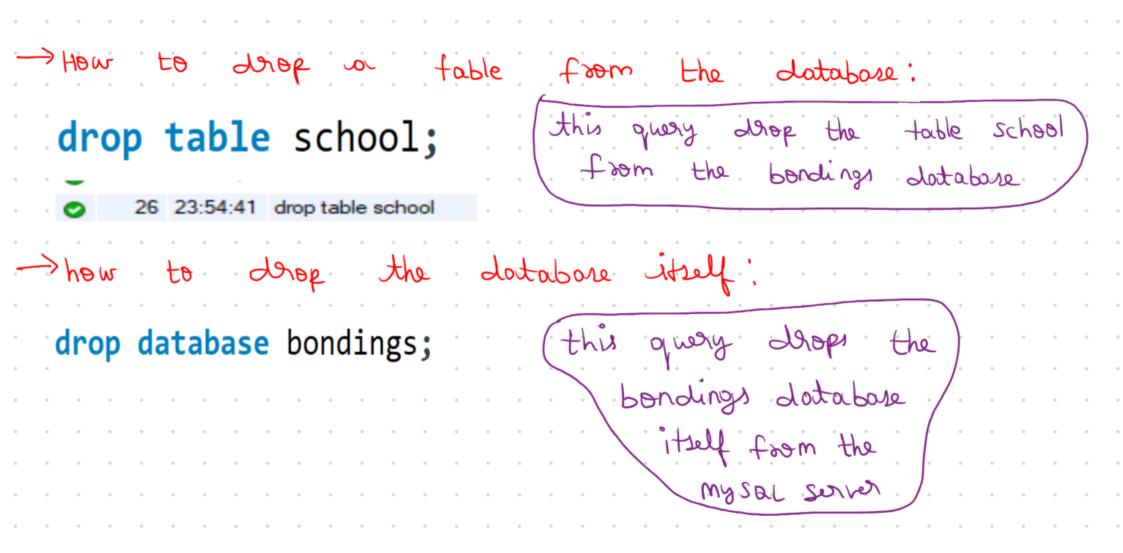
131 · alter table school

132 drop column grade;

133 · desc school;

Result Grid 🗓 Filter Rows: Export: 📳 Wrap Cell Content: 🏗						
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default Extra		
stu_id	int	NO	PRI	MALE		
stu_name	varchar(20)	YES		MULL		
stu_age	int	YES		HULL		

thoped from table Sch



(V) TRUNCATE: Delete only the sata inthout deleting the structure)

150 · select * from school;

Result Grid 1							
	stu_id	stu_name	stu_age	grade	stu_marks		
٠	3	lakshit	10	В	80		
	4	darshith	7	В	82		

152 · truncate school;

153 · select * from school;

| Stu_id | Stu_name | Stu_age | grade | Stu_marks

to delete only the data

of the tolde School by Keeping to Structure.