

**2.A)** To create a table for customer information consists of cno, cname, address, phone number, Email-ID. Insert the customer information in the table and display the values of the table customer.

**DESCRIPTION:**

**CREATE COMMAND:**

Once the data model is designed using the local model and normalized, the columns headed for each type can be defined using the SQL command CREATE TABLE.

**SYNTAX:** CREATE TABLE table\_name (field\_1 data\_type(Size),field\_2  
data\_type(Size), .. );

**DESC COMMAND :**

This command gives the structure of the table in which the column values NULL OR NOT NULL and the data types that are used in the creation of table.

**SYNTAX:** Desc <tablename>

**INSERT COMMAND:**

Insert command is DML command which is used to insert a row of data into a table where value will be inserted for every attribute when the data will not be entered into every column in the table at least NULL values must be entered.

**SYNTAX:** Insert into <tablename > values <list of values>;

**SELECT COMMAND:**

Select command is used to display the data in required format. Select command has data in different classes.

- i)select
- ii)from
- iii)where
- iv)group by
- v)ordered by
- vi)having

most of the select command have the 'select','from','where' clauses.

**SYNTAX:** Select <list of columns>from <tablename>

SQL> create table customer(cno number(5),cname varchar2(15),address varchar2(15) , phno number(11),email varchar2(10));  
Table created

SQL> desc customer

Name	Null?	Type
CNO		NUMBER(5)
CNAME		VARCHAR2(15)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(15)
PHNO		NUMBER(11)
EMAIL		VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> insert into **customer** values(&cno,'&cname','&address',&phno,'&email');

**OR**

SQL> insert into < table name> (Column names) Values (Value1.....Value n)

SQL> select \* from customer;

CNO	CNAME	ADDRESS	PHNO	EMAIL
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( List of Records)				

**1 B)** To create a table for student information which consists of rollno, name, branch and birthday. The rollno must be NOT NULL. Insert student information into the table and display the values of the student table.

**NOT NULL COMAND:**

When column is defined as NOT NULL then the column is called as mandatory column. It implies that user is forced to enter the column and column values must not be null.

SQL> create table student (rollno number(7) not null,name varchar2(15),  
branch char(4),dob date);

Table created.

SQL> desc student

Name	Null?	Type
ROLLNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(7)
NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
BRANCH		CHAR(4)
DOB		DATE

SQL> insert into student values(&rollno,'&name','&branch','&dob');

1 C) Consider the folling table named as Client, the table consisting of the following fields  
clientno char(4),clientname varchar2(20),city varchar2(15)

write a SQL command to create table client with the following constraints.

a) A check constraint on the clientno so that client number must starts with c.

- b) A check constraint on clientname so that name is entered in UPPERCASE
- c) A check constraint on city so that only the cities “Mumbai, newdelhi, Chennai, calcutta” are allowed.

consider the attempt to insert into one row with city as Hyderabad. what you observe

### **DESCRIPTION:**

### **CHECK INTEGRITY CONSTRAINT:**

Check integrity constraint is used to restrict the value that may have. When a row is inserted into a relation or an existing row is modified the conditional expression in the check constraint is evaluated. If it evaluates to false, the constraint is rejected.

### **SYNTAX:**

Check <Conditional expression>

```
SQL> create table client(clno char(4),
                        clname varchar2(20),
                        clcity varchar2(15),
                        check(clno like 'c%'),
                        check(clname in upper(clname)),
                        check(clcity in('mumbai','newdelhi','chennai','culcutta')));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc client;
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CLNO		CHAR(4)
CLNAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CLCITY		VARCHAR2(15)

```
SQL> insert into client values('&clno','&clname','&clcity');
```