TOPS TECHNOLOGY

# Module 4 – Introduction to DBMS

Presented By :

Nandni Vala

# DROP Command

## 1.What is the function of the DROP command in SQL?

- The **DROP** command in SQL is used to delete entire database objects such as tables, databases, views, or indexes permanently
- **Functions of the DROP Command**
- **Delete a Table**: Removes a table and all its data
- DROP TABLE table_name;
- Example:
- DROP TABLE employees;
- Deletes the employees table and all its records.
- **Delete a Database**: Removes an entire database along with its tables, views, and other objects
- DROP DATABASE database_name;
- Example:
- DROP DATABASE company_db;

- **Delete a View**: Removes a view from the database.
- DROP VIEW view_name;
- Example:
- DROP VIEW employee_view;
- **Delete an Index**: Removes an index from a table.
- DROP INDEX index_name;
- Example:
- DROP INDEX emp_index ON employees;

## 2. What are the implications of dropping a table from a database?

- **Implications of Dropping a Table**
- **1. Permanent Deletion**
- The table, along with all its rows and associated metadata (like indexes, constraints, and triggers), is permanently removed.
- The data cannot be recovered unless a backup exists.

- **Loss of Relationships**
- If the table is referenced by **foreign keys** in other tables, dropping it may:
- Cause errors if referential integrity constraints are enforced.
- Break relationships between tables, leading to orphaned data.
- **Impact on Application**
- Applications or queries relying on the table will fail, causing disruptions until the table is recreated or queries are updated.
- **Index and Constraint Removal**
- All indexes, primary keys, unique keys, and constraints tied to the table are also deleted, potentially affecting performance or integrity.