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V.B.S PURVANCHAL UNIVERSITY

JAUNPUR

LAB FILE

ON

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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(handwritten page at left):

4- Drop

5- Rename

Create → This command is used to creation in SQL.

table_name

Objective → Write the queries for data Definition language.

Ans→
  Data Definition language (DDL) is a subset of SQL and a part of DBMS. DDL. Consist of Commands to commands like CREATE, ALTER, TRUNCATE and DROP. These commands are used or modify the tables in SQL.

__DDL Commands :__
  In this section, We will cover the following DDL Commands as follows.

1- Create
2- Alter
3- truncate
4- Drop
5- Rename

Create →
  This command is used to Creation a table on database in SQL.

Syntax →
  Create table table_name
  (
    Column 1 datatype,
    Column 2 datatype,
    Column 3 datatype . . . . .);

Alter → This command is used to add, delete or change columns in the existing table.

Syntax →

Alter table table-name ADD column name datatype;

Truncate → This command is used to remove all rows from the table, but the structure of the table still exists.

Syntax →

Truncate table table_name;

DROP → This command is used to remove an existing table along with its structure from the Database.

Syntax →

DROP table table_name;

RENAME → It is possible to change name of table with or without data in it using simple RENAME command.

Syntax →

RENAME table <table Name> To <New_table_Name>;

CODE →

→ create database comp;

→ Query ok, 1 row affected

→ show databases;

Database
Collage
comp
information_schema
mysql
performance_schema
sys

→ use comp;

→ Database changed,

→ create table emp (emp-id int (5), name varchar(20), contact_No int(10),
e_id varchar(50));

→ Query ok, 0 rows affected

→desc emp;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default
emp-id	int	Yes		NULL
name	varchar(20)	Yes		NULL
Contact_No	int	Yes		NULL
e_id	varchar(50)	Yes		NULL

→ alter table emp add address varchar (50);

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default
emp-id	int	Yes		NULL
name	varchar(20)	Yes		NULL
contact_no	int	Yes		NULL
e-id	varchar(50)	Yes		NULL
address	varchar(50)	Yes		NULL

(5)

→ truncate table emp;

→ delete the existing records in table.

→ DROP table emp;

→ delete the emp table

→ show tables;

→ Empty set { table is deleted in existing database }

→ Rename table emp to employee;

→ Query ok, 0 rows affected

→ desc employee;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default
emp-id	int	Yes		NULL
name	varchar(20)	Yes		NULL
ContactNo	int	Yes		NULL
emid	varchar(50)	Yes		NULL

30/16/23

Objective ⇒ Write the queries four data Manipulation language.

Ans →

The DML commands in Structured query language change the data present in the SQL database. We can easily access, store, modify, update and delete the existing records from the database using DML commands.

Following are the four main DML Commands in SQL:

1- Select Command

2- Insert Command

3- Update command

4- Delete command

Insert →

Insert command allows users to insert data in database tables.

Syntax →

Insert into table-name (column-name1, column-name2 . . .)
values (value-1, value-2, value-3 . . .);

CODE →

insert into emp ("Ram", "9918672307", "gounpur", "+cs", "5000");

Select →

Select the data in table to fetching the records.

e_id	name	c.no	address	emp-name	salary
1	Ram	9918672307	Jaunpur	tcs	5000

* Select * from emp1;

<u>update →</u>

update query is used to update a records in table.

<u>Code →</u> update emp1 set emp-name = "apple" where e_id = 1;

e_id	name	c.no	address	emp-name	salary
1	Ram	9918672307	Jaunpur	apple	5000

<u>delete ⇒</u>

delete query is used to delete a row in a table.

<u>Code →</u>

delete from emp1 where e_id = 7;

check → Select * from emp1 where e_id = 7;

Empty set

Practical No-3

Objective ⇒ Write SQL queries using logical operation (= , < , >).

Ans ⇒ logical operation to use a particular fetching the records in table with the help of some operations.

= ⇒ Compare the values.

> ⇒ Greater than values.

< ⇒ less than values.

CODE ⇒

Already table is made and use this table →

1- Select * from empl where e·id = 2 ;

e·id	name	c·no	address	cmp·name	salary
2	Raghav	9918675 432	kanpur	infosys	10,000

2- Select * from empl where salary > 5000 ;

e·id	name	c·no	address	cmp·name	salary
2	Raghav	9918679732	kanpur	infosys	10,000
3	karan	8818672309	america	google	8000

3- Select

Select * from emp1 where salary < 10000 ;

e.id	name	c no	address	emp-name	salary
1	Ram	9918672309	jaunpur	tcs	5000
2	Karan	8818672309	america	google	8000