



Hands-on Lab : CREATE, ALTER, TRUNCATE, DROP

Estimated time needed: 15 minutes

In this lab, you will learn some commonly used DDL (Data Definition Language) statements of SQL. First you will learn the CREATE statement, which is used to create a new table in a database. Next, you will learn the ALTER statement which is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table. Then, you will learn the TRUNCATE statement which is used to remove all rows from an existing table without deleting the table itself. Lastly, you will learn the DROP statement which is used to delete an existing table in a database.

How does the syntax of a CREATE statement look?

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    column1 datatype,  
    column2 datatype,  
    column3 datatype,  
    ....  
);
```

How does the syntax of an ALTER statement look?

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
ADD COLUMN column_name data_type column_constraint;  
  
ALTER TABLE table_name  
DROP COLUMN column_name;  
  
ALTER TABLE table_name  
ALTER COLUMN column_name SET DATA TYPE data_type;  
  
ALTER TABLE table_name  
RENAME COLUMN current_column_name TO new_column_name;
```

How does the syntax of a TRUNCATE statement look?

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
```

How does the syntax of a DROP statement look?

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use [IBM Db2 Database](#). Db2 is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) from IBM, designed to store, analyze and retrieve the data efficiently.

To complete this lab you will utilize a Db2 database service on IBM Cloud. If you did not already complete this lab task earlier in this module, you will not yet have access to Db2 on IBM Cloud, and you will need to follow this lab first:

- [Hands-on Lab : Sign up for IBM Cloud, Create Db2 service instance and Get started with the Db2 console](#)

Database Used in this Lab

The databases used in this lab are internal databases.

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Create a new table in a database
- Add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table
- Remove all rows from an existing table without deleting the table itself
- Delete an existing table in a database

Instructions

When you approach the exercises in this lab, follow the instructions to run the queries on Db2:

- Go to the [Resource List](#) of IBM Cloud by logging in where you can find the Db2 service instance that you created in a previous lab under **Services** section. Click on the **Db2-xx service**. Next, open the Db2 Console by clicking on **Open Console** button. Click on the 3-bar menu icon in the top left corner and go to the **Run SQL** page. The Run SQL tool enables you to run SQL statements.
 - If needed, follow [Hands-on Lab : Sign up for IBM Cloud, Create Db2 service instance and Get started with the Db2 console](#)

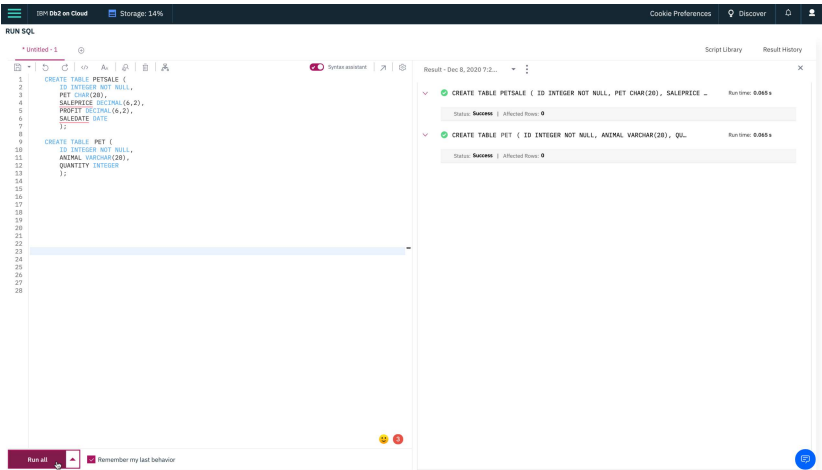
Exercise 1: CREATE

In this exercise, you will use the CREATE statement to create two new tables using Db2.

1. You need to create two tables, **PETSALE** and **PET**. To create the two tables PETSALe and PET, copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
CREATE TABLE PETSALe (  
  ID INTEGER NOT NULL,  
  PET CHAR(20),  
  SALEPRICE DECIMAL(6,2),  
  PROFIT DECIMAL(6,2),  
  SALEDATE DATE  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE PET (  
  ID INTEGER NOT NULL,  
  ANIMAL VARCHAR(20),  
  QUANTITY INTEGER  
);
```



2. Now insert some records into the two newly created tables and show all the records of the two tables. Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
INSERT INTO PETSale VALUES
(1, 'Cat', 450.09, 100.47, '2018-05-29'),
(2, 'Dog', 666.66, 150.76, '2018-06-01'),
(3, 'Parrot', 50.00, 8.9, '2018-06-04'),
(4, 'Hamster', 60.60, 12, '2018-06-11'),
(5, 'Goldfish', 48.48, 3.5, '2018-06-14');

INSERT INTO PET VALUES
(1, 'Cat', 3),
(2, 'Dog', 4),
(3, 'Hamster', 2);

SELECT * FROM PETSale;
SELECT * FROM PET;
```

IBM Db2 on CloudStorage: 14%

Cookie PreferencesDiscover

Run SQL

Untitled - 1

1INSERT INTO PETSale VALUES

2(1, 'Cat', 450.09, 100.47, '2018-05-29'),

3(2, 'Dog', 666.66, 150.76, '2018-06-01'),

4(3, 'Parrot', 50.00, 8.9, '2018-06-04'),

5(4, 'Hamster', 60.60, 12, '2018-06-11'),

6(5, 'Goldfish', 48.48, 3.5, '2018-06-14');

7

8INSERT INTO PET VALUES

9(1, 'Cat', 3),

10(2, 'Dog', 4),

11(3, 'Hamster', 2);

12

13SELECT * FROM PETSale;

14SELECT * FROM PET;

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System account

Result - Dec 8, 2020 9:3...

Script LibraryResult History

✓ INSERT INTO PETSale VALUES (1, 'Cat', 450.09, 100.47, '2018-05-29'), (2, ..

Status: Success

Affected Rows: 5

Runtime: 0.000s

✓ INSERT INTO PET VALUES (1, 'Cat', 3), (2, 'Dog', 4), (3, 'Hamster', ..

Status: Success

Affected Rows: 3

Runtime: 0.007s

✓ SELECT * FROM PETSale

Runtime: 0.006s

Result set 1

Search

ID	PET	SALEPRICE	PROFIT	SALEDATE
1	Cat	450.09	100.47	2018-05-29
2	Dog	666.66	150.76	2018-06-01
3	Parrot	50.00	8.90	2018-06-04
4	Hamster	60.60	12.00	2018-06-11
5	Goldfish	48.48	3.50	2018-06-14

✓ SELECT * FROM PET

Runtime: 0.003s

Result set 1

Search

ID	ANIMAL	QUANTITY
1	Cat	3
2	Dog	4
3	Hamster	2

Run all

Remember my last behavior

Exercise 2: ALTER

In this exercise, you will use the ALTER statement to add, delete, or modify columns in two of the existing tables created in exercise 1.

Task A: ALTER using ADD COLUMN

1. Add a new **QUANTITY** column to the **PETSale** table and show the altered table. Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
ALTER TABLE PETSale
ADD COLUMN QUANTITY INTEGER;

SELECT * FROM PETSale;
```

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Run SQL

Untitled - 1

1ALTER TABLE PETSale;
2ADD COLUMN QUANTITY INTEGER;
3
4SELECT * FROM PETSale;

Run allRemember my last behavior

Result - Dec 8, 2020 7:3...

ALTER TABLE PETSale ADD COLUMN QUANTITY INTEGER

Status: SuccessAffected Rows: 0Run time: 0.027s

SELECT * FROM PETSale

Result set 1

ID	PET	SALEPRICE	PROFIT	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	100.47	2018-05-29	
2	Dog	846.66	150.76	2018-06-01	
3	Parrot	50.00	8.90	2018-06-04	
4	Hamster	60.60	12.00	2018-06-11	
5	Goldfish	48.48	3.50	2018-06-14	

2. Now update the newly added **QUANTITY** column of the **PETSale** table with some values and show all the records of the table. Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 9 WHERE ID = 1;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 3 WHERE ID = 2;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 2 WHERE ID = 3;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 6 WHERE ID = 4;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 24 WHERE ID = 5;  
  
SELECT * FROM PETSale;
```

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Run SQL

Untitled - 1

1UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 9 WHERE ID = 1;
2UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 3 WHERE ID = 2;
3UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 2 WHERE ID = 3;
4UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 6 WHERE ID = 4;
5UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 24 WHERE ID = 5;
6
7SELECT * FROM PETSale;

Run allRemember my last behavior

Result - Dec 8, 2020 7:3...

UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 9 WHERE ID = 1

Status: SuccessAffected Rows: 1Run time: 0.004s

UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 3 WHERE ID = 2

Status: SuccessAffected Rows: 1Run time: 0.003s

UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 2 WHERE ID = 3

Status: SuccessAffected Rows: 1Run time: 0.004s

UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 6 WHERE ID = 4

Status: SuccessAffected Rows: 1Run time: 0.002s

UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 24 WHERE ID = 5

Status: SuccessAffected Rows: 1Run time: 0.002s

SELECT * FROM PETSale

Result set 1

ID	PET	SALEPRICE	PROFIT	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	100.47	2018-05-29	9
2	Dog	846.66	150.76	2018-06-01	3
3	Parrot	50.00	8.90	2018-06-04	2
4	Hamster	60.60	12.00	2018-06-11	6
5	Goldfish	48.48	3.50	2018-06-14	24

Task B: ALTER using DROP COLUMN

1. Delete the **PROFIT** column from the **PETSale** table and show the altered table. Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
ALTER TABLE PETSale  
DROP COLUMN PROFIT;  
  
SELECT * FROM PETSale;
```

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Run SQL

Untitled - 1

1ALTER TABLE PETSale;
2DROP COLUMN PROFIT;
3
4SELECT * FROM PETSale;
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Syntax assistant

Result - Dec 8, 2020 7:3...

ALTER TABLE PETSale DROP COLUMN PROFIT

Run time: 0.020s

Status: Success | Affected Rows: 0

SELECT * FROM PETSale

Run time: 0.004s

Status: Success | Affected Rows: 0

Result set 1

Search

ID	PET	SALEPRICE	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	2018-05-29	9
2	Dog	666.66	2018-06-01	3
3	Parrot	50.00	2018-06-04	2
4	Hamster	60.60	2018-06-11	6
5	Goldfish	48.48	2018-06-14	24

Run all

Remember my last behavior

Task C: ALTER using ALTER COLUMN

1. Change the data type to **VARCHAR(20)** type of the column **PET** of the table **PETSale** and show the altered table. Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
ALTER TABLE PETSale  
ALTER COLUMN PET SET DATA TYPE VARCHAR(20);  
  
SELECT * FROM PETSale;
```

IBM Db2 on CloudStorage: 14%

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Run SQL

Untitled - 1

1ALTER TABLE PETSale;
2ALTER COLUMN PET SET DATA TYPE VARCHAR(20);
3
4SELECT * FROM PETSale;
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Syntax assistant

Result - Dec 8, 2020 7:3...

ALTER TABLE PETSale ALTER COLUMN PET SET DATA TYPE VARCHAR(20)

Run time: 0.009s

Status: Success | Affected Rows: 0

SELECT * FROM PETSale

Run time: 0.009s

Status: Success | Affected Rows: 0

Result set 1

Search

ID	PET	SALEPRICE	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	2018-05-29	9
2	Dog	666.66	2018-06-01	3
3	Parrot	50.00	2018-06-04	2
4	Hamster	60.60	2018-06-11	6
5	Goldfish	48.48	2018-06-14	24

Run all

Remember my last behavior

2. Now verify if the data type of the column **PET** of the table **PETSale** changed to **VARCHAR(20)** type or not. Click on the 3 bar menu icon in the top left corner and click **Explore > Tables**. Find the **PETSale** table from Schemas by clicking **Select All**. Click on the **PETSale** table to open the Table Definition page of the table. Here, you can see all the current data type of the columns of the **PETSale** table.

Schemas

Select All

TPZ00692 2 tables

AUDIT 0 table

DB2INST1 0 table

ERRORSCHEMA 0 table

SQL74730 0 table

ST_INFORMTN_SCHEMA 0 table

New implicit schema

Tables

NAME

SCHEMA

PROPERTIES

PETRESQUE TPZ00692 ...

PETSALE TPZ00692 ...

Table Definition

PETSALE

Approximate 5 rows (32 KB)
Updated on 2020-12-09 22:26:28

COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE	NULLABLE	LENGTH	SCALE
ID	INTEGER	N		0
PET	VARCHAR	Y	20	0
SALEPRICE	DECIMAL	Y	6	2
SALEDATE	DATE	Y	4	0
QUANTITY	INTEGER	Y		0

Task D: ALTER using RENAME COLUMN

1. Rename the column **PET** to **ANIMAL** of the **PETSALE** table and show the altered table. Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
ALTER TABLE PETSALE
RENAME COLUMN PET TO ANIMAL;

SELECT * FROM PETSALE;
```

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RUN SQL

Untitled - 1

ALTER TABLE PETSALE;
RENAME COLUMN PET TO ANIMAL;
SELECT * FROM PETSALE;

Result - Dec 8, 2020 7:3...

ALTER TABLE PETSALE RENAME COLUMN PET TO ANIMAL

Status Success Affected Rows: 0 Runtime: 0.002 s

SELECT * FROM PETSALE

Result set 1

ID	ANIMAL	SALEPRICE	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	2018-05-29	9
2	Dog	666.66	2018-06-01	3
3	Parrot	50.00	2018-06-04	2
4	Hamster	60.60	2018-06-11	6
5	Goldfish	49.48	2018-06-14	24

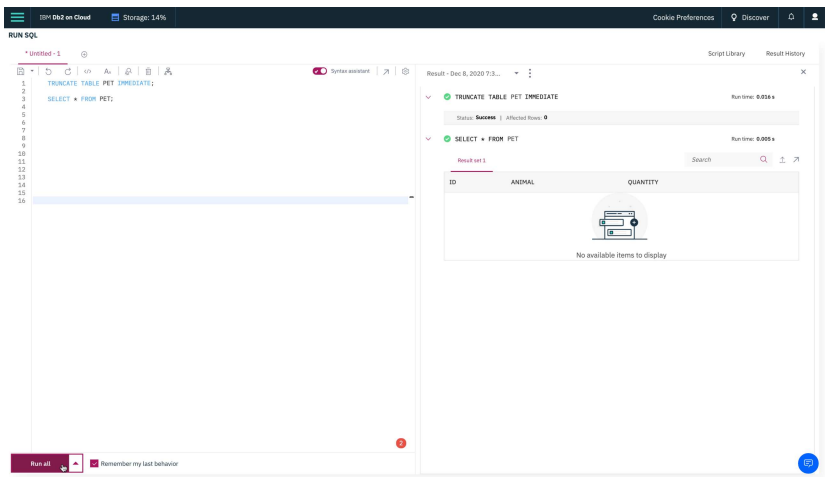
Exercise 3: TRUNCATE

In this exercise, you will use the TRUNCATE statement to remove all rows from an existing table created in exercise 1 without deleting the table itself.

1. Remove all rows from the **PET** table and show the empty table. Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
TRUNCATE TABLE PET IMMEDIATE;

SELECT * FROM PET;
```



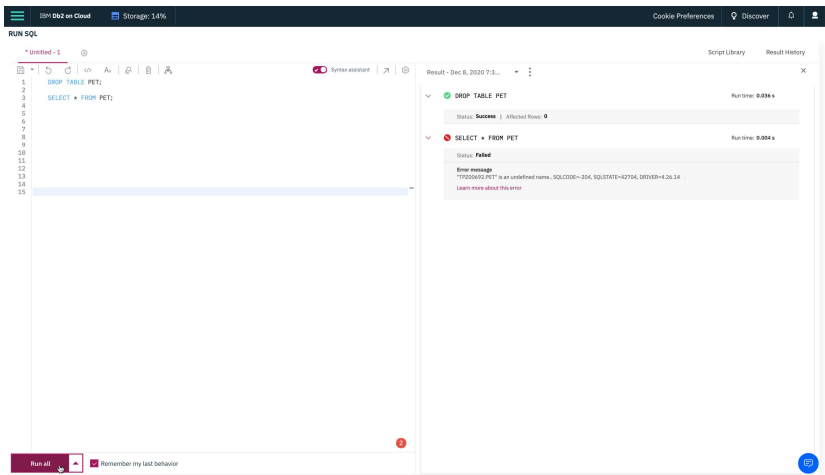
Exercise 4: DROP

In this exercise, you will use the DROP statement to delete an existing table created in exercise 1.

1. Delete the **PET** table and verify if the table still exists or not (SELECT statement won't work if a table doesn't exist). Copy the code below and paste it to the textbox of the **Run SQL** page. Click **Run all**.

```
DROP TABLE PET;

SELECT * FROM PET;
```



Congratulations! You have completed this Lab. You are ready for the next topic.

Author(s)

- [Sandip Saha Joy](#)

Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2020-12-24	1.1	Steve Ryan	ID reviewed
2020-12-07	1.0	Sandip Saha Joy	Initial version created

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