

Task - 2 Commands In SQL

1/8/2025

DDL:-

DDL (Data Definition Languages) in SQL is used to define and manage the structure of database objects like tables, schemas, and indexes.

DDL Commands deal with how the data is stored not the data itself.

Commands:-

CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME

CREATE

It creates a new table, database, index or other objects.

Example:-

CREATE TABLE STUDENTS (Roll.No INT, Name VARCHAR(50));

ALTER:-

Modifies an existing database object, such as adding or deleting columns in a table.

Example:-

ALTER TABLE Students ADD Age INT;

DROP:-

Deletes an existing object like a table or database permanently.

Example:-

DROP TABLE students;

TRUNCATE:-

TRUNCATE TABLE STUDENTS;

RENAME:-

Changes the name of a database

Ex:-

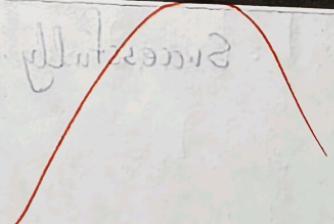
RENAME TABLE STUDENT TO project;

Ques 1 (B) (iii)

Department	
DeptID	Dept_Code
empty	

Student	
Student_ID	Name
empty	

Subject	Score
Math	85
Science	90
English	78
History	82
Geography	75



Ans

DML:-

DML Commands are used to manipulate the data stored in the database. These commands works on the now (records) of a table.

Commands In DML

→ Insert

→ UPDATE

→ DELETE

INSERT:-

Adds new rows (records) to our tables

Ex:-

INSERT INTO (Roll No, Name)

Values (101, Result)

UPDATE:-

modifies Existing data in a table

Ex:- Update outcome SET Name = 'Raj' When Roll No = 101;

DELETE:-

Removes one or more rows from a table

Q6):-

1) NOT NULL constraint:-

The NOT NULL constraint Ensures that a column cannot contain NULL values. It enforces the rule that every row must have in this column.

Oracle SQL Code:-

CREATE TABLE Employee.

Emp ID Number(5),

Name VARCHAR(60)

The NOT NULL

It is the primary identifier for each student.

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25 वीं क्रमांक

- 150

बहुप्रिक्ति वाले डेटा को (यानी अनेको विवर) जो कि
विशेषज्ञता दिए गए हो उनको बाह्य स्थिति वाले डेटा को
जो कि विशेषज्ञता दिए गए हो उनको बाह्य स्थिति वाले डेटा को
जो कि विशेषज्ञता दिए गए हो उनको बाह्य स्थिति वाले डेटा को
जो कि विशेषज्ञता दिए गए हो उनको बाह्य स्थिति वाले डेटा को
जो कि विशेषज्ञता दिए गए हो उनको बाह्य स्थिति वाले डेटा को

STUDENTS

ROLLNO	Name	AGE
empty		

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(१०) यद्यपि इनका विवर विविध प्रकार का रूपों में
दर्शाये गये हैं लेकिन उनका विवरण एक साथ
दर्शाया गया है।

उनका विवरण एक साथ दर्शाया गया है।

उनका विवरण एक साथ दर्शाया गया है।

उनका विवरण एक साथ दर्शाया गया है।

- 150

उनका विवरण एक साथ दर्शाया गया है।

* The name column must always have a value. If you try to insert a row without a name, oracle will throw an error.

2) Unique Constraints:-

The Unique constraint ensures that all values in an column are different. It allows null values but only one if the column has a single UNIQUE CONSTANT

Oracle SQL Code:-

```
Create Table Department (
```

```
Dept ID Numbers (5)
```

```
Dept Code VARCHAR2 (10)
```

```
UNIQUE);
```

* No Two departments can have the same Dept code, it helps maintain data unique in columns like, email, usename, etc;

3) Primary key Constraint:-

The primary key constraint uniquely identify each record in a table. It has a combination of NOT NULL and UNIQUE. A table can have only one primary key.

Oracle SQL Code:-

```
Create Table Students (
```

```
Student ID Numbers (5)
```

Primary key,

```
Name VARCHAR2 (50)
```

```
);
```

The Student ID must be unique and not null

It is the main identifies for each student

4) Foreign key constraint:-

The Foreign key constraint is used to link two tables. It Enforces a relationship b/w the foreign key column and the primary key in another table.

Oracle SQL Code:-

```
Create table Course (
    Course ID Numbers(5)
    Primary key
    Course Name VARCHAR(50)
);
```

* The CourseID in Enrollment must exists in the Course table. You cannot insert invalid course ID's.

5) Check constraint:-

The check constraint limits the values that can be inserted into a column. It ensures data follows specific rules.

Oracle SQL Code:-

```
Create Table Product (
    Product ID Numbers(5)
    Price Number(4,2)
    CHECK (Price > 0)
);
```

* Only positive values are allowed for price. Negative or zero values will cause an Error.

6) Default constraint:-

The default constraint assigns default value to column if no value is provided during insertion.

out think of better in functions just replace print
with return off. will return value as expected + it will do
what we want in just printing off here results
- abd) 102 class()

STUDENTS

rollno	name	AGE
empty		

STUDENTS

ROLLNO	Name	AGE
101	Rahul	

Oracle SQL Code:-

Create Table Orders

Order ID Numbers (5)

Status VARCHAR(20)

Default "Pending"

;

→ If status is not specified while inserting a row oracle will automatically insert "pending".

Objectives :- To understand the different parts involved in the design and implementation of a database system.

Theory

Data

language (DML)

is a language intended to

store

the information left to

take

SQL commands

insert

update

delete

and to add records

into the

data type. P Insert INTO

Table

VALUES

(Value)

Result :- SQL Query

Commands executed successfully.

Inserting

values

in

Table

using

SQL

query

is

Insert

INTO

Table

VALUES

(Value)

Ex :-

VEL TECH-CSE	
EX NO.	2
PERFORMANCE (5)	2
RESULT AND AWARDS (5)	2
VIVA VOCE (5)	2
RECORD (5)	2
TOTAL (20)	20
SIGN WITH DATE	of

Sy

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