

TASK-2.1Date, 5/08/25

Aim: To Study & Implement data definition language (DDL) Command in relational database management system & DML commands in RDBMS.

II) DDL COMMANDS: One used to define, modify & delete the structure of database object such as tables.

1) Create Table: Create a new table in database query: Create table structure (stdid int primary key, sname varchar(50), rollno int, phone int); Create table employee (Empid int, Empname varchar(50));

Output:

Table created (2)

2) Describe or desc - display structure of a table.

Query:

desc structure;

Output:

Name	NULL? type
StdId	NOT number(38)
Struct	varchar(50)
Rollno	number(38)
Phone	number(21)

3) ALTER TABLE: used to add, delete & modify columns in existing table.

Query: - Alter table teacher add admission date; delete table Employee rename to employee.

Output: Table altered (2)

4) DROP TABLE: Define entire table structure & all its data.

Query: drop table Teacher

Output: Table dropped

II DML COMMANDS: - used to manage & manipulate data inside database table

INSERT INTO:

Insert new rows into a table

Query:

Insert all into Employee (EmpId, EmpName)

Value (10) Swamy into Employee (EmpId, EmpName)

Value (102) pawan) Select from dual;

Output:

2 rows created.

2. UPDATE:

modifies existing data in a table

Query:
`update Employee set Empname = paavan
 Emp id = 102`

Data put :- 1 row updated

After update:

`select * from employee`

Output

Emid	Empname
101	paavan
102	paavan (umour)

~~Select: Reuses data from one & more table~~
~~select Empname from Employee;~~

Output:

Empname:-	Emp id
paavan	101
paavan (umour.)	102

~~Select with where clause:~~

~~Below, specific query, that satisfy condition.~~

Query :

Select * from Employee where Empid=101;

Empid
101 . Empname
paavan

5) delete:

Delete one or more from table.

Delete from Employee where Empid=101;

Output : 1 row deleted

Select * from Employee;

Output : Empid
102 . Empname
paavan lcamour

VEL TECH

EX NO.	25
PERFORMANCE (5)	3
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	3
RECORD (5)	—
TOTAL (20)	13
SIGN WITH DATE	M

5/8/17

~~Result:- Thus, the ~~task~~ to Employee, DDL & DML
Command in relational database management system Completed successfully.~~

TASK-2-2

Date: 12/08/25

Late Submission

Aim:-

To implement the data definition language & data manipulation language command with constraints.

PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, NOT NULL, UNIQUE, CHECK, DEFAULT.

DCL (Data definition language) :- CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME

DML (Data manipulation language) : INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT.

constraints:- PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, NOT NULL, UNIQUE, CHECK, DEFAULT.

II) DDL Commands of Hospital management system.

1.1 CREATE Table

~~CREATE table patient (~~

~~patient_id INT primary key,~~

~~patient_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL;~~

~~gender CHAR(1) CHECK(Gender IN ('M', 'F'));~~

~~age INT (CHECK(Age > 0))~~

~~contact_number VARCHAR(15) UNIQUE,~~

~~Address VARCHAR(100)~~

~~) ;~~

Output:

Column name	datatype	constraint
Patient ID	INT	PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL
Patient name	VARCHAR	check(gender IN ('M', 'F'))
gender	CHAR(1)	check (age > 0)
age	INT	
Contact num	VARCHAR(15)	UNIQUE

```

CREATE TABLE doctor
doctorID INT primary key,
doctorName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
specialization VARCHAR(50),
phoneNo VARCHAR(15) UNIQUE
;

```

Table created

Output:

Column name	datatype	Constraints
patient ID	INT	primary key,
patient name	VARCHAR	NOT NULL,
gender	CHAR(1)	check(gender IN(M,F))
age	INT	check(age > 0)

CREATE TABLE Appointment

~~Appointment ID INT PRIMARY KEY,~~

~~patient ID INT NOT NULL~~

~~doctor ID INT NOT NULL~~

~~Appointment date default CURRENT_DATE,~~

~~Diagnosis VARCHAR(200),~~

~~FOREIGN KEY(patientID) REFERENCES patient
(patientID)~~

~~FOREIGN KEY(doctorID) REFERENCES doctor(doctorID)~~

~~;~~

Column name	datatype	Constraints
Appointment ID	INT	PRIMARYKEY
patient ID	INT	NOT NULL
doctor ID	INT	NOT NULL
Diagnosis	VARCHAR	FOREIGNKEY

1.2 ALTER TABLE

ALTER TABLE patient ADD Email VARCHAR(50);

ALTER TABLE patient MODIFY contact_number
VARCHAR(20);

1.3 TRUNCATE TABLE:

TRUNCATE TABLE Appointment;

Result: All data removed from Appointment table, structure remains.

2) DML Commands for Hospital management system.

2.1 INSERT Data.

INSERT INTO patient% (patientID, patientName, gender, age, contactNumber, address, email)

VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 'M', 35, 9876543212, 'Delhi',
~~John@gmail.com');~~

~~INSERT INTO Appointment (appointmentID, patientID, doctorID, appointmentDate, diagnosis)~~

~~values (1001, 1, 101, '2025-8-25'), mid, chest, pain'~~

Output:-

patient ID	,
patient name	John Doe
gender	M
age	35
Contact number	9876543212

OUTPUT: Read one record & insert successfully

Q.2 UPDATE Data

UPDATE patient

SET age = 36, Address = 'Chennai'

WHERE patient.ID = 1

Output: John Doe's age updated to 36 & address changed to Chennai.

Q.3 DELETE Data

DELETE FROM appointment,

WHERE appointment.ID = 1001;

Output: Appointment with ID 1001 deleted.

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	22
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	6
VIVA VOCE (5)	0
RECORD (5)	-
TOTAL (20)	10
SIGN WITH DATE	C 10/10/2023

Result:

Thus Implementing DDL & DML Commands with constraints for hospital management system completed successfully.