

Task-2 317125

Generating design of others traditional database model.

Creating hierarchical / Network model of the database by enhancing the sound abstract data by performing following task using forms of

inheritance

za. Identify the specificity of each relationship find and form surplus relation.

zb. check is-a hierarchy (has a hierarchy and perform of generalization &/ or specialization relationship.

zc. find the domain of the attribute and perform a check constraint to the applicable

zd. Rename the relations

ze. ~~not~~ perform SQL Relation using DDL, DCL commands.

Generating design of other traditional database model.

implementation of DDL, BML, DCL and TCL commands of SQL.

Aim:-

Implementation of DDL, DML, DCL and TCL  
Commands of SQL with suitable examples.

### Data types:-

#### ① char (size):-

This data type is used to store character strings. Value of length determines the number of characters the cell can hold. The maximum number of characters is 255.

#### ② Varchar (size):-

This data type is used to store variable length alph numbers. The maximum character can hold is 2000.

#### ③ Number (D.S.):-

The number data type is used to store number of precision. Any magnitude can be used as base as 9. The precision defines the number.

ates to the right of the decimal it  
is omitted than the values  
stored with their original precision  
for the maximum of 15 digits.

#### DATE:

This datatype is used to represent date and  
the standard format is DD-MM-YY or

DD-MMM-2009 to enter data other than  
standard format use the op-present  
function Data time ~~start~~ data in the  
-format by default the time  
a data field is 12:00:00 am if no  
portion is specified the default  
for a data field is the first day  
of the current month.

#### LONG:

This data type is used to store variable  
length character strings containing up to 1000  
bytes long dates can be stored in  
arrays of binary data. In fact  
long values cannot be indexed  
and the normal character functions such  
as substr cannot be applied.

Description:

Syntax:

DESC table-name

TRUNCATE TABLE:

Remove all records from a table including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.

Syntax:

TRUNCATE TABLE table-name

Data Manipulation language

Data manipulation language allows the user to query and manipulate data in existing schema in object. It allows following data to insert, delete, update and modify data in schema object.

insert:

Value can be inserted into table using insert commands - they are multiple value insert command single value insert command.

### Syntax:

insert into <table-name> values  
 (value1, value2, value3, ...);

(value1, value2, value3, ...);

no matter what you plan to do with

updates.

This allow the user to update the particular column value using the where (value condition).

### Syntax:

update <table-name> set where  
 <column> = value  
 & column = value;

Delete:  
 This allow you to delete the particular column value using where clause condition;

Syntax:  
 DELETE from <table-name> where  
 & conditions;

## \* Sorting

The Select Statement with order by clause is used to sort the content table either in ascending & descending order.

### Syntax:

select column name from table name  
where condition order by column  
name ASC/DESC

\* select using AND, OR, NOT...  
the select statement along with like clause is used to match string, the like condition is used to specify a search pattern in a column AND a NOT

### Syntax:

table-name where column name like "%",  
OR - "%";  
Data control language

1. Create:  
\* Create user Karna, identified by kural;

User created.

2. grant

grant all privileges to Karna;

Grant succeeded.

3) Revoke:

Revoke all privileges from Karna;

Revoke succeeded.

## transaction control language

1) commit:  $\Rightarrow$

$\star$  commit:

(commit complete:

2) Save point:

$\star$  save point k7:

Save point created.

3) Roll back:

$\star$  Roll back to k1:

Roll back complete.

VEL TECH	
EX.NO.	✓
PERFORMANCE (5)	✓
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	✓
VIVA VOCE (5)	✓
RECORD (5)	✓
TOTAL (20)	✓
SIGN WITH DATE	✓

Result: The implementation of DDL, DML, DCL & TCI commands of SQL has been successfully executed.

Task-2: Generating dugin other traditional database traditional database model.

## DBMS 2

```
SQL> create table mahesh(name varchar(7),vtu number(8),address varchar(12));
```

Table created.

```
SQL> desc mahesh
```

Name	Null?	Type
NAME		VARCHAR2(7)
VTU		NUMBER(8)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(12)

```
SQL> alter table mahesh add units varchar(10);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> alter table mahesh drop column units;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> alter table mahesh modify vtu number(5);
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> alter table mahesh rename column address to addrss;
```

Table altered.

```
SQL> desc mahesh
```

Name	Null?	Type
NAME		VARCHAR2(7)
VTU		NUMBER(5)
ADDRSS		VARCHAR2(12)

```
SQL> insert into mahesh values('sunny',4321,'hyd');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> insert into mahesh values('rain',8765,'blr');
```

1 row created.

```
SQL> select*from subject;
```

```
no rows selected
```

```
SQL> select*from mahesh;
```

NAME	VTU ADDRSS
sunny	4321 hyd
rain	8765 blr

```
SQL> update mahesh set name='storm' where name='sunny';
```

```
1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> insert into mahesh values('cloud',2145,'chn');
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> select*from mahesh;
```

NAME	VTU ADDRSS
storm	4321 hyd
rain	8765 blr
cloud	2145 chn

```
SQL> delete from mahesh where name='cloud';
```

```
1 row deleted.
```

```
SQL> select*from mahesh;
```

NAME	VTU ADDRSS
storm	4321 hyd
rain	8765 blr

```
SQL> select distinct name,vtu,addrss from mahesh;
```

NAME	VTU ADDRSS
storm	4321 hyd
rain	8765 blr

SQL> select \* from mahesh where vtu between 3000 and 5000;

NAME	VTU ADDRSS
storm	4321 hyd

SQL> select vtu as vtu\_no from mahesh;

VTU_NO
4321
8765

SQL> select addrss from mahesh where name like '\_%f';  
no rows selected

SQL> select name from mahesh where name='storm' and addrss='hyd' and name like'\_f%';  
no rows selected

SQL> create user mahesh identified by reddy;

User created.

SQL> commit;

Commit complete.

SQL> savepoint k1;

Savepoint created.

SQL> rollback to k1;

Rollback complete.

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	3
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
RECORD (5)	4.5
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	8

SQL>