

Task-2 31/7/25

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

2a. Identify the specificity of each relationship
find and form surplus relation.

2b. Check is-a hierarchy (has a hierarchy and perform of generalization & / or specialization relationship.

2c. Find the domain of the attribute and.
perform a check constraint to the applicable

2d. Rename the relations

2e. ~~per~~ perform SQL Relation using DDL, DCL commands.

Generating design of other traditional database model.

Implementation of DDL, DML, 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. The value of length (size) in brackets 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 alphanumeric data. The maximum character length is 2000.

③ Number (D, S):

The number data type is used to store numeric values. It is used to store any magnitude of numbers as target as per the precision defined for the number.

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

DATE:

is datatype is used to represent data and
the standard format is dd mm yy

13-Sep-2009 to enter data other than
standard format use the appropriate present

function Data time stamp data in the
full format by default the time
a data field is 12:00:00 am if no

time portion is specified the default
date for a data field is the first day
of the current month.

LONG:

is data type is used to store variable
length character strings containing up to 255
bytes long dates can be stored to
store arrays of binary data. in Access
format long values cannot be indexed
and the normal character functions such
as subject 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 retrieve 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 value:
(value 1, value 2, value 3, ...)

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
if conditions;

* Sorting

The select statement with order by clause is used to sort the content of a table either in ascending or 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 a string. The like condition is used to specify a search pattern in a column. AND or NOT

Syntax:

table name where column name like "string"
OR - "

Data Control Language

1. Create:

* Create user kana, identified by kana;
User Created.

2. Grant

grant all privileges to kana;
grant succeeded.

3) Revoke

Revoke all privileges from kana;
Revoke succeeded.

Transaction control language

1) commit: =>

commit:

commit complete:

2) Save point:

* Save point k 7:

Save point created:

Roll back:

* Roll back to k 7:

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 & TCL commands of SQL has been successfully executed.

Task-2: Generating design 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
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storm	4321 hyd
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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.

SQL>

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYS'S (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	4
RECORD (5)	10
TOTAL (20)	15
SIGN WITH DATE	8