

Task 2:- Command in SQL.

1/8/25

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 a is stored, not the data itself.

Commands:-

CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME

CREATE:-

Create a new table, database, index, or other objects

Ex:-

CREATE TABLE STUDENTS (ROLL NO INT, NAME VARCHAR(50));

ALTER:-

Modifies an existing database object, such as adding (or) deleting column in a table

Example:-

ALTER TABLE STUDENTS ADD AGE INT;

DROP:-

Delete an existing objects like a table on database permanently.

Ex:-

DROP TABLE STUDENTS;

TRUNCATE:-

Removes all rows from a table without deleting the table's structure.

Example:-

TRUNCATE TABLE STUDENTS;

RENAME:-

Changes the name of a database

Ex:-

RENAME TABLE STUDENT TO PDPGS;

Department

DeptID	Dept_Code
empty	

Student

Student_ID	Name
empty	

✓ first and conference - 513 - 411 - 2001 - 11111111
• Professor 5000100000

DML:-

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

Commands In DML:-

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

INSERT:-

Adds new rows (records) to or tables

Ex:-
INSERT INTO STUDENTS (ROLLNO, NAME)

VALUES (101, 'RESULT')

UPDATE:-

Modifies existing data in a table.

Ex:-

Update outcomes SET Name = 'ROJ' WHERE ROLLNO = 101;

DELETE:-

Removes one or more rows from a table.

Ex:- DELETE FROM Students WHERE Roll NO = 101;

CC:-

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 a value in this column.

Oracle SQL Code:-

Create TABLE Employee C
 Emp ID Number (5),
 Name VARCHAR (60)
 NOT NULL
);

28/8/1

• 100 g bromine 100 ml

of blue or yellowish (yellowish pale) colour
 with characteristic smell of chlorine
 density of 1.596 (Chlorine 1.19 • bromine 1.598)
 chloroform is denser than bromine, bromine is denser than chloroform
 bromine is denser than water

Bromine floats on top

STATE, LIQUID, SOLID, GASEOUS

STUDENTS

ROLLNO	Name	AGE
empty		

ability to dissolve in water without separation of emulsion

(a) soluble colour is a pure

(b) insoluble colour is a pure

ability to dissolve in water like a pure colour

bromine is soluble

: 250g. 100g. 250g.

ability to dissolve in water like a pure colour

bromine is soluble

: 250g. 100g. 250g.

ability to dissolve in water like a pure colour

bromine is soluble

: 250g. 100g. 250g.

* 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 a column are different. It allows NULL values, but only one if the column has a single UNIQUE constraint.

Oracle SQL code:-

```
Create table Department (
    Dept ID NUMBER(5)
    Dept Code VARCHAR2(10)
    UNIQUE);
```

* No two departments can have the same Dept Code. It helps maintain data unique in columns like email, username, etc.

3. Primary key constraint:-

The primary key constraint uniquely identifies 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 NUMBER(5)
    Primary key,
    Name VARCHAR(50)
);
```

The Student ID must be unique and not null. It is the main identifier for each student.

11. 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 course ID 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 enforces data domain specific rules.

oracle SQL code:-

```
Create Table product (
    Product ID Number (5)
    price Number (8,2)
    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 a column if no value is provided during insertion.

student list of class 11 computer part report-11
part report will add quid pro quo 23rd Dec - 18 • 2002
mark list will be given after 6th January

→ 3603 382 375000

(1) 32003 3801 375000

(2) 2x 30001 38 320000

1st Jan 2002

STUDENTS

rollno	name	AGE
empty		

STUDENTS

ROLLNO	Name	AGE
101	Rahul	

student report for 11th class
will be given on 6th January
mark list will be given after 6th January

Oracle SQL Code:-

Create Table orders (

order_id NUMBER(5);

status VARCHAR(20)

Default "Pending"

);

* If status is not specified while inserting a row Oracle will automatically insert "Pending".

Consider the following table

VEL TECH-CSE	
EX NO.	2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
TOTAL (20)	20
SIGN WITH DATE	1/8

Result:- SQL Query Commands executed successfully.