5/8/25 Task: 2.1

Aim:- To study & implement Data definition language (DDL) Command in Relational Database management System & DML Commands in RDBMS.

Lab Submit

I) DDL COMMANDS:- are upond to define, modify, & delete the structure of database object such as tables

1) Create table:- Create a new table in database query:-

Create table Stutats (Stdio int primary key, Stname varchar (50), rollno. :t, phno it); Create table Employer (Empid int, Empname varchar(50);

output:-

Table Created (2)

2) Describe & Dese - Display structure of a table

Ruery:-

Desc structure;

output

Name	NULL?	type.
stid	NOT NULL	Number (38)
stnam		varchar (50)
rollno		Number (38)
ph no		Number (38)

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

query:- After table teacher add admission date; add table Employee rename to Employees.

OUTPUT:- Table altered (2)

4) DROP TABLE: Delete 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:-

Inserts new rows into a table.

query:-

insert all into Employees (Emp id, Emp name) value (101, Swany) into Employees (Emp id, Emp name) value (102, Pavan) Select from dual;

output:

2rows Created.

2. UPDATE:-

modifies existing data in a table.

query:-

Update Employees set Empname = ~~Suraj~~ pavan

Empid = 102.

Dataput : 1 row updated.

After update :-

select from Employees

Output:-

Empid	Empname
101	Pavan
102	Pavan kumar

3) Select:- Recurs data from one & more table select Empname.
from Employees;

output:

Empname:

Pavan

Pavan kumar.

4) Select with where Clause.

Debordus specific rowds that satisfy condition.

2way:

Select * from Employer where Empid=101;

Empid	Empname
101	pavan.

5) Delete:

Delete one or more rows from table.

Delete from Employer where Empid=101;

Empid output: 1 row deleted

Select: from Employees;

output:

Empid	Empname
102	Pavankumar.

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EX NO.	2a
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	D
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	10
SIGN WITH DATE	

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Result:- Thus; the task to Implement DDL & DML Command in relational database management System Completed Seccussfully.

19/8/25 Task. 2. 2

Aim:- To implement the data definition language & data manipulation language Commands with Constraints.

Cale Subm PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, NOT NULL, NUIQUE, CHICK, DEFAULT

DDL (Data definition language) -> Create, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME

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

Constraints -> PRIMARY KEY, FORTIGN KEY, NOT NULL, UNIQUE, CHECK DEFAULT

1) DDL Commands for Hospital management system.

1.1 CREATE Table.

```
CREATE tabk patient (
Patient INT Primary key,
Patientname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
gender CHAR(1) CHECK (Gender IN ('m', 'F')),
Age INT CHCK (Age>0),
Contact number varchar (15) UNIQUE,
Address varchar (100).
);
```

OUTPUT:-

Column Name	Datatype	Constraints
Patient ID.	INT	PRIMARY KEY
Patient name.	VARCHER	NOT NULL
gender	Char(1)	Check (gender IN)('m'F')
age.	INT	Check (Age >0)
Contact name	Varchar(15)	UNIQUE

```
CREATE Table Doctor (
    DoctorID INT PRIMARY key,
    Doctor Name varchar (50) NOT NULL,
     Specialization varchar (50);
     phonenumber 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.
    DoctorID INT NOT NULL
    AppointmentDate DATE DEFAULT CURRENT-DATE,
    Diagnosis VARCHAR (200),
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES Patient (Patient ID),
    FOREIGN KEY (DoctorID) REFERENCES Doctor (Doctor ID),
    );
```

Column name	Datatype	Constraints
Appointment ID.	INT	PRIMARY key
Patient ID	INT	NOT NULL
Doctor ID.	INT	NOT NULL
Diagnosis	VARCHER	FOREIGNEY

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 rows removed from Appointment table, structure remains.

2. DML Commands for Hospital management system.

2.1 INSERT Data.

INSERT INTO Patients (PatientID, Patient Name, gender; Age, Contact Number, Address, Email)

VALUES (1, 'John Doe', 'm', 35, '987654321110', 'new Delhi', 'john@gmail.com');

INSERT TNTO Appointment (AppointmentID, PatientID, DoctorID, Appointment date, Diagnosis)

values (1001, 1, 101, 2025-8-25, 'mild Chest Pain');

Output:-

Patient ID.	1
Patient name	John Doe.
gender	m
Age.	35
Contact Number.	9876543280

OUTPUT: Records inserted successfully.

2.2. 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.

2.3 DELETE Data

DELETE FROM Appointment.

WHERE Appointment ID = 1001';

OUTPUT- Appointment with ID 1001 deleted.

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EX NO.	2.2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	0
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (?)	10
SIGN	

10

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Result:- Thus implementing DDL & DML Commands with constraints for Hospital Management System completed successfully.