

Aim : To implement Data definition language (DDL) command in relational database management system and DDL command

I) DDL command : are used to define, modify, or delete the structure of database object such as follows

1) create table : used to create table.

Query : create table students (stdid int primary key, stdname varchar(50), rollno int, phno int);

create table employee (empid int, empname varchar(50));

output : table created (2).

2. Describe / desc - display structure of table

Query : desc students;

output :

Name	Null?	Type
stdid	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
stdname		VARCHAR2(50)
rollno		NUMBER(38)
phno		NUMBER(38)

3. Alter - used to add, delete or modify column in existing table.

Query : alter table student add admission date;

output : Table altered (2)

4. Drop table: Delete the entire table and its values

Query: drop table students;

Output: Table dropped.

III) DML commands: Used to manage and manipulate data inside database tables.

1. Insert into: To insert in table

Query: insert into employee values (011, "Fleever");
insert into employee values (001, "Vetna");

Output:

Rows inserted.

2. Update: Modifies existing data in table

Query: update employee set empname = max may flowers where empid = 011;

Output:

row updated

Select * from employee

empid	empname
011	max mayflower
001	Vetna

3) Select - Retrieve data from one or more table

Select empname from employee;

Output: empname

max mayfield
vetna

4. Select with where user retrieves specific record that the satisfy condition.

Query:

Select * from employee where empid = 011;

empid	emp name
011	max mayfield

5. Delete :

Delete one or more rows from table, Delete from employee where empid = 011;

output: 1 row deleted.

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Result:

Hence, The implementation of DDL and DML commands in Relational database is done executed.

Date: 12/8/25

Task: 2.6

To Study and Implement DDL and DML commands in DBMS Based on "COLLEGE SLOT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM".

I) DDL: create:-

```
create table slot (slot-id int primary key, slot-type  
varchar(30), instructor varchar(30), join-date date, venue varchar(30));
```

```
create table department (dept-id int primary key, dept-name  
varchar(50), slot-id int, foreign key (slot-id) references slot  
(slot-id));
```

```
create table course (course-id int primary key, course-name  
varchar(100), credits-offered int, prerequisites varchar(100),  
dept-id int, course-type varchar(30), foreign key (dept-id)  
references department (dept-id));
```

```
create table student (student-id int primary key, name varchar  
(50), email varchar(50) unique, age int, academic-year int,  
dept-id int, slot-id int, foreign key (dept-id) references departmen  
(dept-id) foreign key (slot-id) references slot (slot-id));
```

After: After table student add phone varchar(15);

Truncate: ~~Truncate~~ Table student;

Drop: Drop Table student; #

II) DML COMMANDS:

INSERT:

Insert into Slot values (1, 'Morning', Dr. Ramu, '2020-06-01',
'Hall B');

Insert into Slot values (2, 'Evening', Prof. Meena, '2019-07-01',
'Hall B');

Insert into Department values (101, 'computer', 1);

Insert into Department values (102, 'Electronics', 2);

Insert into course values (201, 'DBMS', 4, 'Basic SQL', 101, 1);

Insert into course values (202, 'Networks', 3, 'C programming',
102, 'core');

Insert into student values (301, 'Arun', 'arun@gmail.com',
20, 2, 101, 0);

Insert into student values (302, 'Divya', 'divya@gmail.com',
19, 1, 102, 2);

Update: Update student set email =

larun 123@gmail.com, where student id
= 301;

Delete: Delete from student where student-id = 302;

Select
where : Select name, email from student where age > 19;

Select: select * from student;

Select name, student-id from student;

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	21
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	3
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	13
SIGN WITH DATE	


26/5

Result:-

The task to implement DDL and DML commands for our created Task-1 Entity in RDBMS has been successfully completed.