1/08

Task - 3

Commands in SQL

DDL :-

In SQL is used to define and manage the structure objects like tables, schemas and indexes.

command:

- CREATE

created a new table, database or other objects.

- Example

```
CREATE table students (Rollno, Name varchar(50));
```

- ALTER

Modifies an existing data base object

Example

```
ALTER TABLE students ADD age int;
```

- DROP:

Deletes an existing object like a table or database

Example

```
DROP TABLE students;
```

- TRUNCATE

Removes all rows from table without deletion

Example

```
TRUNCATE TABLE Students;
```

- RENAME

changes the name of database

Example

```
RENAME TABLE Studeret To PDPList;
```

DML

It commands are used to manipulate the data, stored in the database. These commands work on the row of a table.

STUDENTS

rollno	name	AGE
empty		

STUDENTS

ROLLNO	Name	AGE
empty		

Commands in Dml

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

- Insert

Adds new rows to or tables.

Example:

```
INSERT into students (Roll no, name)
 VALUES (101, 'Rahul');
```

- UPDATE:

Modifies existing data in a table.

Ex:-

```
UPDATE outcomes SET Name = 'Raj' where rollno: 101;
```

- DELETE:

Removes one (or) more rows from a table.

Ex:-

```
DELETE from students WHERE Roll no- 101;
```

2 (c)

1. NOT NULL Constants:

The NOT NULL constraints ensure that a column cannot contain NULL values. It ensures the rule that every row must have a value.

oracle SQL code:

```
Create Table Employee
        Emp ID number (5),
        Name Varchar (50),
        NOT NULL
        );
```

STUDENTS

ROLLNO	Name	AGE
101	Rahul	

2) Unique constraint

It ensures that all values in column are different. It allows NULL values, but only one if the column has single Unique constraint

Oracle sql code:

```
Create table dept(
        Dept ID (5),
        Dept code varchar (10)
        Unique );
```

3. Primary key constraint

It uniquekly identify each record in a table. it is a combination of NOT, NULL and UNIQUE

oracle sql code:

```
Create Table students (
        Student ID int (5)
        primary key,
        Name VARCHAR (50)
        );
```

4. Foreign key Constraint

It is used to link two table. It enforces a relationship between the foreign key column and the primary key in another table.

Oracle sql code:

```
create Table course(
        course ID int (5),
        Primary key,
        Course Name VARCHAR (50)
        );
```

Department	
DeptID	Dept_Code
empty	

Student	
Student_ID	Name
empty	

5. check constraint

The check constraint limit the values that can be inserted into a column. It ensures data follows specific rules.

oracle sql code:

```
Create Table Product (
    Product id int(5),
    Price Number (8,2)
    CHECK (Price>0)
    );
```

6. Default constraint

It assigns a default value to a column if no value is provided during insertion.

oracle SQL code:

```
Create Table order (
    order ID NUMBERS(5),
    Status VARCHAR (20)
Default pending.
```

Result: SQL Query Commands Executed successfully

VEL TECH - CSE	
EX NO.	2
PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	5
[illegible]	20