

**Information System Management Lab
BCOM 307**

Assignment #11

Submitted by:

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Class: B.COM(H)
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Submitted to:

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Assignment No.11

Unit No:

Course/Subject Code: BCOM 307 Subject Title: Information System Management Lab

Issue Date:

Last Date of Submission:

Instructions for Students:

1. **All Questions are Compulsory.**
2. The student should attach proper cover page for each assignment clearly mentioning the Assignment No.
3. Each assignment should be prepared by the student individually with proper explanation and screenshots.
4. A4 size ruled sheets should be used for the assignment.
5. Assignment pages should be serially numbered at the bottom of page.

During online education mode, upload scanned copy of the complete assignment including cover page latest by due date.

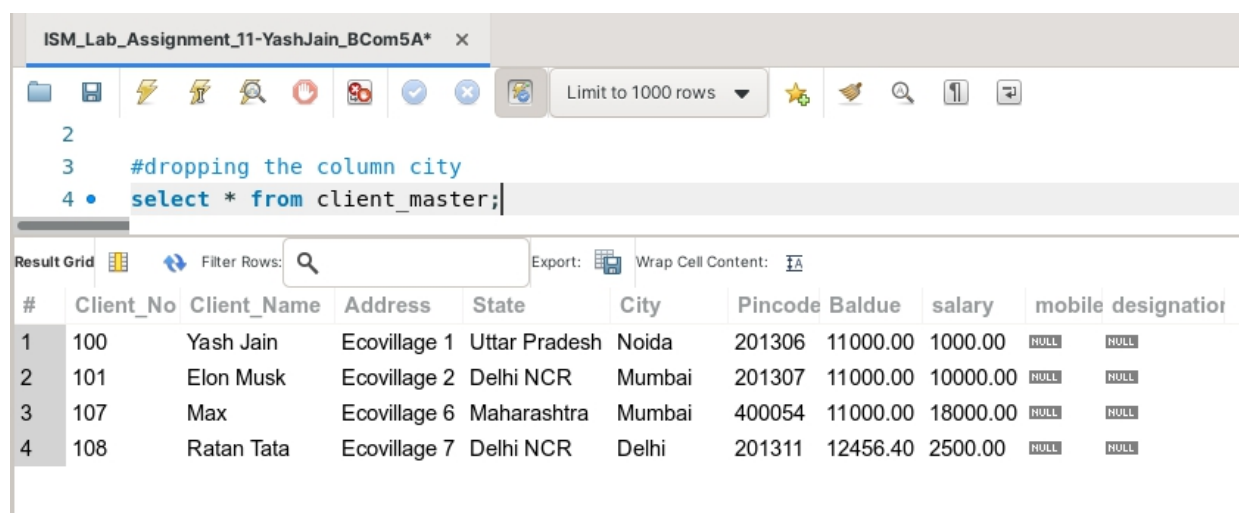
Question No.	Question	CO No.
1	Drop the City Column from Client_Master table.	CO1, CO2, CO3
2	Change the column 'Name' size to 35.	
3	Change the name of table 'client_master' to clients.	
4	Create a table temp, insert 3 values and Truncate table in the database.	
5	Delete the table temp from the database.	

ASSIGNMENT 11 - ALTER COMMAND III

Task 1 : Drop the City Column from Client_Master table

This task can be completed using the 'alter' command, with the 'drop' keyword. The DROP Keyword is used to delete a column from the table. The syntax for this is -

```
Alter table <tablename> drop column <columnName>;
```



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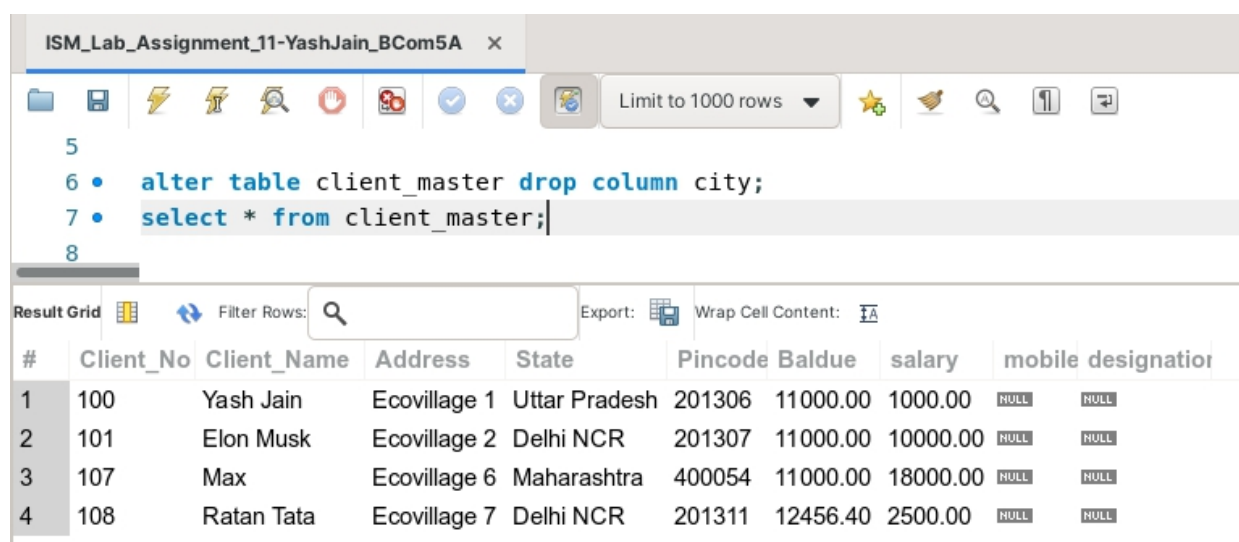
Limit to 1000 rows

```
2  
3 #dropping the column city  
4 • select * from client_master;
```

Result Grid

#	Client_No	Client_Name	Address	State	City	Pincode	Baldue	salary	mobile	designation
1	100	Yash Jain	Ecovillage 1	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	201306	11000.00	1000.00	NULL	NULL
2	101	Elon Musk	Ecovillage 2	Delhi NCR	Mumbai	201307	11000.00	10000.00	NULL	NULL
3	107	Max	Ecovillage 6	Maharashtra	Mumbai	400054	11000.00	18000.00	NULL	NULL
4	108	Ratan Tata	Ecovillage 7	Delhi NCR	Delhi	201311	12456.40	2500.00	NULL	NULL

(before dropping city column)



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Limit to 1000 rows

```
5  
6 • alter table client_master drop column city;  
7 • select * from client_master;  
8
```

Result Grid

#	Client_No	Client_Name	Address	State	Pincode	Baldue	salary	mobile	designation
1	100	Yash Jain	Ecovillage 1	Uttar Pradesh	201306	11000.00	1000.00	NULL	NULL
2	101	Elon Musk	Ecovillage 2	Delhi NCR	201307	11000.00	10000.00	NULL	NULL
3	107	Max	Ecovillage 6	Maharashtra	400054	11000.00	18000.00	NULL	NULL
4	108	Ratan Tata	Ecovillage 7	Delhi NCR	201311	12456.40	2500.00	NULL	NULL

(after dropping city column)

Task 2: Change the column 'Name' size to 35.

This task can be completed using the 'Alter' command, with the 'modify' keyword. MODIFY keyword is used to modify the column metadata in a table like data type and size. We cannot modify the constraints of the column via this keyword. The syntax for this is -

```
Alter table <Tablename> modify <columnname> <new datatype> (<new
```

```
size>);
```

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Limit to 1000 rows

```
8
9  #modifying data type of name
10 • desc client_master;
11
```

Result Grid

#	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
1	Client_No	int	YES		NULL	
2	Client_Name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
3	Address	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
4	State	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
5	Pincode	int	YES		NULL	
6	Baldue	float(10,2)	YES		NULL	
7	salary	float(10,2)	YES		NULL	
8	mobile	int	YES		NULL	
9	designation	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	

(before modifying the size of 'name' column)

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Limit to 1000 rows

```
11
12 • alter table client_master modify Client_Name varchar(35);
13 • desc client_master;
```

Result Grid

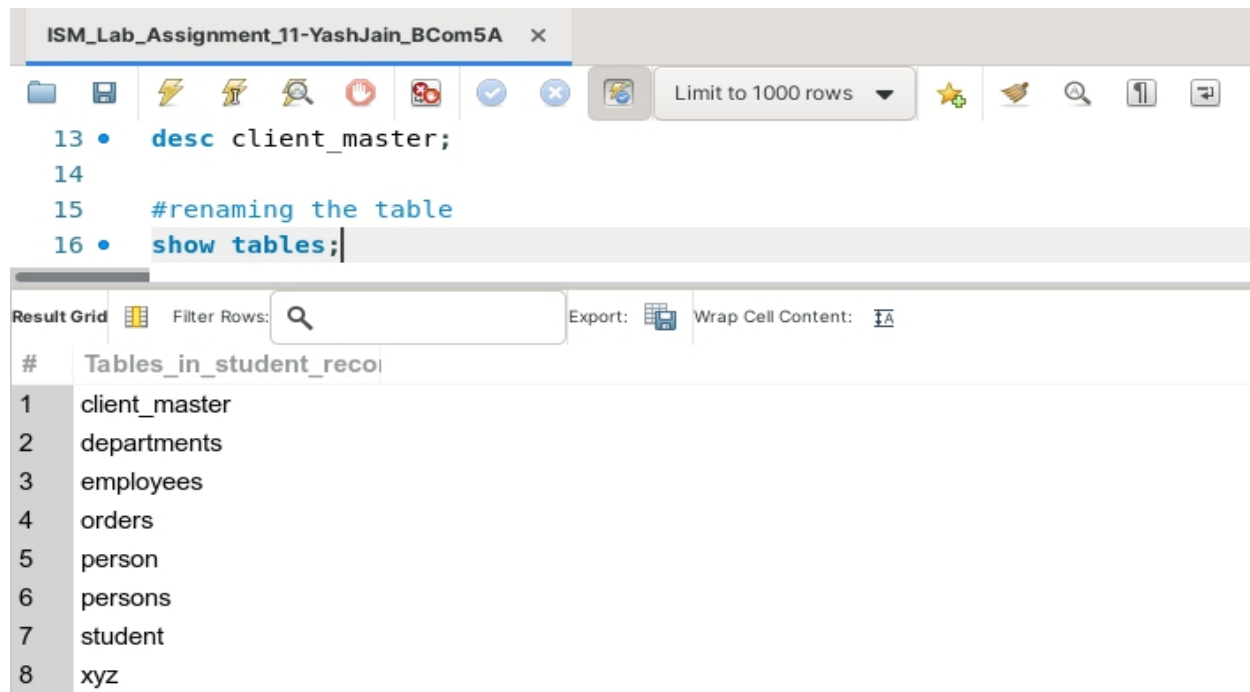
#	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
1	Client_No	int	YES		NULL	
2	Client_Name	varchar(35)	YES		NULL	
3	Address	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
4	State	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
5	Pincode	int	YES		NULL	
6	Baldue	float(10,2)	YES		NULL	
7	salary	float(10,2)	YES		NULL	
8	mobile	int	YES		NULL	
9	designation	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	

(after modifying size of 'name' column)

Task 3: Change the name of table 'client_master' to clients.

This task can be completed using the **'rename'** command along with the **'TO'** keyword. The RENAME Command is used to rename the table. The syntax for this is -

```
Rename table <tablename> to <newtablename>;
```



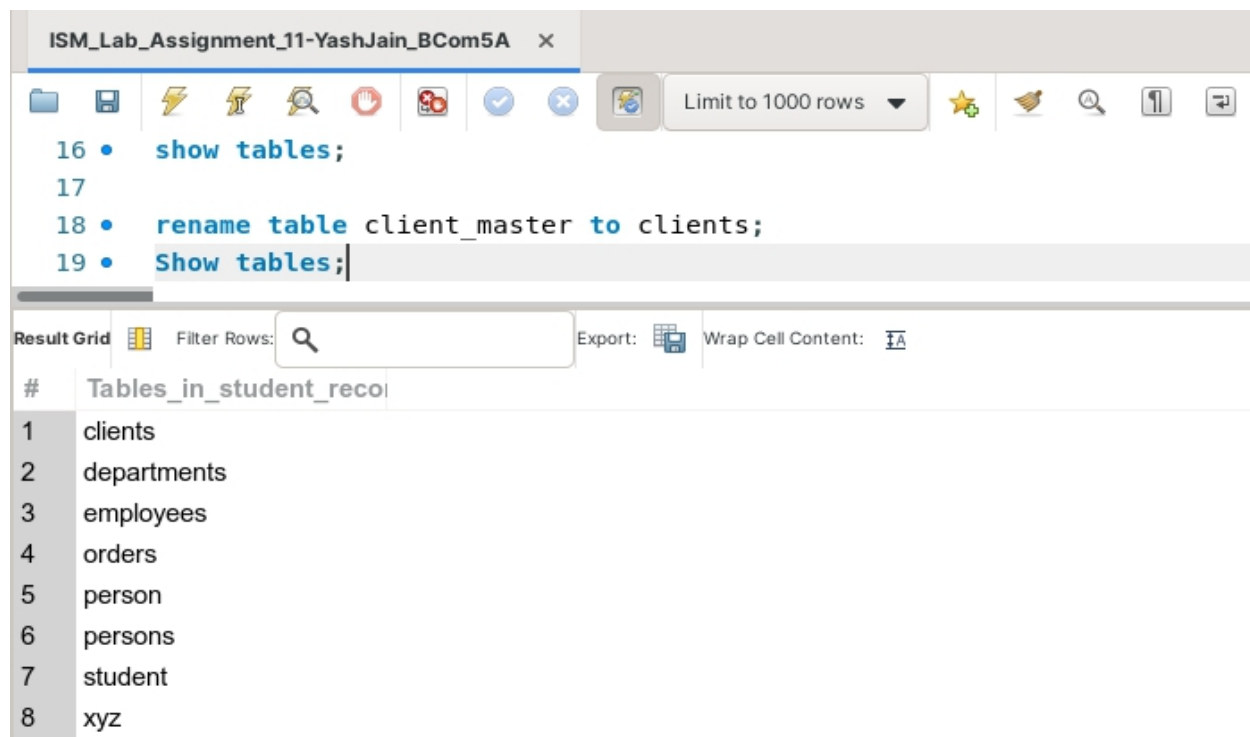
The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following commands:

```
13 • desc client_master;  
14  
15 #renaming the table  
16 • show tables;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays a table titled 'Tables_in_student_reco' with the following data:

#	Tables_in_student_reco
1	client_master
2	departments
3	employees
4	orders
5	person
6	persons
7	student
8	xyz

(before renaming the table)



The screenshot shows the same database management tool interface after renaming the table. The SQL editor contains the following commands:

```
16 • show tables;  
17  
18 • rename table client_master to clients;  
19 • Show tables;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays a table titled 'Tables_in_student_reco' with the following data:

#	Tables_in_student_reco
1	clients
2	departments
3	employees
4	orders
5	person
6	persons
7	student
8	xyz

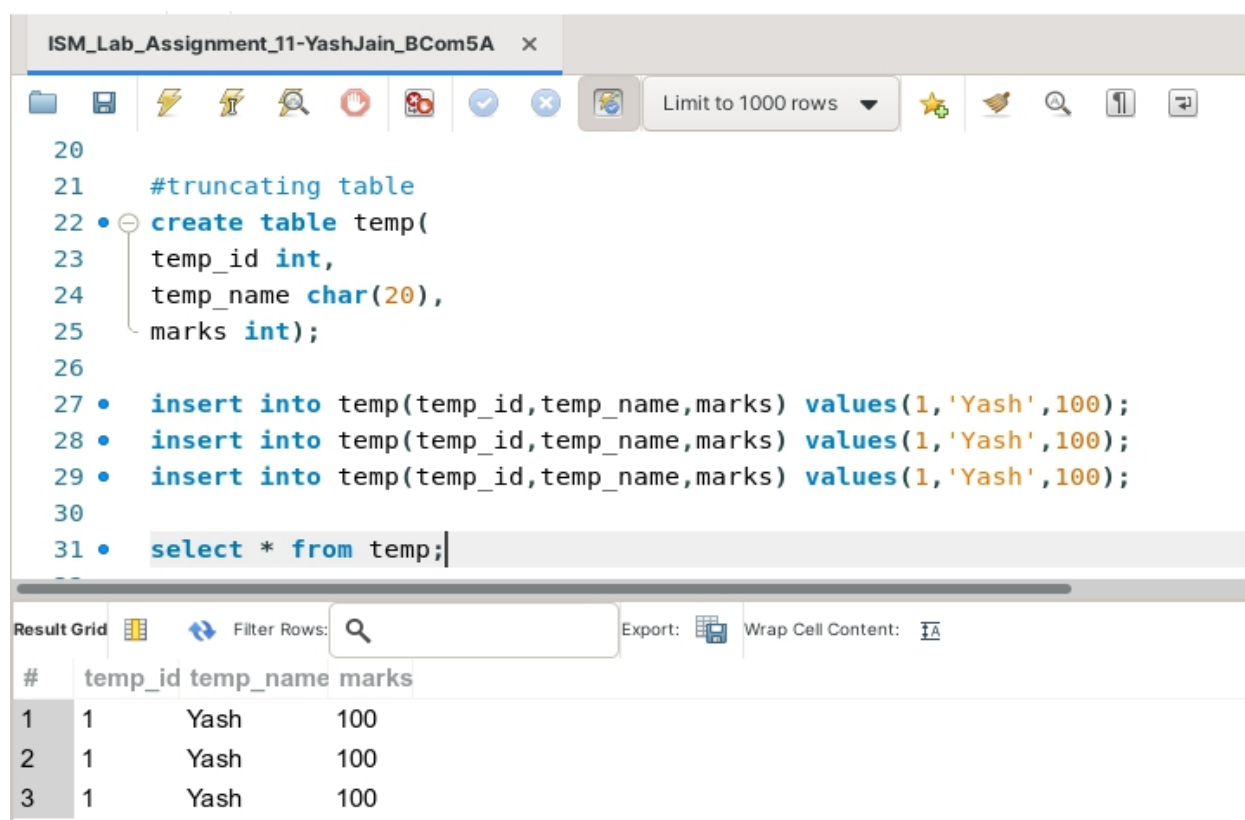
(after renaming the table)

Task 4: Create a table temp, insert 3 values and Truncate table in the database.

The following task is completed using the 'create table' command, along with the 'insert into' command with the 'values' keyword, and finally, the 'truncate' command.

Truncate Table empties the table completely. It is different from DELETE command, as it deletes and re-creates the table (which is faster than deleting entries individually). These operations are not transaction-safe. The number of deleted rows are not returned in truncate. The syntax for this is -

`Truncate table <tablename>;`



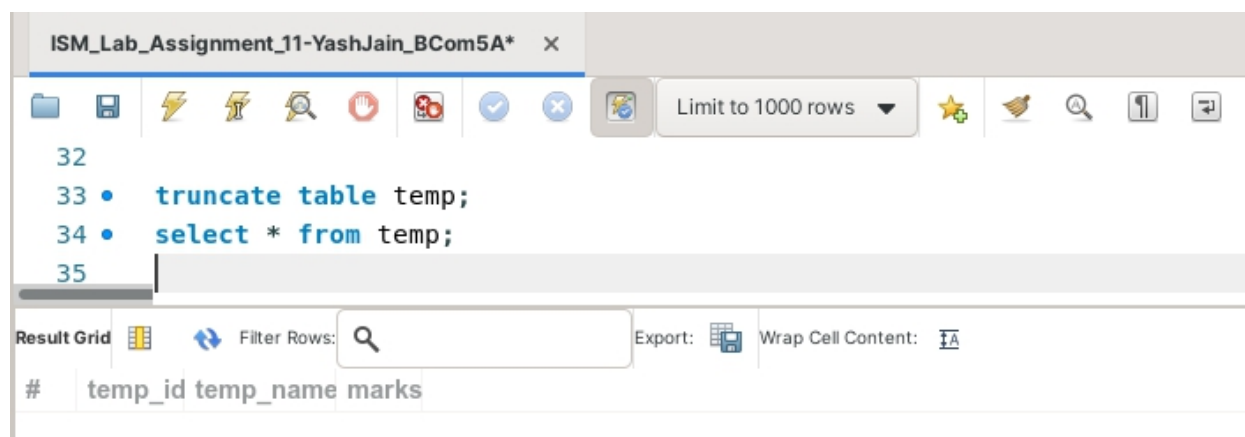
The screenshot shows a database IDE window titled "ISM_Lab_Assignment_11-YashJain_BCom5A". The SQL editor contains the following commands:

```
20
21 #truncating table
22 • create table temp(
23     temp_id int,
24     temp_name char(20),
25     marks int);
26
27 • insert into temp(temp_id,temp_name,marks) values(1,'Yash',100);
28 • insert into temp(temp_id,temp_name,marks) values(1,'Yash',100);
29 • insert into temp(temp_id,temp_name,marks) values(1,'Yash',100);
30
31 • select * from temp;
```

The Result Grid below shows the output of the SELECT statement:

#	temp_id	temp_name	marks
1	1	Yash	100
2	1	Yash	100
3	1	Yash	100

(before truncating table)



The screenshot shows the same database IDE window after executing the TRUNCATE command. The SQL editor now contains:

```
32
33 • truncate table temp;
34 • select * from temp;
35
```

The Result Grid below is empty, indicating that the table has been successfully truncated.

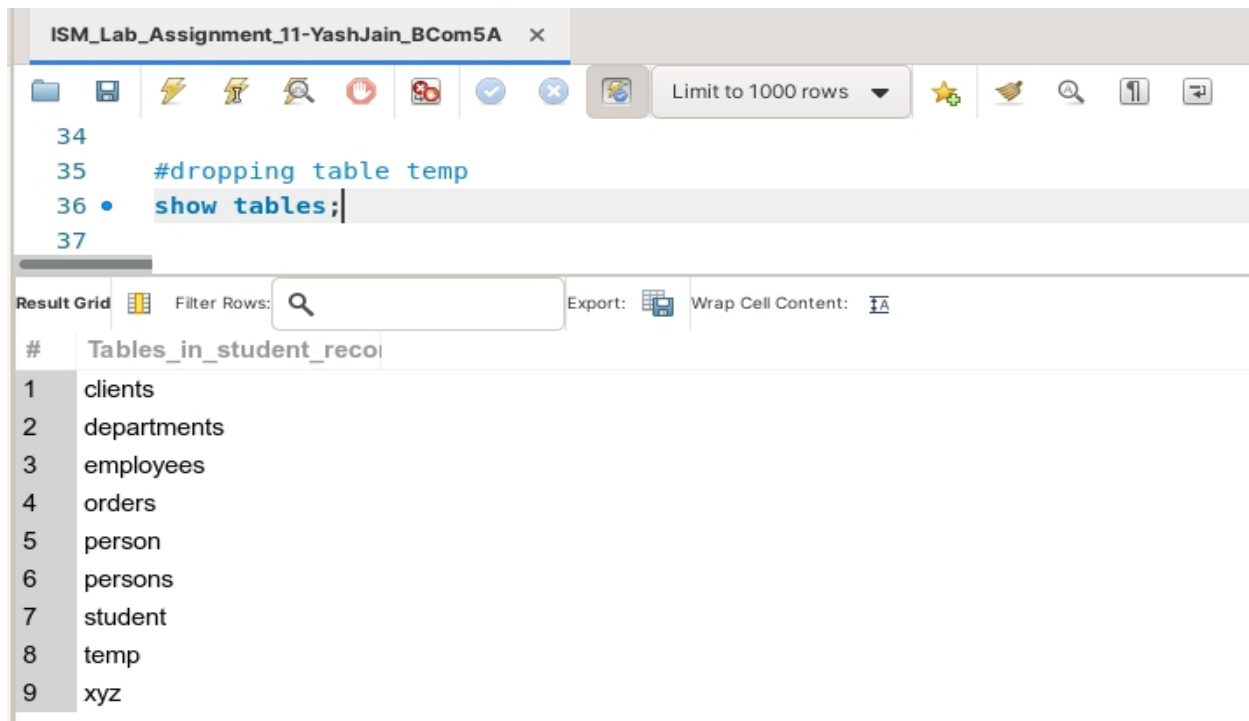
#	temp_id	temp_name	marks
---	---------	-----------	-------

(after truncating table)

Task 5: Delete the table temp from the database.

This task can be completed using the '**drop table**' command. Drop Table is used to delete the table from the database. The syntax for this is -

`Drop table <tablename>;`



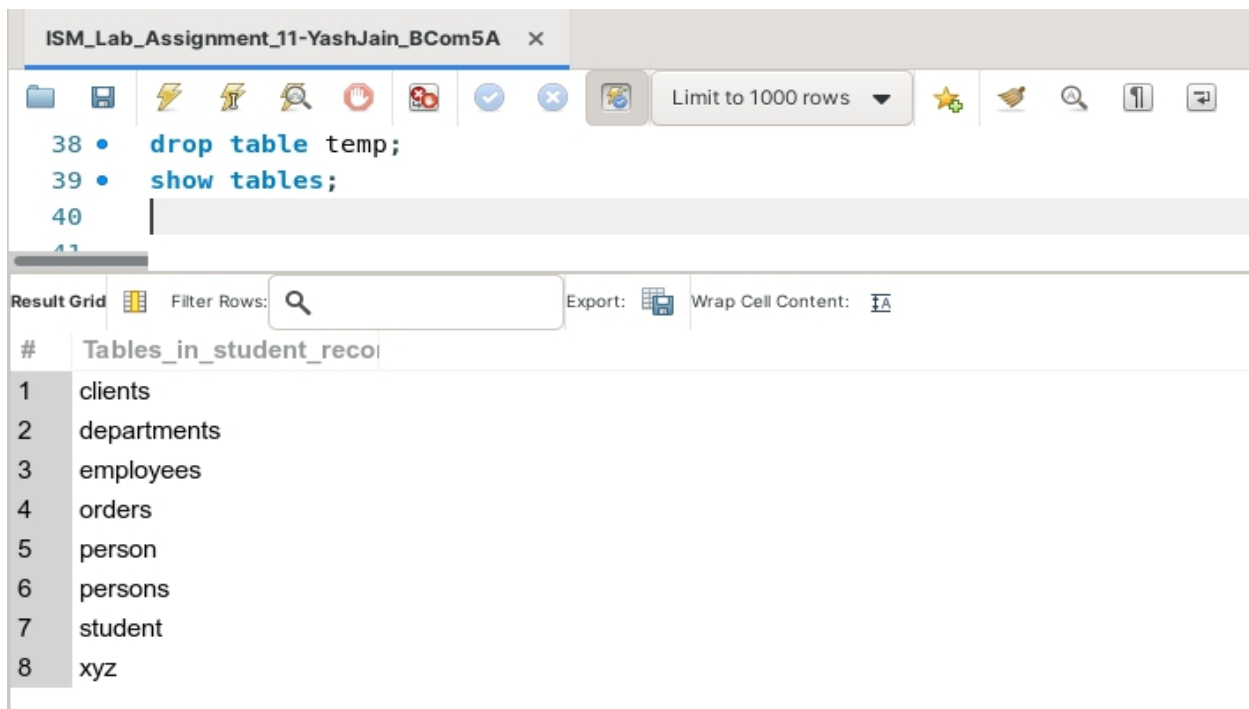
The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, a search icon, and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The command editor shows the following SQL commands:

```
34  
35 #dropping table temp  
36 • show tables;  
37
```

Below the command editor is a 'Result Grid' section. It has a 'Filter Rows' search bar and 'Export' and 'Wrap Cell Content' options. The table below lists the tables in the database:

#	Tables_in_student_reco
1	clients
2	departments
3	employees
4	orders
5	person
6	persons
7	student
8	temp
9	xyz

(before deletion)



The screenshot shows the same database management tool interface after the deletion. The command editor shows the following SQL commands:

```
38 • drop table temp;  
39 • show tables;  
40  
41
```

The 'Result Grid' section shows the updated list of tables:

#	Tables_in_student_reco
1	clients
2	departments
3	employees
4	orders
5	person
6	persons
7	student
8	xyz

(after deletion)