



## **EPL342 –Databases**

### **Lab 5**

# **SQL-DDL Basics in SQL Server 2008**

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# Before We Begin

- Start the SQL Server Management Studio
  - Start →
    - All Programs →
      - Microsoft SQL Server →
        - SQL Server Management Studio

**Server: APOLLO**

**Authentication: SQL Server Authentication**

**Username: <your username>**

**Password: <your password>**



# COMPANY Database

- During Lab 4 we have created the COMPANY DB tables, primary keys and foreign keys using the table designer.
- In this Lab we will create all the COMPANY DB objects (tables, primary keys, foreign keys) using commands of the SQL-DDL syntax.



# Programming with SQL

There are 4 groups of SQL-based commands for accessing and manipulating a database

- **Data Definition Language (DDL)**: used to define the database structure or schema.
- **Data Manipulation Language (DML)**: used for managing data within schema objects.
- **Data Control Language (DCL)**: used for managing access privileges.
- **Transaction Control Language (TCL)**: used to manage the changes made by DML statements. It allows statements to be grouped together into logical transactions.

# Data Definition Language (DDL)



- **CREATE:** creates objects in the database
- **ALTER:** alters the structure of the database
- **DROP:** deletes objects from the database
- **TRUNCATE:** removes all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records that are removed
- **COMMENT:** add comments to the data dictionary (not supported in T-SQL)
- **RENAME:** renames an object (not supported in T-SQL – use `sp_rename`)

# SQL-DDL (**CREATE** syntax)



## **CREATE TABLE**

**[server].[database].[owner].[table\_name]**

...( Column Definitions )

...( Constraints )

## Examples

- CREATE TABLE [electra].[COMPANY].[dbo].[DEPARTMENT] ...
- CREATE TABLE [COMPANY].[cs08aa1].[PROJECT] ...
- CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EMPLOYEE] ...

# SQL-DDL (CREATE syntax)



Creating the DEPARTMENT table

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[DEPARTMENT]
(
  [column_name] [data_type] [nullable]
  [department_id] [int] NOT NULL,
  [name] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
  [Manager] [nvarchar](50) NOT NULL,
  [Manager_start_date] [smalldatetime] NOT NULL
  ...
)
```

# SQL-DDL (**CREATE** syntax)



Creating the PRIMARY KEY of the DEPARTMENT table

```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[DEPARTMENT]
```

```
( 

|             |
|-------------|
| column_name |
|-------------|



|           |
|-----------|
| data_type |
|-----------|



|          |
|----------|
| nullable |
|----------|


```

...

```
CONSTRAINT [PK_DEPARTMENT]
```

```
PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED
```

```
( [department_id] ASC )
```

```
)
```



# SQL-DDL (**ALTER syntax**)



## **ALTER TABLE**

**[server].[database].[owner].[table\_name]**

( **ADD COLUMN**  
**DROP COLUMN**)

...

( **Add/Drop/Enable/Disable-Constraints/Triggers** )

# SQL-DDL (**ALTER syntax**)



## Adding and Dropping columns

### Examples

- **ALTER TABLE** [dbo].[DEPARTMENT] **ADD COLUMN** president nvarchar(50) NOT NULL
- **ALTER TABLE** [dbo].[DEPARTMENT] **DROP COLUMN** president nvarchar(50) NOT NULL

# SQL-DDL (**ALTER syntax**)



## Creating Foreign Key Constraints

```
ALTER TABLE [owner].<foreign_key_table>  
WITH {CHECK | NOCHECK}  
ADD CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>  
FOREIGN KEY( <foreign_key_column_name> )  
REFERENCES <primary_key_table>  
    (<primary_key_column_name>)
```

# SQL-DDL (**ALTER syntax**)



## Creating Foreign Key Constraints

### Examples

- ALTER TABLE [dbo].[PROJECT] WITH CHECK  
ADD CONSTRAINT [FK\_PROJECT\_DEPARTMENT]  
FOREIGN KEY([controlling\_department])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[DEPARTMENT] ([department\_id])
- ALTER TABLE [dbo].[DEPARTMENT] WITH CHECK  
ADD CONSTRAINT [FK\_DEPARTMENT\_EMPLOYEE]  
FOREIGN KEY([Manager])  
REFERENCES [dbo].[EMPLOYEE] ([SSN])

# SQL-DDL (**DROP** syntax)



## **DROP TABLE**

**[server].[database].[owner].[table\_name]**

## Examples

- DROP TABLE [electra].[COMPANY].[dbo].[DEPARTMENT] ...
- DROP TABLE [COMPANY].[cs08aa1].[PROJECT] ...
- DROP TABLE [dbo].[EMPLOYEE] ...



# SQL-DDL (TRUNCATE syntax)

## TRUNCATE TABLE

**[server].[database].[owner].[table\_name]**

### Examples

- TRUNCATE TABLE [electra].[COMPANY].[dbo].[DEPARTMENT] ...
- TRUNCATE TABLE [COMPANY].[cs08aa1].[PROJECT] ...
- TRUNCATE TABLE [dbo].[EMPLOYEE] ...



# Why use SQL-DDL?

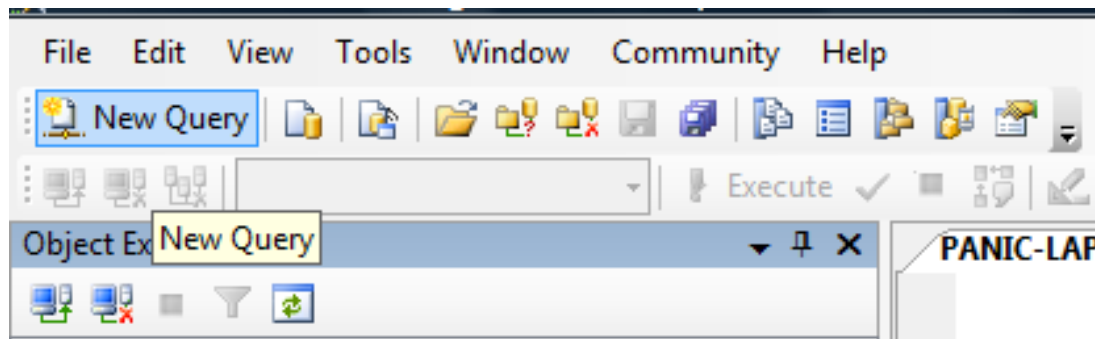
Why use SQL-DDL and not program everything using Table Designer?

- Imagine building your own GUI for creating databases/tables
- You have to program your GUI with code that will create tables dynamically
- This code will execute SQL-DLL code by connecting to the database

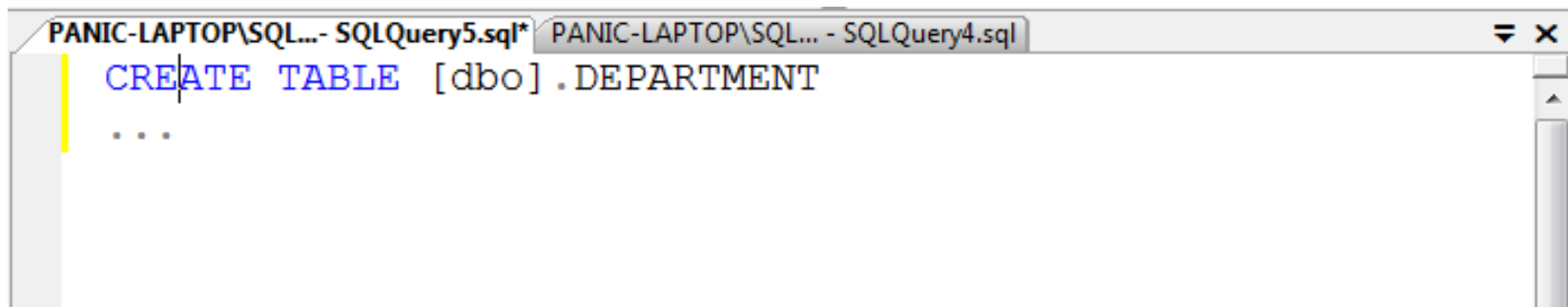


# Creating SQL Queries

- Start a new Query window by pressing the



- Type your SQL code in the new window







# Creating SQL Queries

- To check the query for mistakes



- To execute a query



# Create the COMPANY DB with SQL-DDL



- Create all tables of the COMPANY DB (DEPARTMENT, PROJECT, EMPLOYEE, DEPENDENT) using SQL-DDL

Name the tables as <table\_name>\_2

(e.g., DEPARTMENT → DEPARTMENT2)

- Create all PRIMARY KEYS
- Create all FOREIGN KEYS

# Create the COMPANY DB

## DEPARTMENT

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable
department_id	int	No
name	nvarchar(50)	No
Manager	int	No
Manager_start_date	smalldatetime	No

## EMPLOYEE

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable
SSN	int	No
Bdate	smalldatetime	No
Fname	nvarchar(20)	No
Minit	nvarchar(1)	No
Lname	nvarchar(30)	No
Address	nvarchar(100)	No
Salary	smallmoney	No
Sex	bit	No
Department	int	No
Supervisor	int	No

## PROJECT

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable
project_id	int	No
name	nvarchar(50)	No
location	nvarchar(50)	No
controlling_department	int	No

## DEPENDENT

Column Name	Data Type	Nullable
Relationship	nvarchar(30)	No
Birth_date	smalldatetime	No
Sex	bit	No
Employee	int	No
Dependent_name	nvarchar(50)	No



# Other Information

- COMMENT syntax
- RENAME syntax
- TRUNCATE vs. DELETE description
- COMPUTED COLUMNS (1/2)

# SQL-DDL (**COMMENT** syntax)



```
COMMENT ON {  
    TABLE object_name |  
    COLUMN table_name.column_name |  
    DATABASE object_name |  
    ...  
}
```

## Examples

- **COMMENT ON TABLE DEPARTMENT IS** 'Department table'

# SQL-DDL (**RENAME syntax**)



**RENAME {TABLE,COLUMN} object\_name TO  
new\_object\_name**

## Examples

- **RENAME TABLE DEPARTMENT TO DEPARTMENT\_NEW**



# TRUNCATE vs DELETE

Compared to the DELETE statement, TRUNCATE TABLE has the following advantages:

- Less transaction log space is used.
  - The DELETE statement removes rows one at a time and records an entry in the transaction log for each deleted row.
  - TRUNCATE TABLE removes the data by deallocating the data pages used to store the table data and records only the page deallocations in the transaction log.
- Fewer locks are typically used.
  - When the DELETE statement is executed using a row lock, each row in the table is locked for deletion.
  - TRUNCATE TABLE always locks the table and page but not each row.



# Computed Columns (1/2)

Computed Columns are columns that can be derived from other columns (e.g., Employee FullName=Employee Firstname + “ “ + Employee Surname)

Syntax: CREATE TABLE [dbo].[EMPLOYEE] (

[FirstName] [nvarchar(50)],

[Surname] [nvarchar(50)],

**[FullName] AS [FirstName] + ‘ ‘ + [Surname],**

...

No datatype,

Derived from other columns

Formula

Other examples: Age (from current date and birthday), Total (from quantity and price)