

SQL Data Definition Language (DDL) Exercises with Solutions

Sl.No	Question	Solution
1.	Write a SQL query to create a table with specific columns and constraints.	CREATE TABLE Employees (Employee ID INT PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, Age INT CHECK (Age > 0), Salary DECIMAL(10, 2));
2.	Write a SQL query to add a new column to an existing table.	ALTER TABLE Employees ADD Department VARCHAR(50);
3.	Write a SQL query to change the data type of an existing column in a table.	ALTER TABLE Employees MODIFY Salary INT;
4.	Write a SQL query to remove a column from an existing table.	ALTER TABLE Employees DROP COLUMN Department;
5.	Write a SQL query to add a unique constraint to a column in an existing table.	ALTER TABLE Employees ADD CONSTRAINT UC_Name UNIQUE (Name);
6.	Write a SQL query to create a foreign key relationship between two tables.	CREATE TABLE Departments (DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY, DepartmentName VARCHAR(50)); ALTER TABLE Employees ADD DepartmentID INT, ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Department FOREIGN KEY (DepartmentID) REFERENCES Departments(DepartmentID);
7.	Write a SQL query to permanently delete a table and all its data.	DROP TABLE Departments;
8.	Write a SQL query to remove all rows from a table while retaining its structure.	TRUNCATE TABLE Employees;
9.	Write a SQL query to create an index on a column to improve query performance.	CREATE INDEX idx_Name ON Employees(Name);

10.	Write a SQL query to remove an index from a table.	DROP INDEX idx_Name ON Employees;
11.	Write a SQL query to rename an existing table.	ALTER TABLE Employees RENAME TO Staff;
12.	Write a SQL query to assign a default value to a column in an existing table.	ALTER TABLE Employees ALTER COLUMN Salary SET DEFAULT 0;
13.	Write a SQL query to remove a constraint from an existing table.	ALTER TABLE Employees DROP CONSTRAINT UC_Name;
14.	Write a SQL query to create a new schema in the database.	CREATE SCHEMA HR;
15.	Write a SQL query to move a table from one schema to another.	ALTER SCHEMA HR TRANSFER Employees;