# **Practical No.: 1**

**Aim:** To implement Basic SQL commands and to access & modify Data using SQL. Create and populate database using Data Definition Language (DDL) and DML Commands.

### Theory:

### **Data Definition Language (DDL)**

DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema. It simply deals with descriptions of the database schema and is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in the database.DDL is a set of SQL commands used to create, modify, and delete database structures but not data. These commands are normally not used by a general user, who should be accessing the database via an application.

### List of DDL commands:

• CREATE: This command is used to create the database or its objects (like table, index, function, views, store procedure, and triggers).

Syntax(for creating the data base):

CREATE DATABASE database name;

• DROP: This command is used to delete objects from the database.

Syntax(for deleting the data base):

DROP DATABASE database name;

ALTER: This is used to alter the structure of the database or used to modify an
existing table, such as adding, modifying, or dropping columns, constraints, or
indexes.

Syntax(for adding the column in the table):

ALTER TABLE table name

ADD column name datatype:

• TRUNCATE: This is used to remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.

Syntax:

TRUNCATE TABLE table name;

• COMMENT: This is used to add comments to the data dictionary. There are two common ways to write comments in SQL: single-line comments and multi-line comments.

1.Single-Line Comment:

Syntax: -- This is a single-line comment

2.Multi-Line Comment:

Syntax:

/\*

This is a multi-line comment.

It can span across multiple lines of code.

\*/

• RENAME: This is used to rename an object existing in the database.

Syntax(for renaming a table):

RENAME old\_table\_name TO new\_table\_name;

# **Data Manipulation Language (DML)**

The SQL commands that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database belong to DML or Data Manipulation Language and this includes most of the SQL statements. It is the component of the SQL statement that controls access to data and to the database. Basically, DCL statements are grouped with DML statements.

## List of DML commands:

• SELECT: Retrieves data from one or more tables based on specified criteria. Syntax:

SELECT column1, column2,... FROM table name WHERE condition;

• INSERT: It is used to insert data into a table.

Syntax:

...);

INSERT INTO table\_name(column1, column2, ...) VALUES(value1, value2,

• UPDATE: It is used to update existing data within a table.

Syntax:

UPDATE table\_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ... WHERE condition;

• DELETE: It is used to delete records from a database table.

Syntax:

DELETE FROM table name WHERE condition;

• LOCK: Table control concurrency.

Syntax(for Shared lock):

LOCK TABLE table name IN SHARE MODE;

• CALL: Call a PL/SQL or JAVA subprogram.

Syntax:

-- Syntax for calling a stored procedure

CALL procedure name(parameters);

-- Syntax for calling a user-defined function

SELECT function name(parameters);

• SAVEPOINT: Creates a point within a transaction to which you can later roll back. Syntax:

SAVEPOINT savepoint name;

• EXPLAIN PLAN: It describes the access path to data.

Syntax:

EXPLAIN PLAN FOR your query here;

Queries: Create following tables and insert given values:

## **SUPPLIER**

## CREATE TABLE AND INSERT VALUE COMMANDS:

### **OUTPUT**:

```
mysql> Insert into SUPPLIER(Supplier_no,Name,Address) Values(1003,"BABYLON","LONDON");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
mysql> Insert into SUPPLIER(Supplier_no,Name,Address) Values(1004,"JOHN","BASILDON");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)
mysql> Insert into SUPPLIER(Supplier_no,Name,Address) Values(1005,"SMITH","GERMANY");
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
mysql> SELECt*FROM SUPPLIER;
| Supplier_no | Name
                         | Address |
        1001 | MICHAEL | BASILDON |
        1002 | RINGWORLD | GERMANY
        1003 | BABYLON | LONDON
        1004 | JOHN
1005 | SMITH
                         BASILDON
                        | GERMANY |
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### PRODUCT

PRODU	CT_NO	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	SUPPLIER_NO	MARKETING_REP_NO	SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO
	120	REDUCER	1200	1005	5	6
	121	PLATE	1500	1004	] 3	1
	122	HANDLE	700	1003	2	4
	124	WIDGET REMOVER	900	1005	j 4	2
	136	SIZE WIDGET	1000	1001	1	5
	137	SIZE WIDGET	15000	1002	. 2	16

## **SALESREP**

```
mysql> Select*From SALESREP;
+-----+
| REP_NO | NAME |
+----+
| 1 | MIKE |
| 2 | FRED |
| 3 | ALI |
| 4 | SAM |
| 5 | BILL ADMAS |
| 6 | SAM |
+----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## **DEPOT**

**CUSTOMER** 

CUSTOMER_NO	•	ADDRESS	. – .	CREDIT_LIMIT
10		BRIXTONC	6	1000
20	PATEL	GRANGE	1	4000
30	DRAKE	BRIXTON	4	7000
40	BOB SMITH	LONDON	2	10000
50	JAMES	GRANGE	3	5000
60	NORTON	SAN FRANSISCO	5	17000
70	JOHN MICHAEL	EUROPE	16	8000

## CORDER

+			+   DATE_DELIEVERED
200     201     202     202	20   40   20   20	01-JAN-1993   17-JAN-1993   1-JAN-1993 1-JAN-1993	20-JAN-1993     04-JAN-1993     04-JAN-1993
4 rows in set			++

# OLINE

**STOCK** 

DEPOT_NO	PRODUCT_NO	QUANTITY	RACK	BIN_NO
	++	+		++
1	120	50	1	1
2	137	100	10	2
3	136	40	2	3
4	120	60	7	1 1
5	j 121 j	90 j	5	i 4 i
6	i 124 i	120 İ	4	i 7 i
16	I 122 İ	80 İ	10	I 8 I
5	121   124	90   120	5 4	4     7

1) Change the price of "plate" from 1500 to 2000.

```
      mysql> UPDATE PRODUCT SET PRICE=2000 WHERE PRODUCT_N0=121;

      Query OK, 1 row affected (0.06 sec)

      Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

      mysql> select*from PRODUCT;

      + PRODUCT_NO | DESCRIPTION | PRICE | SUPPLIER_NO | MARKETING_REP_NO | SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO |

      | 120 | REDUCER | 1200 | 1005 | 5 | 6 |

      | 121 | PLATE | 2000 | 1004 | 3 | 1 |

      | 122 | HANDLE | 700 | 1003 | 2 | 4 |

      | 124 | WIDGET REMOVER | 900 | 1005 | 4 | 2 |

      | 136 | SIZE WIDGET | 1000 | 1001 | 1 | 5 |

      | 137 | SIZE WIDGET | 15000 | 1002 | 2 | 16 |
```

2) Modify credit limit to 8000 for those customers who lives in "grange".

3) Change the size of customer address to 30.

4) Create a table cust1 with the attributes and formats

Customer no number (10)

Name varchar2 (20)

Address varchar2 (20)

Rep no number (10)

- 5) Add new field email id in cust1 table.
- 6) Display the structure of cust1 table.

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE cust1(Customer_no int,Name varchar(20),Address varchar(20),Rep_no int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.29 sec)
mysql> select*from cust1;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql> DESC cust1;
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> ALTER TABLE cust1 ADD Email_id varchar(30);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.79 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> DESC cust1;
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
            -----
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7) Display the content of cust1 table.

- 8) Delete details of customer no 2 from cust1 table.
- 9) Delete email id field from cust1 table.

```
mysql> DELETE FROM cust1 WHERE Name ='SURESH';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.07 sec)
mysql> select*from cust1 ;
+----+
| Customer_no | Name | Address | Rep_no | Email_id |
+----+
      1 | RAMESH | GUJRAT | 989856428 | ramesh@gmail.com |
  3 | MAHESH | RAJASTHAN | 989812511 | mahesh@gmail.com |
+----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> ALTER TABLE cust1 DROP COLUMN Email_id;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.76 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> select*from cust1 ;
+----+
| Customer_no | Name | Address | Rep_no |
+-----
   1 | RAMESH | GUJRAT | 989856428 |
3 | MAHESH | RAJASTHAN | 989812511 |
+----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 10) Delete all the data rows from cust1 and look at the contents again.
- 11) Delete the table cust1 and then try to look at its contents again.
- 12) List the customer numbers (customer no) and names (name) of all customers

```
mysql> DELETE FROM cust1;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.04 sec)
mysql> select*from cust1 ;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql> DROP TABLE cust1:
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.22 sec)
mysql> select*from cust1 ;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'MyDB 038.cust1' doesn't exist
mysql> SELECT CUSTOMER_NO, NAME FROM CUSTOMER;
+-----
| CUSTOMER_NO | NAME
+----+
       10 | GARRY SMITH |
        20 | PATEL |
        30 | DRAKE
        40 | BOB SMITH |
        50 | JAMES
        60 | NORTON
   70 | JOHN MICHAEL |
+-----
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

13) List all details of the product with a product number (product\_no) of 121 and 136.(use Or ).

```
mysql> SELECT* FROM PRODUCT WHERE PRODUCT_NO=121 Or PRODUCT_NO=136;

| PRODUCT_NO | DESCRIPTION | PRICE | SUPPLIER_NO | MARKETING_REP_NO | SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO |

| 121 | PLATE | 2000 | 1004 | 3 | 1 |

| 136 | SIZE WIDGET | 1000 | 1001 | 5 |

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

14) List all details of depots with rep 5 as their rep(rep no).

```
mysql> SELECT* FROM DEPOT WHERE REP_NO=5;
+-----+
| DEPOT_NO | LOCATION | ADDRESS | REP_NO |
+-----+
| 5 | WALES | UK | 5 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

15) List the product number (product\_no) and description only of all products from supplier number 1005 (supplier no).

```
mysql> SELECT PRODUCT_NO,DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT WHERE SUPPLIER_NO=1005;

+-----+

| PRODUCT_NO | DESCRIPTION |

+-----+

| 120 | REDUCER |

| 124 | WIDGET REMOVER |

+-----+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

16)List the sales rep number (rep\_no), depot number and address for depots located at NORTH and address is UK.

```
mysql> SELECT REP_NO,DEPOT_NO,ADDRESS FROM DEPOT WHERE LOCATION='NORTH' AND ADDRESS='UK';
+-----+
| REP_NO | DEPOT_NO | ADDRESS |
+-----+
| 1 | 1 | UK |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, our practical experience in database management has fulfilled our goal of mastering essential SQL commands. We have effectively learnt our ability to access, modify, and query data using SQL, while also mastering the creation and population of databases through DDL and DML commands .

# **PRACTICAL:-2**

**AIM**: Implement DDL and DML queries with different clauses.

## **Queries:**

1) List the customer numbers (customer\_no) and names (name) of all customers.

```
mysql> /* En No :-202203103510376*/
mysql> Select*From Customer;
ERROR 1146 (42502): Table 'Jayesh.Customer' doesn't exist
mysql> Select*From CUSTOMER;
| CUSTOMER_NO | NAME | ADDRESS | DEPOT_NO | CREDIT_LIMIT |
            10 | GARRY SMITH | BRIXTONC | 6 | 1000 |
20 | PATEL | GRANGE | 1 | 8000 |
30 | DRAKE | BRIXTON | 4 | 7000 |
40 | BOB SMITH | LONDON | 2 | 10000 |
50 | JAMES | GRANGE | 3 | 8000 |
60 | NORTON | SAN FRANSISCO | 5 | 17000 |
70 | JOHN MICHAEL | EUROPE | 16 | 8000 |
7 rows in set (0.03 sec)
mysql> SELECT CUSTOMER_NO, NAME FROM CUSTOMER;
| CUSTOMER_NO | NAME |
               --+--------
             10 | GARRY SMITH |
              20 | PATEL
             30 | DRAKE
             40 | BOB SMITH
             50 | JAMES
             60 | NORTON
             70 | JOHN MICHAEL |
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2)List all details of the product with a product number (product\_no) of 121 and 136.

		PRICE	SUPPLIER_NO	MARKETING_REP_NO	SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO
120	REDUCER	1 1200	1005	5	6
121	PLATE	2000	1004	3	1
122	HANDLE	700	1003	2	4
124	WIDGET REMOVER	900	1005	4	2
136	SIZE WIDGET	1000	1001	1	5
137	SIZE WIDGET	15000	1002	2	16
	(0.02 sec) *FROM PRODUCT WHI	ERE PRODU	JCT_NO>120 AND	PRODUCT_NO<137;	· •
ysql> SELECT		ERE PRODU		PRODUCT_NO<137; MARKETING_REP_NO	SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO
nysql> SELECT PRODUCT_NO	*FROM PRODUCT WHI	+		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO
nysql> SELECT	*FROM PRODUCT WHI	PRICE	SUPPLIER_NO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
PRODUCT_NO	*FROM PRODUCT WHI	PRICE	SUPPLIER_NO	·····	i 1

3) List all details of depots with rep 5 as their rep(rep no).

4) List the product number (product\_no) and description only of all products from supplier number 1005 (supplier no).

```
mysql> /* En No :- 202203103510376 */
mysql> SELECT*FROM PRODUCT;

| PRODUCT_NO | DESCRIPTION | PRICE | SUPPLIER_NO | MARKETING_REP_NO | SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO |
| 120 | REDUCER | 1200 | 1005 | 5 | 6 |
| 121 | PLATE | 2000 | 1004 | 3 | 1 |
| 122 | HANDLE | 700 | 1003 | 2 | 4 |
| 124 | WIDGET REMOVER | 900 | 1005 | 4 | 2 |
| 136 | SIZE WIDGET | 1000 | 1001 | 1 | 5 |
| 137 | SIZE WIDGET | 15000 | 1002 | 2 | 16 |
| 6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT PRODUCT_NO, DESCRIPTION |
| 120 | REDUCER |
| 124 | WIDGET REMOVER |
| 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> □
```

5) List all details for all customers with names (name) starting from sm followed by 1 character followed by t followed by anything.)

6) List all details for all orders with date placed from 1-jan-2023 to 31-jan-12023).

```
mysql> /* EN_NO :- 202203103510376 */
mysql> SELECT*FROM CORDER:
 CORDER_NO | CUSTOMER_NO | DATE_PLACED | DATE_DELIVERED |
          200 | 20 | 01-JAN-1993 | 04-JAN-1993

201 | 40 | 17-JAN-1993 | 20-JAN-1993

202 | 20 | 01-JAN-1993 | 04-JAN-1993

203 | 30 | 02-FEB-1995 | 05-FEB-1995

204 | 10 | 13-MAR-1996 | 16-MAR-1996

205 | 70 | 31-JAN-1993 | 03-FEB-1993

206 | 40 | 01-JAN-1994 | 04-JAN-1994

207 | 20 | 02-AUG-1994 | 05-AUG-1994
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT*FROM CORDER WHERE DATE PLACED BETWEEN '01-JAN-1993' AND '13-MAR-1996';
| CORDER_NO | CUSTOMER_NO | DATE_PLACED | DATE_DELIVERED |
          200 | 20 | 01-JAN-1993 | 04-JAN-1993
          202 |
                             20 | 01-JAN-1993 | 04-JAN-1993
                           30 | 02-FEB-1995 | 05-FEB-1995
          203 |
          204 |
                              10 | 13-MAR-1996 | 16-MAR-1996
          207 |
          206 |
                             40 | 01-JAN-1994 | 04-JAN-1994
                             20 | 02-AUG-1994 | 05-AUG-1994
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7) List the sales rep number (rep\_no), depot number and address for depots located at NORTH and address is UK.

8) Give the total number of items (quantity) in stock in all depots.

```
mysql> /* 202203103510376 */

| DEPOT_NO | PRODUCT_NO | QUANTITY | RACK | BIN_NO |
| 1 | 120 | 50 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 137 | 100 | 10 | 2 |
| 3 | 136 | 40 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 120 | 60 | 7 | 1 |
| 5 | 121 | 90 | 5 | 4 |
| 6 | 124 | 120 | 4 | 7 |
| 16 | 122 | 80 | 10 | 8 |

7 rows in set (0.05 sec)

mysql> SELECT SUM(QUANTITY) FROM STOCK;

| SUM(QUANTITY) |
| 540 |
| 1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

9) Give the total number of items (order line quantity) which have been ordered with corder no 200.

10) List product descriptions in reverse alphabetic order.

```
| PRODUCT_NO | PRICE | SUPPLIER_NO | MARKETING_REP_NO | SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO | DESCRIPTION |
| PRODUCT_NO | PRICE | SUPPLIER_NO | MARKETING_REP_NO | SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO | DESCRIPTION |
| 120 | 1200 | 1005 | 5 | 6 | REDUCER |
| 121 | 1500 | 1004 | 3 | 1 | PLATE |
| 122 | 700 | 1003 | 2 | 4 | HANDLE |
| 124 | 900 | 1005 | 4 | 20 | MIDNET REMOVER |
| 136 | 1000 | 1001 | 1 | 5 | SIZE WIDNET |
| 137 | 15000 | 1002 | 2 | 16 | SIZE WIDNET |
| 6 rows in set (0.05 sec) |
| mysql> SELECT DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT ORDER BY DECRIPTION DESC;
| ERROR 1054 (42522): Unknown column 'DECRIPTION' in 'order clause' |
| mysql> SELECT DESCRIPTION FROM PRODUCT ORDER BY DESCRIPTION DESC;
| DESCRIPTION |
| MIDNET REMOVER |
| SIZE WIDNET |
| SIZE WIDNET |
| SIZE WIDNET |
| REDUCER |
| PLATE |
| HANDLE |
| HANDLE |
| 6 rows in set (0.00 sec) |
```

11) List the customer details with name ends with N.

12) List the customers details with a CustomerName that have "r"; in the second position.

13) List the customers with a CustomerName that starts with "N" and are at least 4 characters in length.

14) Find all suppliers with a City containing the pattern "ny".

```
mysql> /* EN_NO :- 202203103510376 */
mysql> SELECT*FROM SUPPLIER;
+-----
| SUPPLIER_NO | NAME | ADDRESS |
  1001 | MICHAEL | BASILDON |
      1002 | RINGWORLD | GERMANY |
      1003 | BABYLON | LONDON
      1004 | JOHN | BASILDON |
      1005 | SMITH | GERMANY |
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysal> SELECT*FROM SUPPLIER WHERE UPPER(ADDRESS) LIKE '%NY':
| SUPPLIER_NO | NAME | ADDRESS |
  1002 | RINGWORLD | GERMANY |
      1005 | SMITH | GERMANY |
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

15) selects all customers with a City starting with "L", followed by any character, followed by "n", followed by any character, followed by "n".