## **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**:

#### **PRODUCT**

PRODUC	_NO	DESCRIPTION	PRIO	E	SUPPLIER_NO	MARKETING_REP_NO	SUPPLY_DEPOT_NO
	120	REDUCER	120	00	1005	5	6
	121	PLATE	150	00 j	1004	] 3	1
	122	HANDLE	70	00 j	1003	] 2	j 4
	124	WIDGET REMOVER	90	00 j	1005	1 4	] 2
	136	SIZE WIDGET	100	00	1001	1	5
	137	SIZE WIDGET	1500	00 j	1002	] 2	16

**SALESREP** 

## DEPOT

	t*From DEPOT;	+	
DEPOT_no	LOCATION		
	+	+	++
1	NORTH	UK	1
2	SOUTH	USA	2
3	LONDON WEST	USA	3
4	EAST	USA	4
5	WALES	UK	5 j
6	NORTH	KENYA	6
16	SOUTH	UK	2
		+	
7 sous in se	+ (0 00 505)		
rows in se	et (0.00 sec)		

## **CUSTOMER**

CUSTOMER_NO	NAME	ADDRESS	DEPOT_NO	CREDIT_LIMIT
+		-+	: :	
10	GARRY SMITH	BRIXTONC	6	1000
20	PATEL	GRANGE	1	4000
30	DRAKE	BRIXTON	4	7000
40	BOB SMITH	LONDON	2	10000
50	JAMES	GRANGE	j 3 j	5000
60	NORTON	SAN FRANSISCO	j 5 j	17000
70	JOHN MICHAEL	i EUROPE	i 16 i	8000 İ

**CORDER** 

## OLINE

mysql> select ++   CORDER NO	*from OLINE ; + PRODUCT_NO	OUANTITY I
++		+
200	120	5
201	121	10
202	120	5
203	122	20
204	136	30
205	124	15
206	136	30
++	+	+
7 rows in set	(0.00 sec)	

## **STOCK**

DEPOT	_NO	PRODUCT_NO	QUANTITY	RACK	BIN_NO
	1	120	50	1	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

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

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.

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 (42S02): 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.

```
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 (0.02 sec)

mysql> SELECT *FROM PRODUCT WHERE PRODUCT_NO>120 AND PRODUCT_NO<137;

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

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> [
```

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
                              20 | 01-JAN-1993 | 04-JAN-1993
30 | 02-FEB-1995 | 05-FEB-1995
           202 |
           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.

```
mysql> /* 202203103510376 */
mysql> SELECT*FROM DEPOT;

| DEPOT_NO | LOCATION | ADDRESS | REP_NO |

| 1 | NORTH | UK | 1 |
| 2 | SOUTH | USA | 2 |
| 3 | LONDON WEST | USA | 3 |
| 4 | EAST | NZ | 4 |
| 5 | WALES | UK | 5 |
| 6 | NORTH | KENYA | 6 |
| 16 | SOUTH | UK | 2 |

**Trows in set (0.03 sec)**

mysql> SELECT REP_NO, DEPOT_NO, ADDRESS FROM DEPOT WHERE LOCATION='NORTH'AND ADDREDD='UK';

ERROR 1054 (42522): Unknown column 'ADDREDD' in 'where clause'
nysql> SELECT REP_NO, DEPOT_NO, ADDRESS FROM DEPOT WHERE LOCATION='NORTH'AND ADDRESS='UK';

| REP_NO | DEPOT_NO | ADDRESS |
| 1 | 1 | UK |
| 1 | TOW in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

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.

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".