D 04.11.2024. DBMS

Task: Group Assignment.

make practically.

01.Code:

Table Name: Player.

Columns	Column Name	Column Data Type.	Constraint
1	player-id.	integer.	Primary key
2	Name.	varchar(50)	
3	Birth-date.	date	
4.	Birth-place.	varchar(100)	

⇒ Create Database: Assignment.

```
create. table PLAYER(
    player-id ~~integer~~ int primary key,.
    name varchar(50),
    Birth-date date.,
    Birth-place varchar(100));
```

Table Name: Student.

Columns	column Name	column Data type.	Constraints
1	Roll-no.	integer.	
2	Class.	varchar(20)	
3	weight	numeric(6,2)	
4	Height.	numeric(6,2)	

⇒ Use Assignment;.

```
Create table Student(
    Roll-no integer,
    Class varchar(20),
    Weight numeric(6,2),.
    Height numeric(6,2));
```

Insert Query

number is 6 digit. and 2 no. after decimal.

$\frac{4}{1}\ \frac{}{2}\ \frac{}{3}\ \frac{}{4}\ .\ \frac{}{5}\ \frac{}{6}$ • Total 6 digits with 2 decimal places means before decimal 4 no. after decimal 2 no.

Date: (YYYY-MM-DD) as insert format.

Query to enter:

i) insert into player (write all column names) values (1, 'A K', '1990-11-23', 'Patna')

write date like this.

11.11.2024 Graph Theory.

Theory Discussion.

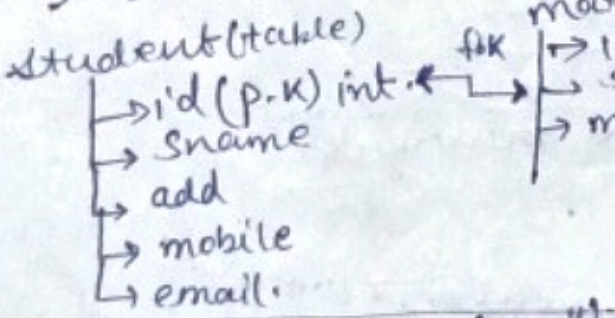
11.11.2024 DBMS.

1. Primary Key.
   - It uniquely identify a row.
   - It checks the duplicacy of data.
   Eg: id, Adhaar number,
   - only one primary key in a table.

2. Unique: Create / apply / define more than one column uniquely in a table.
   → The column

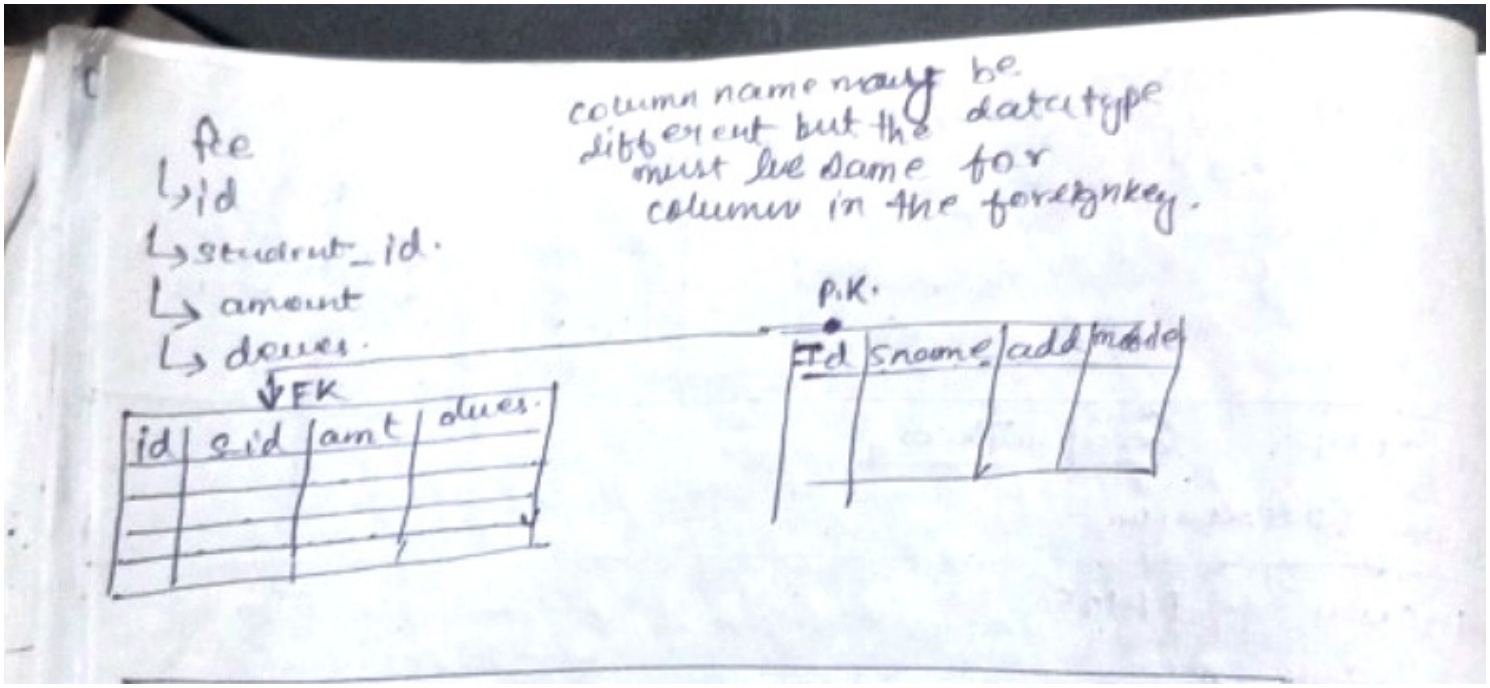
Constraint is Rule on table at time of creation of structure. eg. email id, mobile no.

3. Foreign key :- It is reference of primary key.
   Foreign key is the reference of primary key in a table.



id	sname	add	mobile	email
1	A			
2	B			
3	C			
12	D			

Id	sid	marks
2	1	45
6	2	63
5	3	49
8	15	55


fee
id
student_id.
amount
dues.
column name may be different but the datatype must be same for column in the foreignkey.
P.K.
Fid
sname
add
mobile
FK
id
sid
amt
dues.