------ increase salary by 15% of employees who earn commission

update emp

-> set sal=1.15\*sal

-> where comm is not null and comm!=0;

t1--🡪 10

t2-🡪20

t1 10 ---- 9 rows matching

t2 20

vehicle(vid,vname,price,desc)

vsales (sid,sname,address)

customer (cid,cname,address)

veh-cust (custid,vid,sid)

Vehicle

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vid | Vname | Price | desc |
| 1 | Activa | 80000 | ksldjfjksj |
| 2 | Santro | 8,00000 | kdjfkjsd |
| 3 | Motor bike | 100000 | fdkdfj |

customer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Custid | Cname | address |
| 1 | Nilima | Pimpari |
| 2 | Ganesh | Pune |
| 3 | Pankaj | Mumbai |

salesman

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sid | Sname | adress |
| 10 | Rajesh | mumbai |
| 11 | Seema | Pune |
| 13 | Rakhi | pune |

cust-vehicle (customer is buying one vehicle of one type)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Custid | Vid | Sid | Buy\_price |
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 75000 |
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 7,90,000 |
| 2 | 3 | 11 | 80000 |
| 3 | 3 | 11 | 75000 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 8,00000 |

------- to display how much discount each customer received

select cname,vname,buy\_price,v.price,v.price-cv.buy\_price “discount”

from customer c inner join cust-vehicle cv on c.custid=cv.custid inner join vehicle v on cv.vid=v.vid

------ to display customer name and vehicle name

select c.cname,v.vname,cv.buy\_price

from customer c inner join cust\_vehicle cv on cv.custid=c.custid inner join vehicle v on v.vid=cv.vid

--------display custname,salesname,vname and discount

select cname,vname,sname,buy\_price,price,price-cv.buy\_price “discount”

from customer c inner join cust-vehicle cv on c.custid=cv.custid inner join vehicle v on cv.vid=v.vid inner join vsale s on cv.sid=s.sid

indexes, views, TCL,DCL

What is index

index helps to search data faster, because it organizes data in sorted order

why we indexes

* to run the queries faster which uses where clause or order by clause
* optimize query which uses group by clause
* finding min() and max()

Drawback

it increases time required to execute all DML (insert, update, delete)

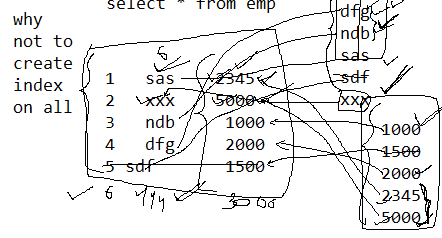
create index

------ index on primary key and unique constraint column are auto generated

if you want to create index on columns which are not primary key or unique field then

create index indexname

on tablename(col1,col2,col3)



select \* from emp where sal>2000

------ to create index on emp based on sal

create index sal\_idx

on emp(sal desc)

create index using alter table

alter table emp add index (sal)

Types of indexes

1. unique index

unique index will not allow to add duplicate values in that column

create unique index sal\_idx

on emp(passport)

1. primary key

this index is auto generated. to create this index add primary key constraint in the table

1. simple regular, normal

create index sal\_idx

on emp(sal desc,ename)

1. Full text

These indexes are used for full text search.

these indexes helps to search certain words from large text

these are used in e\_commerce, search engine

FULL text indexes are supported InnoDB, MYISAM

can be created only on char,varchar,text

create fulltext index mytext\_idx

on emp(ename,job)

1. spatial index

these are not widely used.

these are created on columns which may contain null values. so to create index only on not null values

create spatial index comm\_idx

on emp(comm)

1. descending

create index comm\_idx

on emp(sal desc)

----to see all indexes created on a table

show indexes from emp;

----- to drop indexes

drop index indexname on tablname

drop index sal\_idx on emp;

------- tocheck which index is used internall for the query

explain select \*

-> from emp

-> where ename='SMITH'

-> ;

-------- to specify explicitly which index to use then

useindex statement will help

select \*

from emp

use index(ename\_idx,sal\_idx)

where ename=’SMITH’ or sal>2000

------------ create views

1. to give restricted access to data for security
2. hide complexity of queries
3. hide table name from users

with check option

create view mgr10\_11

-> as

-> select empno,ename,job,sal,deptno

-> from emp

-> where deptno=10

-> with check option;

with read only ------ read only---- works in oracle

create view emp\_dept

-> as

-> select ename,dname

-> from emp e inner join dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno

-> where sal>2000;

------ drop view

drop view emp\_dept

------- to find all view names

select table\_name from information\_schema.tables where table\_type='VIEW' and table\_schema like 'knowitdb';