

DBMS

Lab assignment – 01

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AIM -

The aim of this lab assignment to understand and implement the syntax and rules of DBMS basically RDBMS in the MySQL

Workbench, also it aims to drawing the schema diagram and the physical data diagram.

EXPERIMENTS-

In this experiment we are creating following:

- 1.Create table named as category_details.
- 2.Create table named as product_details.

3. Create table named as sub_category_details.
4. Implementing various functionalities of database.
5. Inserting tuples in tables.
6. using various syntax to make primary and foreign keys.

RESULTS-

ER-diagram (screenshot)

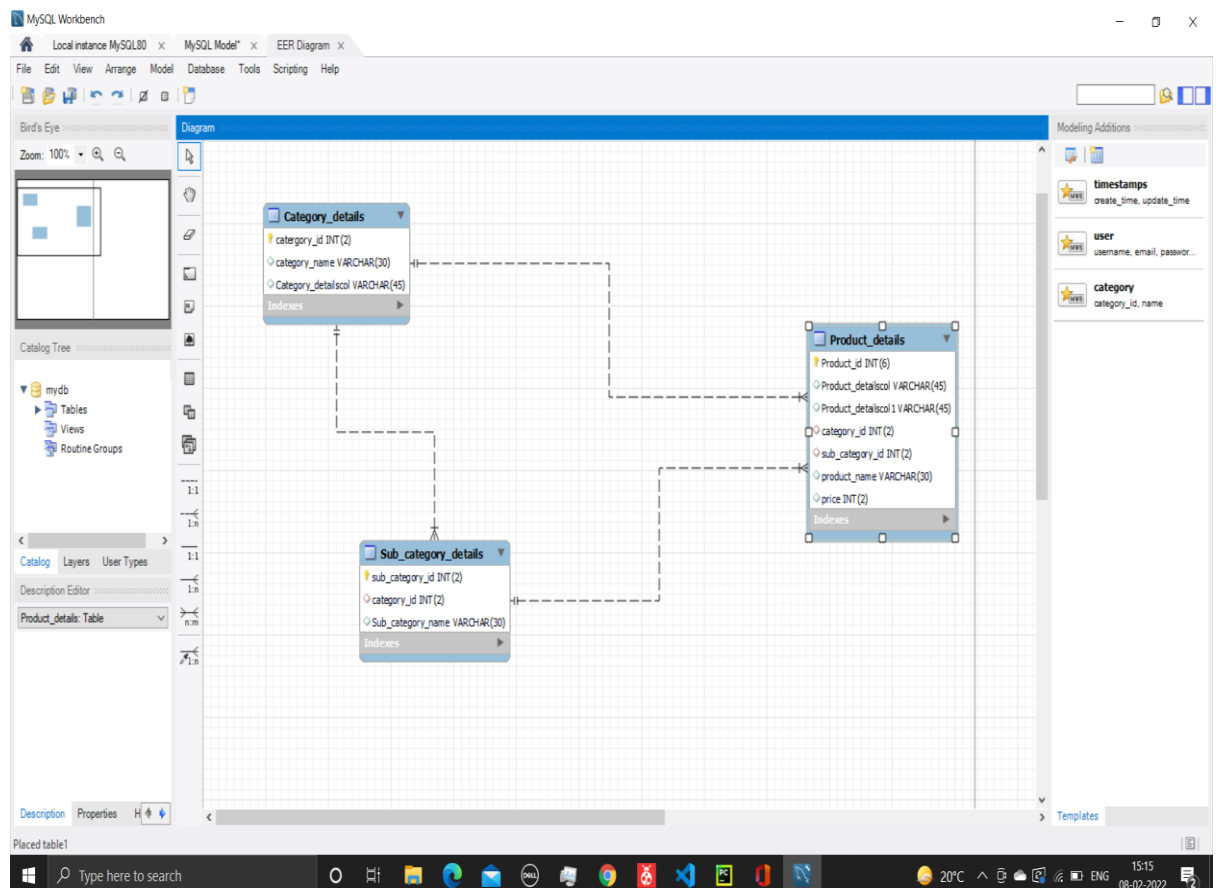


Table – category_details(screenshot)

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL commands:

```
18 • alter table product_details
19 • add foreign key (sub_category_id) references sub_category_details(sub_category_id);
20 • alter table product_details
21 • add price numeric(2);
22 • select * from product_details;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

category_id	category_name
8	Category
12	alpha
23	bcategory
32	alpha
44	D
1000	1000

The output pane shows the following log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
42	21:57:34	insert into product_details values(22,32,4,'auto'),(56,23,5,'vegetables'),(18,8,7,'fruits'),(9,44,51,'faircream')	Error Code: 1136: Column count doesn't match value count at row 1	0.000 sec
43	21:58:34	insert into product_details values(22,32,4,'auto'),(12500),(56,23,5,'vegetables',250),(18,8,7,'fruits',100),(9,44,51,f...	4 row(s) affected Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.016 sec
44	21:59:00	select * from product_details LIMIT 0, 1000	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
45	21:59:50	alter table product_details drop price	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.093 sec
46	22:00:29	select * from product_details LIMIT 0, 1000	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
47	22:25:19	select * from Category_details LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Table – sub_category_details(screenshot)

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar shows the 'Navigation' pane with 'Server Status', 'Client Connections', 'Users and Privileges', 'Status and System Variables', 'Data Export', and 'Data Import/Restore'. The 'INSTANCE' section includes 'Startup / Shutdown', 'Server Logs', and 'Options File'. The 'PERFORMANCE' section includes 'Dashboard', 'Performance Reports', and 'Performance Schema Setup'. The 'Administration' and 'Schemas' tabs are visible at the bottom of the sidebar.

The main window shows a query editor with the following SQL statements:

```
19 add foreign key (sub_category_id) references sub_category_details(sub_category_id);
20 alter table product_details
21 add price numeric(2);
22 select * from product_details;
23 alter table product_details
```

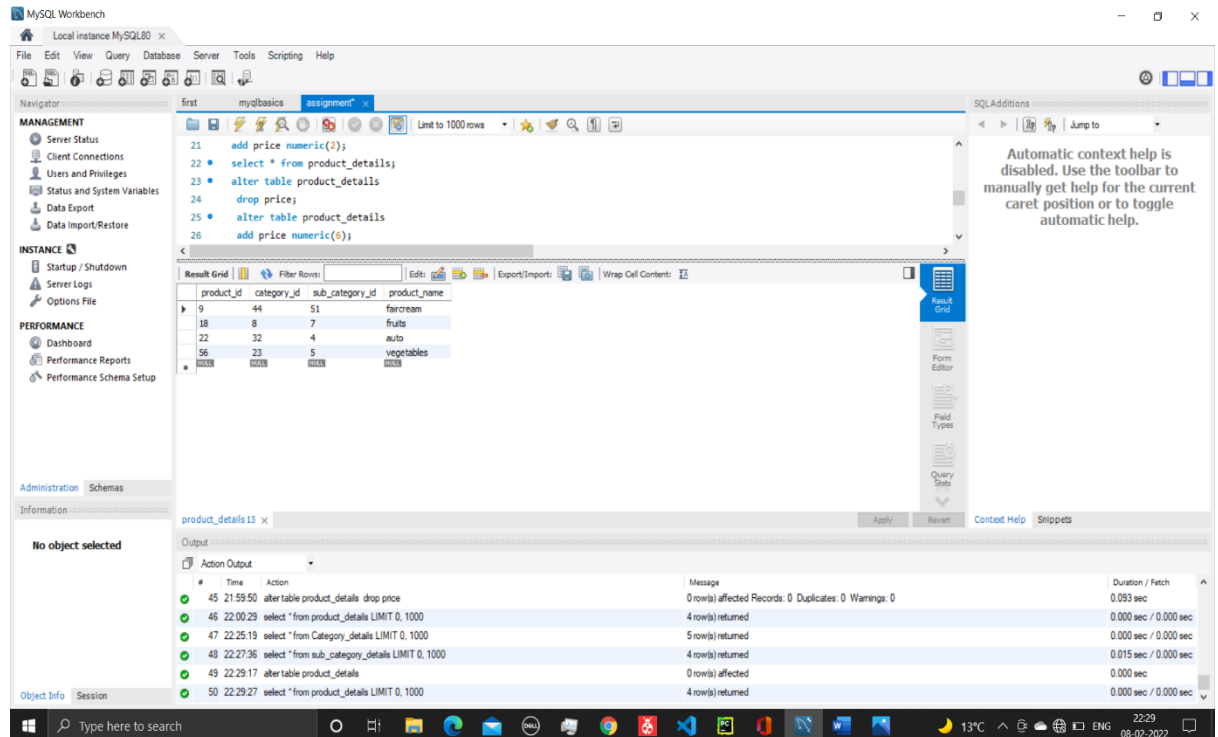
The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

sub_category_id	category_id	sub_category_name
4	32	electronics
5	23	groceries
7	8	vehicles
51	44	cosmetics

The 'Output' pane shows the following log entries:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
43	21:58:34	Insert into product_details values(22,32.4,'auto',12500),(56,23.5,'vegetables',250),(18,8.7,'fruits',100),(9,44.51,'...)	4 row(s) affected Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.016 sec
44	21:59:00	select * from product_details LIMIT 0, 1000	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
45	21:59:50	alter table product_details drop price	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.093 sec
46	22:00:29	select * from product_details LIMIT 0, 1000	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
47	22:25:19	select * from Category_details LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
48	22:27:36	select * from sub_category_details LIMIT 0, 1000	4 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec

Table-Product_details(screenshot)



Conclusion:

From this lab , we learn how to use the commands of mysql workbench , we learn how to add tables and insert tuples in tables , declare primary and foreign in tables, also we learn the syntax of insert, drop , add , alter etc. From all this

experiments we conclude that DBMS helps users to create,delete,update,read. Also DBMS helps us to ensure that data is consistently organized and remains easily accessible. DBMS helps us control access the data of database.

Thank you.

