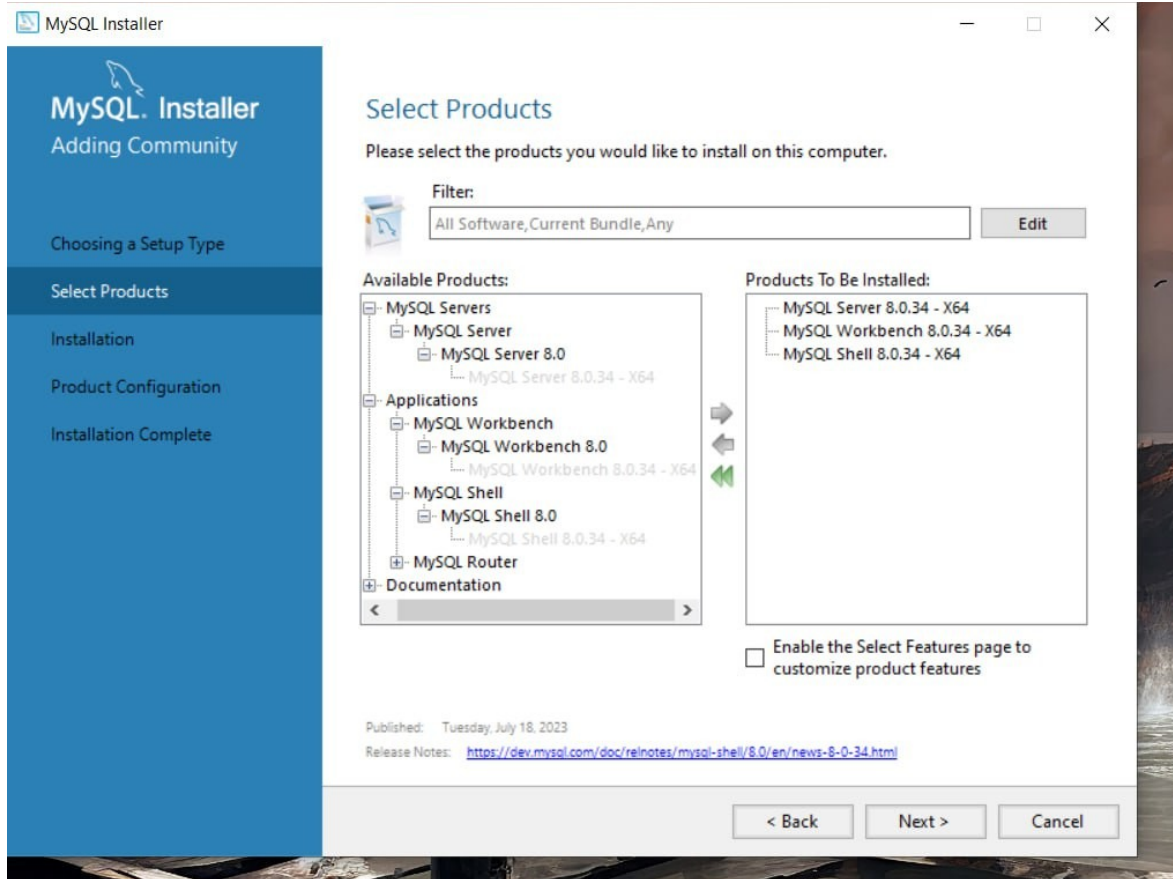
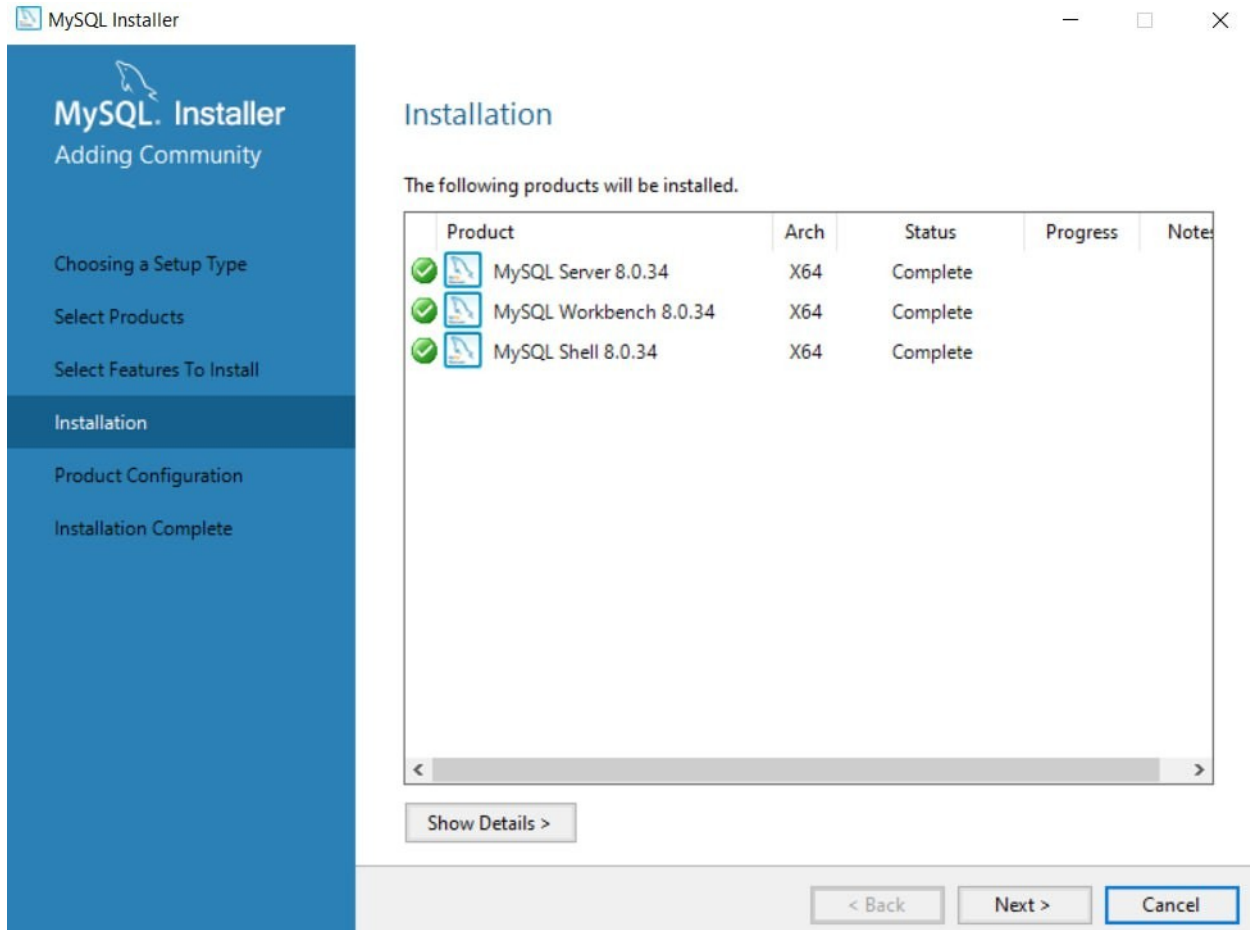


Talabaning Hemis bo'yicha o'rni	Talabaning FISH	Talabaning guruhi
1	Abdumo'minov Adhamjon	641-23

1-Topshiriq

My sqlni o'rnatish





MySQL Installer

MySQL Server 8.0.34

Type and Networking

Authentication Method

Accounts and Roles

Windows Service

Server File Permissions

Apply Configuration

Accounts and Roles

Root Account Password

Enter the password for the root account. Please remember to store this password in a secure place.

MySQL Root Password:

Repeat Password:

Password strength: **Weak**

MySQL User Accounts

Create MySQL user accounts for your users and applications. Assign a role to the user that consists of a set of privileges.

MySQL User Name	Host	User Role
-----------------	------	-----------

Add User

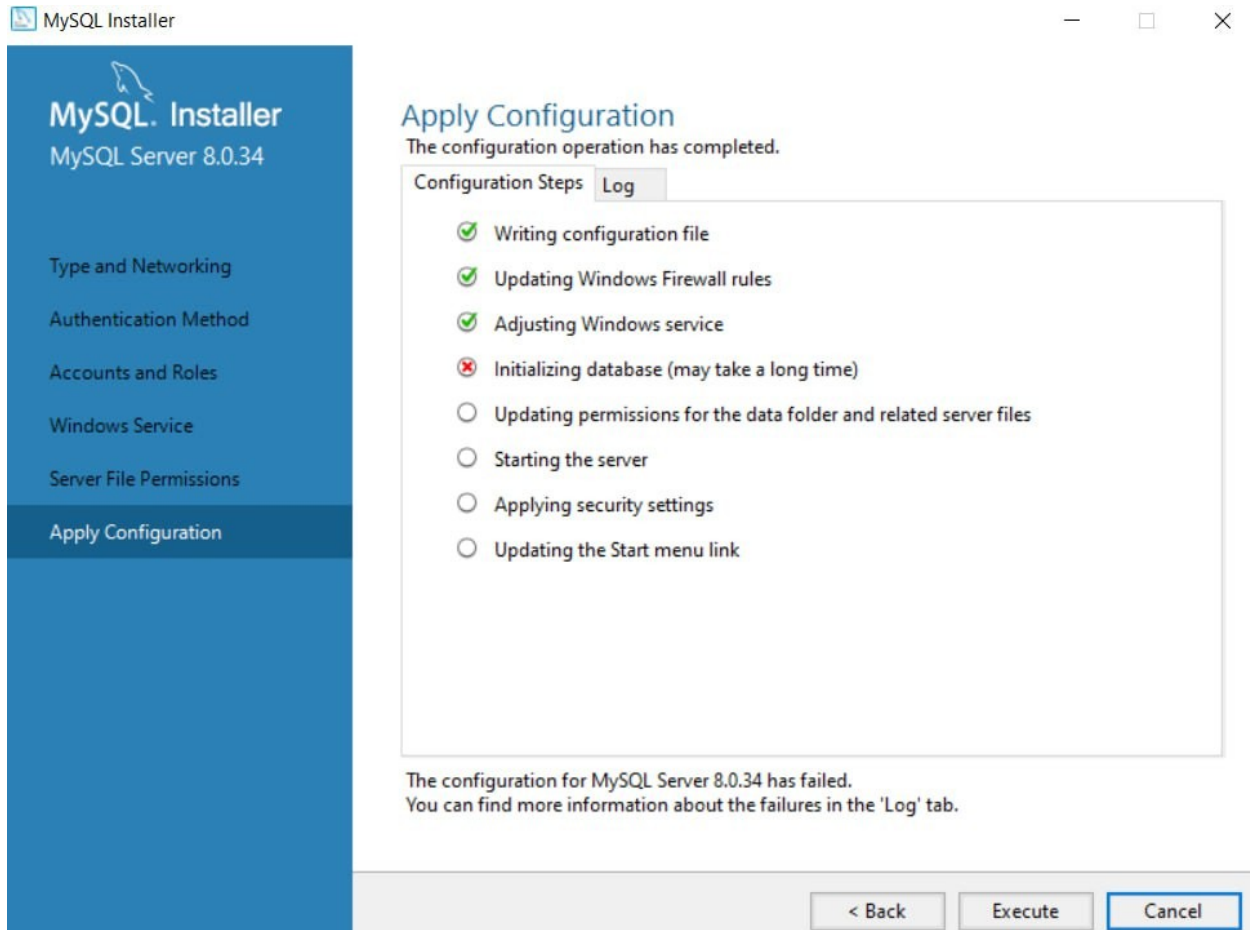
Edit User

Delete

< Back

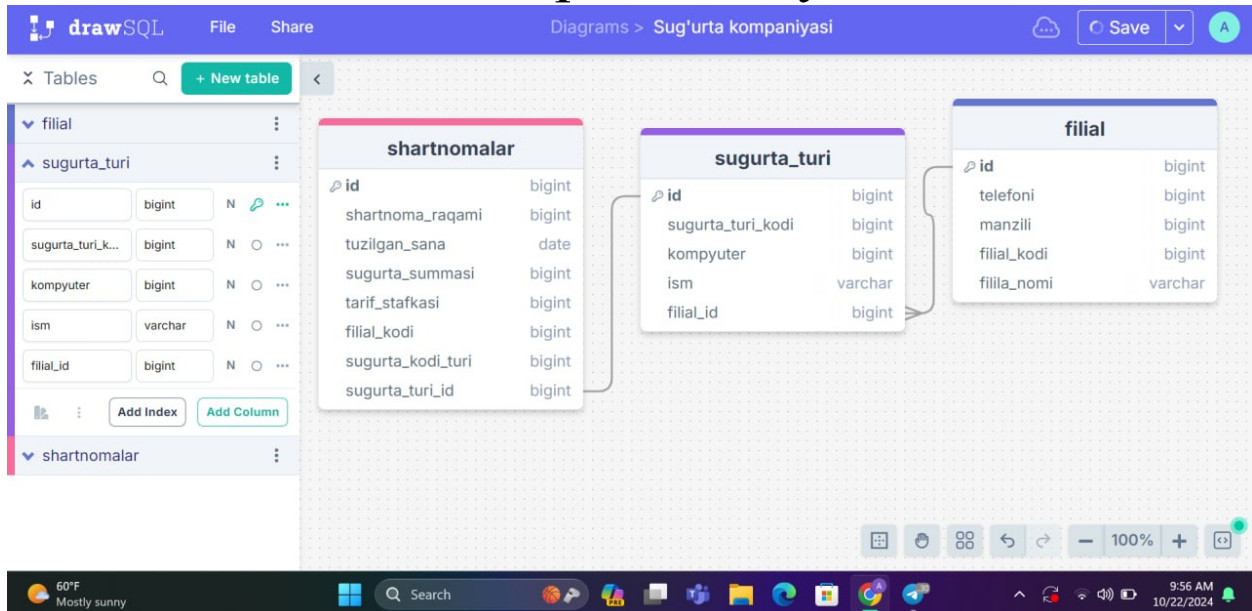
Next >

Cancel



2-Topshiriq

Draw.sqlda baza yaratish



3-Topshiriq

Baza yaratish, jadval yaratish

Eng avvalo qanday bazalarimiz borligini bilib olamiz buning **Show databases;** kodidan foydalanamiz

```
mysql> show databases
-> ;

+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql          |
| performance_schema |
| sys            |
| univer         |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.11 sec)
```

Create database ko'di orqali bazamizi yaratib olamiz

```
mysql> create database sugurta;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)  
  
mysql> show databases;  
+-----+  
| Database |  
+-----+  
| information_schema |  
| mysql |  
| performance_schema |  
| sugurta |  
| sys |  
| univer |  
+-----+  
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Use kodi orqali bazani ichiga malumit kiritish uchun joy ajratamiz

```
mysql> use sugurta;  
Database changed  
mysql> |
```

Create table ko'di orqali jadvallarni yaratib olamiz

```
mysql> create table shartnomalar (id int,shartnoma_raqami int,  
-> tuzilgan_sana date,sugurta_summasi int,tarif_stafkasi int  
'  
-> filial_kodi int,sugurta_kodi_turi int,sugurta_turi_id int  
);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

Va Ichida qanday ustun borligini tushirib olamiz va qanday tipdagini yozib olamiz Bizda 3 ta jadval borligi uchun 3 ta jadval yaratib oldik

```
mysql> create table sugurta_turi (id int,sugurta_turi_kodi int,  
-> kompyuter int,ism varchar(255),filial_id int);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> create table filial (id int,telefon int,manzili varchar(255),filial_kodi int,filial_nomi varchar(255));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

4-topshiriq

Alte table 5 ta so'rov, insert into,select from

Insert into ko'di orqali jadvalimizga ustun qo'shamiz **values** orqali malumot qo'shamiz hammasi bazamizga qo'shamiz

```
mysql> insert into shartnomalar(id,shartnoma_raqami,tuzilgan_sana,sugurta_summasi,tarif_stafkasi,filial_kodi,sugurta_kodi_turi,sugurta_turi_id)  
-> values(1,1,2,50000,30,5,24,1);  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into sugurta_turi(id,sugurta_turi_kodi,kompyuter,ism,filial_id)  
-> values(1,5,5,'sanjar',1);  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into filial(id,telefon,manzili,filial_kodi,filial_nomi)  
-> values(1,951659705,'andijon',5,'uzbekinvest');  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
```

Alter table ADD so'rovi orqali jadvalimizga yangi satr qo'shamiz

```
mysql> alter table shartnomalar ADD kompaniya varchar(255);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Alter table change so'rovi orqali jadvalimizdagi satrlarning nomini tahrirlashimiz mumkin

```
mysql> alter table shartnomalar change filial_kodi f_k int;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```


Alter table drop so'rovi orqali jadvalimizdagi satrlarni o'chrish vazifasini bajaradi

```
mysql> alter table shartnomalar Drop kompaniya;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Alter table rename so'rovi orqali jadvalimizni nomini o'zgartirishimiz mumkin

```
mysql> alter table shartnomalar rename shartnoma;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

select *from So'rovi orqali biz jadvallarimizga kiritilgan ma'lumotlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin . Bunda Ni o'rniga jadvalimizni nomini kiritamiz. Misol uchun: **select * from shartnomalar** deb yozsak quyidahi chiqadi:

```
mysql> select*from shartnomalar;
```

id	shartnoma_raqami	tuzilgan_sana	sugurta_summasi	tarif_stafkasi	filial_kodi	sugurta_kodi_turi	sugurta_turi_id
1	1	2	50000	30	5	24	1
2	2332	23	80000	30	5	4	1
3	2332	23	80000	30	5	4	1
4	2332	23	80000	35	5	4	1
5	32564	23	23333	23	4	3	2
6	3233	25	50000	24	6	8	1
7	4232	28	40000	23	6	3	3
8	2323	23	90000	35	6	3	4
9	4432	34	100000	4	7	2	6
10	3432	4	300000	7	2	5	2
11	1222	34	40000	4	7	2	6

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

select * from sugurta_turi deb yozsak quyidahi chiqadi:

```
mysql> select*from sugurta_turi;
```

id	sugurta_turi_kodi	kompyuter	ism	filial_id
1	5	5	sanjar	1
3	4	5	shohruh	3
3	4	5	sardor	3
4	3	5	Elmurod	2
5	4	3	sherzod	2
6	3	4	Doston	4
7	4	5	Kamron	5
8	4	5	sardor	4
9	3	5	jamshid	8
10	2	5	Ali	9

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

select * from filial deb yozsak quyidahi chiqadi

```
mysql> select*from filial;
```

id	telefon	manzili	filial_kodi	filial_nomi
1	951659705	andijon	5	uzbekinvest
2	981234567	namangan	6	uzbekinvest
3	951111111	andijon	7	ziynat
4	981238889	navoiy	6	uzbekinvest
5	342344554	samarqand	6	ziynat
6	971233221	Qashqadaryo	8	muradinvest
7	934355445	Andijon	6	uzbekinvest
8	916788765	fargona	7	ziynat
9	788888888	qashqadaryo	4	muradinvest
10	986755566	namangan	5	ziynat

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Xulosa: Biz ushbu dedline qilish mobaynida malumotlar bazasini yaratish unga malumot qo'shish o'chirish tahrirlash o'zgartirish kabi buyruqlar bn ishlashni o'rgandik .

5-Topshiriq

Where, and , or , not so'rovlari

where so'rovi orqali jadvalimizdagi o'zimiz istagan talaba yoki talabalarni chiqarib olishimiz mumkin.

```
mysql> select*from shartnomalar
-> where id=8;
```

id	shartnoma_raqami	tuzilgan_sana	sugurta_summasi	tarif_stafkasi	filial_kodi	sugurta_kodi_turi	sugurta_turi_id
8	2323	23	90000	35	6	3	4

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

Not in so'rovi esa emas degani anglatadi , ya'ni **manzil not in 'Andijon'** degan so'rov Qashqadaryodan bo'lmagan talabalarni chiqarib beradi;

```
mysql> select*from filial
-> where manzili not in('Andijon');
```

id	telefon	manzili	filial_kodi	filial_nomi
2	981234567	namangan	6	uzbekinvest
4	981238889	navoiy	6	uzbekinvest
5	342344554	samarqand	6	ziynat
6	971233221	Qashqadaryo	8	muradinvest
8	916788765	fargona	7	ziynat
9	788888888	qashqadaryo	4	muradinvest
10	986755566	namangan	5	ziynat

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

or so'rovi yoki degani ya'ni mantiqiy qo'shish biz bergan shartimizni bittasi bajarilsa ham to'g'ri qiymat qaytaradi. **and** esa mantiqiy ko'paytirish ya'ni biz bergan shartlarimizni

hammasi to'g'ri bo'lgan holatdagina ishlaydi:

```
mysql> select*from filial
      -> where (manzili='andijon' or manzili='namangan') and filial_kodi=6;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id    | telefon | manzili | filial_kodi | filial_nomi |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2     | 981234567 | namangan | 6           | uzbekinvest |
| 7     | 934355445 | Andijon  | 6           | uzbekinvest |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```