

SQL Database for Beginners

Lab Exercise 2

- 1) Briefly describe the purpose of database querying.

- 2) What is the most important characteristic of SQL as opposed to other programming languages?

- 3) Name and briefly describe the two main domains of SQL statements.

- 4) Execute the following steps to create the MySQL database used throughout all labs of the course.

- a. Start MySQL Workbench from the Start menu or desktop as applicable.
- b. Under the SQL Development column open a connection to your MySQL server.
Create a new connection as none has been setup yet.
You might have to inquire with your system administrator for individual connection details to a shared server.
If using MySQL on your local machine, the server name/host likely is localhost, user name and password are root as these as the installation defaults.

Please note that the detailed instructions apply to using MySQL Workbench, however can also be used as guidance for any other query tool.

Note: never use these defaults on a production system!

c. Opening the connection opens the SQL Editor window. You should see a blank query window and to the left the Object Browser, which can be switched on and off with the buttons at the far right of the toolbar.

d. Locate and click the “Create new schema” icon in the toolbar. Typically it is the third icon.

Note: MySQL Workbench calls databases schemata.

e. In the opening wizard enter the “sql” as name and click through the remaining steps without any more entries. If you already have a database/schema named “sql”, choose a different name. It doesn’t matter for the pace of the course.

- f. Verify in the Object browser that your newly created schema shows **bold**. If not, select it and via the context menu (right mouse key) select “Set as default schema”. This is important, else you will execute all following queries on the wrong database, obviously resulting in total failure.
- g. From the query window open sqldb.sql that comes with the course. Alternatively you can open the file in any text editor and copy-past the whole content into the query window. This file includes a full backup of the database.
- h. Execute the query (no need to highlight, as by default all content is executed).
- i. Test the database by executing a simple “select * from person”. You should see the lists of persons as demonstrated in the lecture.
- j. You’re good to go!

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