# Database Design CS 6360.003(Spring 2020) SQL Programming Project 2: Project Report Divya Birla 2021514344

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## 1.OBJECTIVE:

The goal of this project is to implement a (very) rudimentary database engine that is loosely based on a hybrid between MySQL and SQLite and is called DavisBase.

### 2.FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITIES OF APPLICATION:

Upon launch the prompt **davisql>** is presented wherein we can key in the required DDL, DML or VDL commands we want to execute.

## 2.1 Extra Command

#### • HELP:

This command allows us to see the guide of all the commands that the database is currently capable of processing.

## 2.2 DDL Commands

#### • SHOW TABLES:

This command allows us to see all the tables currently in the database.

```
Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:DavisBaseMaster riku$ javac DavisBase.java
[Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:DavisBaseMaster riku$ java DavisBase
Welcome to DavisBase
davisql> help;
                                                                                      Display all the tables in the database.
          CREATE TABLE table_name (<column_name datatype>);
INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (value1,value2,..);
                                                                                      Create a new table in the database. Insert a new record into the table.
          SELECT * FROM table_name;
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name operator value;
                                                                                      Display all records in the table.
Display records in the table where the given condition is satisfied.
          DROP TABLE table_name;
                                                                                      Remove table data and its schema.
          HELP;
                                                                                      Show this help information.
          EXIT
                                                                                      Exit DavisBase.
davisgl> show tables:
table_name
davisbase_tables
davisbase columns
univeristy
complex
univ
student
companies
davisgl>
```

#### **CREATE TABLE:**

This command allows us to create new tables in the database.

```
Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:davisbasemaster riku$ java DavisBase
Welcome to DavisBase
davisql> show tables;
table_name
davisbase_tables
davisbase_columns
univeristy
complex
univ
companies
library
davisql> create table countries (Cid INT, Cname TEXT);
davisql> insert into countries values (1,India);
davisql> select * from countries;
cid
     cname
     |india
davisql>
```

#### **DROP TABLE:**

```
This command allows us to drop existing tables from the database.
Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:DavisBaseMaster riku$ java DavisBase
Welcome to DavisBase
davisql> show tables;
table_name
davisbase_tables
davisbase_columns
univeristy
complex
univ
student
companies
library
davisql> select * from student;
     sname
1
      |divya birla
                              cs6360
       |william shakespeare
                              cs6375
      enid blyton
                              cs5343
davisql> drop table student;
davisql> show tables;
table_name
davisbase_tables
davisbase_columns
univeristy
complex
univ
companies
library
davisql>
```

#### 2.3 DML Commands

## • INSERT INTO TABLE:

This command allows us to insert into existing tables in the database.

```
Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:davisbasemaster riku$ java DavisBase
Welcome to DavisBase
davisql> show tables;
table_name
davisbase_tables
davisbase_columns
univeristy
complex
univ
companies
library
davisql> create table countries (Cid INT, Cname TEXT);
davisql> insert into countries values (1, India);
davisql> select * from countries;
cid
      cname
1
      |india
davisql>
```

## **2.4 VDL Commands**

#### SELECT-FROM:

This command allows us to query existing tables from the database to display all records present in a table. Combined example of this command and the same added with a where clause is presented in the section below.

## • SELECT-FROM-WHERE:

This command allows us to query existing tables from the database to display all records present in a table that satisfy a certain condition of the WHERE clause.

The condition can use a variety of logical operators such as : =(equal to), >(greater than), <(less than), >=(greater than or equal to) and <=(less than or equal to).

```
davisql> select * from student;
sid
      Isname
                             scourse
      |divya birla
                             |cs6360
1
2
      |william shakespeare
                             cs6375
davisql> select * from student where sid=1;
sid
     sname
                     scourse
      |divya birla |cs6360
davisql> select * from student where scourse=cs6375;
sid
     Isname
                             scourse
     |william shakespeare
                           cs6375
davisql> select * from student where sid>1;
sid
     sname
                             scourse
2
      |william shakespeare |cs6375
davisql> select * from student where sname=divya birla;
     sname
sid
                     scourse
      |divya birla |cs6360
davisql> insert into student values (3,Enid Blyton, cs5343);
davisql> select * from student;
     sname
                             scourse
1
      |divya birla
                             cs6360
2
                             |cs6375
      |william shakespeare
3
      |enid blyton
                             cs5343
davisql> insert into student values (1,Dan Brown, cs6320);
Key constraint violation
```

The last example in the above screenshot demonstrates Entity constraint violation.

```
|Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:davisbasemaster riku$ javac DavisBase.java
|Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:davisbasemaster riku$ java DavisBase
 Welcome to DavisBase
 davisgl> help;
                SHOW TABLES;
CREATE TABLE table_name (<column_name datatype>);
INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (value1,value2,..);
SELECT * FROM table_name;
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE column_name operator value;
                                                                                                                                      Display all the tables in the database.
                                                                                                                                     Create a new table in the database.
Insert a new record into the table.
Display all records in the table.
Display all records in the table.
Display records in the table where the given condition is satisfied.
Remove table data and its schema.
Show this help information.
Exit DavisBase.
                 DROP TABLE table_name;
                 EXIT:
 davisql> show tables;
 table_name
 davisbase tables
 davisbase_columns
univeristy
 complex
 univ
  companies
 library
 davisql> create table players (Pid INT NOT NULL, Pname TEXT, PTeam TEXT);
davisql> insert into players values (NULL, Lionel Messi, Argentina);
Entity constraint violation
 davisql> insert into players values (1,Lionel Messi, Argentina);
davisql> select * from players;
 pid |pname
                                           pteam
             |lionel messi |argentina |
 davisql>
```

The above screenshot demonstrates Entity constraint violation.

## • <u>EXIT:</u>

This command allows the user to exit the davisql prompt.

[Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:DavisBaseMaster riku\$ java DavisBase Welcome to DavisBase davisql> show tables; table\_name davisbase\_tables davisbase\_columns univeristy complex univ student companies library davisql> select \* from student; sid |sname scourse |divya birla |cs6360 2 |william shakespeare 3 |enid blyton davisql> drop table student; davisql> show tables; cs6375 cs5343 table\_name davisbase\_tables davisbase\_columns univeristy complex univ companies library davisql> exit; Anshumans-MacBook-Pro:DavisBaseMaster riku\$ ∭

## **3.DOCUMENT VERSION:**

VERSION NUMBER	CREATED BY	DATE
V1.1	Divya Birla	2020-05-05