SQL COMMANDS

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMANDS IN SQL

ELECTRONIC PRODUCT SERVICE SYSTEM

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SQL COMMANDS

- CREATE DATABASE
- DESCRIBE TABLE (DESC)
- INSERT INTO
- ADD VALUES IN TABLES
- ADD FOREIGN KEY OR MULTIPLE FOREIGN KEY
- SELECT COMMAND
- UPDATE
- AS
- DSITINCT
- ORDER BY
- WHERE clause
- SELECT COMMAND
- ARITHMETIC OPERATORS
- RELATIONAL OPERATORS
- LOGICAL OPERATORS
- AND BETWEEN
- IN
- LIKE
- NULL and NOT NULL
- AGREGRATE FUNCTIONS
- GROUP BY
- HAVING
- JOIN
 - o INNER
 - o OUTER
 - o RIGHT
 - o LEFT
- DELETE TABLE / DATABASE

IMPLEMENTATIONS OF DIFFERENT COMMANDS ON MYSQL

CREATE DATABASE

Procedure to create Database in SQL command Line:

- 1. Open the SQL Command Line Client.
- 2. Enter the password.
- 3. Enter the command to show the databases→ SHOW DATABASES;
- 4. If database is already existing then use command to manipulate in target database.
- USE database_name;
- Database name: market;
- Example: use market;

```
Enter password: *********

Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.

Your MySQL connection id is 13

Server version: 8.0.42 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

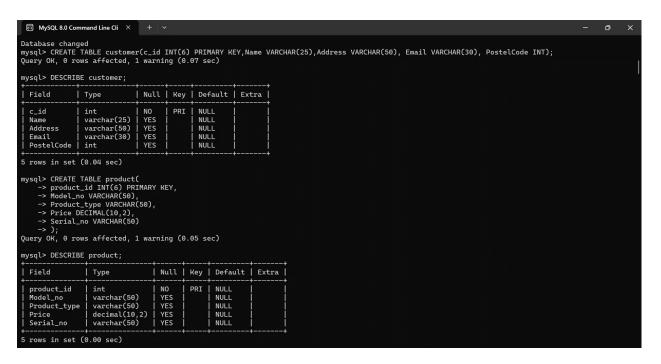
## Sysql > CREATE DATABASE Market;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

## Sysql > SHOW DATABASE Market;
A line 1

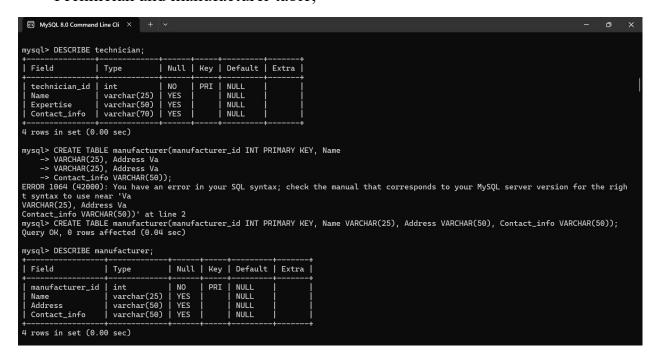
## Sysql > SHOW DATABASE Market;
Database

| Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Database | Da
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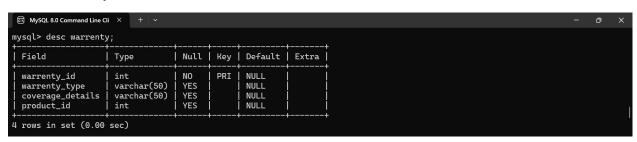
- Show tables;
- If you have just created your database so create tables as; CREATE TABLE table_name();
- CREATE TABLE customer(c_id INT(6) PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(25), Address VARCHAR(50), Email VARCHAR(30), PostelCode INT);
 - Check the description of the table as; DESC table_name;
- DESCRIBE customer;



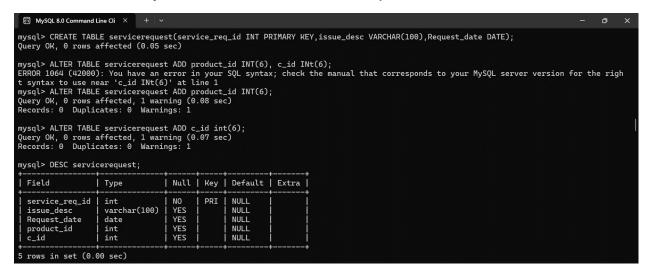
- Also create other tables using same command.
- Technician and manufacturer table;



Warranty table;



- Service request table;
- Alter the table attributes by using the command; ALTER TABLE servicerequest ADD c_id int(6);



• Repair history table;



Replacement part used table;



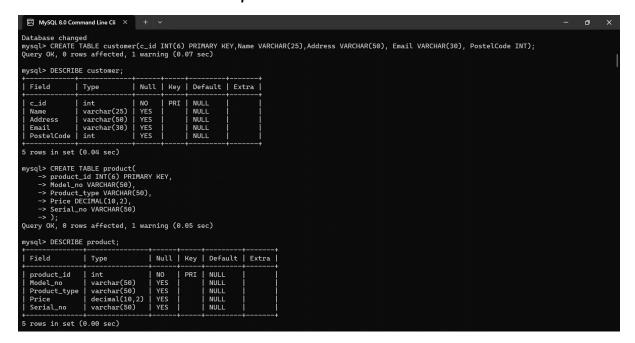
CREATE TABLES

It's used for the creation of tables. Evolving the following statement;

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE table_name (column_1,column_2,.....);

- CREATE TABLE customer(c_id INT(6) PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(25), Address VARCHAR(50), Email VARCHAR(30), PostelCode INT);
 - Check the description of the table as; DESC table_name;
- DESCRIBE customer;

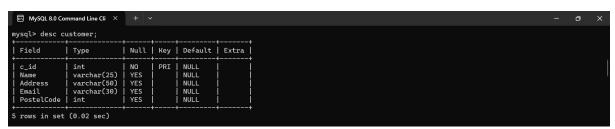


Use of DESCRIBE COMMAND

It's also can be used as the DESC shortly.

Syntax:

DESC table_name;



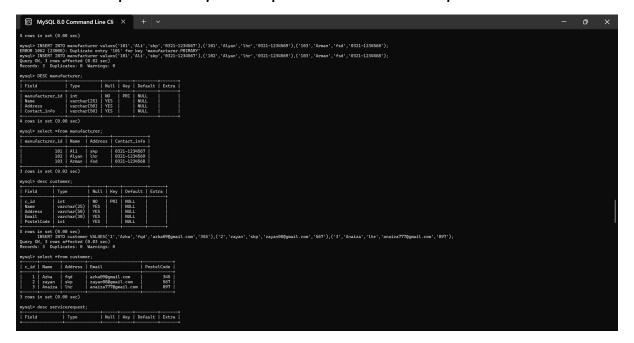
INSERT COMMAD

Syntax;

INSERT INTO table_name VALUES (column_1 , VALUES_C.....);

• Insert values in tables by using command as;

```
INSERT INTO manufacturer values
('101','Ali','skp','0321-1234567'),
('102','Alyan','lhr','0321-1234569'),
('103','Arman','fsd','0321-1234568');
```

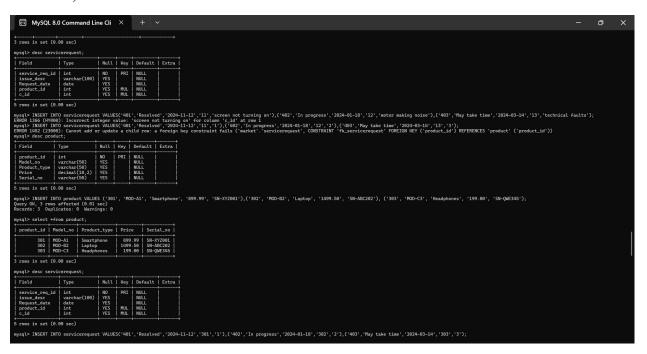


ADD Values in tables

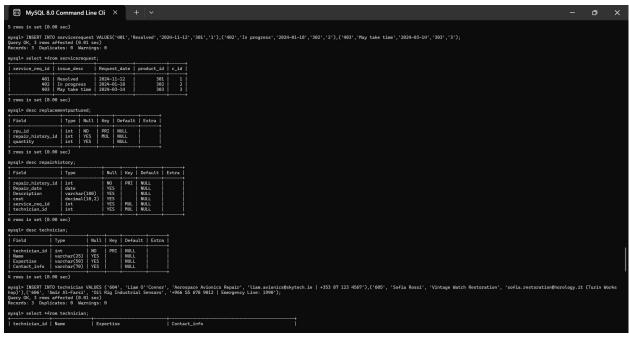
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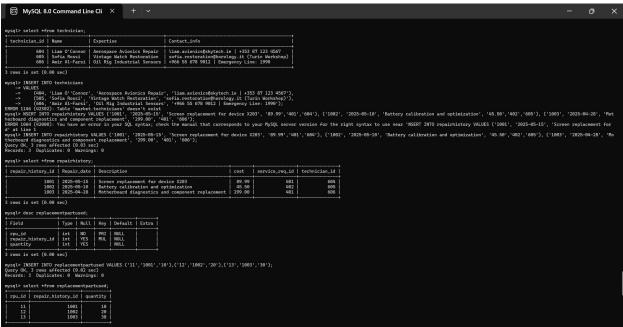


Same as;



Also same for others;





ADD FOREIGN KEY

First of all we add the attribute in the child table as an alias and then reference to the parent PK.

We want to add the FK in the in the student table from course table here student table is child and course table is parent table. First of all we add the attribute as child in the student table and then reference it.

• Use the following command to add new attribute to the table.

Command: ALTER TABLE servicerequest ADD c_id int(6);

• Check the service request table;



- Now make it as FK using following commands.
- Command: ALTER TABLE servicerequest ADD CONSTRAINT fk_servicerequest FOREIGN KEY (product_id)
 REFERENCES product(product_id);

Or

ALTER TABLE servicerequest ADD CONSTRAINT fk_servicerequest FOREIGN KEY (c_id) REFERENCES customer(c_id);

Now for two foreign keys in same table use the command as;

ALTER TABLE servicerequest

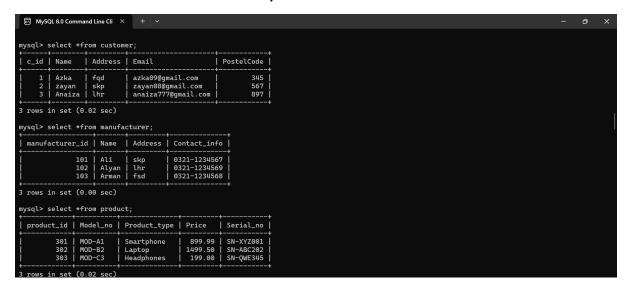
- -> ADD CONSTRAINT fk_servicerequest_customer2
- -> FOREIGN KEY (c_id)
- -> REFERENCES customer(c_id)
- -> ON DELETE CASCADE;

SELECT * command

This command is used for the displaying all and every single attribute's values on the command prompt.

Syntax;

SELECT *FROM table_name;



SELECT one/multiple column

This command is beneficial at that support while you are dealing with to come out the single one and the multiple attributes from a table rather than all of the attributes. Only a certain or specific value will be come out by this.

Syntax;

SELECT column_name FROM table_name;



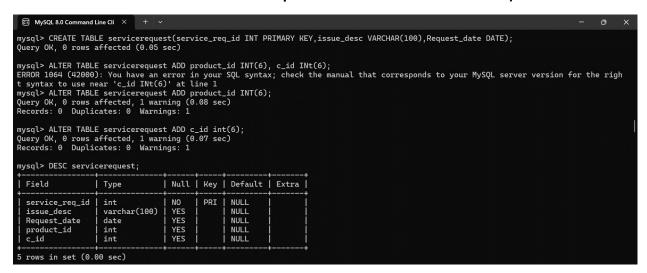
ALTER command

Used to alter the table and including other attributes or inserts more data into the table.

Syntax:

ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name CONSTRAINT;

Alter the table attributes by using the command;
 ALTER TABLE servicerequest ADD c_id int(6);



Suppose we want to include the already present table EMPLOYEE the PRIMARY KEY. Then for the sack of that purpose we use:

AS COMMAND on MySQL

This is basically used to make an alias of the attribute. It's helpful where you want to access the already attribute name with the new one as you want.

Syntax:

SELECT column_name AS ALIAS FROM table_name;



DISTINCT COMMAND

This command is used for duplicity removal from your table if exist.

Syntax:

SELECT DISTINCT column_name FROM table_name;

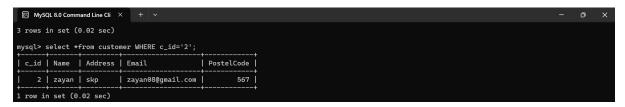


WHERE clause in SQL

Where command is work as such like from the condition.

Syntax:

SELECT *FROM table_name WHERE column='VALUES';



ORDER BY command

It's used for the ascending or descending order sorting. By default ascending sort is done by the complier.

Syntax:

SELECT column_name FROM table_name ORDER BY column_2
desc;



Operators in SQL

Arithmetic operators including (+,-,*,/).

Syntax:

SELECT column_name OPERATOR FROM table_name WHERE
column_name='VALUES';

Or

SELECT column_name FROM table_name OPERATOR
any_operation;

Or



Relational operators

These operators including (>,<,>=,<=,==,!=).

Syntax:

SELECT column_name OPERATOR FROM table_name WHERE
colun_name='VALUES';

Or

SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE column
OPERATOR;

Logical Operators

AND ,OR ,NOT.

SQL QUERIES BY AND, OR OPERATOR

USE OF MULTIPLE AND OPERATOR

AND BETWEEN

It's used where you want to evaluate the values from the range. Within that specific range. SQL COMMANDS.

Syntax:

SELECT *FROM table_name WHERE(condition_1 AND
condition_2 BETWEEN condition_3);

As you can use any column name rather than the asterisk inside the query.

```
mysql> select Model_no FROM product WHERE (product_id='303' AND Price>='199' AND Price<='1499' AND Price BETWEEN 199 AND 1499);

| Model_no |
| Model_no |
| Model_no |
| Tow in set (0.02 sec)

mysql> select repair_history_id |
| repair_history_id |
| 1001 |
| 1003 |
| 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

IN COMMAND

It's uses to come out the certain value from the list of the table. It's basically used to reduce length which is taken by multiple AND or operators.

Syntax:

SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE column_name
IN(val_1 ,val_2);

LIKE COMMAND

As if you want to evaluate a specific personality from a table whose spelling you are specifying in the query or any other name whose end or start or at any middle element you'll be mentioned by you. This command is beneficial at that spot while you want to take a name whose character you'll not be known is advanced.

Wildcard Characters:

• %(Represents the single ,null or multiple characters)

• (Represents a single character)

Syntax:

SELECT column_1,column_2 FROM table_name WHERE
column_name LIKE pattern;



NULL



As there is no column contains NULL VALUES so it returns 'empty set', but command is correct.

AGGREGRATION FUNCTIONS:

- COUNT(COLUMN_NAME)
- COUNT(*)
- AVG(COLUMN_NAME)
- MAX(COLUMN_NAME)
- MIN(COLUMN_NAME)
- SUM(COUMN_NAME)

COUNT COMMAND

• **COUNT(*)** will display the all the columns which is include in your tables including the null values and also the duplicate values.

• **COUNT(column_name)** will display ONLY the singly values and not null values.

AVERAGE FUNCTIONS

Syntax:

SELECT AGGREGATE_FUNCTION(column_name) FROM table_name;

AVERAGE



MIN, MAX, SUM

```
mysql> select MAX(cost) FROM repairhistory;

| MAX(cost) |
| 299.00 |
| 1 row in set (0.02 sec)
| MXN(cost) |
| 45.50 |
| 1 row in set (0.02 sec)
| mysql> select MIN(cost) FROM repairhistory;

| MIN(cost) |
| 45.50 |
| 1 row in set (0.02 sec)
| mysql> select SUM(Price) FROM product;

| SUM(Price) |
| 2598.49 |
| 1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select MAX(cost) FROM repairhistory GROUP BY Repair_date ,Description;

| MAX(cost) |
| 89.99 |
| 45.50 |
| 299.00 |
| 3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

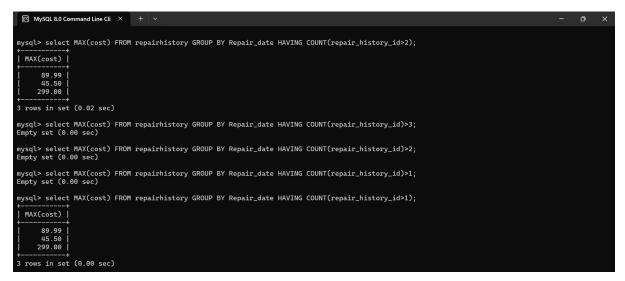
GROUP BY

HAVING COMMAND

It's uses as such to apply the conditions indirectly which is not done with the help of where command as while you are dealing with the GROUP BY in sql.

So for the sack of that purpose you have to use the HAVING to filter out of data or attributes as you want from the table.

For example:

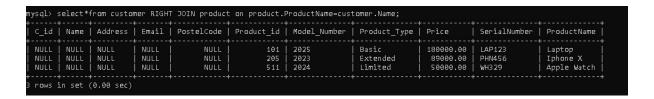


Join

Types of join are;

- Inner join
- Right join
- Left join
- Outer join

select*from customer RIGHT JOIN product on product.ProductName=customer. Name;



select*from customer LEFT JOIN product on product.ProductName=customer. Name;



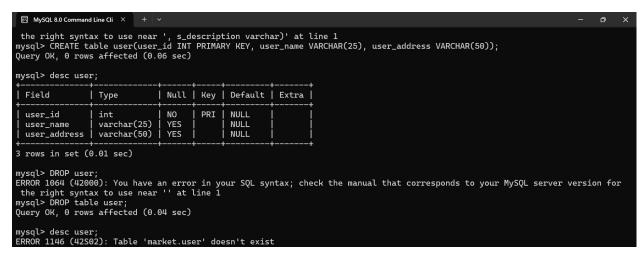
Some commands for inner join which are not actually applicable on this database are;

- select product.ProductName, repairhistory.Cost from product INNER JOIN repairhistory on repairhistory.Cost=product.ProductName;
- select product.ProductName,repairhistory.Cost from product INNER JOIN repairhistory on repairhistory.Cost>product.ProductName;
- select product.ProductName, repairhistory.Cost from product INNER JOIN repairhistory on repairhistory.Costproduct.ProductName;

Delete Table/Database

• **Table:** Suppose we have created the table mistakenly we can delete it using following command.

Command: DROP TABLE user;



• Database: Suppose we have created the database mistakenly we can delete it using following command.

Command: DROP DATABASE market;
