Module 5 – Introduction to DBMS (lab-ex)

-harsh chauhan

Introduction to SQL

Lab 1: Create a new database named school_db and a table called students with the following columns: student_id, student_name, age, class, and address.

CREATE TABLE students(student_id int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT, student_name varchar(100), age int, class int, address varchar(200))

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0037 seconds.)

CREATE TABLE students(student_id int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT, student_name varchar(100), age int, class int, address varchar(200));

Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

#	Name	Туре	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action		
1	student_id 🔑	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	🥜 Change	Drop	More
2	student_name	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL			🔗 Change	Drop	More
3	age	int(11)			Yes	NULL			🥜 Change	Drop	More
4	class	int(11)			Yes	NULL			🔗 Change	Drop	More
5	address	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL			🧷 Change	Drop	More

Lab 2: Insert five records into the students table and retrieve all records using the SELECT statement.



SQL Syntax

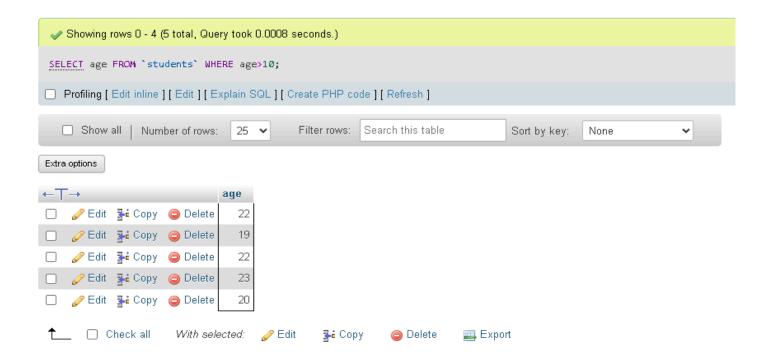
Lab 1: Write SQL queries to retrieve specific columns (student_name and age) from the students table.

SELECT student_name,age FROM `students`



• Lab 2: Write SQL queries to retrieve all students whose age is greater than 10.

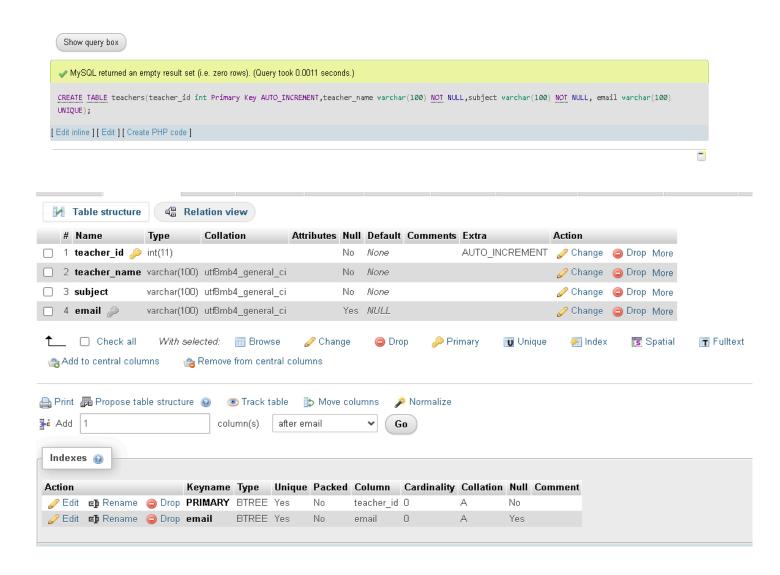
SELECT age FROM 'students' WHERE age>10



SQL Constraints

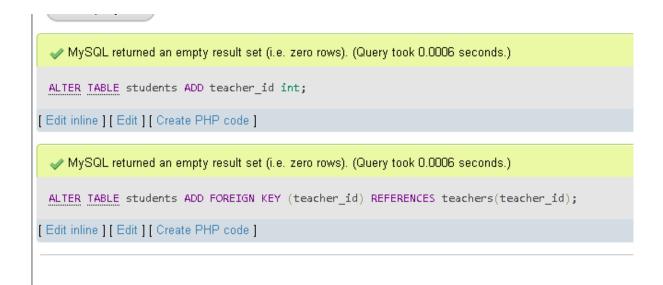
 Lab 1: Create a table teachers with the following columns: teacher_id (Primary Key), teacher_name (NOT NULL), subject (NOT NULL), and email (UNIQUE).

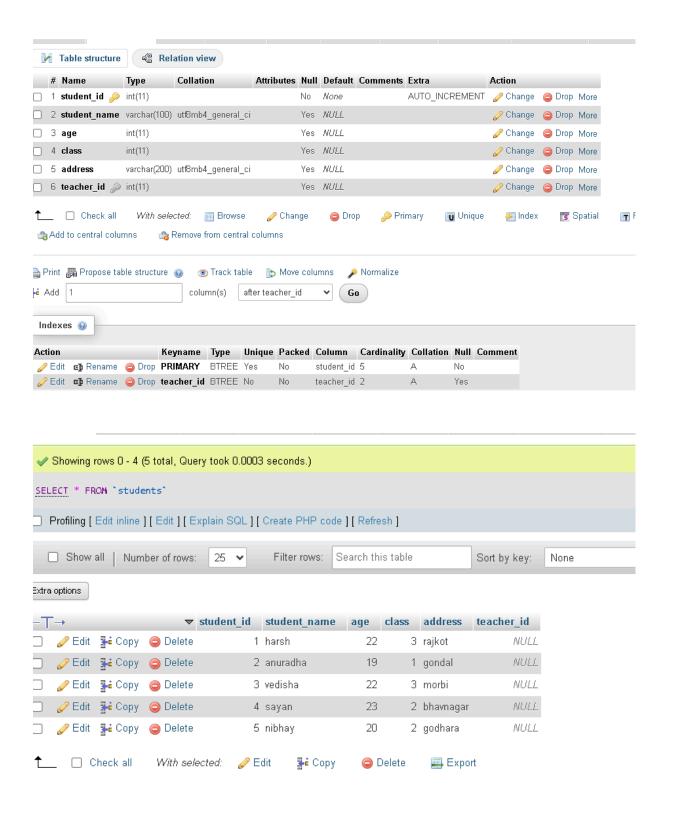
CREATE TABLE teachers(teacher_id int Primary Key AUTO_INCREMENT,teacher_name varchar(100) NOT NULL,subject varchar(100) NOT NULL, email varchar(100) UNIQUE)



• Lab 2: Implement a FOREIGN KEY constraint to relate the teacher_id from the teachers table with the students table.

ALTER TABLE students ADD teacher_id int; ALTER TABLE students ADD FOREIGN KEY (teacher id) REFERENCES teachers(teacher id);



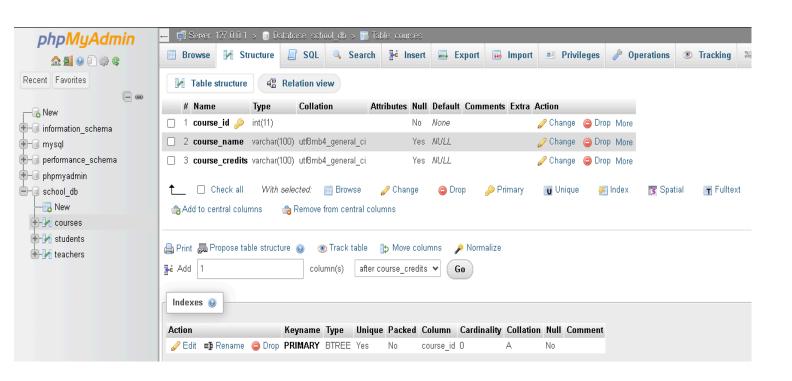


Main SQL Commands and Sub-commands (DDL)

• Lab 1: Create a table courses with columns: course_id, course_name, and course_credits. Set the course_id as the primary key.

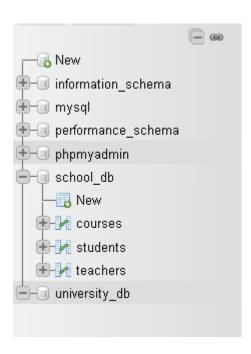
CREATE TABLE courses (course_id int PRIMARY KEY,course_name varchar(100),course_credits varchar(100))

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0008 seconds.)	Show query box
	✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0008 seconds.)
CREATE TABLE courses (course_id int PRIMARY KEY,course_name varchar(100),course_credits varchar(100));	<u>CREATE TABLE</u> courses (course_id int PRIMARY KEY,course_name varchar(100),course_credits varchar(100));
Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]	[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]



• Lab 2: Use the CREATE command to create a database university_db.

CREATE DATABASE university_db

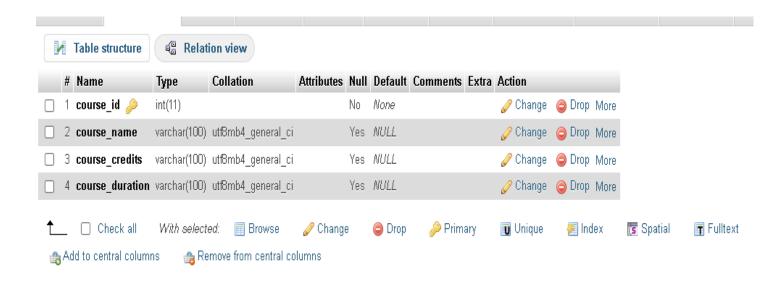


ALTER Command

 Lab 1: Modify the courses table by adding a column course_duration using the ALTER command.

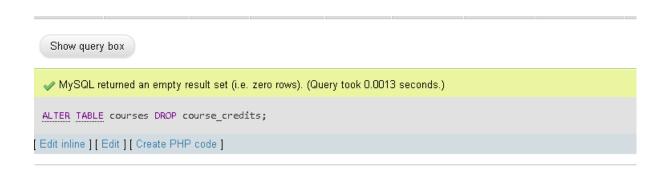
ALTER TABLE courses add course_duration varchar(100)

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0011 seconds.)
ALTER TABLE courses add course_duration varchar(100);
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]



• Lab 2: Drop the course_credits column from the courses table.

ALTER TABLE courses DROP course_credits





DROP Command

- Lab 1: Drop the teachers table from the school_db database.
- Lab 2: Drop the students table from the school_db database and verify that the table has been removed.

First we have to remove constraint key from tables

For that first we have to know what is name of key and for
that go to information_schema database then go to key_column_usage

And find 'students' in table_name column and 'teacher_id' in
column name column.

This is where you can see the name of the constraint key name in the constraint name column.

ALTER TABLE students DROP CONSTRAINT students_ibfk_1;

```
Show query box

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0013 seconds.)

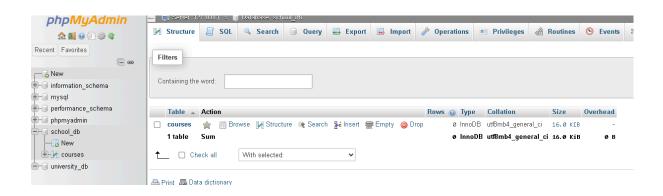
ALTER TABLE students DROP CONSTRAINT students_ibfk_1;

[Edit inline][Edit][Create PHP code]
```

drop TABLE teachers; drop TABLE students

Snow query box

```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0006 seconds.)
drop TABLE teachers;
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0009 seconds.)
drop TABLE students;
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]
```



Data Manipulation Language (DML)

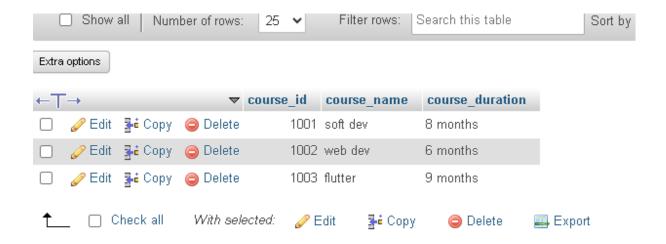
• Lab 1: Insert three records into the courses table using the INSERT command.

INSERT INTO courses (course_id,course_name,course_duration) VALUES (1001,'soft dev','8 months'),(1002,'web dev','6 months'),(1003,'flutter','10 months')



• Lab 2: Update the course duration of a specific course using the UPDATE command.

UPDATE courses SET course_duration = '9 months' WHERE course_id = 1003;



• Lab 3: Delete a course with a specific course_id from the courses table using the DELETE command.

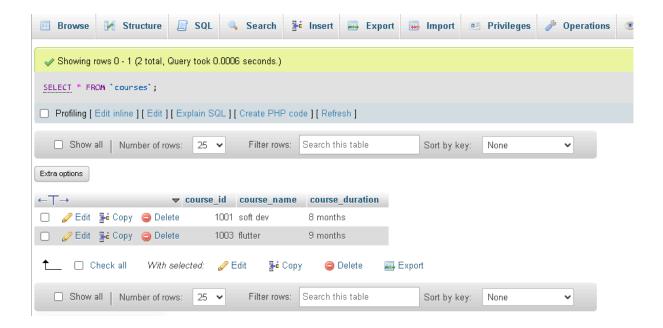
delete from courses where course_id=1002



Data Query Language (DQL)

• Lab 1: Retrieve all courses from the courses table using the SELECT statement.

SELECT * FROM `courses`



 Lab 2: Sort the courses based on course_duration in descending order using ORDER BY.

SELECT * FROM `courses` ORDER BY course_duration DESC



• Lab 3: Limit the results of the SELECT query to show only the top two courses using LIMIT.

Adding one entry just for more convenience



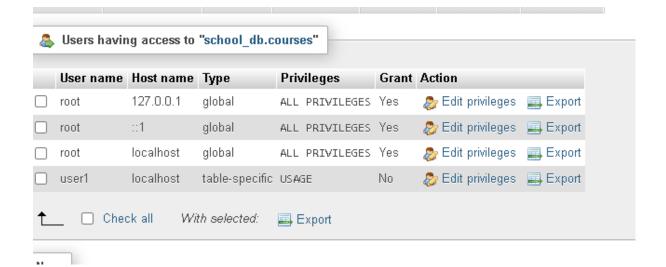
SELECT * FROM courses LIMIT 2



Data Control Language (DCL)

- Lab 1: Create two new users user1 and user2 and grant user1 permission to SELECT from the courses table.
- CREATE USER 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password1';
- CREATE USER 'user2'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password2';
- GRANT SELECT ON school_db.courses TO 'user1'@'localhost';

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0066 seconds.)
GRANT SELECT ON school_db.courses TO 'user1'@'localhost';
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]



Edit privileges: User account 'user1'@'localhost' - Databases school_db - Table courses

Table-specific privileges										
L	ranie-specific p	inviieges								
N	Note: MySQL privilege names are expressed in English.									
SE	LECT	INSERT	UPDATE	REFERENCES		DELETE				
	course_id	▲ course_id	▲ course_id	course_id		CREATE				
	course_name course_duration	course_name course_duration	course_name course_duration	course_name course duration		DROP				
				coarse_adration		GRANT				
						INDEX				
		▼	*	*	- 0	ALTER				
		6	8	1	20	CREATE VIEW				
S	elect all	Select all	Select all	Select all		SHOW VIEW				
0	r 🗌 None	Or None	Or None	Or None		TRIGGER				
					DEL	ETE HISTORY				
1										

• Lab 2: Revoke the INSERT permission from user1 and give it to user2.

REVOKE INSERT ON school_db.courses FROM 'user1'@'localhost';
GRANT INSERT ON school_db.courses TO 'user2'@'localhost';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

```
Show query box

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0059 seconds.)

REVOKE INSERT ON school_db.courses FROM 'user1'@'localhost';

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0021 seconds.)

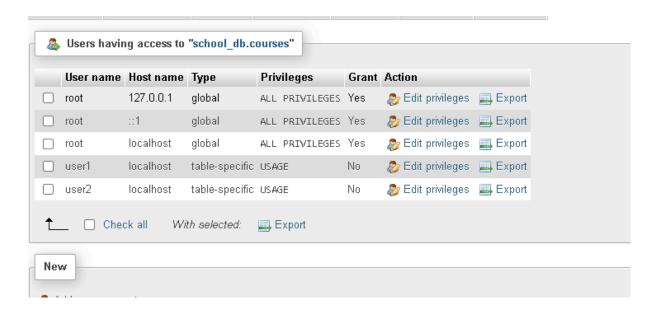
GRANT INSERT ON school_db.courses TO 'user2'@'localhost';

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

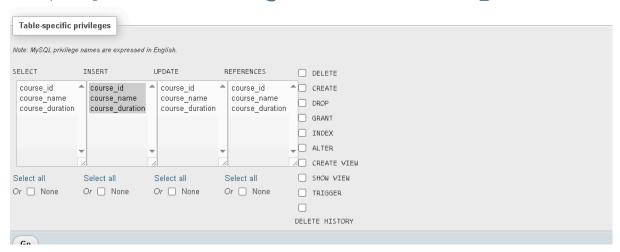
MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0018 seconds.)

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]
```



Edit privileges: User account 'user2'@'localhost' - Databases school_db - Table courses



Transaction Control Language (TCL)

 Lab 1: Insert a few rows into the courses table and use COMMIT to save the changes.

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO school_db.courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration) VALUES (1004, 'digi marketing','9 months'), (1005,'frontend','4 months');

COMMIT;

```
Show query box

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0003 seconds.)

START TRANSACTION;

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

2 rows inserted. (Query took 0.0035 seconds.)

INSERT INTO school_db.courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration) VALUES (1004, 'digi marketing','9 months'), (1005, 'frontend','4 months');

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0018 seconds.)

COWNIT;

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]
```



• Lab 2: Insert additional rows, then use ROLLBACK to undo the last insert operation.

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO school_db.courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration) VALUES (1006, 'digi marketing','6 months'), (1007,'backend','12 months');

ROLLBACK;



• Lab 3: Create a SAVEPOINT before updating the courses table, and use it to roll back specific changes.

START TRANSACTION;

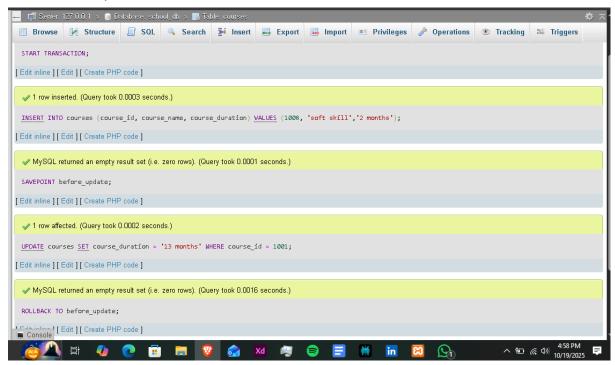
INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration) VALUES (1008, 'soft skill','2 months');

SAVEPOINT before_update;

UPDATE courses SET course_duration = '13 months' WHERE course_id = 1001;

ROLLBACK TO before update;

COMMIT;

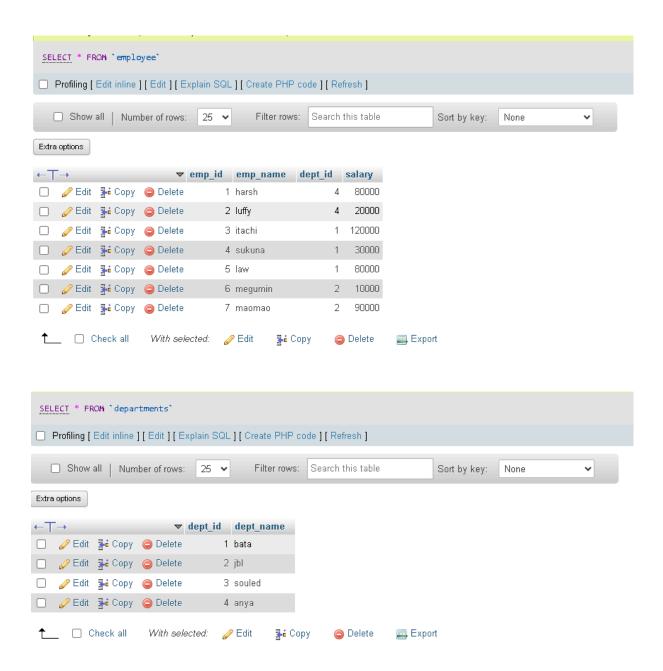




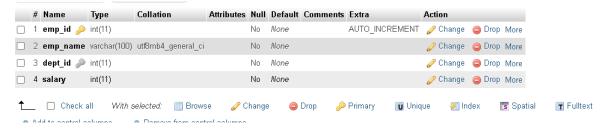
SQL Joins

• Lab 1: Create two tables: departments and employees.

Perform an INNER JOIN to display employees along with their respective departments.



ALTER TABLE employee ADD CONSTRAINT fk_dept FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES departments(dept_id);



SELECT

employee.emp_id,employee.emp_name,departments.dept _name FROM employee

INNER JOIN departments

ON employee.dept_id = departments.dept_id;



• Lab 2: Use a LEFT JOIN to show all departments, even those without employees.

SELECT

departments.dept_id,departments.dept_name,employee.e mp_id,employee.emp_name FROM departments

LEFT JOIN employee

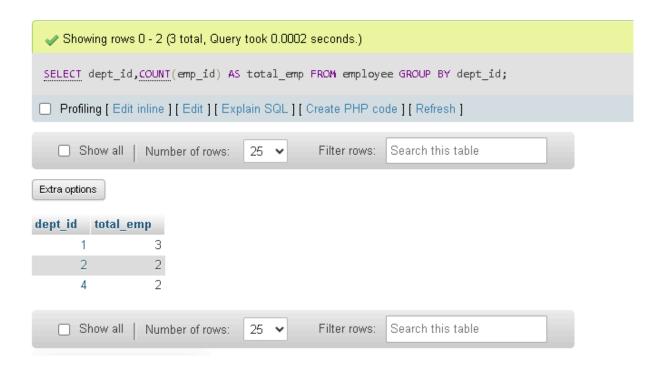
ON departments.dept_id = employee.dept_id;



SQL Group By

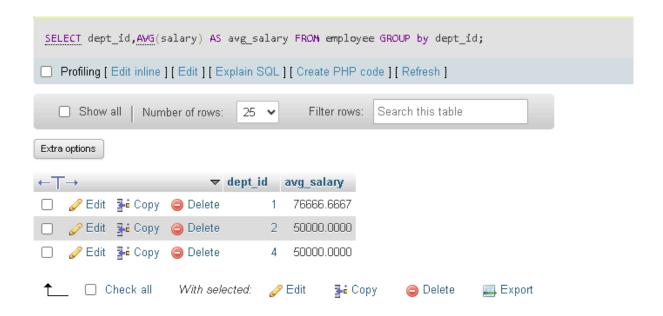
 Lab 1: Group employees by department and count the number of employees in each department using GROUP BY.

SELECT dept_id,COUNT(emp_id) AS total_emp FROM employee GROUP BY dept_id



• Lab 2: Use the AVG aggregate function to find the average salary of employees in each department.

SELECT dept_id,AVG(salary) AS avg_salary FROM employee GROUP by dept_id



SQL Stored Procedure

• Lab 1: Write a stored procedure to retrieve all employees from the employees table based on department.

DELIMITER \$\$

```
CREATE PROCEDURE GetEmps(IN dept INT)
BEGIN

SELECT emp_id, emp_name,salary, dept_id
FROM employee
WHERE dept_id = dept;
END $$
```

DELIMITER;

CREATE PROCEDURE GetEmps(IN dept INT) BEGIN SELECT emp_id, emp_name, salary, dept_id FROM employee WHERE dept_id = dept; END;

[Edit inline][Edit][Create PHP code]



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• Lab 2: Write a stored procedure that accepts course_id as input and returns the course details.

```
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE GetCourseDetails(IN course INT)

BEGIN

SELECT *

FROM courses

WHERE course_id = course;

END //

DELIMITER;

Routines 
Check all Export Drop
```

Returns

Ø Edit

Execute

Export

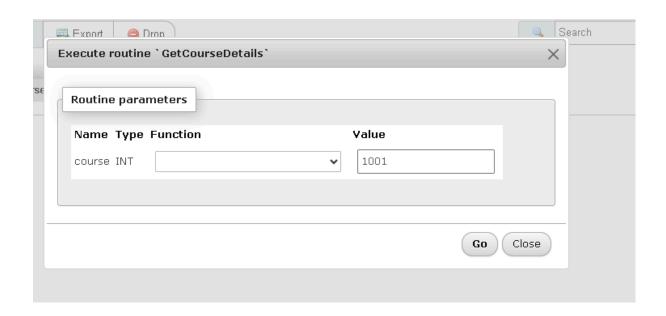
O Drop

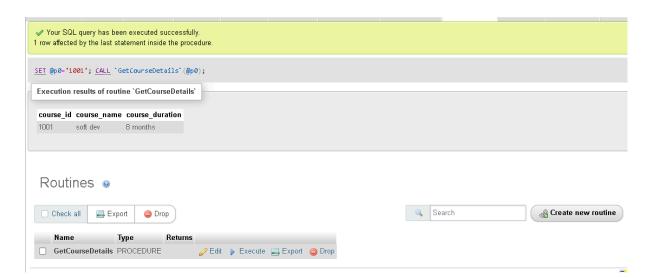
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Type

GetCourseDetails PROCEDURE

Name





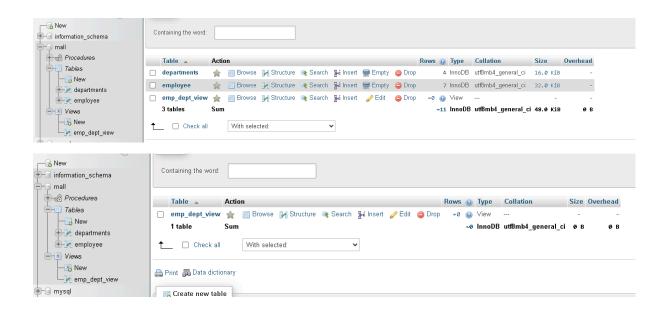
SQL View

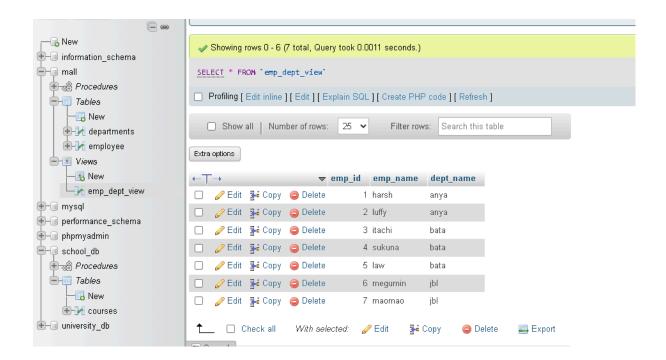
• Lab 1: Create a view to show all employees along with their department names.

CREATE VIEW emp_dept_view AS

SELECT employee.emp_id, employee.emp_name,
 departments.dept_name

FROM employee
INNER JOIN departments
ON employee.dept_id = departments.dept_id;





• Lab 2: Modify the view to exclude employees whose salaries are below \$50,000.

CREATE VIEW emp_dept_view_less_50k+ AS

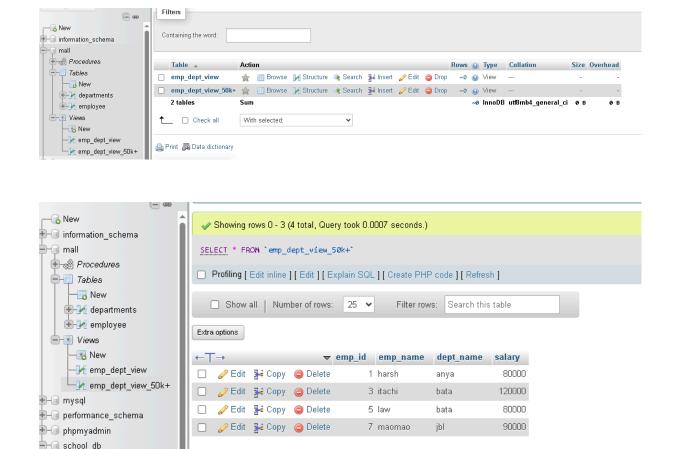
SELECT employee.emp_id, employee.emp_name,
 departments.dept_name, employee.salary

FROM employee

INNER JOIN departments

ON employee.dept_id = departments.dept_id

WHERE employee.salary >= 50000;



With selected: 🥜 Edit

₃- Сору

Delete

Export

_ Check all

🛨 🕸 Procedures

SQL Triggers

• Lab 1: Create a trigger to automatically log changes to the employees table when a new employee is added.

```
CREATE TABLE employee_log

(
log_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
emp_id INT, emp_name VARCHAR(200), dept_id INT,
action_time DATETIME,action_description
VARCHAR(200)
);
```



DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE TRIGGER employee_add

AFTER INSERT ON employee

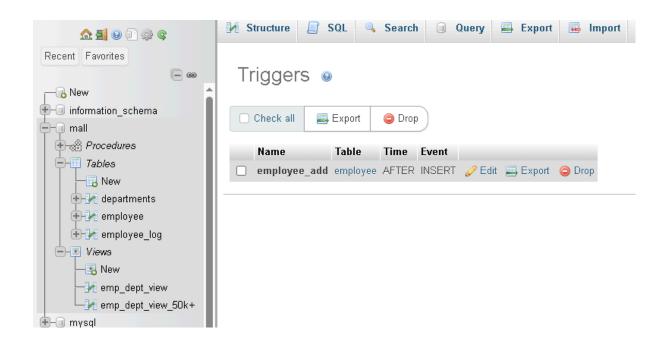
FOR EACH ROW

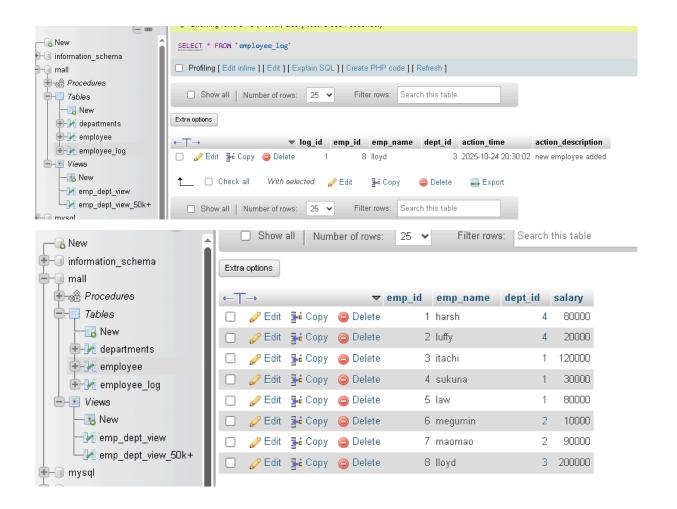
BEGIN

INSERT INTO employee_log (emp_id, emp_name, dept_id, action_time, action_description)

VALUES (NEW.emp_id, NEW.emp_name, NEW.dept_id, NOW(), 'new employee added');

END \$\$





• Lab 2: Create a trigger to update the last_modified timestamp whenever an employee record is updated.

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE TRIGGER emp_modification
BEFORE UPDATE ON employee
FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

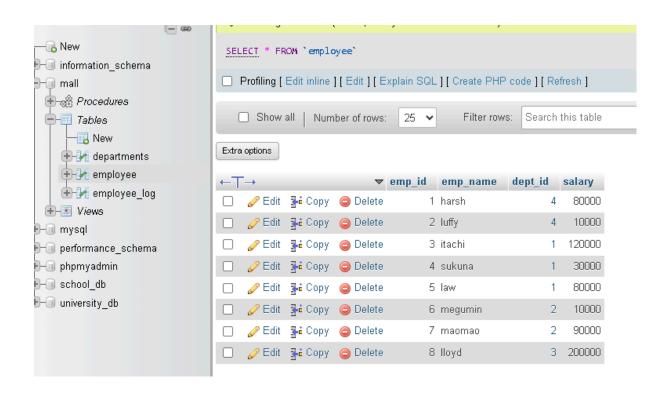
INSERT INTO employee_log (emp_id, emp_name, dept_id, salary, action_time, action_description)
VALUES (NEW.emp_id, NEW.emp_name,
NEW.dept_id, NEW.salary, NOW(),'UPDATED');

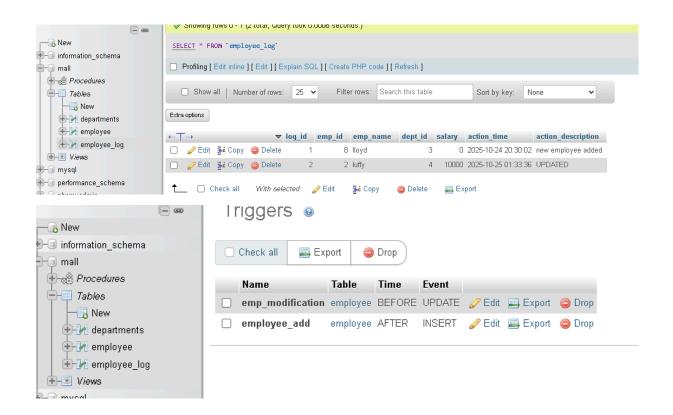
END\$\$

DELIMITER;

For checking

update employee set salary=10000 where emp_id=2





Introduction to PL/SQL

• Lab 1: Write a PL/SQL block to print the total number of employees from the employees table.

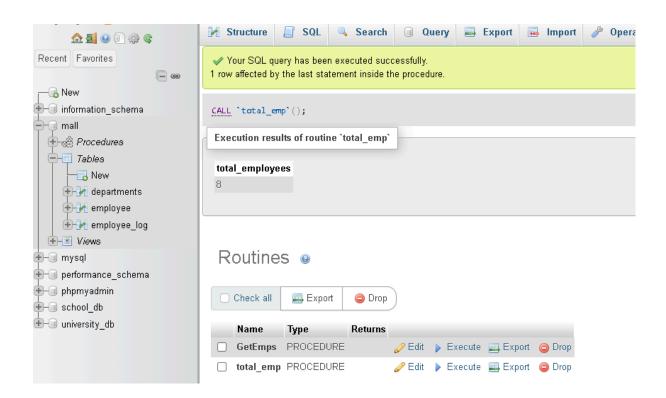
DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE PROCEDURE total_emp()
BEGIN
DECLARE total employees INT;

SELECT COUNT(emp_id) AS total_employees FROM employee;

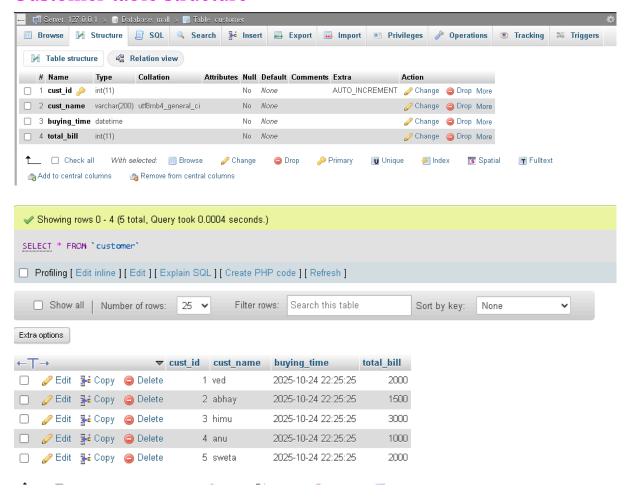
END\$\$





• Lab 2: Create a PL/SQL block that calculates the total sales from an orders table.

Customer table structure

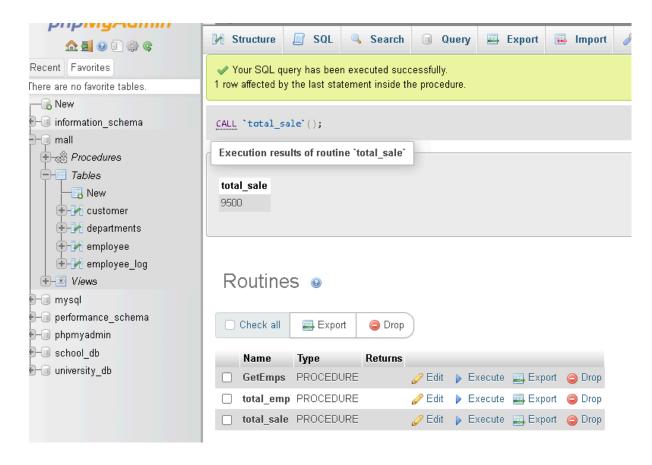


DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE PROCEDURE total_sale() BEGIN

SELECT SUM(total_bill) AS total_sale FROM customer; END\$\$





PL/SQL Control Structures

• Lab 1: Write a PL/SQL block using an IF-THEN condition to check the department of an employee.

DELIMITER \$\$

```
CREATE PROCEDURE CheckDeptByEmpId(IN emp INT)
BEGIN
DECLARE temp name VARCHAR(100);
```

SELECT d.dept_name INTO temp_name FROM employee e JOIN departments d ON e.dept_id = d.dept_id WHERE e.emp_id = emp;

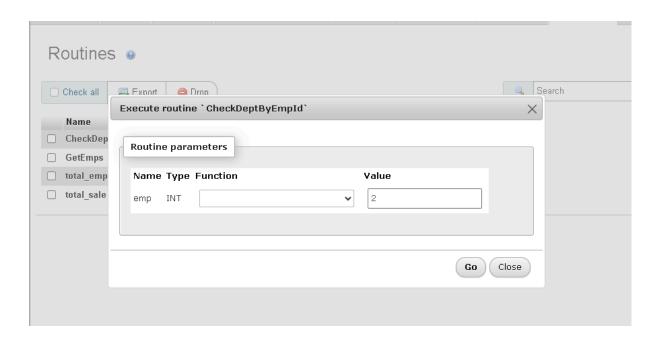
```
IF temp_name IS NOT NULL THEN
SELECT CONCAT('Employee is in ', temp_name) AS
Message;
```

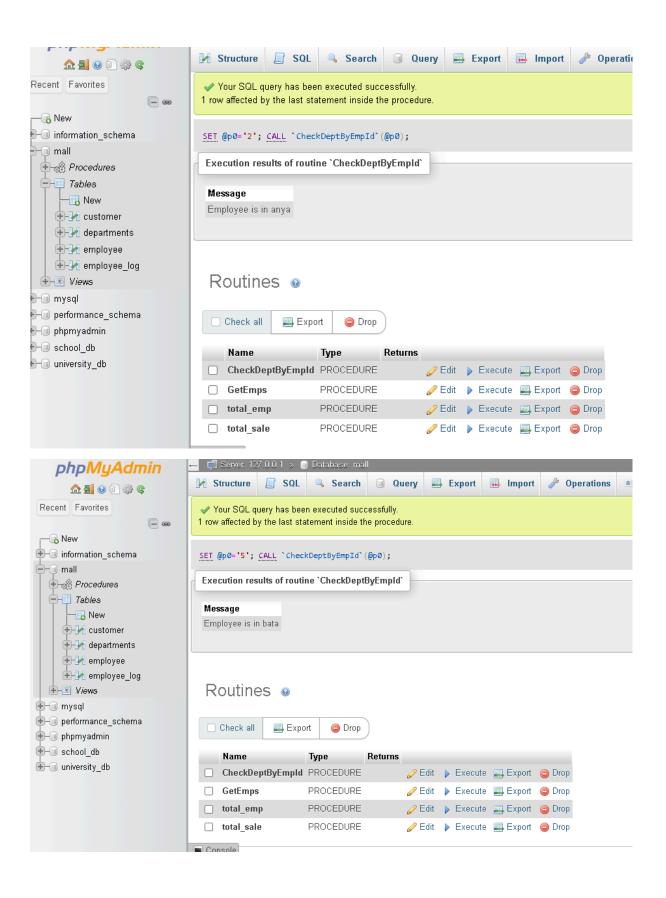
ELSE

SELECT 'Employee id is invalid ' AS Message; END IF;

END \$\$



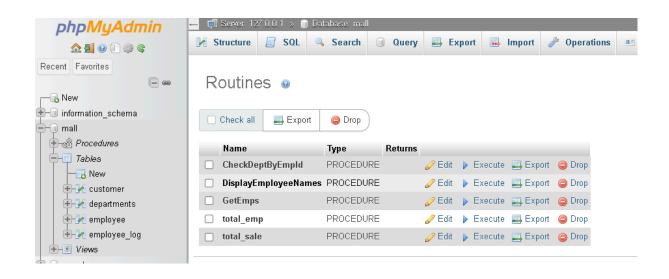


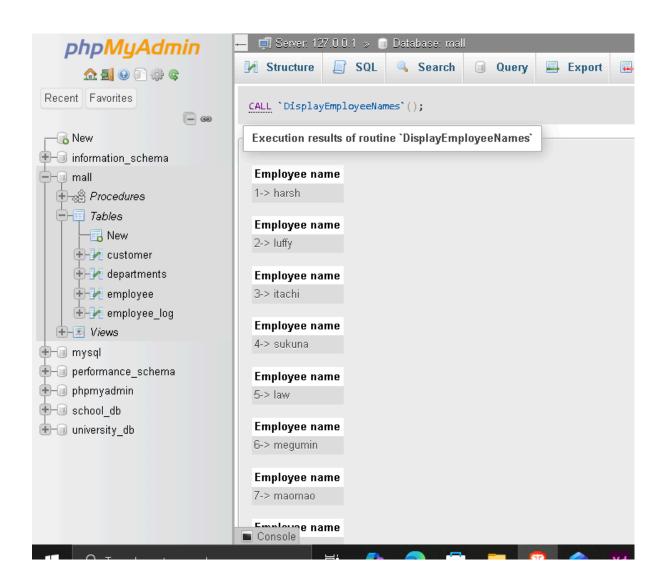


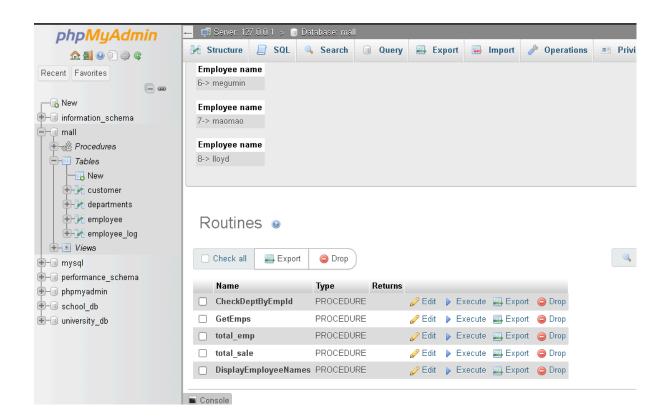
• Lab 2: Use a FOR LOOP to iterate through employee records and display their names.

DELIMITER \$\$

```
CREATE PROCEDURE DisplayEmployeeNames()
BEGIN
  DECLARE total INT DEFAULT 0;
  DECLARE counter INT DEFAULT 1;
  DECLARE empName VARCHAR(100);
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO total FROM employee;
  WHILE counter <= total DO
    SELECT emp name INTO empName
    FROM employee
    WHERE emp id = counter;
    SELECT CONCAT(counter, '-> ', empName) AS
'Employee name';
    SET counter = counter + 1;
  END WHILE;
END $$
DELIMITER;
```







SQL Cursors

• Lab 1: Write a PL/SQL block using an explicit cursor to retrieve and display employee details.

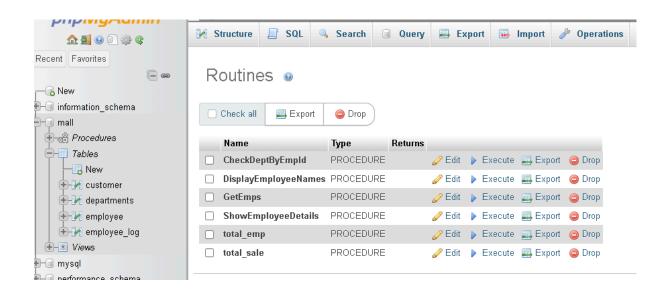
DELIMITER \$\$

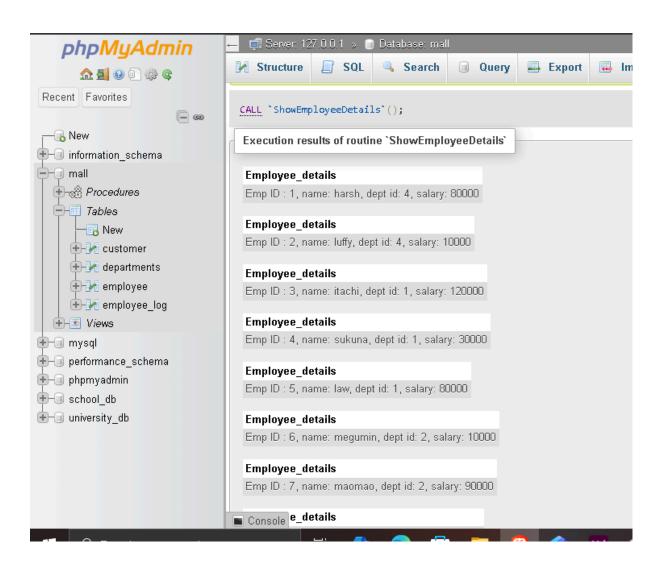
```
CREATE PROCEDURE ShowEmployeeDetails()
BEGIN
 DECLARE h id INT;
 DECLARE h name VARCHAR(100);
 DECLARE h dept INT;
 DECLARE h salary INT;
 DECLARE done INT DEFAULT 0;
 DECLARE emp cursor CURSOR FOR
   SELECT emp id, emp name, dept id, salary FROM
employee;
 DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND
SET done = 1;
 OPEN emp cursor;
 read loop: LOOP
   FETCH emp cursor INTO h id, h name, h dept,
h salary;
   IF done = 1 THEN
```

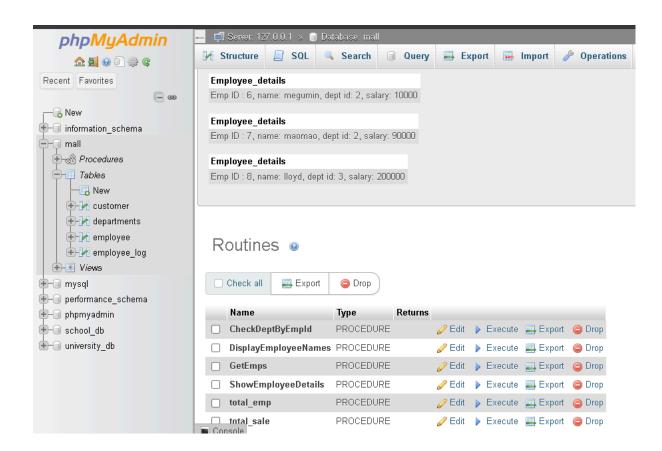
LEAVE read_loop; END IF;

SELECT CONCAT('Emp ID: ', h_id, ', name: ', h_name, ', dept id: ', h_dept, ', salary: ', h_salary) AS
Employee_details;
END LOOP;

CLOSE emp_cursor; END \$\$





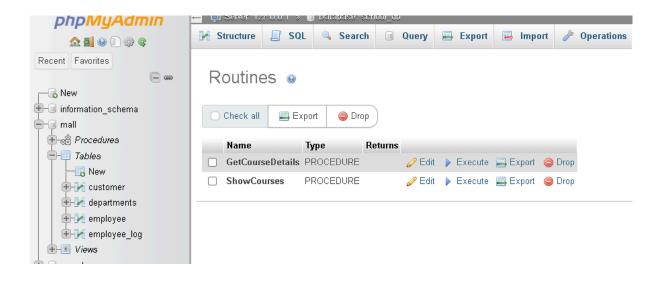


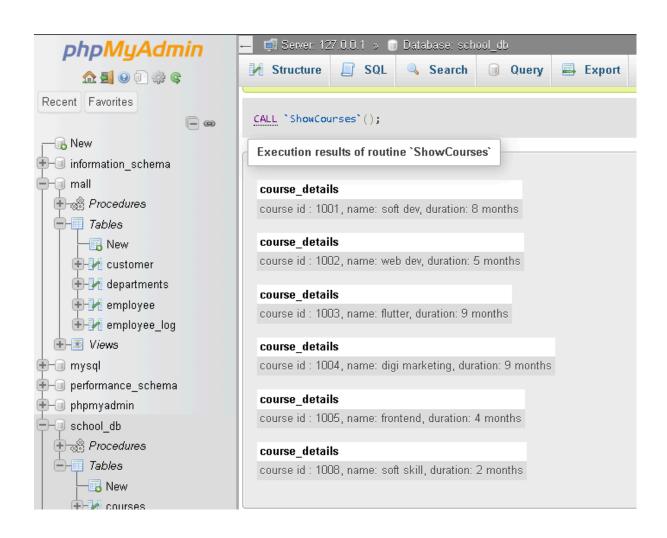
• Lab 2: Create a cursor to retrieve all courses and display them one by one.

```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE ShowCourses()
BEGIN
  DECLARE c id INT;
  DECLARE c name VARCHAR(100);
  DECLARE c duration VARCHAR(50);
  DECLARE done INT DEFAULT 0;
  DECLARE course cursor CURSOR FOR
    SELECT course id, course name, course duration
FROM courses;
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND
SET done = 1;
  OPEN course cursor;
  read loop: LOOP
    FETCH course cursor INTO c id, c name, c duration;
    IF done = 1 \text{ THEN}
      LEAVE read loop;
    END IF:
    SELECT CONCAT('course id:', c id, ', name:',
c name, ', duration: ', c duration) AS course details;
  END LOOP;
```

CLOSE course_cursor; END \$\$





Rollback and Commit Savepoint

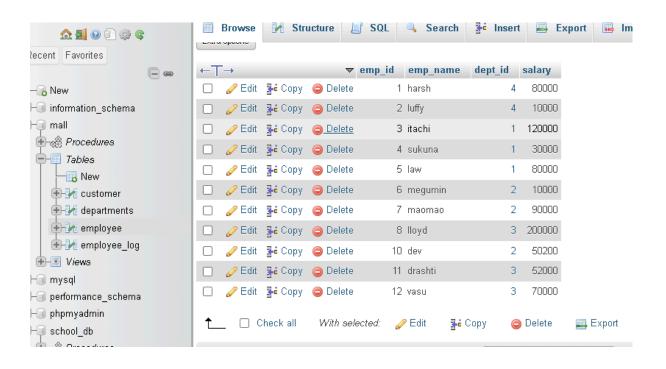
• Lab 1: Perform a transaction where you create a savepoint, insert records, then rollback to the savepoint.

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO employee (emp_name, dept_id, salary) VALUES ('vasu', 3, 70000); SAVEPOINT after first insert;

INSERT INTO employee (emp_name, dept_id, salary) VALUES ('khwab', 1, 52000); ROLLBACK TO after first insert;

COMMIT;



• Lab 2: Commit part of a transaction after using a savepoint and then rollback the remaining changes.

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration)
VALUES (1009, 'cloud basics', '6 months');

SAVEPOINT after first course;

INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration)
VALUES (1010, 'data analytics', '7 months');

RELEASE SAVEPOINT after_first_course; COMMIT;

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration)
VALUES (1011, 'ai ml', '8 months');

SAVEPOINT after new course;

INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, course_duration)
VALUES (1012, 'seo', '5 months');

ROLLBACK TO after_new_course;

COMMIT;

