~EXTRA LAB PRACTISE FOR DATABASE CONCEPTS

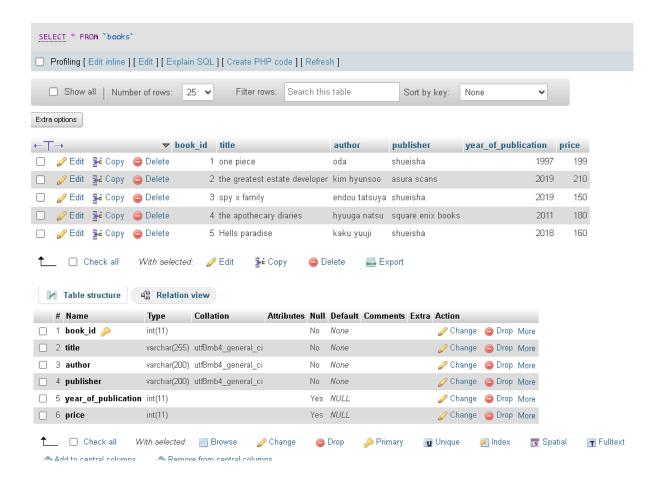
-Harsh Chauhan

Introduction to SQL

• Lab 3: Create a database called library_db and a table books with columns: book_id, title, author, publisher, year_of_publication, and price. Insert five records into the table.

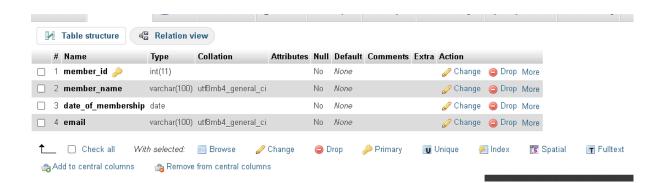
CREATE DATABASE library_db;

- CREATE TABLE books (book_id int PRIMARY KEY, title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL, author VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL, publisher VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL, year_of_publication INT, price int);
- INSERT INTO books (book_id, title, author, publisher, year_of_publication, price) VALUES
- (1, 'one piece', 'oda', 'shueisha', 1997, 199),
- (2, 'the greatest estate developer', 'kim hyunsoo', 'asura scans', 2019, 210),
- (3, 'spy x family', 'endou tatsuya', 'shueisha', 2019, 150),
- (4, 'the apothecary diaries', 'hyuuga natsu', 'square enix books', 2011, 180),
- (5, 'Hells paradise', 'kaku yuuji', 'shueisha', 2018, 160);



- Lab 4: Create a table members in library_db with columns: member_id, member_name, date_of_membership, and email. Insert five records into this table.
- CREATE TABLE members (member_id INT PRIMARY KEY, member_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, date_of_membership DATE NOT NULL,email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL);
- INSERT INTO members (member_id, member_name, date_of_membership, email) VALUES
- (1, 'harsh', '2023-04-11', 'harsh@email.com'),
- (2, 'luffy', '2022-06-22', 'monkey@email.com'),
- (3, 'anya', '2024-01-10', 'forger@email.com'),
- (4, 'llyod', '2024-03-18', 'fronterra@email.com'),
- (5, 'maomao', '2024-05-05', 'hehe@email.com');





SQL Syntax

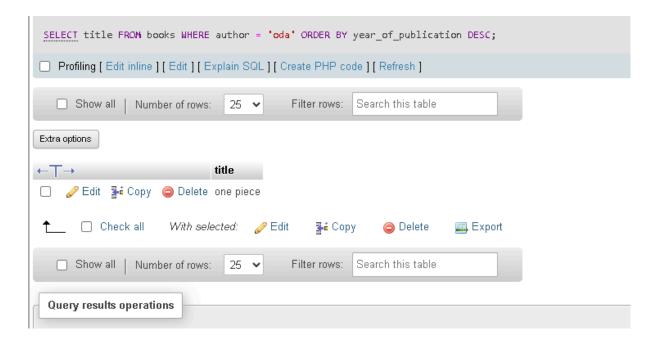
 Lab 3: Retrieve all members who joined the library before 2022. Use appropriate SQL syntax with WHERE and ORDER BY.

SELECT * FROM members WHERE date_of_membership < '2022-01-01' ORDER BY date_of_membership ASC;



• Lab 4: Write SQL queries to display the titles of books published by a specific author. Sort the results by year_of_publication in descending order.

SELECT title FROM books WHERE author = 'oda' ORDER BY year_of_publication DESC;

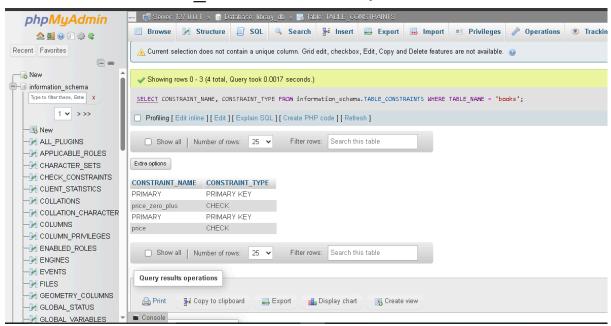


SQL Constraints

• Lab 3: Add a CHECK constraint to ensure that the price of books in the books table is greater than 0.

ALTER TABLE books ADD CONSTRAINT price_zero_plus CHECK (price > 0);

SELECT CONSTRAINT_NAME, CONSTRAINT_TYPE FROM information_schema.TABLE_CONSTRAINTS WHERE TABLE NAME = 'books';



• Lab 4: Modify the members table to add a UNIQUE constraint on the email column, ensuring that each member has a unique email address.

ALTER TABLE members ADD CONSTRAINT unique_email UNIQUE (email);



Main SQL Commands and Sub-commands (DDL)

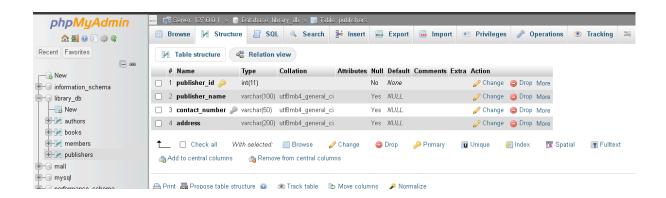
• Lab 3: Create a table authors with the following columns: author_id, first_name, last_name, and country. Set author_id as the primary key.

CREATE TABLE authors (author_id INT PRIMARY KEY, first_name VARCHAR(100), last_name VARCHAR(100), country VARCHAR(100));



• Lab 4: Create a table publishers with columns: publisher_id, publisher_name, contact_number, and address. Set publisher_id as the primary key and contact_number as unique.

CREATE TABLE publishers (publisher_id INT PRIMARY KEY, publisher_name VARCHAR(100), contact_number VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE, address VARCHAR(200));



ALTER Command

• Lab 3: Add a new column genre to the books table. Update the genre for all existing records.

ALTER TABLE books ADD genre VARCHAR(100);

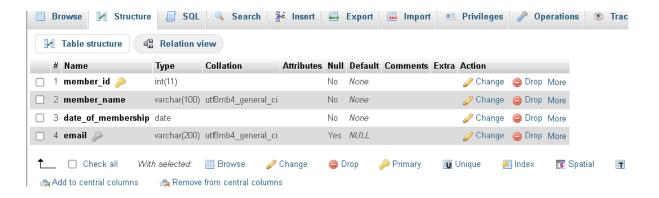
- UPDATE books SET genre = 'Manga' WHERE book_id =
 1;
- UPDATE books SET genre = 'Manhwa' WHERE book_id = 2;
- UPDATE books SET genre = 'Manga' WHERE book_id =
 3;
- UPDATE books SET genre = 'Manga' WHERE book_id = 4;
- UPDATE books SET genre = 'Manga' WHERE book_id =
 5;



• Lab 4: Modify the members table to increase the length of the email column to 100 characters.

Its length is already 100 so i will set it to 200.

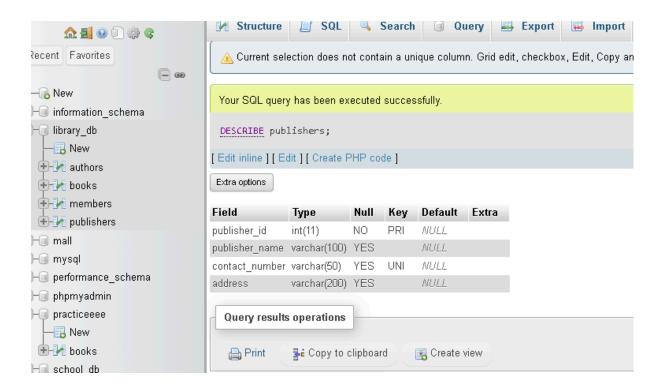
ALTER TABLE members MODIFY email varchar(200)



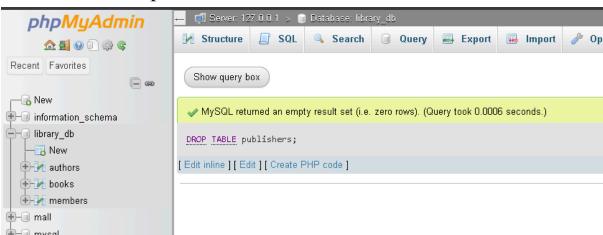
DROP Command

• Lab 3: Drop the publishers table from the database after verifying its structure.

DESCRIBE publishers;

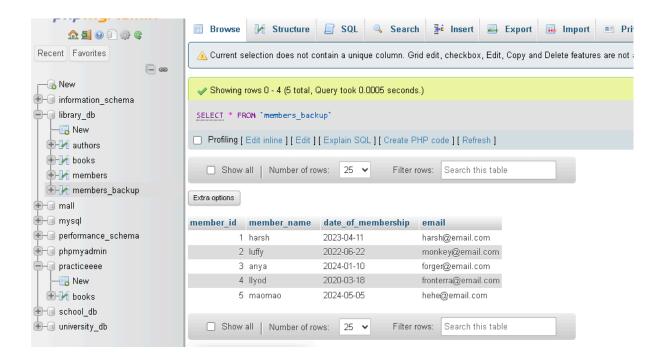


DROP TABLE publishers;

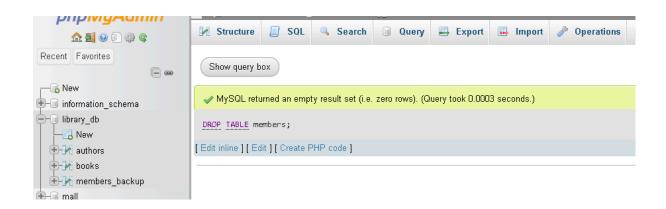


• Lab 4: Create a backup of the members table and then drop the original members table.

CREATE TABLE members_backup AS SELECT * FROM members;



DROP TABLE members;



Data Manipulation Language (DML)

- Lab 4: Insert three new authors into the authors table, then update the last name of one of the authors.
- INSERT INTO authors(author_id, first_name, last_name, country)
 - VALUES(1,'oda','chauhan','japan'),(2,'itachi','uchiha','indi a'),(3,'javier','law','korea')



UPDATE authors SET last_name = 'monkey' WHERE author id = 1



• Lab 5: Delete a book from the books table where the price is higher than \$100.

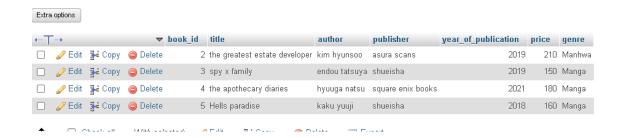
DELETE FROM books WHERE price > 100 LIMIT 1;



UPDATE Command

• Lab 3: Update the year_of_publication of a book with a specific book_id.

UPDATE books SET year_of_publication = 2021 WHERE book_id = 4



• Lab 4: Increase the price of all books published before 2015 by 10%.

Bcz i didnt set any book's published year before 2015

UPDATE 'books' SET 'year_of_publication' = '2012' WHERE 'books'.'book id' = 5;



UPDATE books SET price = price * 1.10 WHERE year_of_publication < 2015



DELETE Command

• Lab 3: Remove all members who joined before 2020 from the members table.

CREATE TABLE members (member_id INT PRIMARY KEY, member_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, date_of_membership DATE NOT NULL,email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL);

INSERT INTO members (member_id, member_name,
 date_of_membership, email) VALUES

- (1, 'harsh', '2023-04-11', 'harsh@email.com'),
- (2, 'luffy', '2022-06-22', 'monkey@email.com'),
- (3, 'anya', '2015-01-10', 'forger@email.com'),
- (4, 'llyod', '2024-03-18', 'fronterra@email.com'),
- (5, 'maomao', '2019-05-05', 'hehe@email.com');

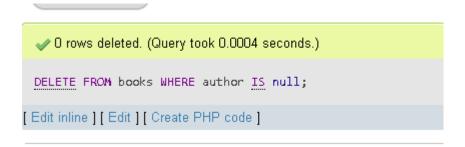


DELETE FROM members WHERE date_of_membership < '2020-01-01';



• Lab 4: Delete all books that have a NULL value in the author column.

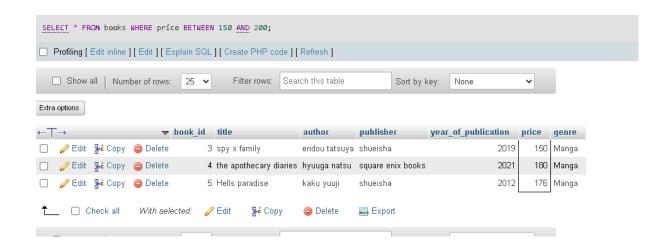
DELETE FROM books WHERE author IS null



Data Query Language (DQL)

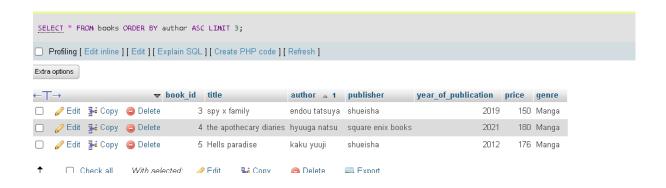
• Lab 4: Write a query to retrieve all books with price between \$150 and \$200.

SELECT * FROM books WHERE price BETWEEN 150 AND 200



• Lab 5: Retrieve the list of books sorted by author in ascending order and limit the results to the top 3 entries.

SELECT * FROM books ORDER BY author ASC LIMIT 3



Data Control Language (DCL)

• Lab 3: Grant SELECT permission to a user named librarian on the books table.

CREATE USER 'librarian'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'harsh';

GRANT SELECT ON library_db.books TO 'librarian'@'localhost';

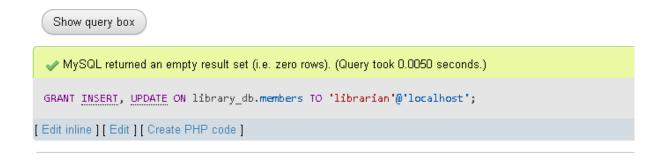
```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0056 seconds.)

GRANT SELECT ON library_db.books TO 'librarian'@'localhost';

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

 Lab 4: Grant INSERT and UPDATE permissions to the user admin on the members table.

GRANT INSERT, UPDATE ON library_db.members TO 'librarian'@'localhost';



SELECT * FROM `TABLE_PRIVILEGES`



REVOKE Command

• Lab 3: Revoke the INSERT privilege from the user librarian on the books table.

REVOKE INSERT ON library_db.books FROM 'librarian'@'localhost';

```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0028 seconds.)

REVOKE INSERT ON library_db.books FROM 'librarian'@'localhost';

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

• Lab 4: Revoke all permissions from user admin on the members table.

REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON library_db.members FROM 'librarian'@'localhost';

```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0022 seconds.)

REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON library_db.members FROM 'librarian'@'localhost';

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

Transaction Control Language (TCL)

 Lab 3: Use COMMIT after inserting multiple records into the books table, then make another insertion and perform a ROLLBACK.

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO books (book_id, title, author, publisher, year_of_publication, price, genre)
VALUES(6, 'Blue Lock', 'Muneyuki Kaneshiro', 'Kodansha', 2018, 220, 'Sports'),
(7, 'Jujutsu Kaisen', 'Gege Akutami', 'Shueisha', 2018, 210, 'Supernatural');

COMMIT;

INSERT INTO books (book_id, title, author, publisher, year_of_publication, price, genre)VALUES(8, 'Demon Slayer', 'Koyoharu Gotouge', 'Shueisha', 2016, 200, 'Action');

ROLLBACK;



• Lab 4: Set a SAVEPOINT before making updates to the members table, perform some updates, and then roll back to the SAVEPOINT.

START TRANSACTION;

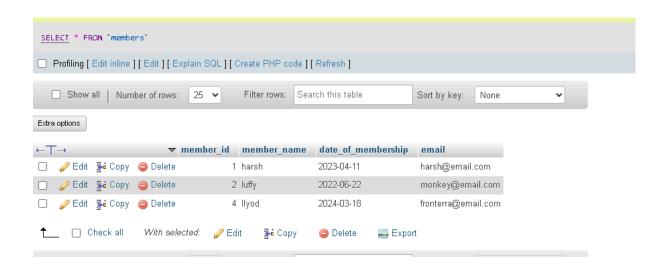
SAVEPOINT before_update;

UPDATE members SET member_name = 'Ash' WHERE
member_id = 1;

UPDATE members SET member_name = 'Monkey D. Luffy' WHERE member_id = 2;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT before_update;

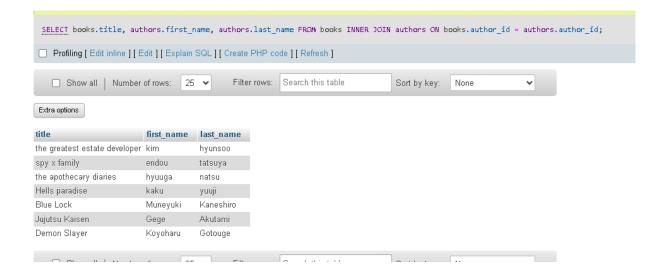
COMMIT;



SQL Joins

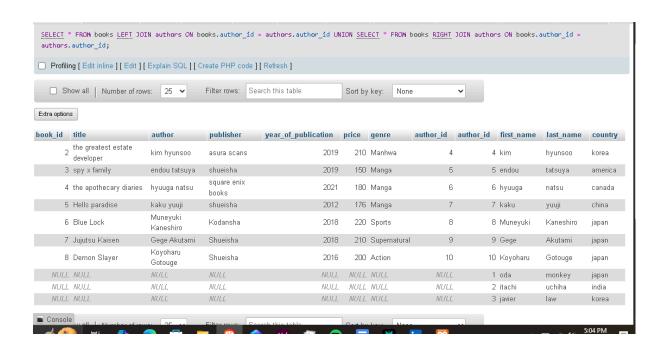
• Lab 3: Perform an INNER JOIN between books and authors tables to display the title of books and their respective authors' names.

```
SELECT
books.title,
authors.first_name,
authors.last_name
FROM
books
INNER JOIN
authors
ON
books.author id = authors.author id;
```



• Lab 4: Use a FULL OUTER JOIN to retrieve all records from the books and authors tables, including those with no matching entries in the other table.

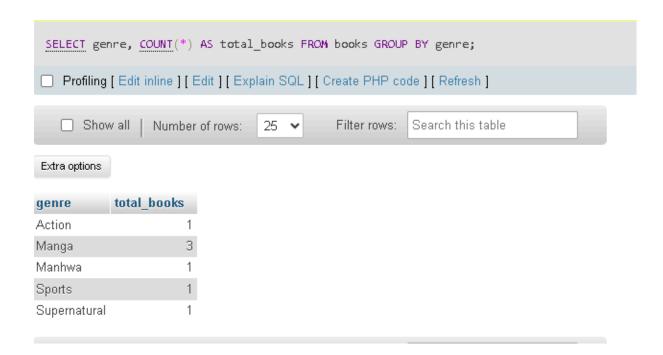
SELECT * FROM books LEFT JOIN authors ON
 books.author_id = authors.author_id
UNION
SELECT * FROM books RIGHT JOIN authors ON
 books.author_id = authors.author_id



SQL Group By

• Lab 3: Group books by genre and display the total number of books in each genre.

SELECT genre, COUNT(*) AS total_books FROM books GROUP BY genre;



- Lab 4: Group members by the year they joined and find the number of members who joined each year.
- SELECT YEAR(date_of_membership) AS join_year, COUNT(*) AS total_members FROM members GROUP BY join_year;



SQL Stored Procedure

• Lab 3: Write a stored procedure to retrieve all books by a particular author.

DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE BooksByAuthor(IN author_name VARCHAR(100))

BEGIN

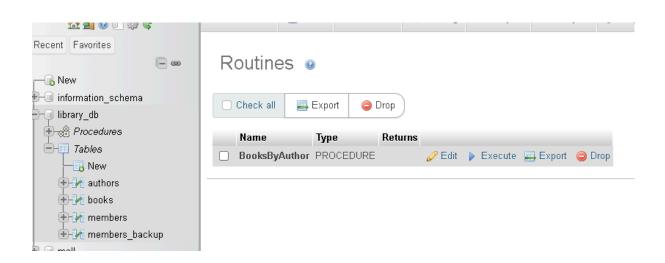
SELECT *

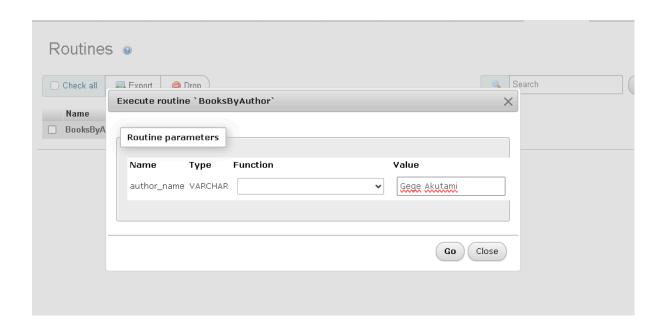
FROM books

WHERE author = author_name;

END //

DELIMITER;





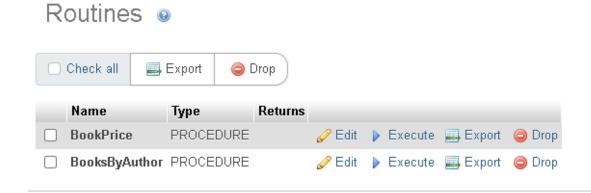


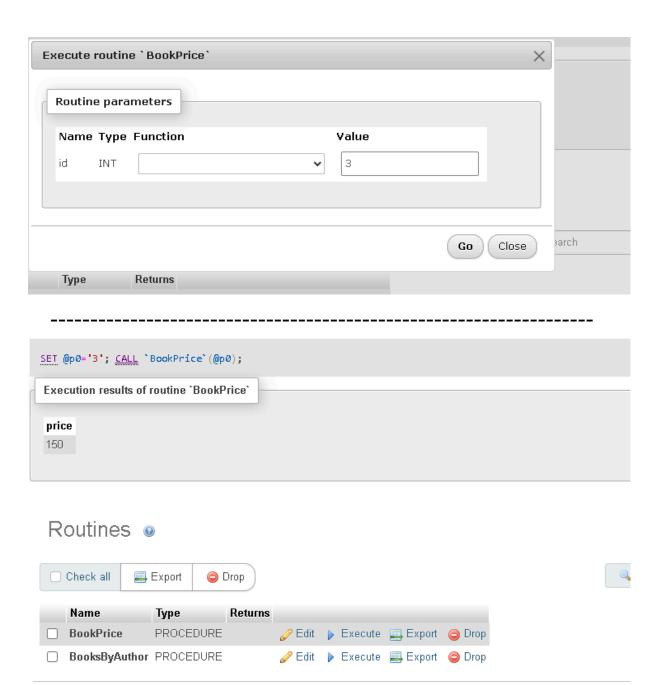
• Lab 4: Write a stored procedure that takes book_id as an argument and returns the price of the book.

DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE BookPrice(IN id INT)
BEGIN
SELECT price
FROM books
WHERE book_id = id;
END //

DELIMITER;





SQL View

• Lab 3: Create a view to show only the title, author, and price of books from the books table.

CREATE VIEW books_summary AS SELECT title, author, price FROM books;

SELECT * FROM books_summary;



-

• Lab 4: Create a view to display members who joined before 2020.

CREATE VIEW members_before_2020 AS SELECT * FROM members WHERE YEAR(date_of_membership) < 2020;

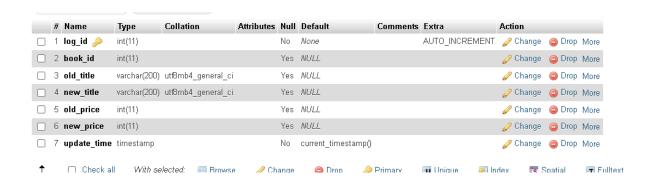


SQL Trigger

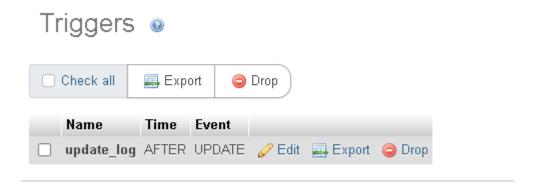
 Lab 3: Create a trigger to automatically update the last_modified timestamp of the books table whenever a record is updated.

```
CREATE TABLE book_update_log
(
log_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
book_id INT,
old_title VARCHAR(200),
new_title VARCHAR(200),
old_price INT,
new_price INT,
update_time TIMESTAMP DEFAULT
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
```

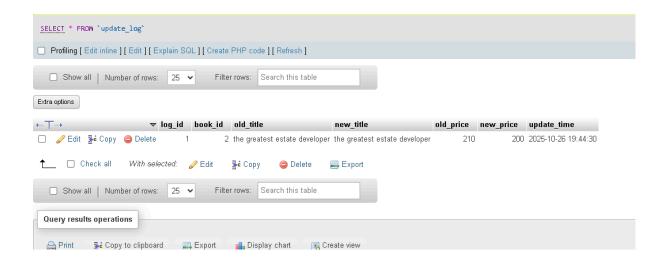
);



```
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER update_log
AFTER UPDATE ON books
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO update_log (book_id, old_title, new_title,
old_price, new_price)
  VALUES
    OLD.book id,
    OLD.title,
    NEW.title,
    OLD.price,
    NEW.price
  );
END //
DELIMITER;
  Triggers @
   Check all
            🚐 Export
                     Drop
            Table Time
    update log books AFTER UPDATE // Edit 🗐 Export 🥥 Drop
```



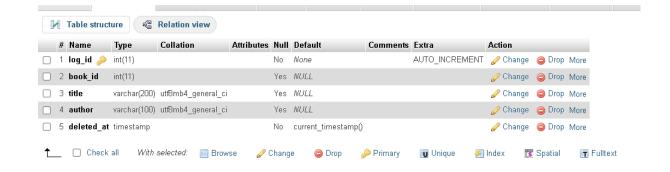
UPDATE books SET price = 200 WHERE books.book_id = 2;



• Lab 4: Create a trigger that inserts a log entry into a log_changes table whenever a DELETE operation is performed on the books table.

```
CREATE TABLE delete_log

(
log_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
book_id INT,
title VARCHAR(200),
author VARCHAR(100),
deleted_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
```



DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER book_delete_tri

AFTER DELETE ON books

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

INSERT INTO delete_log (book_id, title, author)

VALUES (OLD.book_id, OLD.title, OLD.author);

END //

DELIMITER;

DELETE FROM books WHERE books.book_id = 8

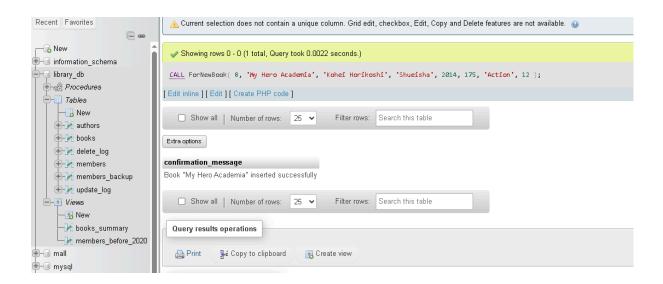


Introduction to PL/SQL

• Lab 3: Write a PL/SQL block to insert a new book into the books table and display a confirmation message.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE For New Book
  IN n book id int,
  IN n title VARCHAR(200),
  IN n author VARCHAR(100),
  IN n publisher VARCHAR(100),
  IN n year int,
  IN n price int,
  IN n genre VARCHAR(100),
  IN n author id int
)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO books (book id, title, author, publisher,
  year of publication, price, genre, author id)
  VALUES (n book id,n title, n author, n publisher,
  n year, n price, n genre, n author id);
  SELECT CONCAT('Book "', n title, "' inserted
  successfully') AS confirmation message;
END //
```

);



• Lab 4: Write a PL/SQL block to display the total number of books in the books table.

DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE ShowTotalBooks()
BEGIN
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_books FROM books;
END //

DELIMITER;



PL/SQL Syntax

• Lab 3: Write a PL/SQL block to declare variables for book id and price, assign values, and display the results.

```
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE Book_by_IdAndPrice
(
    IN id INT,
    IN g_price INT
)

BEGIN
    SELECT id AS book_id, g_price AS price;
END //
```

DELIMITER;



• Lab 4: Write a PL/SQL block using constants and perform arithmetic operations on book prices.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE Calc B Prices()
BEGIN
  DECLARE price1 INT DEFAULT 210;
  DECLARE price2 INT DEFAULT 180;
  DECLARE price3 INT DEFAULT 170;
  DECLARE sum prices INT;
  DECLARE avg price int;
  SET sum prices = price1 + price2 + price3;
  SET avg price = sum prices / 3;
  SELECT
    sum prices AS total price,
    avg price AS average price;
END //
DELIMITER;
```



PL/SQL Control Structures

• Lab 3: Write a PL/SQL block using IF-THEN-ELSE to check if a book's price is above \$200 and print a message accordingly.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE CheckBookPriceById(IN id INT)
BEGIN
  DECLARE t price INT;
  SELECT price INTO t price FROM books WHERE
  book id = id;
  IF t price > 200 THEN
    SELECT CONCAT('the book price is above 200
  (price: ', t price, ')') AS message;
  ELSE
    SELECT CONCAT('the book price is 200 or below
  (price: ', t price, ')') AS message;
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
```



• Lab 4: Use a FOR LOOP in PL/SQL to display the details of all books one by one.

DELIMITER //

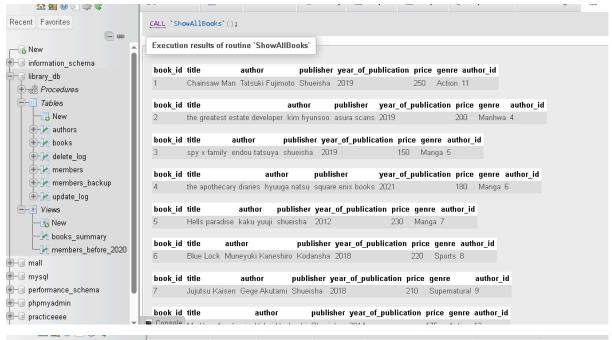
CREATE PROCEDURE ShowAllBooks() **BEGIN** DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE; DECLARE g_book_id INT; DECLARE g title VARCHAR(200); DECLARE g author VARCHAR(100); DECLARE g publisher VARCHAR(100); DECLARE g year INT; DECLARE g price INT; DECLARE g genre VARCHAR(100); DECLARE g author id INT; DECLARE cur CURSOR FOR SELECT book id, title, author, publisher, year of publication, price, genre, author id FROM books; DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;

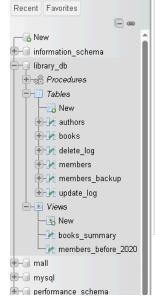
OPEN cur;

read_loop: LOOP

FETCH cur INTO g_book_id, g_title, g_author,
g_publisher, g_year, g_price, g_genre, g_author_id;

```
IF done THEN
      LEAVE read_loop;
    END IF;
    SELECT
      g book id AS book id,
      g title AS title,
      g_author AS author,
      g_publisher AS publisher,
      g_year AS year_of_publication,
      g price AS price,
      g_genre AS genre,
      g_author_id AS author_id;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE cur;
END //
DELIMITER;
CALL `ShowAllBooks`();
```







Routines @

SQL Cursors

• Lab 3: Write a PL/SQL block using an explicit cursor to fetch and display all records from the members table.

```
DELIMITER //
```

CREATE PROCEDURE ShowAllMembers()
BEGIN

DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;

DECLARE g member id INT;

DECLARE g_member_name VARCHAR(200);

DECLARE g_date_of_membership DATE;

DECLARE g_email VARCHAR(200);

DECLARE cur CURSOR FOR SELECT member_id, member_name, date of membership, email FROM members;

DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done = TRUE;

OPEN cur;

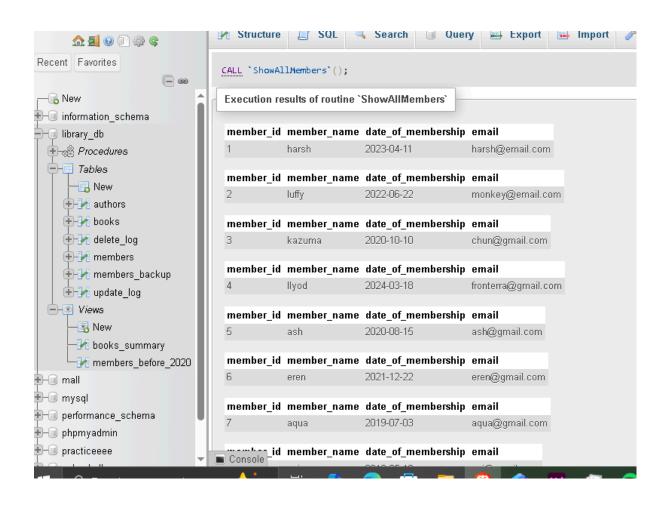
member_loop: LOOP
FETCH cur INTO g_member_id, g_member_name,
g_date_of_membership, g_email;
IF done THEN

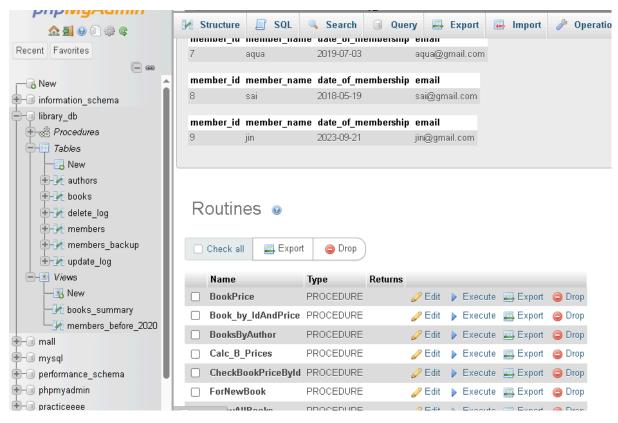
```
LEAVE member_loop;
END IF;
SELECT

g_member_id AS member_id,
g_member_name AS member_name,
g_date_of_membership AS date_of_membership,
g_email AS email;
END LOOP;

CLOSE cur;
END //

DELIMITER;
```





• Lab 4: Create a cursor to retrieve books by a particular author and display their titles.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE ShowBooksByAuthor(IN
p author VARCHAR(100))
BEGIN
  DECLARE done INT DEFAULT FALSE;
  DECLARE g title VARCHAR(100);
  DECLARE cur CURSOR FOR
    SELECT title FROM books WHERE author =
g author;
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT
FOUND SET done = TRUE;
  OPEN cur;
  books loop: LOOP
    FETCH cur INTO g title;
    IF done THEN
      LEAVE books loop;
    END IF:
    SELECT g title AS book title;
  END LOOP;
  CLOSE cur;
END //
```

DELIMITER;

call ShowBooksByAuthor('Tatsuki Fujimoto');



Rollback and Commit Savepoint

• Lab 3: Perform a transaction that includes inserting a new member, setting a SAVEPOINT, and rolling back to the savepoint after making updates.

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO members (member_id, member_name, date_of_membership, email)
VALUES (10, 'zoro', '2019-10-27', 'zoro@email.com');

SAVEPOINT after_insert;

UPDATE members

SET member_name = 'edward'

WHERE member id = 10;

ROLLBACK TO after_insert;

COMMIT;

←Ţ	_→		∇	member_id	member_name	date_of_membership	email
	🥒 Edit	≩- Сору	Delete	1	harsh	2023-04-11	harsh@email.com
	<i>⊘</i> Edit	≩≟ Сору	Delete	2	luffy	2022-06-22	monkey@email.com
	🥜 Edit	≩≟ Сору	Delete	3	kazuma	2020-10-10	chun@gmail.com
	Ø Edit	≩- € Сору	Delete	4	llyod	2024-03-18	fronterra@gmail.com
	🥜 Edit	≩≟ Сору	Delete	5	ash	2020-08-15	ash@gmail.com
	<i>⊘</i> Edit	≩- ё Сору	Delete	6	eren	2021-12-22	eren@gmail.com
	🥜 Edit	≩≟ Сору	Delete	7	aqua	2019-07-03	aqua@gmail.com
	<i>⊘</i> Edit	≩ € Сору	Delete	8	sai	2018-05-19	sai@gmail.com
	🥜 Edit	≩- Сору	Delete	9	jin	2023-09-21	jin@gmail.com
	<i>⊘</i> Edit	≩≟ Сору	Delete	10	zoro	2019-10-27	zoro@email.com

• Lab 4: Use COMMIT after successfully inserting multiple books into the books table, then use ROLLBACK to undo a set of changes made after a savepoint.

START TRANSACTION;

INSERT INTO books (book_id, title, author, publisher, year_of_publication, price, genre, author_id)
VALUES (9, 'Vagabond', 'Takehiko Inoue', 'Kodansha', 1998, 275, 'Historical', 13),
(10, 'Noragami', 'Adachitoka', 'Kodansha', 2010, 210, 'Fantasy', 14);

COMMIT;

START TRANSACTION;

SAVEPOINT before price update;

UPDATE books SET price = 100 WHERE book_id = 9; UPDATE books SET price = 100 WHERE book_id = 10;

ROLLBACK TO before price update;

COMMIT;

Before



After

