

Lab 2: Building a database Table by Table And Data Manipulation Commands:

The learning objectives of this lab are to

- Create table structures using MySQL data types
- Apply SQL constraints to MySQL tables
- To know how to insert, update and delete data from within a table
- To learn how to retrieve data from a table using the SELECT statement

2.1 Introduction

In this section you will learn how to create a small database called Theme Park from the ERD shown in Figure 11. This will involve you creating the table structures in MySQL using the CREATE TABLE command. In order to do this, appropriate data types will need to be selected from the data dictionary for each table structure along with any constraints that have been imposed (e.g. primary and foreign key). Converting any ER model to a set of tables in a database requires following specific rules that govern the conversion. The application of those rules requires an understanding of the effects of updates and deletions on the tables in the database. You can read more about these rules in Chapter 8, Introduction to Structured Query Language, and Appendix D, Converting an ER Model into a Database Structure.

2.2 The Theme Park Database

Figure 11 shows the ERD for the Theme Park database which will be used throughout this lab guide.

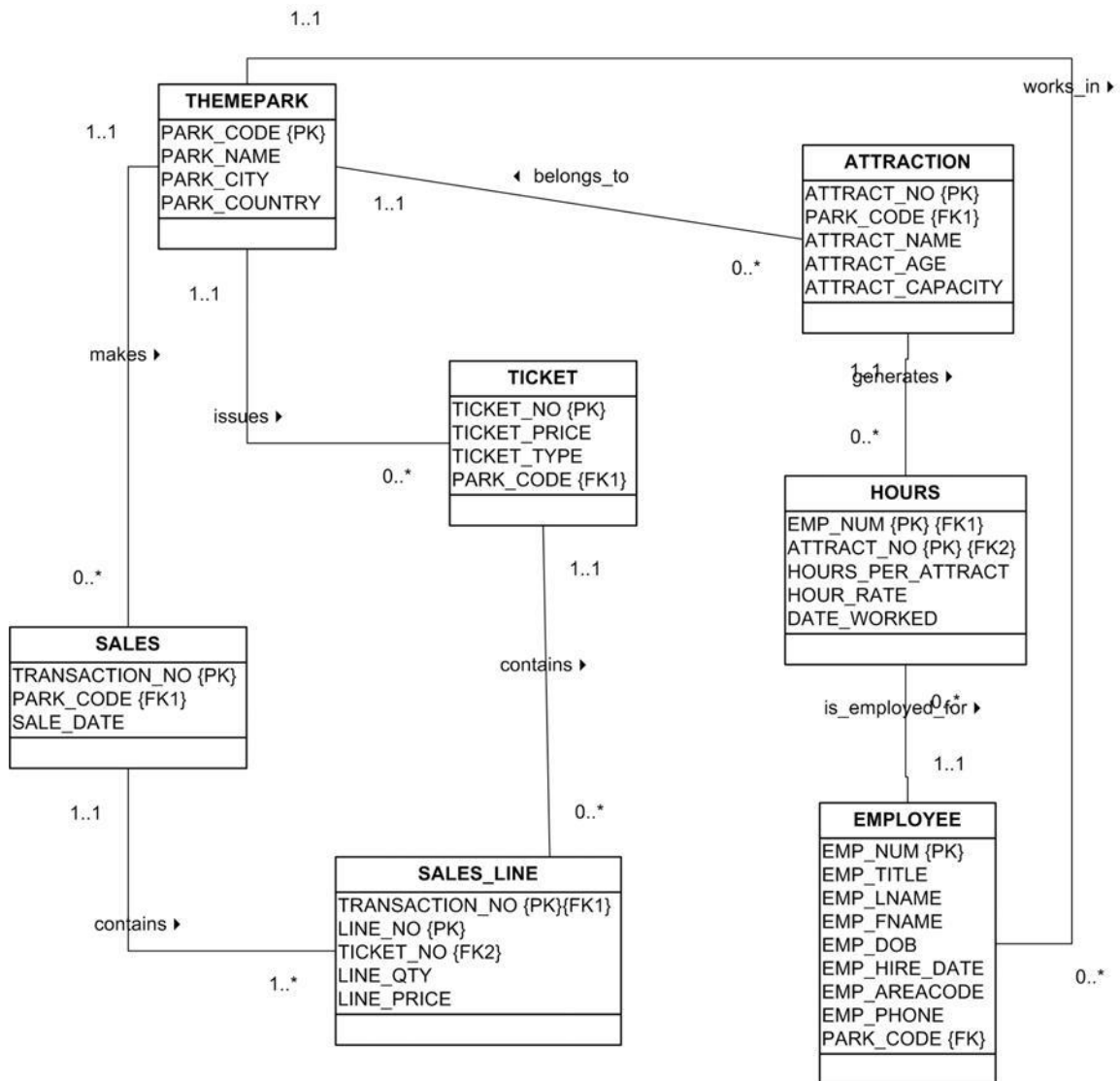


Figure 11 The Theme park Database ERD

Table 2.1 Shows the Data Dictionary for the Theme Park database which will be used to create each table structure.

Table 2.1 Data Dictionary for the Theme Park Database

Table Name	Attribute Name	Contents	Data Type	Format	Range	Required	PK or FK	Referenced Table
THEMEPARK	PARK_CODE	Park code	VARCHAR(10)	XXXXXXXX	NA	Y	PK	
	PARK_NAME	Park Name	VARCHAR(35)	XXXXXXXX	NA	Y		
	PARK_CITY	City	VARCHAR(50)		NA	Y		
	PARK_COUNTRY	Country	CHAR(2)	XX	NA	Y		
EMPLOYEE	EMP_NUM	Employee number	NUMERIC(4)	##	0000 – 9999	Y	PK	
	EMP_TITLE	Employee title	VARCHAR(4)	XXXX	NA	N		
	EMP_LNAME	Last name	VARCHAR(15)	XXXXXXXX	NA	Y		
	EMP_FNAME	First Name	VARCHAR(15)	XXXXXXXX	NA	Y		
	EMP_DOB	Date of Birth	DATE	DD-MON-YY	NA	Y		
	EMP_HIRE_DATE	Hire date	DATE	DD-MON-YY	NA	Y		
	EMP_AREACODE	Area code	VARCHAR(4)	XXXX	NA	Y		
	EMP_PHONE	Phone	VARCHAR (12)	XXXXXXXX	NA	Y		
	PARK_CODE	Park code	VARCHAR(10)	XXXXXXXX	NA	Y	FK	THEMEPARK

TICKET	TICKET_NO	Ticket number	NUMERIC(10)	#####	NA	Y		
	TICKET_PRICE	Price	NUMERIC(4,2)	####.##	0.00 – 0000.00			
	TICKET_TYPE	Type of ticket	VARCHAR(10)	XXXXXXXXXX	Adult, Child, Senior, Other			
	PARK_CODE	Park code	VARCHAR(10)	XXXXXXXXXX	NA	Y	FK	THEMEPARK
ATTRACTION	ATTRACT_NO	Attraction number	NUMERIC(10)	#####	N/A	Y	PK	
	PARK_CODE	Park code	VARCHAR(10)	XXXXXXXXXX	NA	Y	FK	THEMEPARK
	ATTRACT_NAME	Name	VARCHAR(35)	XXXXXXXXXX	N/A	N		
	ATTRACT_AGE	Age	NUMERIC(3)	###	Default 0	Y		
	ATTRACT_CAPACITY	Capacity	NUMERIC(3)	###	N/A	Y		
HOURS	EMP_NUM	Employee number	NUMERIC(4)	##	0000 – 9999	Y	PK / FK	EMPLOYEE
	ATTRACT_NO	Attraction number	NUMERIC(10)	#####	N/A	Y	PK / FK	ATTRACTION
	HOURS_PER_ATTRACT	Number of hours	NUMERIC(2)	##	N/A	Y		
	HOURLY_RATE	Hourly Rate	NUMERIC(4,2)	####.##	N/A	Y		
	DATE_WORKED	Date worked	DATE	DD-MON-YY	N/A	Y		

SALES	TRANSACTION_ NO	Transaction No	NUMERIC	#####	N/A	Y	PK	
	PARK_CODE	Park code	VARCHAR(10)	XXXXXXX	NA	Y	FK	THEMEPA RK
	SALE_DATE	Date of Sale	DATE	DD-MON-YY	SYSDATE	Y		
SALESLINE	TRANSACTION_ NO	Transaction No	NUMERIC	#####	N/A	Y	PK / FK	SALES
	LINE_NO	Line number	NUMERIC(2)	##	N/A	Y		
	TICKET_NO	Ticket number	NUMERIC(10)	#####	NA	Y	FK	TICKET
	LINE_QTY	Quantity	NUMERIC(4)	####	N/A	Y		
	LINE_PRICE	Price of line	NUMERIC(9,2)	#####.##	N/A	Y		

2.3 Data Types in MySQL

In order to build tables in MySQL you will need to specify the data type for each column.

Table 2.2 shows some of the most common data types. If you have previously used an ORACLE DBMS, you will notice that the syntax is different.

Table 2.2 Common MySQL data types¹

Data Type	Example	Description
CHAR(size)	fieldName CHAR(10)	Stores up to 255 characters. If the content is smaller than the field size, the content will have trailing spaces appended.
VARCHAR(size)	fieldName VARCHAR(100)	No trailing spaces are appended to the end of this datatype.

¹ This table was adapted from the web site <http://www.developerfusion.co.uk/>. A comprehensive and complete list of types can be taken from the MySQL Reference Manual.

		MySQL keeps track of a delimiter to keep track of the end of the field.
TINYTEXT	fieldName TINYTEXT	Stores up to 255 characters. Equivalent to VARCHAR(255).
TEXT	fieldName TEXT	Stores up to 65,535 characters. An Index can be created on the first 255 characters of a field with this data type.
MEDIUMTEXT	fieldName MEDIUMTEXT	Stores up to 16,777,215 characters. An Index can be created on the first 255 characters of a field with this data type.
LONGTEXT	fieldName LONGTEXT	Stores up to 4,294,967,295 characters. An Index can be created on the first 255 characters of a field with this data type. Note: The maximum size of a string in MySQL is currently 16 million bytes, so this data types is not useful at the moment.
ENUM	fieldName ENUM('Yes', 'No')	Stores up to 65,535 enumerated types. The DEFAULT modifier may be used to specify the default value for this field.
		Stores a signed or unsigned integer number. Unsigned integers have a range of 0 to 4,294,967,295, and signed integers have a range of -2,147,438,648 to 2,147,438,647. By default, the INT data type is signed. To create an unsigned integer, use the UNSIGNED attribute.
		fieldName INT UNSIGNED
INT	fieldName INT	The ZEROFILL attribute may be used to left-pad any of the integer with zero's.
		fieldName INT ZEROFILL
		The AUTO_INCREMENT attribute may be used with any of the Integer data types. The following example could be used to create a primary key using the AUTO_INCREMENT attribute.
		fieldName INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY
TINYINT	fieldName TINYINT	Stores a signed or unsigned byte. Unsigned bytes have a range of 0 to 255, and signed bytes have a range of -128 to 127. By default, the TINYINT data type is signed.
MEDIUMINT	fieldName MEDIUMINT	Stores a signed or unsigned medium sized integer. Unsigned fields of this type have a range of 0 to 1,677,215, and signed fields of this type have a range of -8,388,608 to 8,388,607. By default, the MEDIUMINT data type is signed.
BIGINT	fieldName BIGINT	Stores a signed or unsigned big integer. Unsigned fields of this type have a range of 0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615, and signed fields of this type have a range of -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807. By default, the BIGINT data type is signed.

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FLOAT	fieldName FLOAT	Used for single precision floating point numbers.
DOUBLE	fieldName DOUBLE	Used for double precision floating point numbers.
DATE	fieldName DATE	Stores dates in the format YYYY-MM-DD.
TIMESTAMP(size)	fieldName DATETIME	Stores dates and times in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS. Automatically keeps track of the time the record was last ammended. The following table shows the formats depending on the size of TIMESTAMP

DATETIME

fieldName
TIMESTAMP(14)

Size	Format
2	YY
4	YYMM
6	YYMMDD
8	YYYYMMDD
10	YYYYMMDDHH
12	YYYYMMDDHHMM
14	YYYYMMDDHHMMSS

TIME	fieldName TIME	Stores times in the format HH:MM:SS.
YEAR(size)	fieldName YEAR(4)	Stores the year as either a 2 digit number, or a 4 digit number, depending on the size provided.

2.4 Creating the Table Structures

Use the following SQL commands to create the table structures for the Theme Park database. Enter each one separately to ensure that you have no errors. Successful table creation will prompt MySQL to say “Query OK”. It is useful to store each correct table structure in a script file, in case the entire database needs to be recreated again at a later date. You can use a simple text editor such as notepad in order to do this. Save the file as themepark.sql. Note that the table-creating SQL commands used in this example are based on the data dictionary shown in Table 2.1 and the MySQL data types in Table 2.2.

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As you examine each of the SQL table-creating command sequences in the following tasks, note the following features:

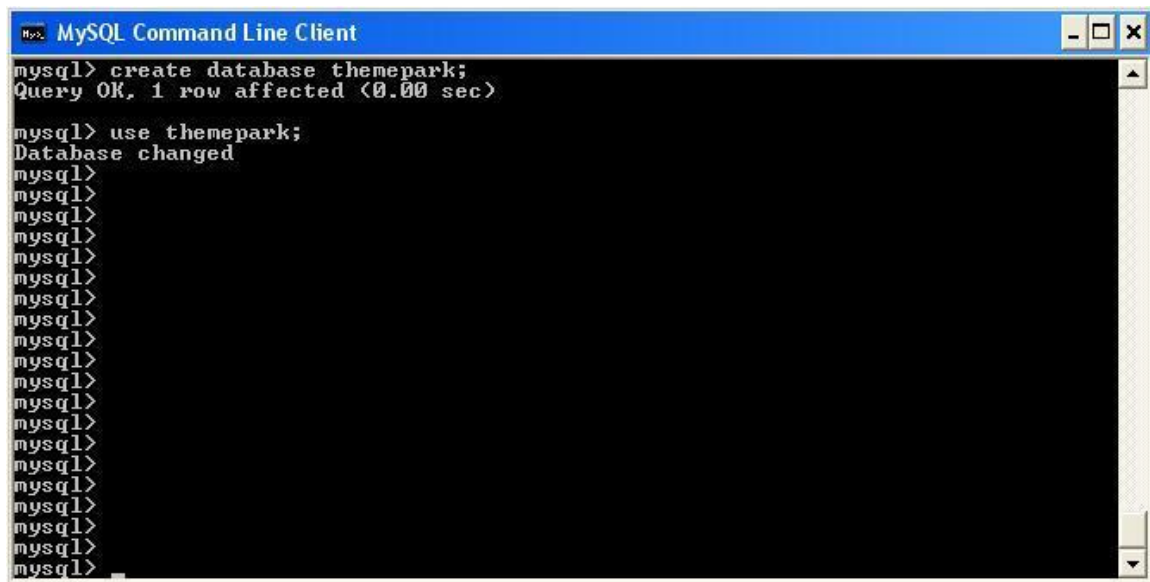
- The NOT NULL specifications for the attributes ensure that a data entry will be made. When it is crucial to have the data available, the NOT NULL specification will not allow the end user to leave the attribute empty (with no data entry at all)..
- The UNIQUE specification creates a unique index in the respective attribute. Use it to avoid duplicated values in a column.
- The primary key attributes contain both a NOT NULL and a UNIQUE specification. Those specifications enforce the entity integrity requirements. If the NOT NULL and UNIQUE specifications are not supported, use PRIMARY KEY without the specifications.
- The entire table definition is enclosed in parentheses. A comma is used to separate each table element (attributes, primary key, and foreign key) definition.
- The DEFAULT constraint is used to assign a value to an attribute when a new row is added to a table. The end user may, of course, enter a value other than the default value. In MYSQL the default value must be a constant; it cannot be a function or an expression. This means, for example, that you cannot set the default for a date column to be the value of a function such as the system date like you can do in an ORACLE DBMS.

- The FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT is used to enforce referential integrity. In order to set up a foreign key relationship between two MySQL tables, three conditions must be met:
 1. Both tables must be of the InnoDB table type.
 2. The fields used in the foreign key relationship must be indexed.
 3. The fields used in the foreign key relationship must be similar in data type.

2.4.1 Creating the THEMEPARK Database.

Task 2.1 At the MySQL prompt; create a database called Theme Park as shown in Lab 1.

Then select the database for use as shown in Figure 12.



```
mysql> create database themepark;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> use themepark;  
Database changed  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>  
mysql>
```

Figure 12 Creating and using the Theme Park Database.

2.4.2 Creating the THEMEPARK TABLE

Task 2.2 Enter the following SQL command to create the THEMEPARK table.

```
CREATE TABLE    THEMEPARK (
```

```
PARK_CODE      VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
PARK_NAME      VARCHAR(35) NOT NULL,  
PARK_CITY      VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
PARK_COUNTRY   CHAR(2) NOT NULL);
```

Notice that when you create the THEMEPARK table structure you set the stage for the enforcement of entity integrity rules by using:

```
PARK_CODE      VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,
```

As you create this structure, also notice that the NOT NULL constraint is used to ensure that the columns PARK_NAME, PARK_CITY and PARK_COUNTRY does not accept nulls.

Remember to store this CREATE TABLE structure in your themepark.sql script.

2.4.3 Creating the EMPLOYEE TABLE

Task 2.3 Enter the following SQL command to create the EMPLOYEE table.

```
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (  
EMP_NUM        NUMERIC(4) PRIMARY KEY,  
EMP_TITLE      VARCHAR(4),  
EMP_LNAME      VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
EMP_FNAME      VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,  
EMP_DOB        DATE NOT NULL,  
EMP_HIRE_DATE  DATE,
```

```
EMP_AREA_CODE VARCHAR(4) NOT NULL,  
  
EMP_PHONE      VARCHAR(12) NOT NULL,  
  
PARK_CODE      VARCHAR(10),  
  
INDEX          (PARK_CODE),  
  
CONSTRAINT     FK_EMP_PARK FOREIGN KEY(PARK_CODE) REFERENCES  
THEMEPARK(PARK_CODE));
```

As you look at the CREATE TABLE sequence, note that referential integrity has been enforced by specifying a constraint called FKP_EMP_PARK. In order to use foreign key constraints in MySQL, notice that the PARK_CODE column is first indexed. This foreign key constraint definition ensures that you cannot delete a Theme Park from the THEMEPARK table if at least one employee row references that Theme Park and that you cannot have an invalid entry in the foreign key column.

Remember to store this CREATE TABLE structure in your themepark.sql script.

2.4.4 Creating the TICKET TABLE

Task 2.4 Enter the following SQL command to create the TICKET table.

```
CREATE TABLE TICKET (  
  
TICKET_NO      NUMERIC(10) PRIMARY KEY,
```

```

TICKET_PRICE    NUMERIC(4,2) DEFAULT 00.00 NOT NULL,

TICKET_TYPE     VARCHAR(10),

PARK_CODE       VARCHAR(10),

INDEX           (PARK_CODE),

CONSTRAINT      FK_TICKET_PARK FOREIGN KEY(PARK_CODE)
REFERENCES THEMEPARK(PARK_CODE));

```

As you create the TICKET table, notice that both PRIMARY and FOREIGN KEY constraints have been applied. Remember to store this CREATE TABLE structure in your themepark.sql script.

2.4.5 Creating the ATTRACTION TABLE

Task 2.5 Enter the following SQL command to create the ATTRACTION table.

```

CREATE    TABLE ATTRACTION (

ATTRACT_NO          NUMERIC(10) PRIMARY KEY,

ATTRACT_NAME        VARCHAR(35),

ATTRACT_AGE         NUMERIC(3) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL,

ATTRACT_CAPACITY    NUMERIC(3) NOT NULL,

PARK_CODE           VARCHAR(10),

INDEX               (PARK_CODE),

```

```
CONSTRAINT FK_ATTRACT_PARK FOREIGN KEY(PARK_CODE)
REFERENCES THEMEPARK(PARK_CODE));
```

Remember to store this CREATE TABLE structure in your themepark.sql script.

2.4.6 Creating the HOURS TABLE

Task 2.6 Enter the following SQL command to create the HOURS table.

```
CREATE TABLE HOURS (
EMP_NUM            NUMERIC(4),
ATTRACT_NO         NUMERIC(10),
HOURS_PER_ATTRACT  NUMERIC(2) NOT NULL,
HOUR_RATE          NUMERIC(4,2) NOT NULL,
DATE_WORKED        DATE NOT NULL,
INDEX              (EMP_NUM),
INDEX              (ATTRACT_NO),
CONSTRAINT         PK_HOURS PRIMARY KEY (EMP_NUM, ATTRACT_NO,
DATE_WORKED),
CONSTRAINT         FK_HOURS_EMP FOREIGN KEY (EMP_NUM)
REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(EMP_NUM),
```

```
CONSTRAINT      FK_HOURS_ATTRACT FOREIGN KEY (ATTRACT_NO)
REFERENCES ATTRACTION(ATTRACT_NO));
```

As you create the HOURS table, notice that the HOURS table contains FOREIGN KEYS to both the ATTRACTION and the EMPLOYEE table.

Remember to store this CREATE TABLE structure in your themepark.sql script.

2.4.7 Creating the SALES TABLE

Task 2.7 Enter the following SQL command to create the SALES table.

```
CREATE TABLE SALES (
TRANSACTION_NO      NUMERIC PRIMARY KEY,
PARK_CODE           VARCHAR(10),
SALE_DATE           DATE NOT NULL,
INDEX               (PARK_CODE),
CONSTRAINT          FK_SALES_PARK FOREIGN KEY(PARK_CODE)
```

REFERENCES THEMEPARK(PARK_CODE));

Remember to store this CREATE TABLE structure in your themepark.sql script.

2.4.8 Creating the SALESLINE TABLE

Task 2.8 Enter the following SQL command to create the SALES_LINE table.

```
CREATE TABLE SALES_LINE (  
  
    TRANSACTION_NO      NUMERIC,  
  
    LINE_NO              NUMERIC(2,0) NOT NULL,  
  
    TICKET_NO            NUMERIC(10) NOT NULL,  
  
    LINE_QTY             NUMERIC(4) DEFAULT 0 NOT NULL,  
  
    LINE_PRICE           NUMERIC(9,2) DEFAULT 0.00 NOT NULL,  
  
    INDEX                (TRANSACTION_NO),  
  
    INDEX                (TICKET_NO),  
  
    CONSTRAINT          PK_SALES_LINE    PRIMARY KEY  
    (TRANSACTION_NO,LINE_NO),  
  
    CONSTRAINT          FK_SALES_LINE_SALES FOREIGN KEY  
    (TRANSACTION_NO) REFERENCES SALES(TRANSACTION_NO),  
  
    CONSTRAINT          FK_SALES_LINE_TICKET FOREIGN KEY (TICKET_NO)  
    REFERENCES TICKET(TICKET_NO));
```

Remember to store this CREATE TABLE structure in your themepark.sql script.

2.5. Creating Indexes

You learned in Chapter 3, “The Relational Database Model,” that indexes can be used to improve the efficiency of searches and to avoid duplicate column values. Using the **CREATE INDEX** command, SQL indexes can be created on the basis of any selected attribute. For example, based on the attribute EMP_LNAME stored in the EMPLOYEE table, the following command creates an index named EMP_LNAME_INDEX:

```
CREATE INDEX EMP_LNAME_INDEX ON EMPLOYEE(EMP_LNAME(8));
```

In MySQL, indexes can only be created using only the leading part of column values. So in the example an index is created using the first 8 characters of the EMP_LNAME column.

The **DROP TABLE** command permanently deletes a table (and thus its data) from the database schema. When you write a script file to create a database schema, it is useful to add DROP TABLE commands at the start of the file. If you need to amend the table structures in any way, just one script can then be run to re-create all the database structures. Primary and foreign key constraints control the order in which you drop the tables – generally you drop in the reverse order of creation. The DROP commands for the

Theme Park database are:

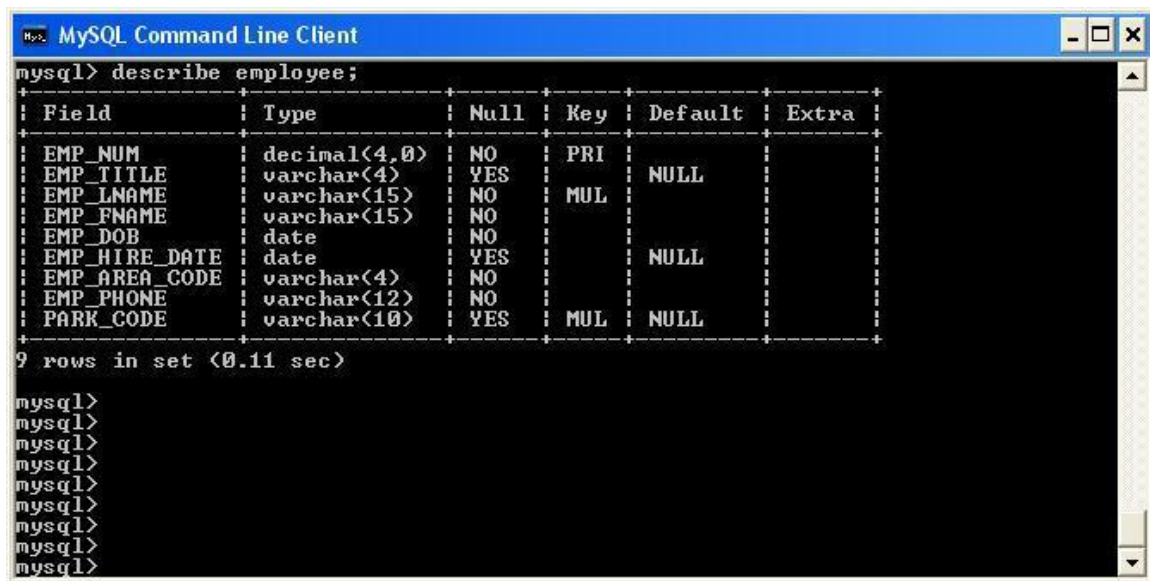
```
DROP TABLE SALES_LINE;
```

```
DROP TABLE SALES;  
DROP TABLE HOURS;  
DROP TABLE ATTRACTION;  
DROP TABLE TICKET;  
DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;  
DROP TABLE THEMEPARK;
```

Task 2.9. Add the DROP commands to the start of your script file and then run the themepark.sql script.

2.6 Display a table's structure

The command **DESCRIBE** is used to display the structure of an individual table. To see the structure of the EMPLOYEE table you would enter the command: DESCRIBE EMPLOYEE as shown in Figure 13.



The screenshot shows a MySQL Command Line Client window. The command prompt shows 'mysql> describe employee;'. The output is a table with 6 columns: Field, Type, Null, Key, Default, and Extra. The table lists 9 fields: EMP_NUM, EMP_TITLE, EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_DOB, EMP_HIRE_DATE, EMP_AREA_CODE, EMP_PHONE, and PARK_CODE. The output also shows '9 rows in set (0.11 sec)' and several 'mysql>' prompts.

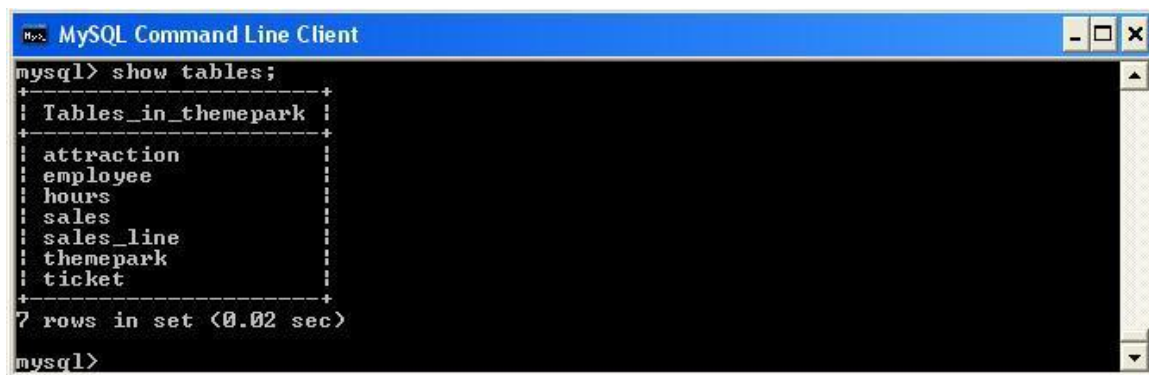
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
EMP_NUM	decimal(4,0)	NO	PRI		
EMP_TITLE	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
EMP_LNAME	varchar(15)	NO	MUL		
EMP_FNAME	varchar(15)	NO			
EMP_DOB	date	NO			
EMP_HIRE_DATE	date	YES		NULL	
EMP_AREA_CODE	varchar(4)	NO			
EMP_PHONE	varchar(12)	NO			
PARK_CODE	varchar(10)	YES	MUL	NULL	

Figure 13 Describing the structure of the THEMEPARK Table

Task 2.10 Use the DESCRIBE command to view the structure of the other database tables that you have created in this lab.

2.7 Listing all tables

Task 2.11 Use the SHOW TABLES command as shown in Figure 14, to list all tables that have been created within the THEMEPARK database.

A screenshot of the MySQL Command Line Client window. The title bar reads "MySQL Command Line Client". The command prompt shows "mysql> show tables;". The output is a list of tables in the "themepark" database, enclosed in a box with dashed lines: "Tables_in_themepark", "attraction", "employee", "hours", "sales", "sales_line", "themepark", and "ticket". Below the list, it says "7 rows in set (0.02 sec)". The prompt "mysql>" is at the bottom.

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_themepark |
+-----+
| attraction           |
| employee             |
| hours                |
| sales                |
| sales_line           |
| themepark            |
| ticket               |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.02 sec)

mysql>
```

Figure 14 Displaying all tables

2.8 Altering the table structure

All changes in the table structure are made by using the **ALTER TABLE** command, followed by a keyword that produces the specific change you want to make. Three options are available: ADD, MODIFY, and DROP. ADD enables you to add a column, and MODIFY enables you to change column characteristics. Most RDBMSs do not allow you to delete a column (unless the column does not contain any values) because such an action may delete crucial data that are used by other tables.

Supposing you wanted to modify the column ATTRACT_CAPACITY in the ATTRACTION table by changing the data characteristics from NUMERIC(3) to NUMERIC(4). You would execute the following command:

```
ALTER TABLE ATTRACTION  
  
MODIFY ATTRACT_CAPACITY NUMERIC(4);
```

The tables that you have created will be used in the rest of this lab guide to explore the use of SQL in MySQL in more detail.

3.1 Adding Table Rows

SQL requires the use of the **INSERT** command to enter data into a table. The INSERT command's basic syntax looks like this:

```
INSERT INTO tablename VALUES (value1, value2, ... , valuen).
```

The order in which you insert data is important. For example, because the TICKET uses its PARK_CODE to reference the THEMEPARK table's PARK_CODE, an integrity violation will occur if those THEMEPARK table PARK_CODE values don't yet exist.

Therefore, you need to enter the THEMEPARK rows before the TICKET rows.

Complete the following tasks to insert data into the THEMEPARK and TICKET tables:

Task 2.12 Enter the first two rows of data into the THEMEPARK table using the following SQL insert commands;

```
INSERT INTO THEMEPARK VALUES ('FR1001','FairyLand','PARIS','FR');
```

```
INSERT INTO THEMEPARK VALUES ('UK3452','PleasureLand','STOKE','UK');
```

Task 2.13 Enter the following corresponding rows of data into the TICKET table using the following SQL insert commands.

```
INSERT INTO TICKET VALUES (13001,18.99,'Child','FR1001');
```

```
INSERT INTO TICKET VALUES (13002,34.99,'Adult','FR1001');
```

```
INSERT INTO TICKET VALUES (13003,20.99,'Senior','FR1001');
```

```
INSERT INTO TICKET VALUES (88567,22.50,'Child','UK3452');
```

```
INSERT INTO TICKET VALUES (88568,42.10,'Adult','UK3452');
```

```
INSERT INTO TICKET VALUES (89720,10.99,'Senior','UK3452');
```

Task 2.14 Run the script file **themeparkdata.sql** to insert the rest of the data into the Theme Park database.

3.2 Retrieving data from a table using the SELECT Statement

Select is used to retrieve rows selected from one or more tables.

The SELECT command has many optional clauses but in its simplest can be written as

```
SELECT      columnlist
```

```
FROM        tablelist
```

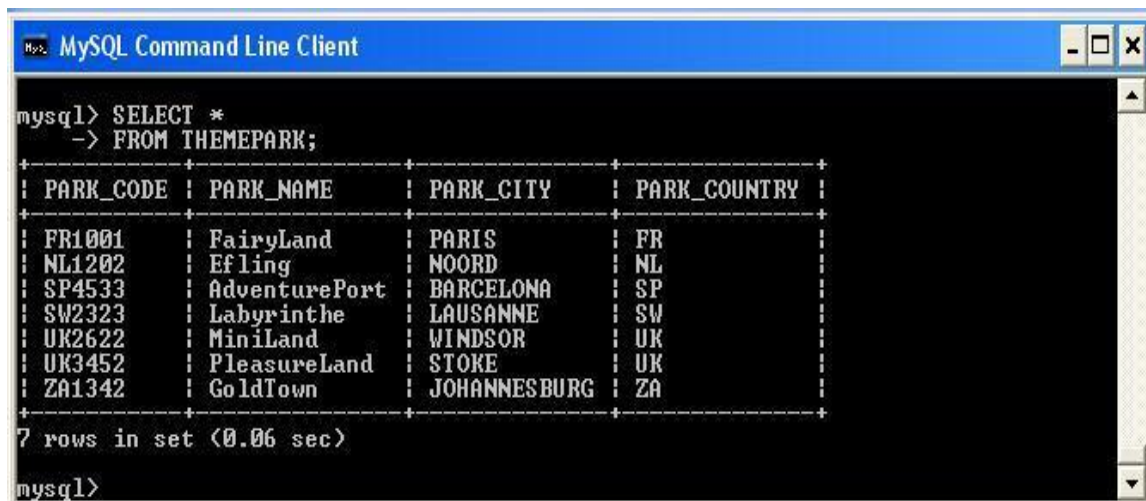
```
[WHERE      conditionlist ];
```

Notice that the command must finish with a semi-colon, and will be executed when the Enter key is pressed at the end of the command.

The simplest query involves viewing all columns in one table. To display the details of all Theme Parks in the Theme Park database type the following:

```
SELECT * FROM THEMEPARK;
```

You should see the output displayed in Figure 15.



```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM THEMEPARK;
```

PARK_CODE	PARK_NAME	PARK_CITY	PARK_COUNTRY
FR1001	FairyLand	PARIS	FR
NL1202	Efling	NOORD	NL
SP4533	AdventurePort	BARCELONA	SP
SW2323	Labyrinthe	LAUSANNE	SW
UK2622	MiniLand	WINDSOR	UK
UK3452	PleasureLand	STOKE	UK
ZA1342	GoldTown	JOHANNESBURG	ZA

```
7 rows in set (0.06 sec)

mysql>
```

Figure 15: Displaying all columns from the THEMEPARK Table

The SELECT command and the FROM clause are necessary for any SQL query, and must always be included so that the DBMS knows which columns we want to display and which table they come from.

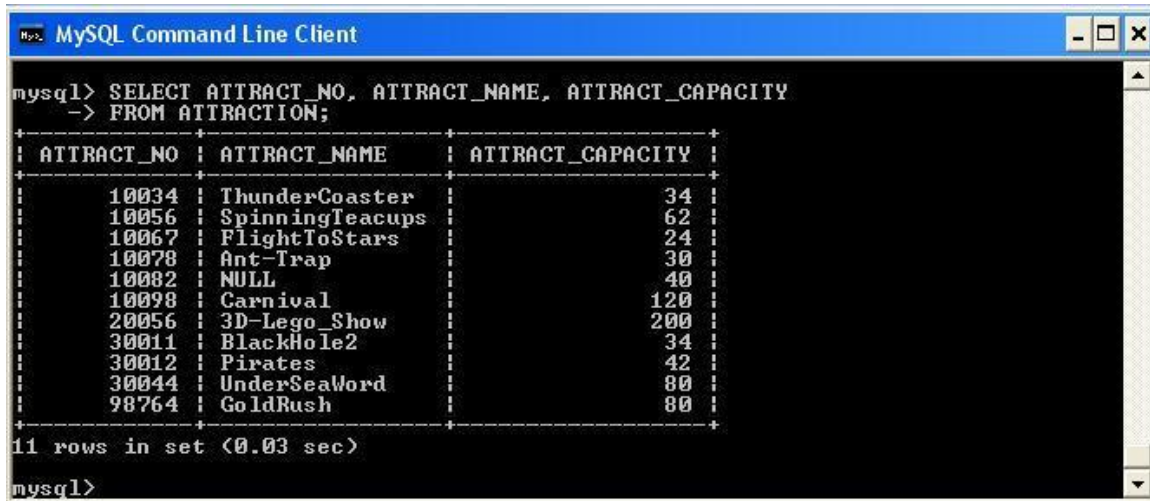
Task 2.15. Type in the following examples of the SELECT statement and check your results with those provided in Figures 16 and 17. In these two examples you are selecting specific columns from a single table.

Example 1

```
SELECT ATTRACT_NO, ATTRACT_NAME, ATTRACT_CAPACITY  
FROM ATTRACTION;
```

Example 2

```
SELECT EMP_NUM, EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME,  
EMP_HIRE_DATE FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

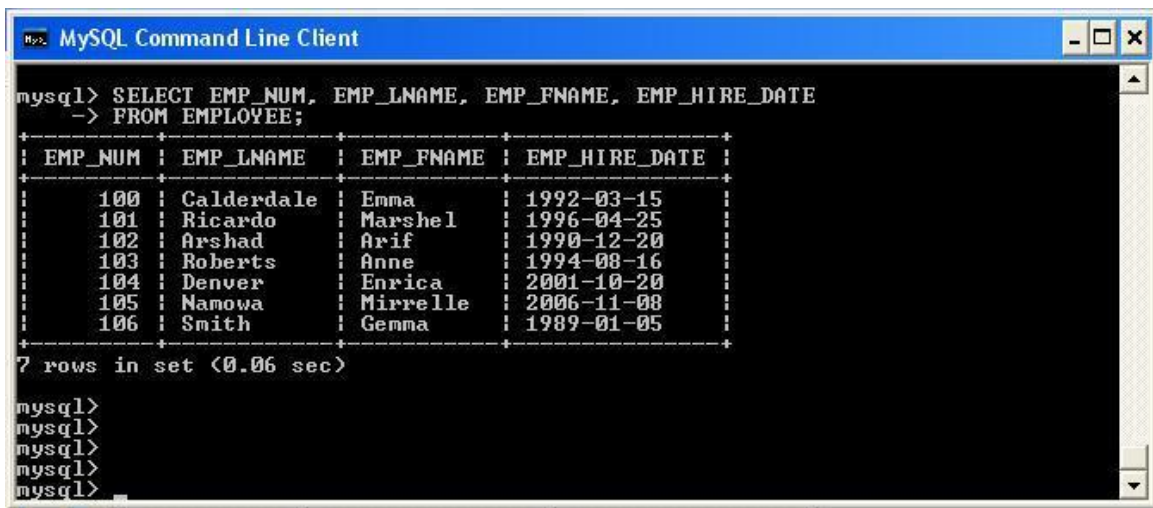


The screenshot shows a MySQL Command Line Client window with a black background and white text. The prompt 'mysql>' is followed by the command 'SELECT ATTRACT_NO, ATTRACT_NAME, ATTRACT_CAPACITY FROM ATTRACTION;'. The output is a table with three columns: ATTRACT_NO, ATTRACT_NAME, and ATTRACT_CAPACITY. The table contains 11 rows of data. The output is formatted with a header row and data rows separated by vertical bars. The last line of the output is '11 rows in set (0.03 sec)'.

ATTRACT_NO	ATTRACT_NAME	ATTRACT_CAPACITY
10034	ThunderCoaster	34
10056	SpinningTeacups	62
10067	FlightToStars	24
10078	Ant-Trap	30
10082	NULL	40
10098	Carnival	120
20056	3D-Lego_Show	200
30011	BlackHole2	34
30012	Pirates	42
30044	UnderSeaWord	80
98764	GoldRush	80

11 rows in set (0.03 sec)

Figure 16: Output for Example 1



```
mysql> SELECT EMP_NUM, EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_HIRE_DATE
-> FROM EMPLOYEE;
```

EMP_NUM	EMP_LNAME	EMP_FNAME	EMP_HIRE_DATE
100	Calderdale	Emma	1992-03-15
101	Ricardo	Marshall	1996-04-25
102	Arshad	Arif	1990-12-20
103	Roberts	Anne	1994-08-16
104	Denver	Enrica	2001-10-20
105	Nanowa	Mirrelle	2006-11-08
106	Smith	Gemma	1989-01-05

```
7 rows in set (0.06 sec)

mysql>
mysql>
mysql>
mysql>
mysql>
```

Figure 17: Output for Example 2

3.3 Updating table rows

The **UPDATE** command is used to modify data in a table. The syntax for this command is:

UPDATE *tablename*

SET *columnname* = *expression* [, *columnname* =

expression] [**WHERE** *conditionlist*];

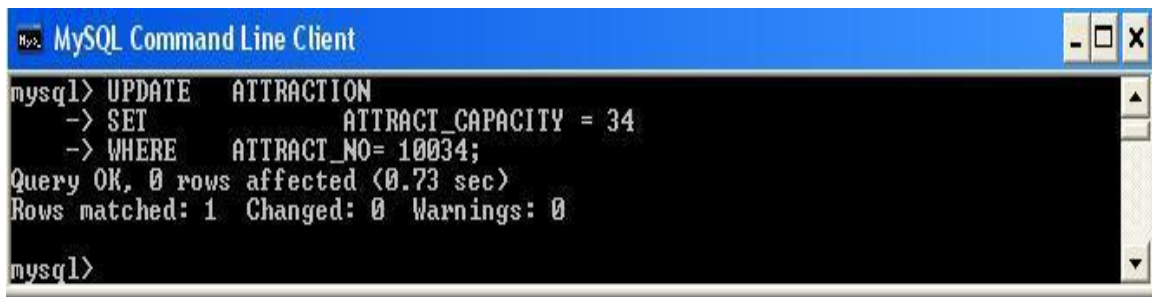
For example, if you want to change the attraction capacity of the attraction number 10034 from 34, to 38. The primary key, ATTRACT_NO would be used to locate the correct (second) row, you would type:

UPDATE **ATTRACTION**

SET **ATTRACT_CAPACITY = 34**

WHERE **ATTRACT_NO= 10034;**

The output is shown in Figure 18.



```
mysql> UPDATE  ATTRACTION
      -> SET      ATTRACT_CAPACITY = 34
      -> WHERE    ATTRACT_NO= 10034;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.73 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql>
```

Figure 18: Updating the attraction capacity

Note

If more than one attribute is to be updated in the row, separate each attribute with commas.

Remember, the UPDATE command is a set-oriented operator. Therefore, if you don't specify a WHERE condition, the UPDATE command will apply the changes to *all* rows in the specified table.

Task 2.16 Enter the following SQL UPDATE command to update the age a person can go on a specific ride in a Theme Park.

```
UPDATE    ATTRACTION

SET        ATTRACT_AGE = 14;
```

Confirm the update by using this command to check the ATTRACTION table's listing:

```
SELECT    *        FROM    ATTRACTION;
```

Notice that all the values of ATTRACT_AGE have the same value.

3.5 Deleting table rows

It is easy to delete a table row using the **DELETE** statement; the syntax is:

```
DELETE FROM tablename
```

```
[WHERE conditionlist ];
```

For example, if you want to delete a specific theme park from the THEMEPARK table

you could use the PARK_CODE as shown in the following SQL command:

```
DELETE      FROM      THEMEPARK
```

```
WHERE      PARK_CODE = 'SW2323';
```

In that example, the primary key value lets SQL find the exact record to be deleted.

However, deletions are not limited to a primary key match; any attribute may be used. If you do not specify a WHERE condition, *all* rows from the specified table will be

deleted!

Note

If you make a mistake while working through this lab, use the themepark.sql script to re-create the database schema and to insert the sample data.

Task 2.17 Add the new Employee with the following details in the employee Table

Emp Num	Emp Title	Emp Lname	Emp Fname	Emp DOB	Emp hire date	Emp Area Code	Emp Phone	Park Code
2049	Mr	Rahat	Noman	1990-12-20	2015-5-5	7253	502-4934	UK3452

Task 2.18

Update the Employee Name Roberts in the Employee table with David.

Task 2.19

Create a new ThemePark with the following Details.

Park Code	Park Name	Park City	Park Country
PK2049	Garrison	Peshawar	PK

Delete the Theme Park called Garrison.