

## DESCRIBE statement

Usually, tables have more than one column. The DESCRIBE statement provides a description of the specified table or view.

```
DESCRIBE table_name;
```



Null statement

## Null statement

```
INSERT INTO tableName(col_1) values(NULL);
```

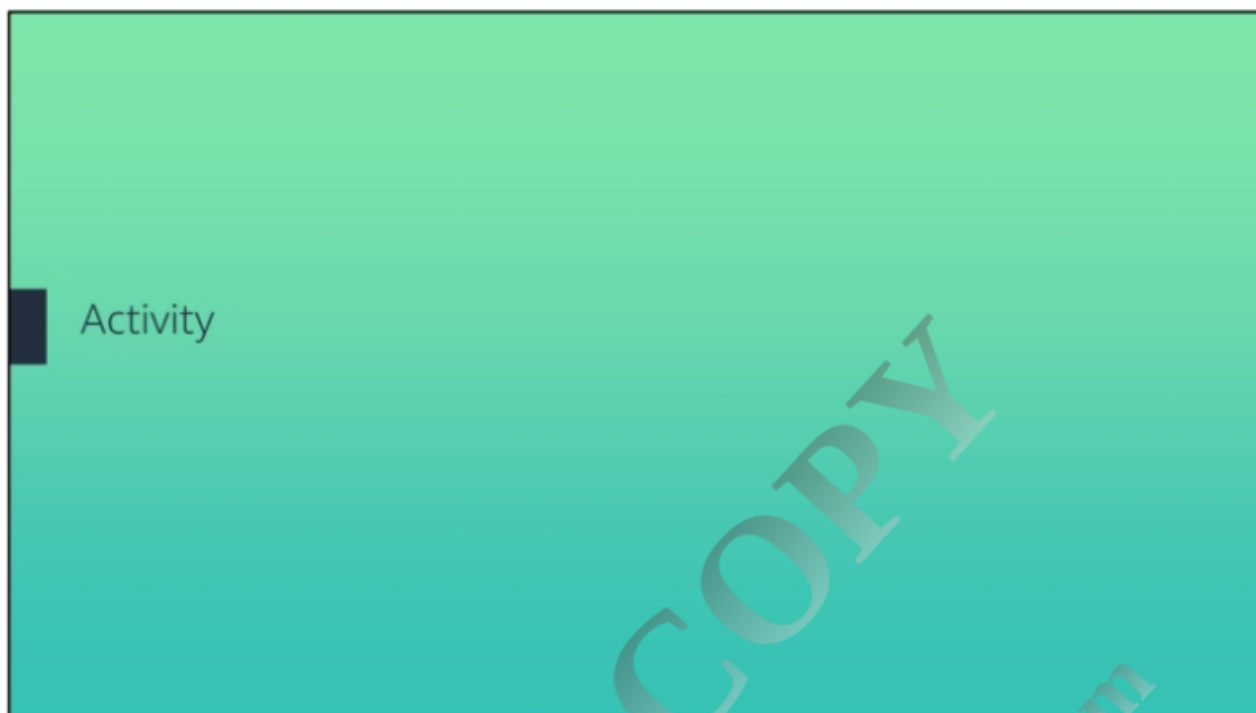
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The INSERT statement can insert a NULL value into a column. You can insert a NULL value into an **int** column with a condition that the column must not have NOT NULL constraints.

## A few key points about the NULL statement

- 1 The basic premise of a relational database management system (RDBMS) is the concept of optional columns.
- 2 NULL means *not applicable* or *unknown*, and is different from zero or blank.
- 3 If NULL is in the database, it means that no value exists for that field in the database.
- 4 Null is equal to nothing, not even itself.
- 5  $5 + \text{null} = \text{null}$
- 6  $\text{null} = \text{null}$  is FALSE
- 7 If a column is created with a NOT NULL clause, you must put in a value when you do a SELECT. Otherwise, an error message will appear.



## Activity: Creating a Table



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### Activity

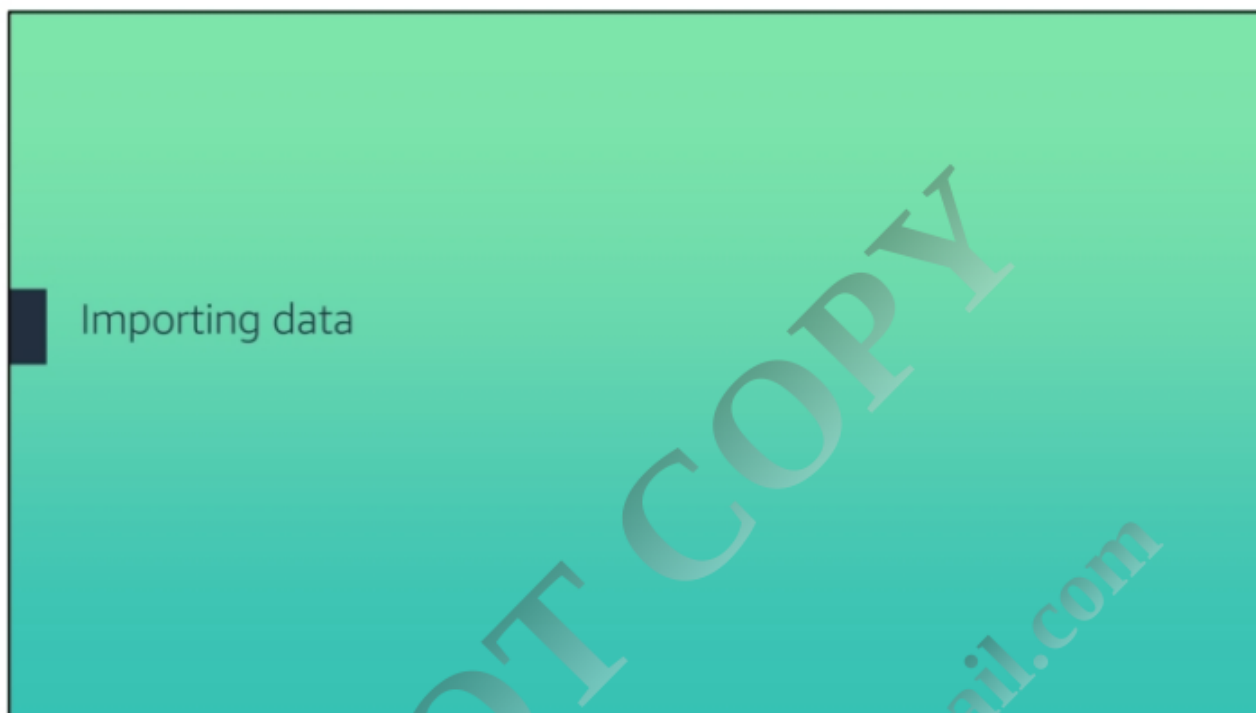
- AnyCompany Publishing House decided to incorporate a loyalty program into their existing database. However, they need a way to track the balances of their customers who have chosen to participate. A database table that is named *Loyalty* must be created, and it must have the following fields:
  - Customer ID
  - Customer family name
  - Customer given name
  - Loyalty number
  - Contact number
  - Email address
  - Points balance
- With another learner, discuss which fields and data types should be used.

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## Activity: Creating a Table – Solution

### Loyalty

Customer ID	Family Name	Given Name	Loyalty Number	Contact Number	Email Address	Points Balance





## Importing a CSV

- **Verify**
  - A comma-separated value (CSV) file has data that matches with the number of columns of the table and the type of data in each column.
- **Create** a table in MySQL with a table name that corresponds to the CSV file that you want to import.
- **Import** through commands in either of these ways:
  - Ensure that the first row of the CSV file is ignored by entering `\n` because these files contain the column headings, which are not considered identifiers.
  - Create a new version of the CSV file without the header column titles. Then, replace the empty strings with `\n`, which indicates NULL. Then, move the CSV file into a directory that MySQL can open.

## Importing a CSV, continued

This statement imports data from the temporary file into the *Loyalty* table:

```
LOAD DATA INFILE 'c:/tmp/loyalty.csv' INTO TABLE loyalty
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' ENCLOSED BY '"' LINES
TERMINATED BY '\n' IGNORE 1 ROWS;
```