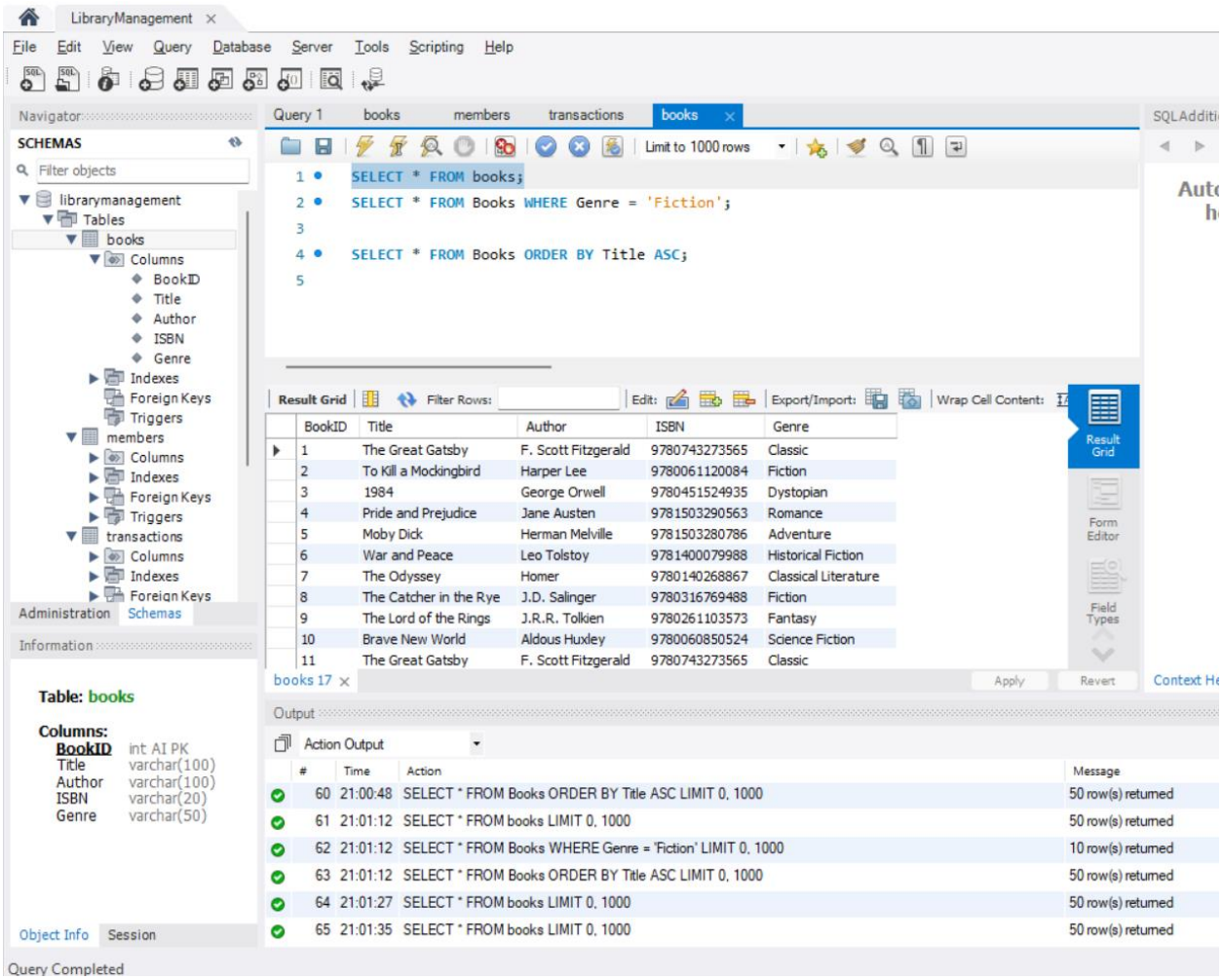
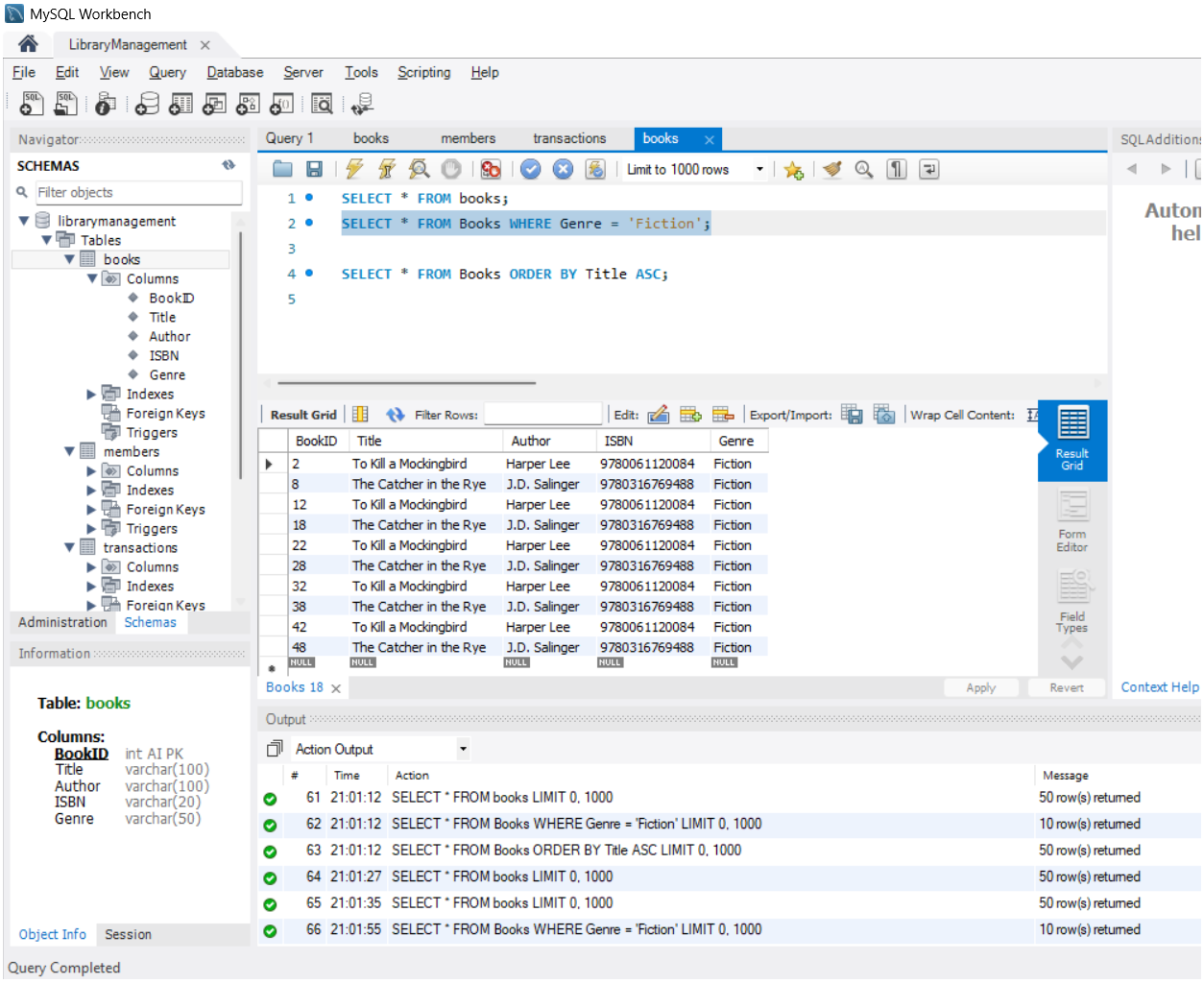
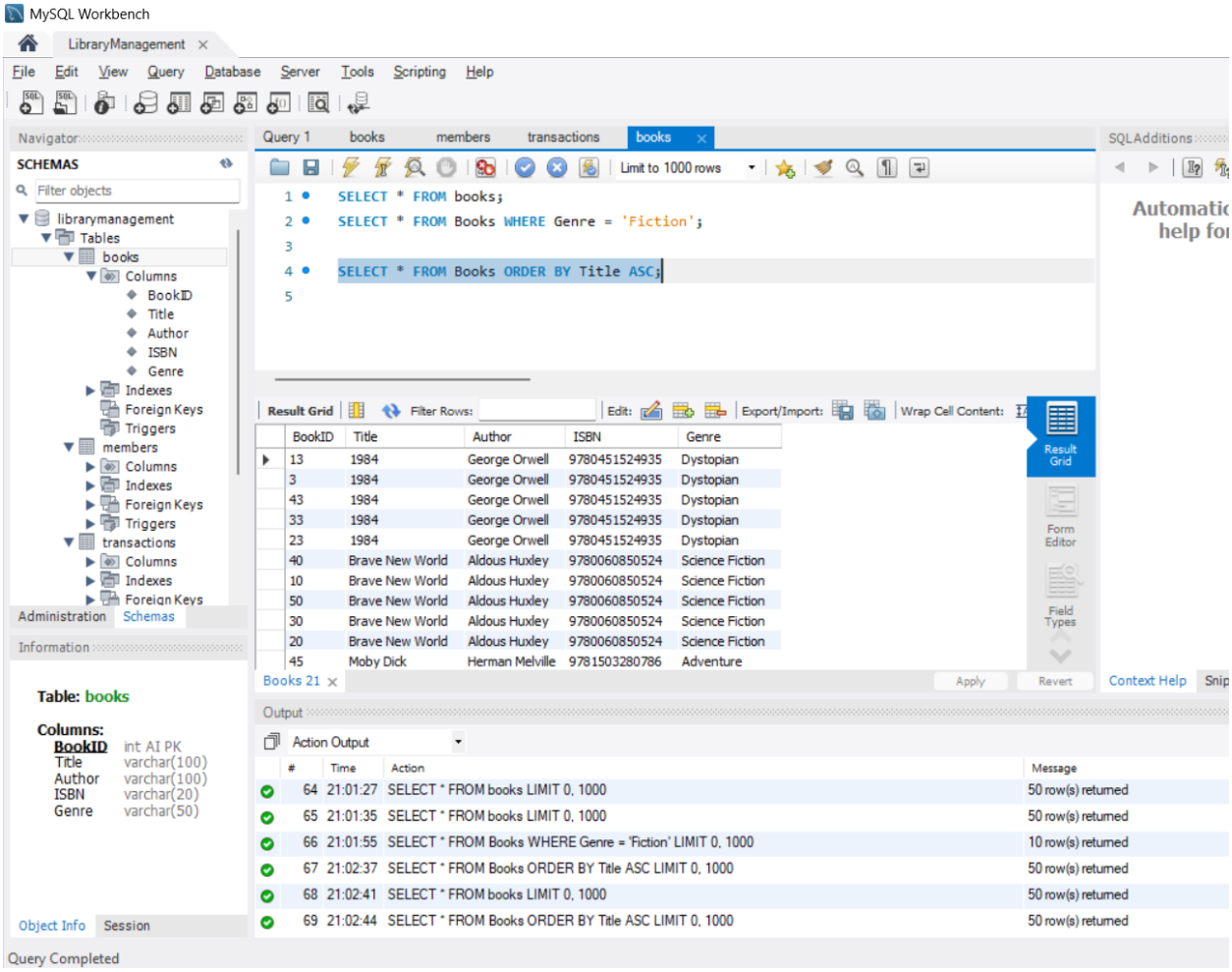
JOHN CARLO S. GUMAOD

Laboratory Activity 3:




MySQL Workbench
LibraryManagement
File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help
Navigator
SCHEMAS
Filter objects
librarymanagement
Tables
books
Columns
BookID
Title
Author
ISBN
Genre
Indexes
Foreign Keys
Triggers
members
Columns
Indexes
Foreign Keys
Triggers
transactions
Columns
Indexes
Foreign Keys
Administration Schemas
Information
Table: books
Columns:
BookID int AI PK
Title varchar(100)
Author varchar(100)
ISBN varchar(20)
Genre varchar(50)
Object Info Session
Query 1 books members transactions books
Limit to 1000 rows
1 SELECT * FROM books;
2 SELECT * FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction';
3
4 SELECT * FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC;
5
Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:
BookID Title Author ISBN Genre
2 To Kill a Mockingbird Harper Lee 9780061120084 Fiction
8 The Catcher in the Rye J.D. Salinger 9780316769488 Fiction
12 To Kill a Mockingbird Harper Lee 9780061120084 Fiction
18 The Catcher in the Rye J.D. Salinger 9780316769488 Fiction
22 To Kill a Mockingbird Harper Lee 9780061120084 Fiction
28 The Catcher in the Rye J.D. Salinger 9780316769488 Fiction
32 To Kill a Mockingbird Harper Lee 9780061120084 Fiction
38 The Catcher in the Rye J.D. Salinger 9780316769488 Fiction
42 To Kill a Mockingbird Harper Lee 9780061120084 Fiction
48 The Catcher in the Rye J.D. Salinger 9780316769488 Fiction
Result Grid
Form Editor
Field Types
Books 18
Apply Revert
SQLAdditions
Context Help
Output
Action Output
Time Action Message
61 21:01:12 SELECT * FROM books LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
62 21:01:12 SELECT * FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction' LIMIT 0, 1000 10 row(s) returned
63 21:01:12 SELECT * FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
64 21:01:27 SELECT * FROM books LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
65 21:01:35 SELECT * FROM books LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
66 21:01:55 SELECT * FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction' LIMIT 0, 1000 10 row(s) returned
Query Completed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books
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ISBN
Genre
Indexes
Foreign Keys
Triggers
members
Columns
Indexes
Foreign Keys
Triggers
transactions
Columns
Indexes
Foreign Keys
Administration Schemas
Information
Table: books
Columns:
BookID int AI PK
Title varchar(100)
Author varchar(100)
ISBN varchar(20)
Genre varchar(50)
Object Info Session
Query 1 books members transactions books
Limit to 1000 rows
1 SELECT * FROM books;
2 SELECT * FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction';
3
4 SELECT * FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC;
5
Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:
BookID Title Author ISBN Genre
13 1984 George Orwell 9780451524935 Dystopian
3 1984 George Orwell 9780451524935 Dystopian
43 1984 George Orwell 9780451524935 Dystopian
33 1984 George Orwell 9780451524935 Dystopian
23 1984 George Orwell 9780451524935 Dystopian
40 Brave New World Aldous Huxley 9780060850524 Science Fiction
10 Brave New World Aldous Huxley 9780060850524 Science Fiction
50 Brave New World Aldous Huxley 9780060850524 Science Fiction
30 Brave New World Aldous Huxley 9780060850524 Science Fiction
20 Brave New World Aldous Huxley 9780060850524 Science Fiction
45 Moby Dick Herman Melville 9781503280786 Adventure
Result Grid
Form Editor
Field Types
Books 21
Apply Revert
SQL Additions
Context Help Snip
Output
Action Output
Time Action Message
64 21:01:27 SELECT * FROM books LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
65 21:01:35 SELECT * FROM books LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
66 21:01:55 SELECT * FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction' LIMIT 0, 1000 10 row(s) returned
67 21:02:37 SELECT * FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
68 21:02:41 SELECT * FROM books LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
69 21:02:44 SELECT * FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC LIMIT 0, 1000 50 row(s) returned
Query Completed

Additional Questions/Discussions:

- How do WHERE and ORDER BY improve the functionality of SQL queries?
    - Data is filtered by the WHERE clause to display only pertinent information, and the ORDER BY clause arranges the results in a certain order. All of them work together to improve the efficiency of SQL queries and facilitate data organization for simpler analysis.

Conclusions:

- In order to manage and manipulate data in databases, Structured Query Language (SQL) is necessary. Users may effectively obtain, filter, and sort data with the help of simple SQL queries like SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY. These queries aid in data organization, enhance search engine results, and simplify database interactions. Comprehending these fundamental queries serves as the basis for more complex SQL procedures.