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DAD-220 Intro to Struct Database Env

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1-4 Lab: Practicing Query Language in Codio

1. **Create a new database** and update the name to your last name, then connect to it. Type the following commands after the prompt `mysql>`:

A. `create database last_name_here;`

- i. For example, if your database is going to be named Jetson, then substitute Jetson for "last_name_here."
- ii. Press **Enter**.

B. `show databases;`

- i. Press **Enter**.
- ii. You should see a listing of all of the databases (or schemas) in MySQL, including the one you just created.

C. `use last_name_here;`

- i. Press **Enter**.
- ii. Substitute the name of your database (for example, Jetson) for "last_name_here". This SQL statement connects your MySQL session to the database you've just created.
- iii. Capture a screenshot or clipping of the results of this action, and place it in a Word document for submission.

```
mysql> create database merren;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| DAD220   |
| codio    |
| information_schema |
| merren   |
| mysql    |
| performance_schema |
| sys      |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> use merren
Database changed
mysql> 
```

This screenshot shows the command “use merren” which changed the database to the one I have just created.

2. **Create a table** called **tb2** and list out the tables in your database with one field by typing the following commands after the prompt mysql>:
 - A. create table tb2 (user_id VARCHAR(50));
 - i. Press **Enter**.
 - B. show tables;
 - i. Press **Enter**.
 - C. describe tb2;
 - i. Press **Enter**.

- ii. Capture a screenshot or clipping of the results of this action, and place it in a Word document for submission.

```
Database changed
mysql> create table tb2 (user_id VARCHAR(50));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.29 sec)

mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_merren |
+-----+
| tb2               |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> describe tb2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| user_id | varchar(50) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> 
```

This screenshot shows the command “create table tb2,” which created a table called tb2. The next command, “show tables,” shows the created table in the Merren database. The last command, “describe tb2,” shows us a simple table showing the information we have entered so far. Since we created the table with user_id, it shows the user_id field with varchar(50), which allows us information up to 50 characters.

3. **Add a second field into the table and describe it.** Do this by entering the following commands after mysql>:

A. alter table tb2 add newfield VARCHAR(25);

- i. Press **Enter**.

B. describe tb2;

- i. Press **Enter**.
- ii. Capture a screenshot or clipping of the results of this action, and place it in a Word document for submission.

```
mysql> alter table tb2 add newfield VARCHAR(25);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.23 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> describe tb2;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
user_id	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
newfield	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> █
```

This screenshot shows the command “alter table tb2 add newfield VARCHAR(25)” which created a new field called “newfield”. The command “describe tb2” shows the new field and the type “VARCHAR(25)” which will allow information up to 25 characters.

