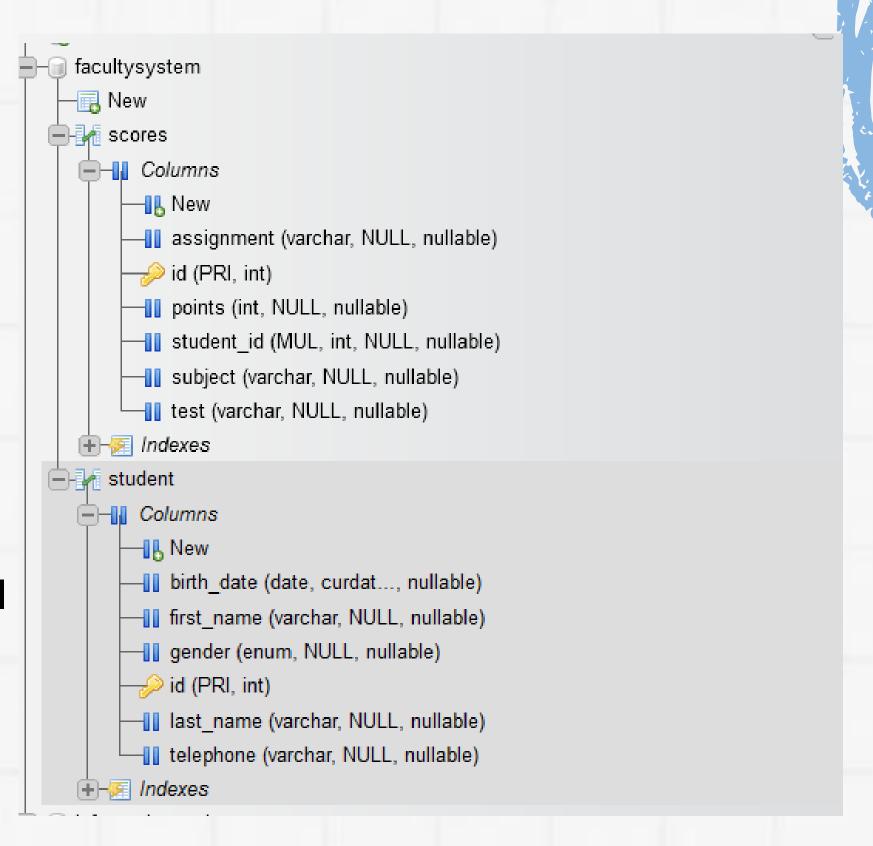
MySQL

Presented by Mayar Magdy

First Execute these queries

CREATE TABLE student (id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(50);

CREATE TABLE scores (id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, student_id INT, subject VARCHAR(50), assignment VARCHAR(50), test VARCHAR(50), points INT, FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES student(id));



Add gender column for the student table. It holds two value (male or female).

ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN gender ENUM('male', 'female');

```
MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0009 seconds.)
ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN gender ENUM('male', 'female');
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]
```

Add telephone for the students.

ALTER TABLE students ADD COLUMN telephone VARCHAR(20);

```
MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0043 seconds.)
ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN telephone VARCHAR(20);
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]
```

Add birth date column for the student table.

ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN birth_date DATE DEFAULT CURRENT_DATE;

```
MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0009 seconds.)

ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN gender ENUM('male', 'female');
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]
```

Delete the name column and replace it with first name and last name.

ALTER TABLE student
DROP COLUMN name,
ADD COLUMN first_name
VARCHAR(50) FIRST,
ADD COLUMN last_name VARCHAR(50)
AFTER first_name;

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0011 seconds.)

ALTER TABLE student DROP COLUMN name, ADD COLUMN first_name VARCHAR(50) FIRST, ADD COLUMN last_name VARCHAR(50) AFTER first_name;

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

Methods 1

#by values INSERT INTO student (first_name,last_name, telephone, birth_date, gender) VALUES ('Ali','omar', '0123456789', '2000-01-01', 'male');

INSERT INTO scores (student_id, subject, assignment, test, points) VALUES (LAST_INSERT_ID(), 'Math', 'Algebra', 'Midterm', ;(85

Insert your classmates' data into the table

(by 2 different methods!).

05

Methods 2

```
# Secoand Method by SET
INSERT INTO student SET
first_name = 'Ali',
last_name = 'omar',
telephone = '0123456789',
birth_date = '2000-01-01',
gender = 'male';

INSERT INTO scores SET
student_id = LAST_INSERT_ID(),
subject = 'Math',
assignment = 'Algebra',
test = 'Midterm',
points = 85;
```

Insert your classmates' data into the table

(by 2 different methods!).

Update your information by changing your telephone.

UPDATE student SET telephone = '011111111' WHERE id = 2;

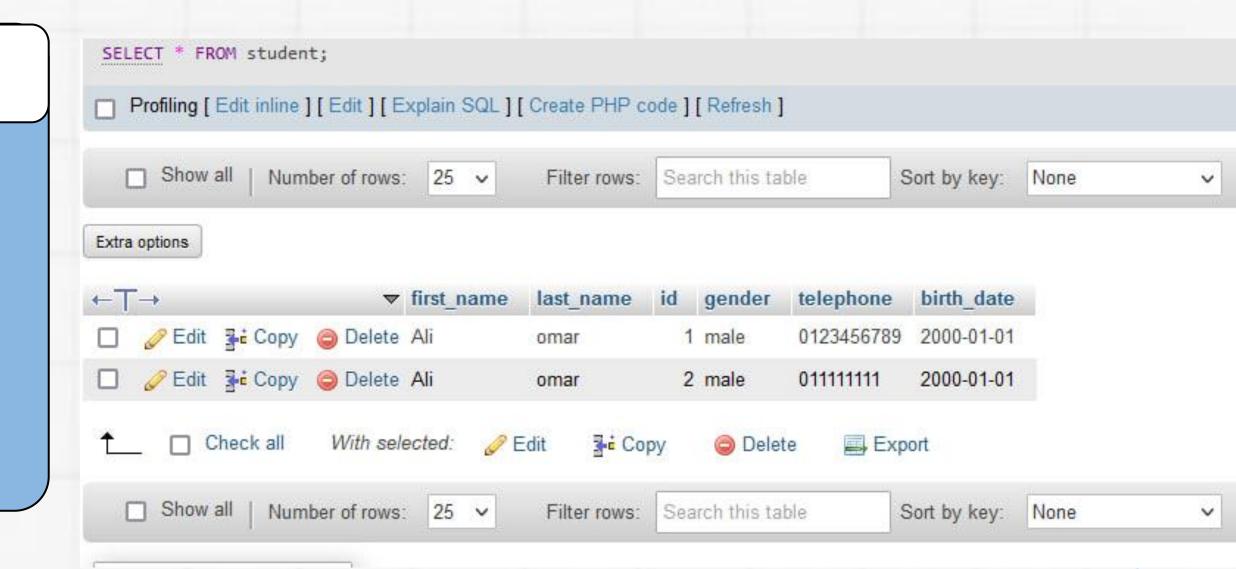
```
# 1 row affected. (Query took 0.0010 seconds.)

UPDATE student SET telephone = '011111111' WHERE id = 2;

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

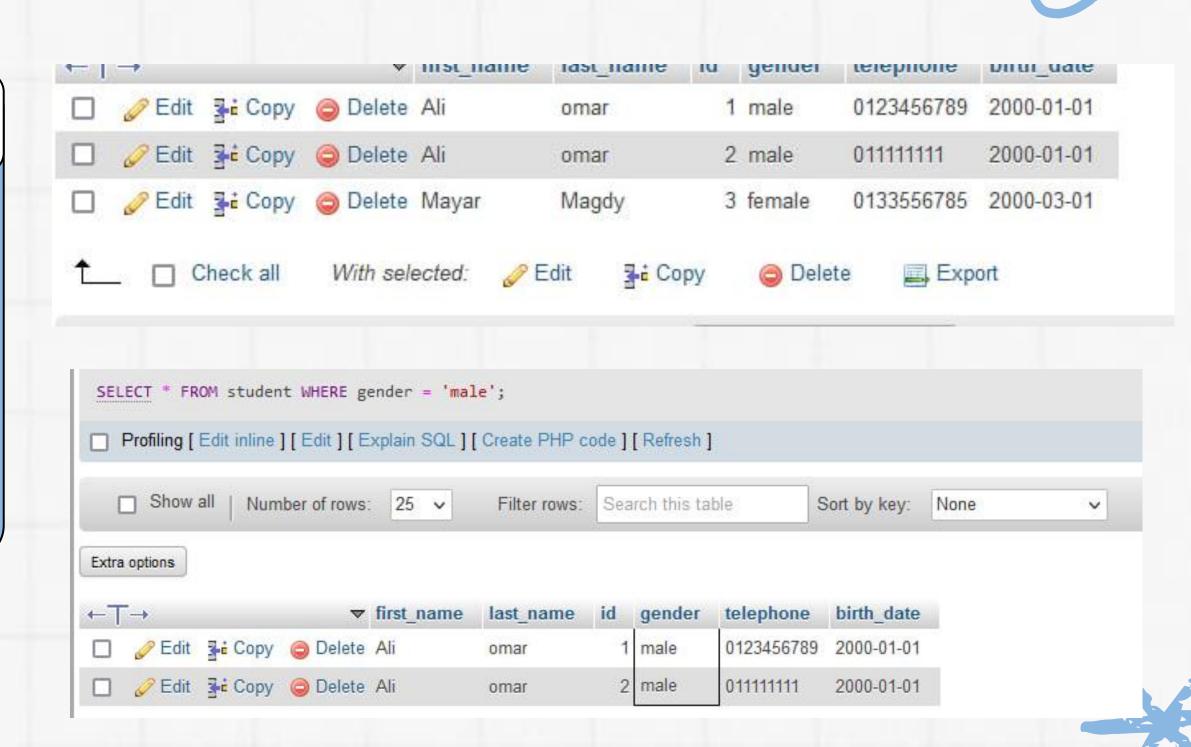
Display all students' information.

SELECT * FROM student;



Display male students only.

SELECT * FROM student WHERE gender = 'male';



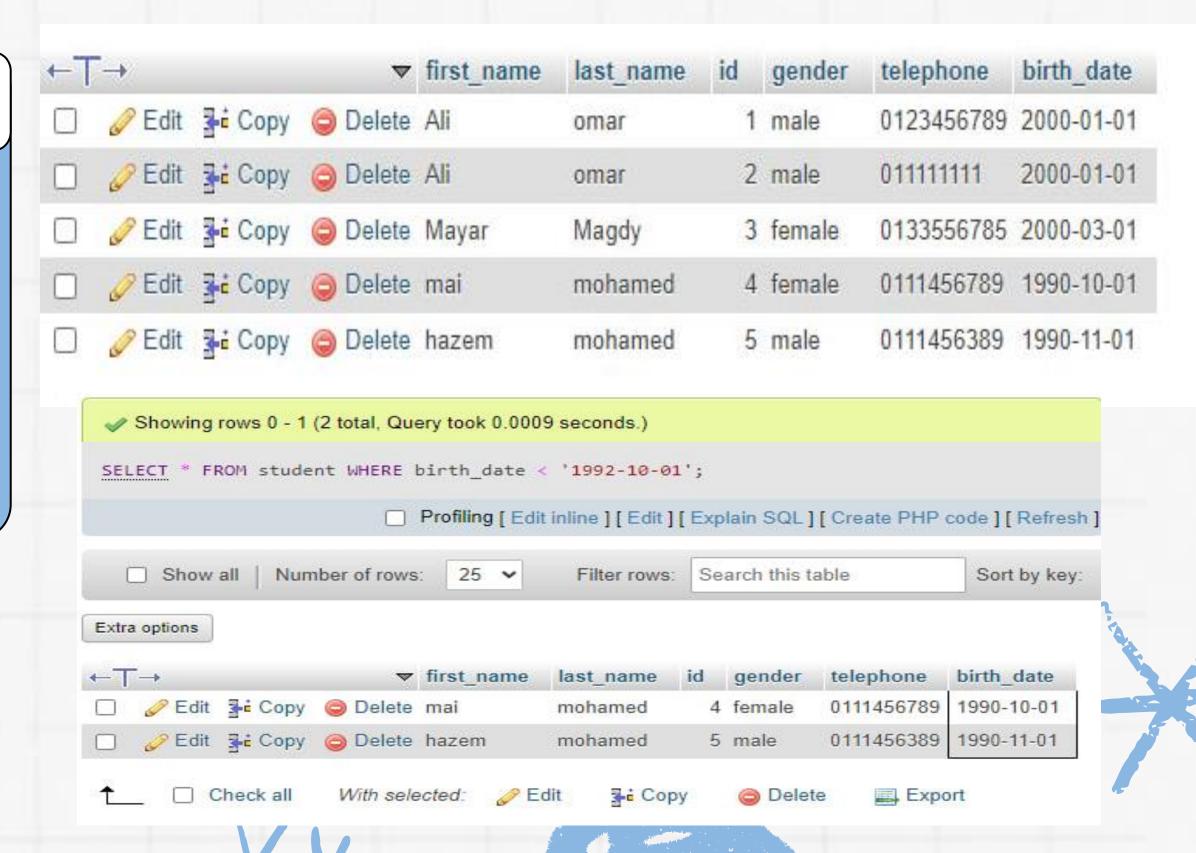
Display the number of female students

SELECT COUNT(*) AS female_students FROM student WHERE gender = 'female' LIMIT 0, 25;



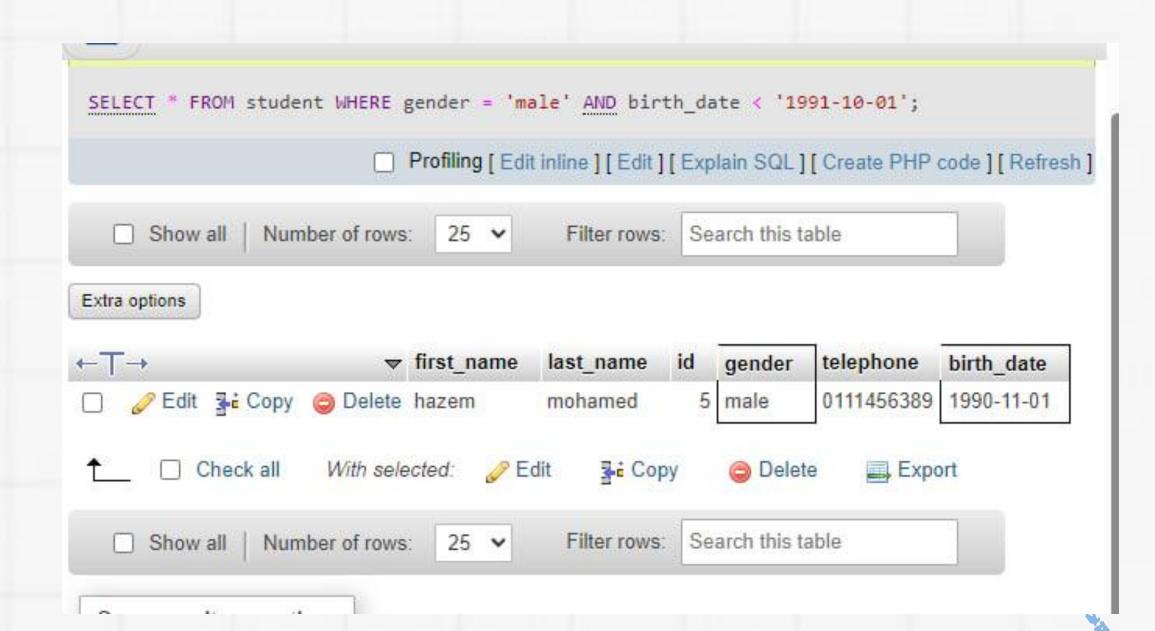
Display the students who are born before 1992-10-01

SELECT * FROM student WHERE birth_date < '1992-10-01';



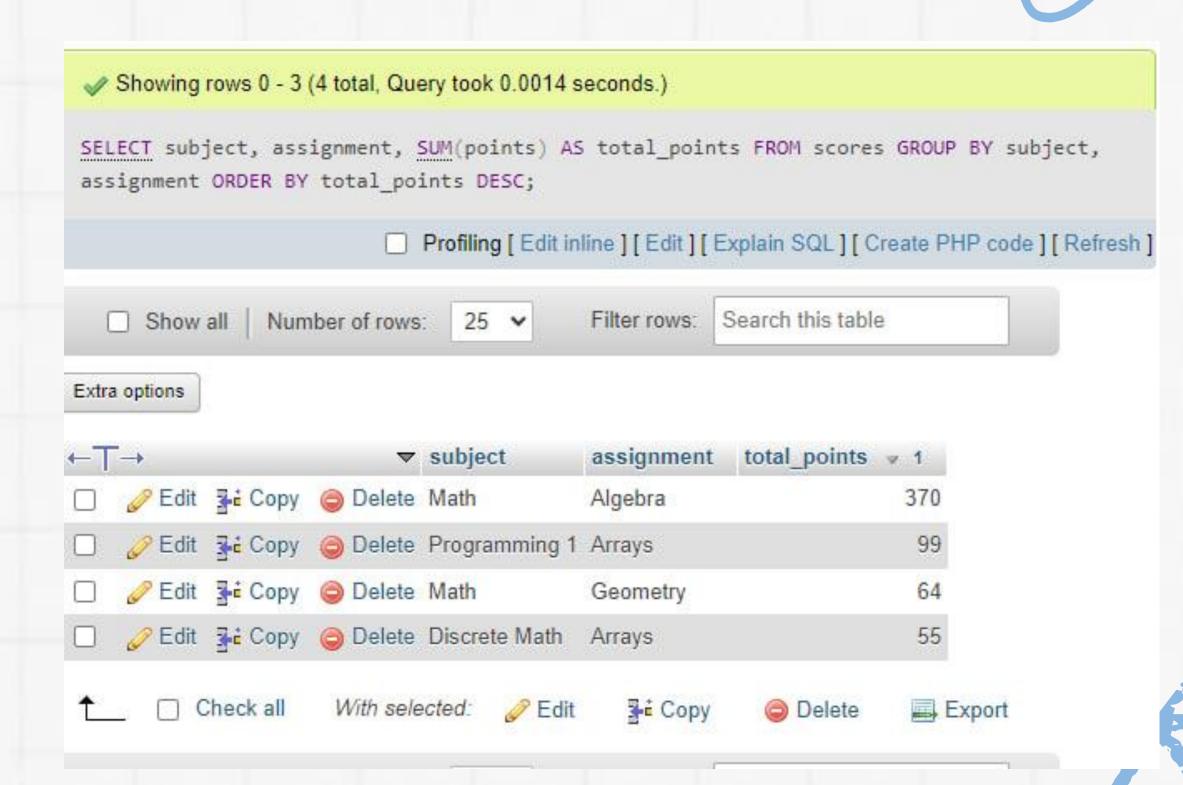
Display male students who are born before 1991-10-01.

SELECT * FROM student WHERE gender = 'male' AND birth_date < '1991-10-01';



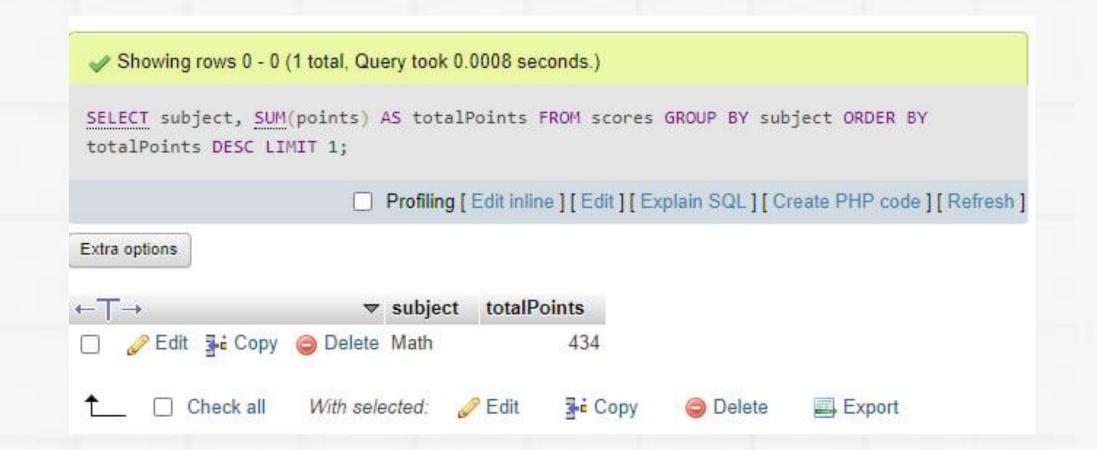
Display subjects and their Assignment sorted by total points.

SELECT subject, assignment, SUM(points) AS total_points FROM scores GROUP BY subject, assignment ORDER BY total_points DESC;



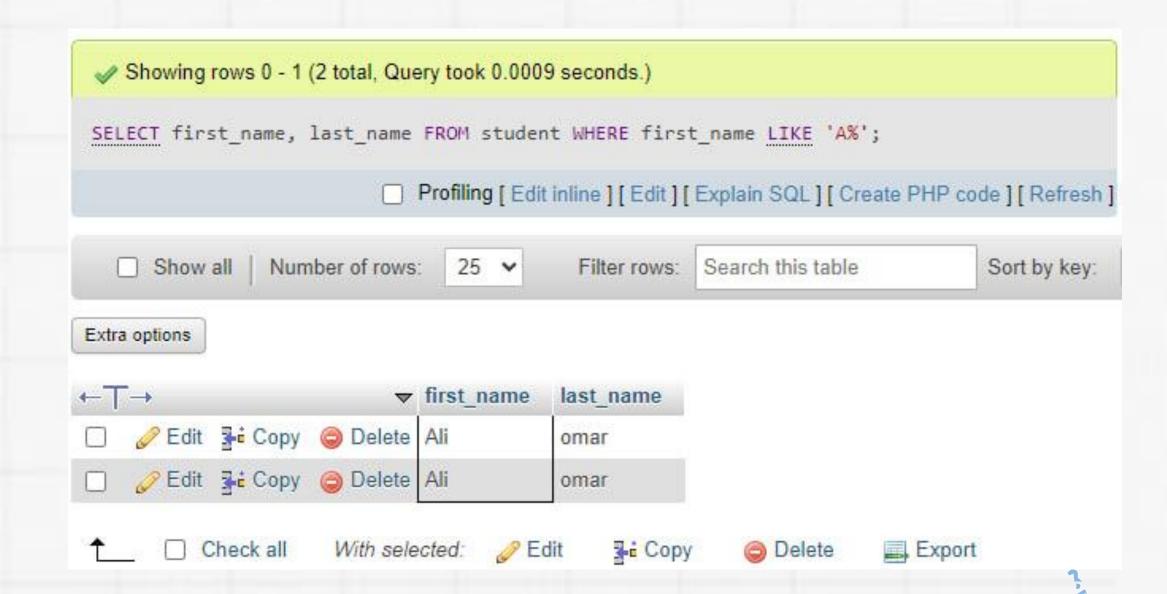
Display the subject with highest total point

SELECT subject, SUM(points) AS totalPoints FROM scores GROUP BY subject ORDER BY totalPoints DESC LIMIT 1;



Display students' names that begin with A

SELECT first_name, last_name FROM student WHERE first_name LIKE 'A%';



Display the number of students' their name is "Mohammed"

SELECT COUNT(*) AS mohammed_students FROM student WHERE first_name = 'Mohammed';

```
Your SQL query has been executed successfully.

SELECT COUNT(*) AS mohammed_students FROM student WHERE first_name = 'Mohammed';

Profiling [ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Explain SQL ] [ Create PHP code ] [ Refresh ]

Extra options

mohammed_students

0
```

Delete students their score is lower than 50 in a particular test.

DELETE FROM scores WHERE test = 'Midterm' AND points < 50;

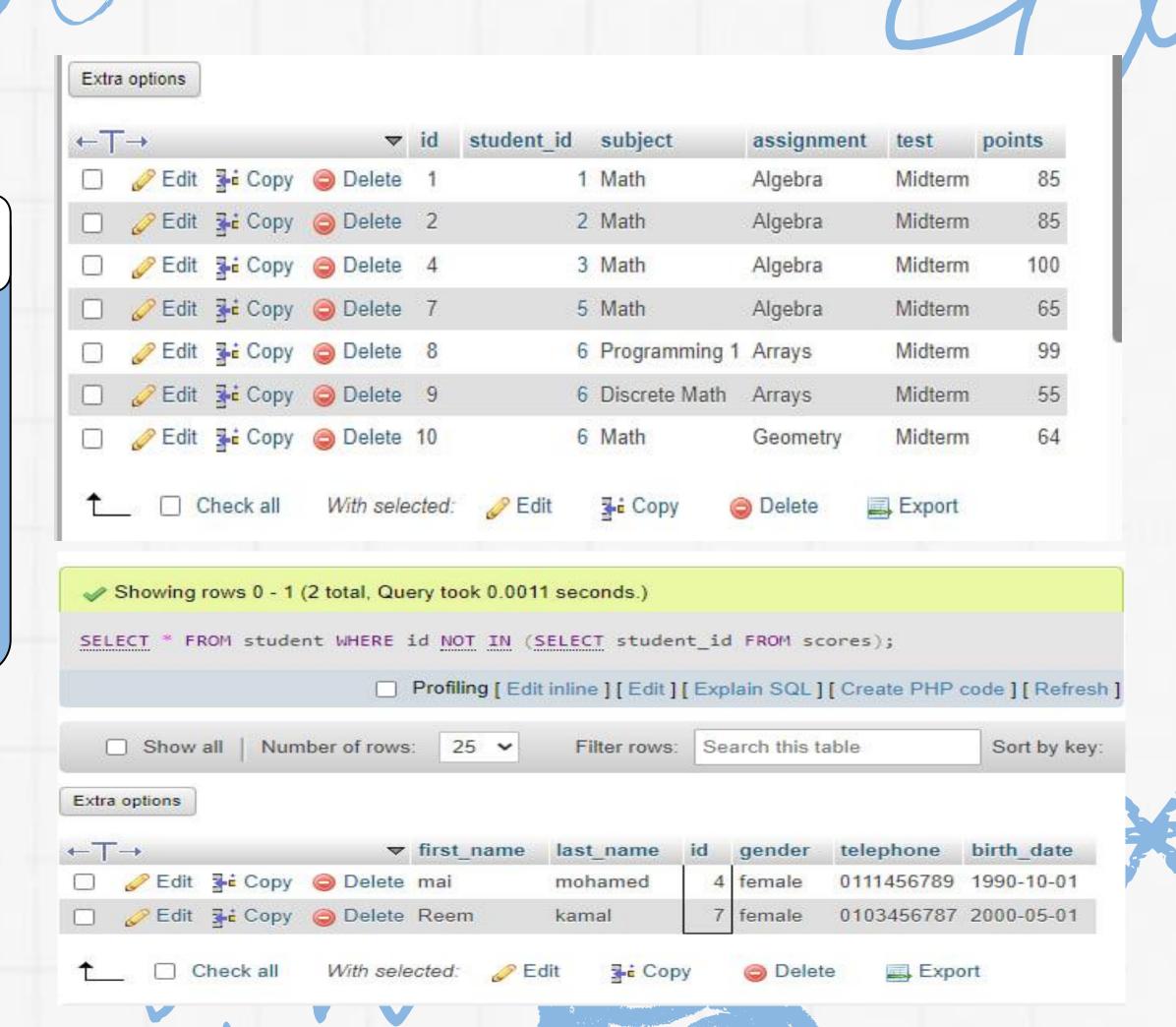
```
✓ 1 row deleted. (Query took 0.0009 seconds.)

DELETE FROM scores WHERE test = 'Midterm' AND points < 50;

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Cr</pre>
```

Using subquery select the students' who did not attend a test.

SELECT * FROM student WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT student_id FROM scores);



My instructor Mariem Hady Thank you for your guidance and support.