## **Activity 2: Writing SQL Syntax**

### Instructions:

### #3

Write the appropriate SQL syntax for the following tasks. Use the examples provided in the lesson as a guide.

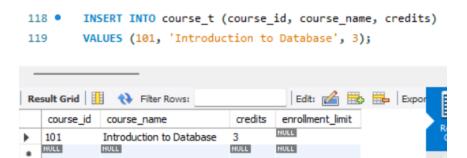
## 1. Create a table named course\_t with the following columns:

- course\_id (INTEGER, primary key, not null)
- course name (VARCHAR(50), not null)
- o credits (INTEGER, not null)

```
107 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE course_t(
108
           course_id INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
           course_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
109
110
           credits INT NOT NULL
111
       );
112
       SELECT * FROM course_t;
113 •
114
                                    Edit: 🍊 🗄
course_name
                     credits
```

2. Add a column enrollment\_limit (INTEGER) to the course\_t table.

- 3. Insert the following data into the course\_t table:
  - o course\_id: 101
  - o course\_name: "Introduction to Databases"
  - o credits: 3

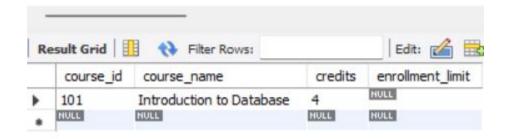


4. Update the credits column for the course with course\_id 101 to 4.

```
121 • UPDATE course_t

122 SET credits = 4

123 WHERE course_id = 101;
```



5. Revoke permission for a user to query the course\_t table.

```
129
130 • REVOKE SELECT ON student.course_t FROM 'john_doe'@'localhost';
131
```

**Instructions:** Write the appropriate SQL syntax for the following tasks.

## 1. Create a table student\_t with the following columns:

```
stud_id (INTEGER, Primary Key, NOT NULL)
```

```
stud_name (VARCHAR(50), NOT NULL)
```

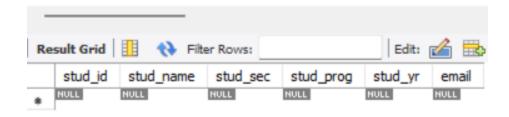
- o stud\_sec (VARCHAR(30))
- stud\_prog (VARCHAR(20))
- o stud\_yr (VARCHAR(5))

```
134 ● ⊖ CREATE TABLE student_t (
135
            stud_id INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
136
            stud_name VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL,
137
            stud_sec VARCHAR (30),
138
            stud_prog VARCHAR (20),
            stud yr VARCHAR (5)
139
140
141
142 •
        SELECT * FROM student_t;
Result Grid
                                        Edit:
             Filter Rows:
                                      stud_yr
         stud_name
                    stud_sec stud_prog
  NULL
          NULL
                    NULL
                            NULL
```

2. Add a column email (VARCHAR(100)) to the student\_t table.

```
144 • ALTER TABLE student_t

ADD email VARCHAR (100);
```



# 3. Insert the following record into the student\_t table:

```
o stud_id: 101,
```

o stud\_name: "Alice",

stud\_sec: "A",

stud\_prog: "CS",

NULL

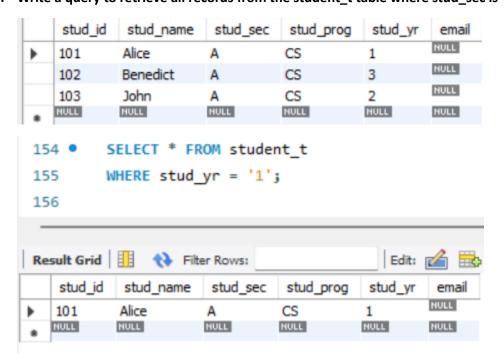
NULL

NULL

4. Write a query to retrieve all records from the student\_t table where stud\_sec is "A".

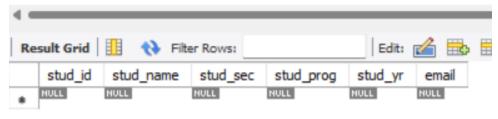
stud\_id stud\_name stud\_sec stud\_prog stud\_yr email

CS



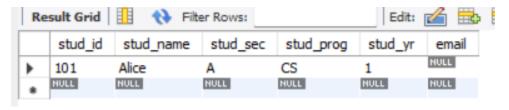
5. Delete all records from the student\_t table but retain the table structure.



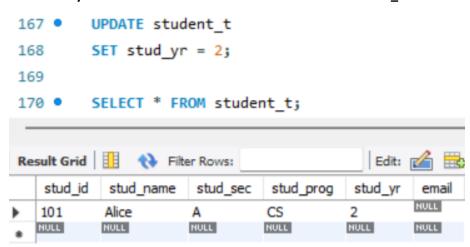


- 6. Create a table grades\_t with the following constraints:
  - o grade\_id as the Primary Key
  - stud\_id as a Foreign Key referencing student\_t

7. Update the stud\_yr of the student with stud\_id 101 to "2".



8. Write the syntax to remove the email column from the student\_t table.



9. Grant permission to a user to query the student\_t table.

```
172 •
        CREATE USER 'Alice'@'localhost';
173
        GRANT SELECT ON student.student t TO 'Alice'@'localhost';
174 •
175
        SELECT User, HOST from mysql.user WHERE User = 'Alice';
176 •
177
                                         Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1/
Result Grid
             Filter Rows:
   User
         HOST
  Alice
        localhost
```

10. Revoke permission for a user to delete records from the student\_t table.

