

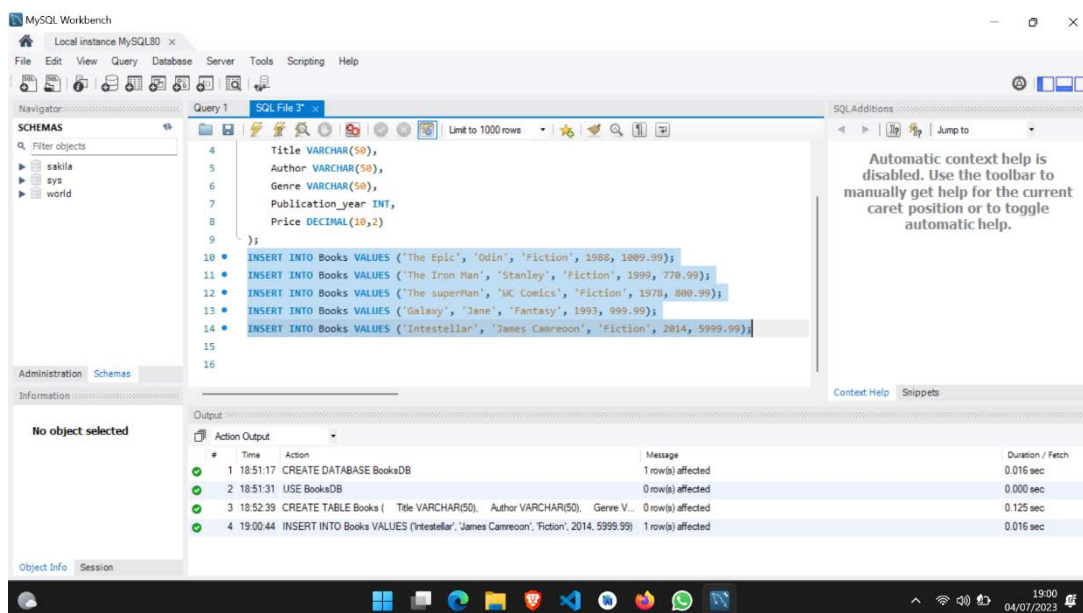
Assignment

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Department : BE CSE(Cyber Security)
Subject : Managing Bookstore Database
with MySQL
Date : 04/07/2023

SQL Syntax of Book Database

1. CREATE DATABASE BooksDB;
2. USE BooksDB;
3. CREATE TABLE Books (
4. Title VARCHAR(50),
5. Author VARCHAR(50),
6. Genre VARCHAR(50),
7. Publication_year INT,
8. Price DECIMAL(10,2)
9.);
10. INSERT INTO Books VALUES ('The Epic', 'Odin', 'Fiction', 1988, 1009.99);
11. INSERT INTO Books VALUES ('The Iron Man', 'Stanley', 'Fiction', 1999, 770.99);
12. INSERT INTO Books VALUES ('The superMan', 'WC Comics', 'Fiction', 1978, 800.99);
13. INSERT INTO Books VALUES ('Galaxy', 'Jane', 'Fantasy', 1993, 999.99);
14. INSERT INTO Books VALUES ('Intestellar', 'James Camreoon', 'Fiction', 2014, 5999.99);
15. SELECT * FROM Books;
16. SELECT * FROM Books WHERE title = 'The Epic';
17. UPDATE Books SET price = 2000.99 WHERE title = 'The Epic';
18. DELETE FROM Books WHERE title = 'Galaxy';
19. SELECT * FROM Books;

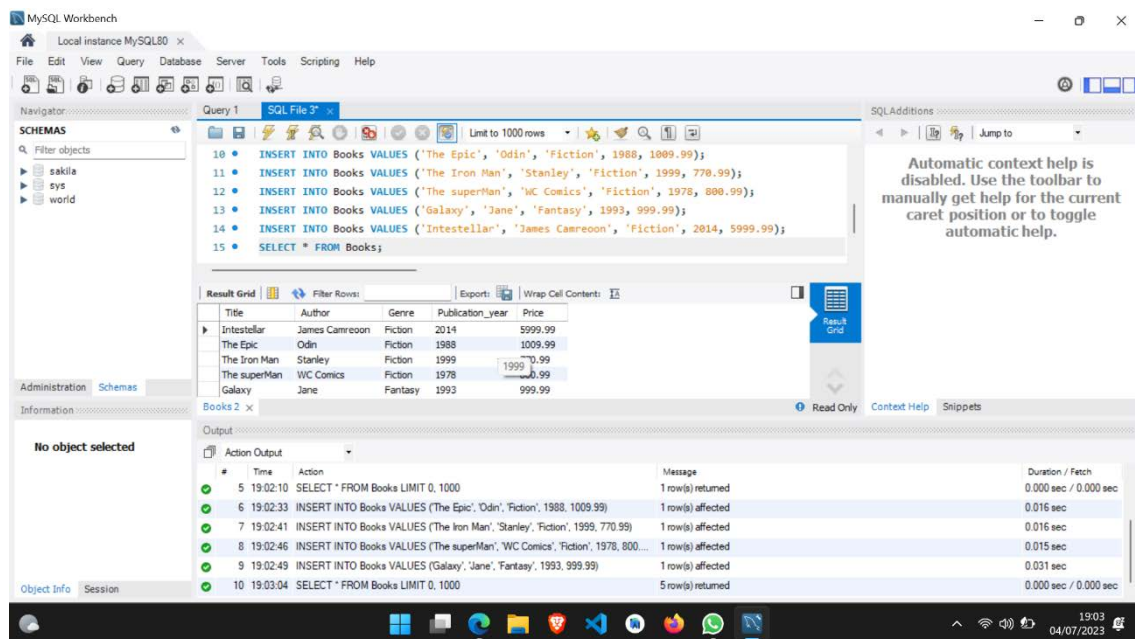
Create a database named "BooksDB", Design a table called "Books" including the book's title, author, genre, publication year, and price. Finally, Insert five books into the "Books" table.



a. Retrieve all the books from the database.

SELECT * FROM Books;

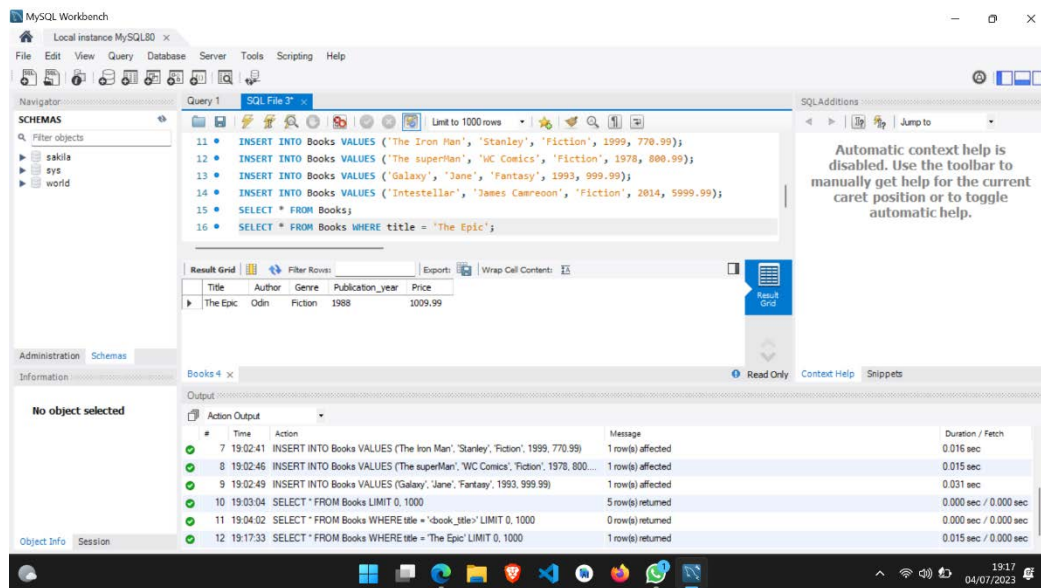
The SQL query `SELECT * FROM Books;` retrieves all the rows and columns from the "Books" table in the database, providing a complete list of all the books stored in the table. The asterisk (*) is used as a wildcard character to represent all columns in the table, ensuring that all the available information for each book is retrieved.



b. Retrieve the details of a book based on its title.

SELECT * FROM Books WHERE title = 'The Epic';

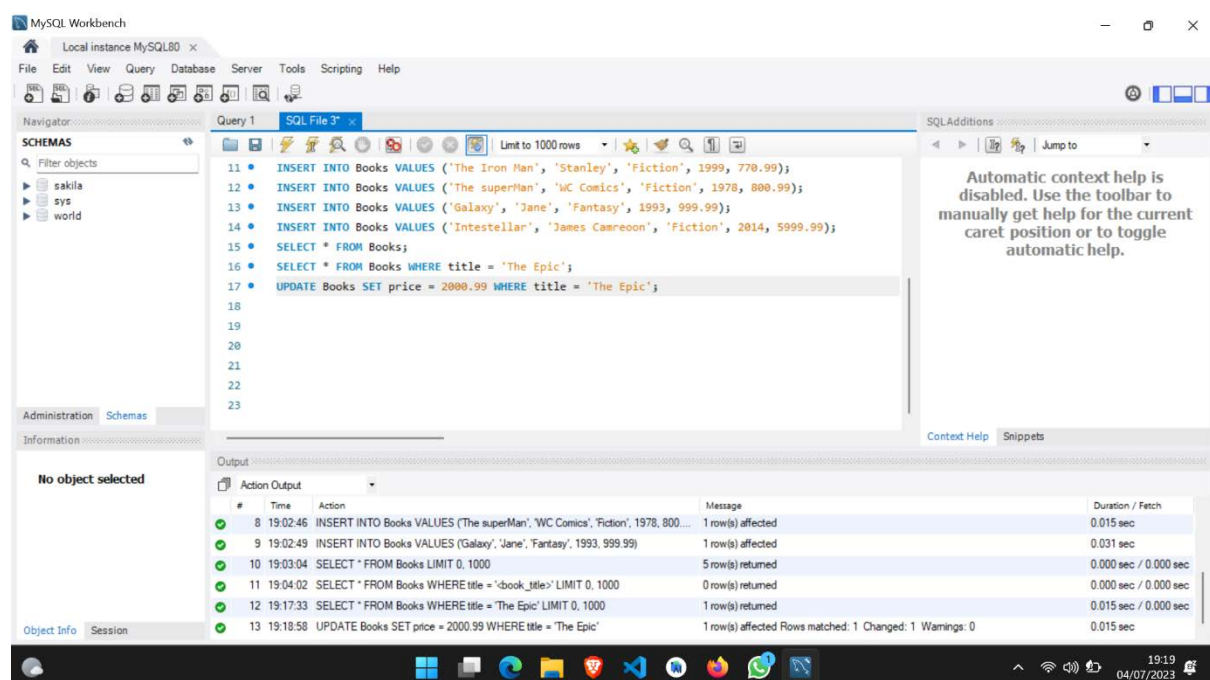
The SQL query `SELECT * FROM Books WHERE title = 'The Epic';` retrieves all the rows from the "Books" table where the title column is equal to 'The Epic'. This query filters the results and only returns the books with the title 'The Epic', providing a subset of the books in the database that match the specified condition.



c. Update the price of a book.

UPDATE Books SET price = 2000.99 WHERE title = 'The Epic';

The SQL query `UPDATE Books SET price = 2000.99 WHERE title = 'The Epic';` updates the "price" column of the "Books" table. It sets the price to 2000.99 for all the rows where the title is 'The Epic'. This query modifies the existing data in the table by changing the price value specifically for the books with the title 'The Epic'.



d. Delete a book from the database based on its title.

DELETE FROM Books WHERE title = 'Galaxy';

The SQL query `DELETE FROM Books WHERE title = 'Galaxy';` deletes all the rows from the "Books" table where the title is 'Galaxy'. This query removes the records from the table that match the specified condition, effectively removing all books with the title 'Galaxy' from the database.

