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Task 1: Ways to provide enumerations in SQL.

There are mostly two methods to provide enumerations in a SQL Database. As I'm using MySQL Database, So, here is the description of those two methods:

```
1. Using enum data-type:
      Example: CREATE TABLE users(
                   Id INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
                   name VARCHAR(50),
                   gender ENUM ('Male', 'Female', 'Other')
                );
      But, let if we want to add one more column in the above table "isMember" having
      values only Yes or No then we can add this as:
      ALTER TABLE users ADD COLUMN isMember ENUM('Yes', 'No');
      So, for inserting data, the INSERT guery will be like:
      INSERT INTO users (id, name, gender, isMember) VALUES
         (1, 'Payal', 'Female', 'Yes'),
         (2, 'Muskan', 'Female', 'No');
   2. Using CHECK constraint:
      Example: CREATE TABLE students(
                     s id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
                     s name VARCHAR(50),
                     is_registered VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT ('No'),
                     CHECK (is_registered IN ('Yes', 'No'))
                 );
      But this method was built for MySQL8.0 or above only.
Note: MySQL takes the enum values as integers internally, like,
      True = 1
      False = 2
      NULL = 0
```

Task 2: Explore TINYINT, INT and BIGINT.

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- 1. TINYINT datatype:
 - Size = 1 byte (8 bits)
 - Signed Range = -127 to +128
 - Unsigned range = 0 to 255
- 2. INT (or INTEGER) datatype:
 - Size = 4 bytes (32 bits)
 - Signed Range = -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to +9,223,372,036,854,775,807 (-2^{31} to 2^{31} -1)
 - Unsigned Range = 0 to 4,294,967,295 (0 to 2^{32} -1)
- 3. **BIGINT** datatype:
 - Size = 8 bytes (64 bits)
 - Signed Range = -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to +9,223,372,036,854,775,807 (-2^{63} to 2^{63} -1)
 - Unsigned Range = 0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615 (0 to 2⁶⁴-1)

Where to use which datatype?

TINYINT - Boolean values, Status flags, Ratings, User Roles, Categories etc.

INT - For Moderate sized values like, count of orders, products and in case of user id etc.

BIGINT - For extreme large values like money or financial data, views, time-stamps etc.

TASK 3: Usage of CASCADE.

CASCADING is used in the scenario where two tables are joined by foreign keys. Basically, when we want some changes in one table to be reflected in another table also which is connected through some foreign key, then we use cascading.

A parent table is the main table and the child table is the table in which we use a attribute of parent table as foreign key.

This can be used in two ways like:

1. **ON DELETE CASCADE** - When a row in the parent table is deleted, all matching rows in the child table are automatically deleted.

Example:

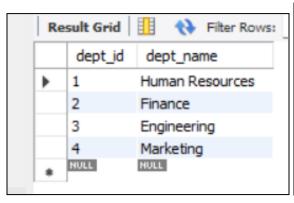
Consider a 'departments' table as parent table:

```
CREATE TABLE departments (
dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
dept_name VARCHAR(50)
):
```

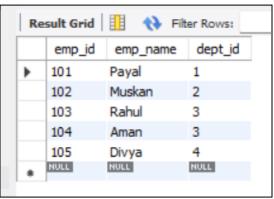
Consider another table 'teacher' as child table:

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```
CREATE TABLE employees (
      emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
      emp name VARCHAR(50),
      dept id INT,
      FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES departments(dept_id)
      ON DELETE CASCADE
);
Now insert some data into both the tables:
INSERT INTO departments (dept id, dept name) VALUES
      (1, 'Human Resources'),
      (2, 'Finance'),
      (3, 'Engineering'),
      (4, 'Marketing');
INSERT INTO employees (emp_id, emp_name, dept_id) VALUES
           (101, 'Payal', 1),
           (102, 'Muskan', 2),
```



(103, 'Rahul', 3), (104, 'Aman', 3), (105, 'Harsh', 4);

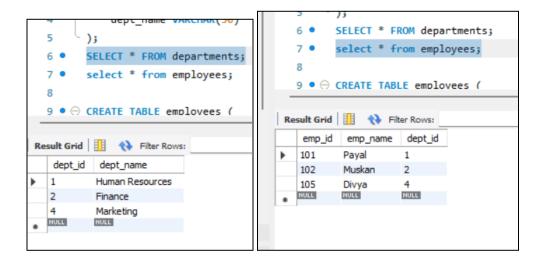


Now on deleting row 3 from the departments table, the rows in the employees table working in the deleted department will also be deleted.

DELETE FROM departments WHERE dept_id = 3;

OUTPUT:

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2. ON UPDATE CASCADE:

When a value in the **parent table** is updated (like a primary key), the **foreign key** in the child table is **automatically updated**.

Because the primary key of the parent table works as foreign key in the child table.

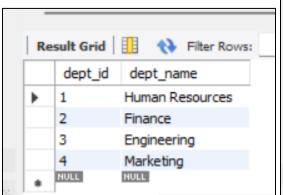
Example: In the above tables department and employees, if we use ON UPDATE CASCADE, instead of ON DELETE CASCADE, the updated values of department table will also get updated in employees table:

Now, first drop the employee table and create the employee table again using ON UPDATE CASCADE :

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
    emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    emp_name VARCHAR(50),
    dept_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES departments(dept_id) ON UPDATE CASCADE
);
```

Before updation:

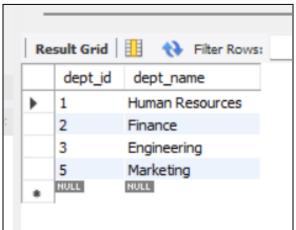
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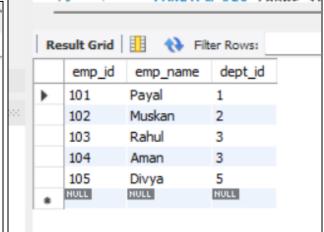




Now update some row:

UPDATE departments SET dept_id = 5 WHERE dept_id = 4; **After updation:**





3. ON DELETE SET NULL:

It sets the value of foreign key as null in child table which is deleted from the parent table.

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TASK 4: Total 50 SQL Queries for Create, Insert and Alter Commands.

- 1. CREATE DATABASE TEST;
- 2. CREATE TABLE carbrands(id int PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, name VARCHAR(20), Ex_showroom_price INT, launch_date date, company varchar(20));
- 3. ALTER TABLE carbrands ADD COLUMN model varchar(20);
- 4. INSERT INTO carbrands VALUES (1, "Rolls Royce", 95000000, '2018-02-23', 'RR Phantom 8');
- ALTER TABLE carbrands CHANGE company parent_company VARCHAR(20);
- 6. INSERT INTO carbrands VALUES (2, "Porsche", 169000000, '2024-01-29', 'Volks Wagon', 'Macan Turbo EV');
- 7. INSERT INTO carbrands VALUES (3, "Jaguar", 7290000, '2021-06-10', 'TATA MOTORS', 'F Pace');
- 8. INSERT INTO carbrands VALUES (4, "Datsun", 651000, '2013-07-15', 'Nissan', 'GO T(O) CVT'),(5, "Lexus", 282000, '2022-12-23', 'Toyota', 'LX 500d');

id	name	Ex_showroom_price	launch_date	parent_company	model
1	Rolls Royce	9500000	2018-02-23	BMW	RR Phantom 8
2	Porsche	169000000	2024-01-29	Volks Wagon	Macan Turbo EV
3	Jaguar	7290000	2021-06-10	TATA MOTORS	F - Pace
4	Datsun	651000	2013-07-15	Nissan	GO T(O) CVT
5	Lexus	282000	2022-12-23	Toyota	LX 500d

- 9. CREATE TABLE students(id int PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, s_name VARCHAR(100), email VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL, DOB DATE, registration_date DATE, course_id int DEFAULT NULL)
- 10. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT check_email CHECK (email LIKE '%_@_%._%');
- 11. INSERT INTO students (s_name, email, DOB, registration_date, course_id) VALUES ("Payal", 'payalojha888@gmail.com', '2004-06-03', '2022-09-15', 101);
- 12. INSERT INTO students (s_name, email, DOB, registration_date, course_id) VALUES ("Muskan", 'muskandadhich14@gmail.com', '2003-12-14', '2022-09-20', 102), ("Krrish",

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'kn011@gmail.com', '2005-09-01', '2022-09-14', 103), ("Sakshi", 'misssakshisoni2003@gmail.com', '2003-05-23', '2022-08-30', 104);

++		FROM students;	+	+	
1a	s_name	email	DOB	registration_date	course_1a
1 2 1 3 1 4 1	Muskan Krrish	payalojha888@gmail.com muskandadhich14@gmail.com kn011@gmail.com misssakshisoni2003@gmail.com	2004-06-03 2003-12-14 2005-09-01 2003-05-23		101 102 103 104
4 rows	in set ((0.01 sec)		•	

- 13. CREATE TABLE courses (course_id int PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, course_name VARCHAR(255), course_price INT, course_duration VARCHAR(20));
- 14. INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, course_price, course_duration) VALUES (101, 'Full Stack Web Developer', 25000, '1 year'), (102, 'MERN Stack Developer', 27000, '1.3 years'), (103, 'Full Stack Java Developer', 29000, '11 months'), (104, 'MEAN Stack Developer', 28000, '1 year');

mysql> SELECT * FROM courses;							
course_id	course_name	course_price	course_duration				
102 103	Full Stack Web Developer MERN Stack Developer Full Stack Java Developer MEAN Stack Developer	27000	1 year 1.3 years 11 months 1 year				
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)							

15. ALTER TABLE students ADD COLUMN is Member boolean DEFAULT 0;

mysql> DESCRIBE students; ++							
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra		
id s_name email DOB registration_date course_id isMember	int varchar(100) varchar(255) date date int tinyint(1)	NO YES NO YES YES YES YES	PRI UNI	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	auto_increment		
tt							

- 16. ALTER TABLE students ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY(course_id) REFERENCES courses(course_id);
- 17. INSERT INTO students (id, s_name, email, DOB, registration_date, course_id, isMember) VALUES (5, 'Rupali', 'roop12@gmail.com', '2002-12-17', '2020-07-12', 103, 1);

id s_name email	mysql>	SELECT :	* FROM students;				
2 Muskan muskandadhich14@gmail.com 2003-12-14 2022-09-20 102 0 3 Krrish kn011@gmail.com 2005-09-01 2022-09-14 103 0 4 Sakshi misssakshisoni2003@gmail.com 2003-05-23 2022-08-30 104 0	id	s_name	email	DOB	registration_date	course_id	isMember
	1 2 3 4	Muskan Krrish Sakshi	muskandadhich14@gmail.com kn011@gmail.com misssakshisoni2003@gmail.com	2003-12-14 2005-09-01 2003-05-23	2022-09-20 2022-09-14 2022-08-30	102 103 104	0 0

- 18. CREATE TABLE teachers(id int primary key auto_increment, name varchar(100), phone_number varchar(10), email varchar(255) UNIQUE, sub_id INT, dept_id int , isIdCardIssued enum('Yes', 'No') Default 'No');
- 19. CREATE TABLE departments (dept_id int primary key auto_increment, dept_name varchar(200));
- 20. INSERT INTO departments (dept_id, dept_name) VALUES (1001, 'IT'), (1002, 'CSE'), (1003, 'Civil'), (1004, 'Mechanical'), (1005, 'Robotics'), (1006, 'Electronics');
- 21. INSERT INTO teachers (id, name, phone_number, email, sub_id, dept_id, isIdcardIssued) VALUES (1, 'Suresh', '5762387849', 'suresh@gmail.com', 501, 1003, 'No');

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mysql	> select :	* from teachers;		·	·		
id	name	phone_number	email	sub_id	dept_id	isIdCardIssued	
1	Suresh	5762387849	suresh@gmail.com	501	1003	No	
1 row	tttt						

```
mysql> select * from departments;
+------+
| dept_id | dept_name |
+------+
| 1001 | IT |
| 1002 | CSE |
| 1003 | Civil |
| 1004 | Mechanical |
| 1005 | Robotics |
| 1006 | Electronics |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 22. CREATE TABLE subjects(sub_id int primary key auto_increment, sub_name varchar(100), teacher_id int, dept_id int not null, FOREIGN KEY(teacher_id) REFERENCES teachers(id));
- 23. INSERT INTO subjects VALUES (501, 'Basic Civil Engineering', 1, 1003);

24. ALTER TABLE students RENAME IndianStudents;

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```
mysql> select * from students;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'test.students' doesn't exist
mysql> select * from IndianStudents;
 id | s_name |
                email
                                                DOB
                                                              registration_date |
                                                                                  course_id | isMember
       Payal
                payalojha888@gmail.com
                                                2004-06-03
                                                              2022-09-15
                                                                                         101
                                                                                                      0
  2
3
       Muskan
                muskandadhich14@gmail.com
                                                2003-12-14
                                                              2022-09-20
                                                                                         102
                                                              2022-09-14
                                                                                         103
                                                                                                      0
       Krrish
                kn011@gmail.com
                                                2005-09-01
       Sakshi
                misssakshisoni2003@gmail.com
                                                2003-05-23
                                                              2022-08-30
                                                                                         104
                                                                                                      0
                                                2002-12-17
                                                              2020-07-12
       Rupali |
                roop12@gmail.com
                                                                                         103
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

25. INSERT INTO teachers (id, name, phone_number, email, sub_id, dept_id, isIdCardIssued) VALUES (2, 'Preeti', '3287344792', 'preetiS234@gmail.com', 502, 1005, 1);

26. INSERT INTO subjects (sub_name, teacher_id, dept_id) VALUES ('Object Oriented Programming', 2, 1002), ('Cryptography', 2, 1005);

```
mysql> select * from subjects;
                                          teacher_id | dept_id
  sub_id | sub_name
     501
           Basic Civil Engineering
                                                    1
                                                            1003
     504
           Object Oriented Programming
                                                    2
                                                            1002
     505
           Cryptography
                                                    2
                                                            1005
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql>	select *	from teachers;					
id	name	phone_number	email	sub_id	dept_id	isIdCardIssued	ĺ
		5762387849 3287344792	suresh@gmail.com preetiS234@gmail.com	501 502	1003 1005		

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- 27. ALTER TABLE subjects DROP FOREIGN KEY subjects_ibfk_1;
- 28. ALTER TABLE carbrands DROP COLUMN launch_date;

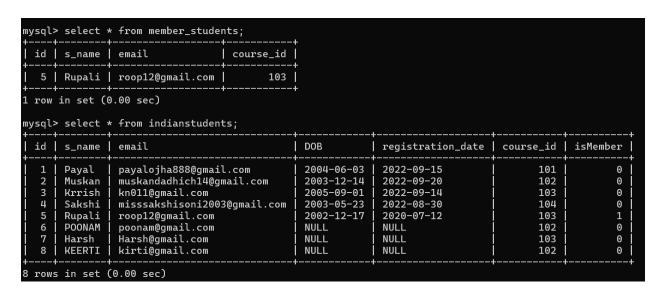
mysql>	mysql> select * from carbrands;							
id	name	Ex_showroom_price	parent_company	model				
1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1	Rolls Royce Porsche Jaguar Datsun Lexus		Volks Wagon	RR Phantom 8 Macan Turbo EV F - Pace GO T(O) CVT LX 500d				
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)								

29. CREATE VIEW member_students AS SELECT id, s_name, email, course_id FROM IndianStudents WHERE isMember=1;

30. CREATE VIEW student_view AS SELECT s.id, s.s_name, s.course_id FROM IndianStudents s JOIN courses c WHERE s.course_id=c.course_id;

```
mysql> select * from student_view;
  id
                  course_id
        s_name
       Payal
                        101
   1
   2
       Muskan
                        102
   3
        Krrish
                        103
   4
        Sakshi
                        104
   5
        Rupali
                        103
  rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

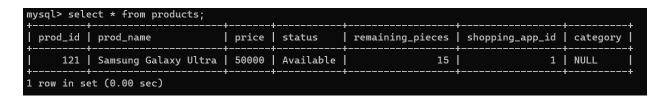
- 31. INSERT INTO member_students(id, s_name, email, course_id) VALUES (6, 'POONAM', 'poonam@gmail.com', 102);
- 32. INSERT INTO member_students(id, s_name, email, course_id) VALUES (7, 'Harsh', 'Harsh@gmail.com', 103), (8, 'KEERTI', 'kirti@gmail.com', 102);



- 33. CREATE TABLE products(prod_id int primary key, prod_name varchar(255), price int, status enum('Available', 'Unavailable'), remaining_pieces int, shopping_app_id int);
- 34. ALTER TABLE products ADD COLUMN category varchar(100);

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35. INSERT INTO products (prod_id, prod_name, price, status, remaining_pieces, shopping_app_id) VALUES (121, 'Samsung Galaxy Ultra', 50000, 'Available', 15, 01);



- 36. CREATE TABLE shoppingapps (shopping_app_id TINYINT(2) primary key, app_name varchar(255));
- 37. INSERT INTO shoppingapps(shopping_app_id, app_name) VALUES (01, 'AMAZON'), (02, 'FLIPKART'), (03, 'MEESHO'), (04, 'MYNTRA'), (05, 'SHOPSY'), (06, 'AJIO'), (07, 'NYKAA'), (08, 'JIOMART'), (09, 'BLINKIT'), (10, 'ZOMATO');

```
mysql> select * from shoppingapps;
  shopping_app_id
                     app_name
                     AMAZON
                 1
                 2
                     FLIPKART
                 3
                     MEESHO
                 4
                     MYNTRA
                 5
                     SHOPSY
                 6
                     AJIO
                 7
                     NYKAA
                 8
                     JIOMART
                 9
                     BLINKIT
                     ZOMATO
                10
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

38. ALTER TABLE shoppingapps MODIFY COLUMN shopping_app_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT;

mysql> DESCRIBE shoppingapps;								
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra			
shopping_app_id app_name	int varchar(255)	NO YES	PRI	NULL NULL	auto_increment			
++ 2 rows in set (0.01 sec)								

- 39. INSERT INTO products (prod_id, prod_name, price, status, remaining_pieces, shopping_app_id) VALUES (122, 'LENOVO IDEAPAD GAMING LAPTOP', 60000, 'AVAILABLE', 5, 01);
- 40. INSERT INTO products (prod_id, prod_name, price, status, remaining_pieces, shopping_app_id, category) VALUES (123, 'TRIVENI ALMIRAH', 25200, 'Unavailable', 00, 03, 'Household Thing');

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCTS;
 prod_id |
            prod_name
                                              | price | status
                                                                      | remaining_pieces | shopping_app_id | category
            Samsung Galaxy Ultra
LENOVO IDEAPAD GAMING LAPTOP
      121
                                               50000
                                                                                       15
5
                                                                                                                 NULL
                                                        Available
                                                        Available
      122
                                               60000
                                                                                                                 NULL
            TRIVENI ALMIRAH
                                               25200
                                                        Unavailable
                                                                                                                 Household Thing
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 41. CREATE TABLE USERS(userid int primary key auto_increment, username varchar(200), password varchar(8), role varchar(10));
- 42. INSERT INTO users (username, password, role) VALUES ('payal', 'p@2004', 'Student'), ('sujal', 's@123', 'Manager'), ('Kanha', 'K@011', 'HR'), ('Modak', 'mo@145', 'Admin');

mysql> SELECT * FROM users;								
userid	username	password	role					
2 3		s@123	Manager HR					
+++ 4 rows in set (0.00 sec)								

- 43. ALTER TABLE users MODIFY COLUMN password VARCHAR(255);
- 44. ALTER TABLE users ADD CONSTRAINT check_length CHECK(CHAR_LENGTH(password) >= 8);
- 45. INSERT INTO users (username, password, role) VALUES ('payal', 'payal@2004', 'Student'), ('sujal', 'sujal@12367', 'Manager'), ('Kanha', 'Kdev@@01341', 'HR'), ('Modak', 'modak@1456', 'Admin');

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM users;
 userid
                                      role
                       password
           username
           payal
                       payal@2004
                                      Student
       1
       2
           sujal
                       sujal@12367
                                      Manager
                       Kdev@@01341
           Kanha
                                      HR
                                      Admin
           Modak
                       modak@1456
       4
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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```
46. DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER check_strength

BEFORE INSERT ON users FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

IF(CHAR_LENGTH(NEW.PASSWORD) < 8)

SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'

SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Please enter password of atleast 8 length'

END IF;

END;

//

DELIMITER;
```

mysql> DELIMITER // CREATE TRIGGER check_strength BEFORE INSERT ON users FOR EACH ROW BEGIN IF(CHAR_LENGTH(NEW.PASSWORD) < 8) SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Please enter password of atleast 8 length' END IF; END; // DELIMITER; mysql>

- 47. CREATE TABLE books(id int primary key auto_increment, bookname varchar(255), author varchar(200), edition varchar(20), price int, availableOn varchar(20), language varchar(20));
- 48. Insert into books VALUES (1, 'To Kill a Mockingbird', 'Harper Lee', 'IV', 250, 'amazon', 'english');
- 49. INSERT INTO books (bookname, author, edition, price, availableOn, language) VALUES ('Shrimad Bhagavad Gita', 'Ved Vyas Ji', 'latest', 550, 'all shopping apps', 'Sanskrit'),('Feluda Samagra', 'Satyajit Ray', '3.0', 350, 'flipkart and amazon', 'Bengali');

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mysql> select * from books;					
id bookname	author	edition	price	availableOn	language
1 To Kill a Mockingbird 2 Shrimad Bhagavad Gita 3 Feluda Samagra		latest		amazon all shopping apps flipkart and amazon	english Sanskrit Bengali
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)					·

50. CREATE VIEW less than 500 AS SELECT id, bookname, author, price FROM books b WHERE price <= 500;