

Welcome you all

MySQL

Day 4



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Day 4

- **SUB QUERIES**
- **TRANSACTIONS**
 - **ROLLBACK**
 - **COMMIT**
 - **ACID PROPERTY**
- **VIEWS**

SUB QUERIES

```
mysql> select * from product_det;
```

prodid	prodname	price
101	samsung	15000.25
102	HP	50000.25
103	samsungAX	25000.75
104	DELL	35000.25
105	ASUS	28000.63
106	samsungDX	36000.90

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

```
mysql> select * from cust_det;
```

custid	custname	prodid
1	Abijith	101
3	Murali	103
4	Raghu	101
5	Rekha	104
10	Hari	105
1235	Yasin	103

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

```
mysql> select * from bill;
```

custid	prodid	billamount	billdate
1	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
4	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
3	103	26000.45	2022-06-15
3	101	15500.00	2022-05-22
3	102	52000.75	2022-07-14

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

SUB QUERIES

- TO FIND CUSTOMER WHOSE BILL AMOUNT > 15000(COMBINE TWO TABLES)

```
mysql> select custid,custname from cust_det where prodid IN (select prodid from bill where billamount >15000);
```

```
+-----+-----+
| custid | custname |
+-----+-----+
|      1 | Abijith  |
|      3 | Murali   |
|      4 | Raghu    |
|    1235 | Yasin    |
+-----+-----+
```

```
4 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select custid,custname,prodid from cust_det where prodid IN (select prodid from bill where billamount >15000);
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| custid | custname | prodid |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      1 | Abijith  |    101 |
|      3 | Murali   |    103 |
|      4 | Raghu    |    101 |
|    1235 | Yasin    |    103 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

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

SUB QUERIES

- TO FIND CUSTOMER OF MAXIMUM BILL AMOUNT .

```
mysql> select custid,prodid,billamount from bill where billamount = (select MAX(billamount) from bill);
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| custid | prodid | billamount |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      3 |    102 |  52000.75 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

MySQL correlated subquery

```
mysql> select prodid,count(prodid) as PRODUCTID from bill GROUP BY prodid
```

```
+-----+-----+
| prodid | PRODUCTID |
+-----+-----+
|    101 |          3 |
|    102 |          1 |
|    103 |          1 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.04 sec)
```

TRANSACTIONS

Transactions are **units or sequences of work accomplished in a logical order**, whether in a manual fashion by a user or automatically by some sort of a database program.

A database transaction is the propagation of one or more changes as a single action on the database.

- ❖ The **COMMIT statement** saves all the modifications made in the current.
- ❖ The **ROLLBACK operation** undoes all the changes done by the current transaction i.e. If you invoke this statement, all the modifications are reverted until the last
T TRANSACTION

TRANSACTIONS

- ❖ The **ROLLBACK operation** undoes all the changes done by the current transaction i.e. If you invoke this statement, all the modifications are reverted until the last commit or the START TRANSACTION statement.

```
mysql> select * from student_info;
```

sno	sname	age	address
1	Arunkumar	21	Madurai
2	Divya	19	Coimbatore
3	Farooq	18	Salem
4	Mani	20	Coimbatore
100	Ganesh	21	Madurai
101	Kalaivani	19	Coimbatore

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

ROLLBACK operation

❖ Update operation:

```
mysql> set autocommit =0;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> update student_info set sname ="Mainkandan.R" where sno =4;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from student_info;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sno | sname      | age | address      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Arunkumar  | 21  | Madurai      |
| 2   | Divya      | 19  | Coimbatore   |
| 3   | Farooq     | 18  | Salem      |
| 4   | Mainkandan.R | 20  | Coimbatore   |
| 100 | Ganesh     | 21  | Madurai      |
| 101 | Kalaivani  | 19  | Coimbatore   |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


ROLLBACK operation

❖ Rollback operation:

```
mysql> rollback;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from student_info;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sno | sname      | age | address      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Arunkumar  | 21  | Madurai      |
| 2   | Divya      | 19  | Coimbatore   |
| 3   | Farooq     | 18  | Salem       |
| 4   | Mani       | 20  | Coimbatore   |
| 100 | Ganesh     | 21  | Madurai      |
| 101 | Kalaivani  | 19  | Coimbatore   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

ROLLBACK operation

❖ After Rollback operation:

```
mysql> select * from bill;
```

custid	prodid	billamount	billdate
1	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
4	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
3	103	26000.45	2022-06-15
3	101	15500.00	2022-05-22
3	102	52000.75	2022-07-14

❖ The update cannot be reflect on the database after rollback - (it restore the previous data)

❖ The **COMMIT statement** saves all the modifications made in the current.

- BEFORE COMMIT:

```
mysql> select * from student_info;
```

sno	sname	age	address
1	Arunkumar	21	Madurai
2	Divya	19	Coimbatore
3	Farooq	18	Salem
4	Mani	20	Coimbatore
100	Ganesh	21	Madurai
101	Kalaivani	19	Coimbatore

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

COMMIT operation

❖ Update operation:

```
mysql> update student_info set sname ="Mainkandan.R" where sno =4;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)  
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

❖ COMMIT OPERATION:

```
mysql> commit;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

❖ Rollback operation:

```
mysql> rollback;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

COMMIT operation

❖ After Commit and Rollback operation:

```
mysql> select * from student_info;
```

sno	sname	age	address
1	Arunkumar	21	Madurai
2	Divya	19	Coimbatore
3	Farooq	18	Salem
4	Mainkandan.R	20	Coimbatore
100	Ganesh	21	Madurai
101	Kalaivani	19	Coimbatore

COMMIT operation

❖ After COMMIT & Rollback operation :

```
mysql> select * from bill;
```

custid	prodid	billamount	billdate
1	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
4	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
3	103	26000.45	2022-07-15
3	101	15500.00	2022-05-22
3	102	52000.75	2022-07-14

5 rows in set (0.03 sec)

- ❖ The data cannot be changed once committed and never rollback the previous data

Transactions



A transaction is a logical group of one or more SQL statements.

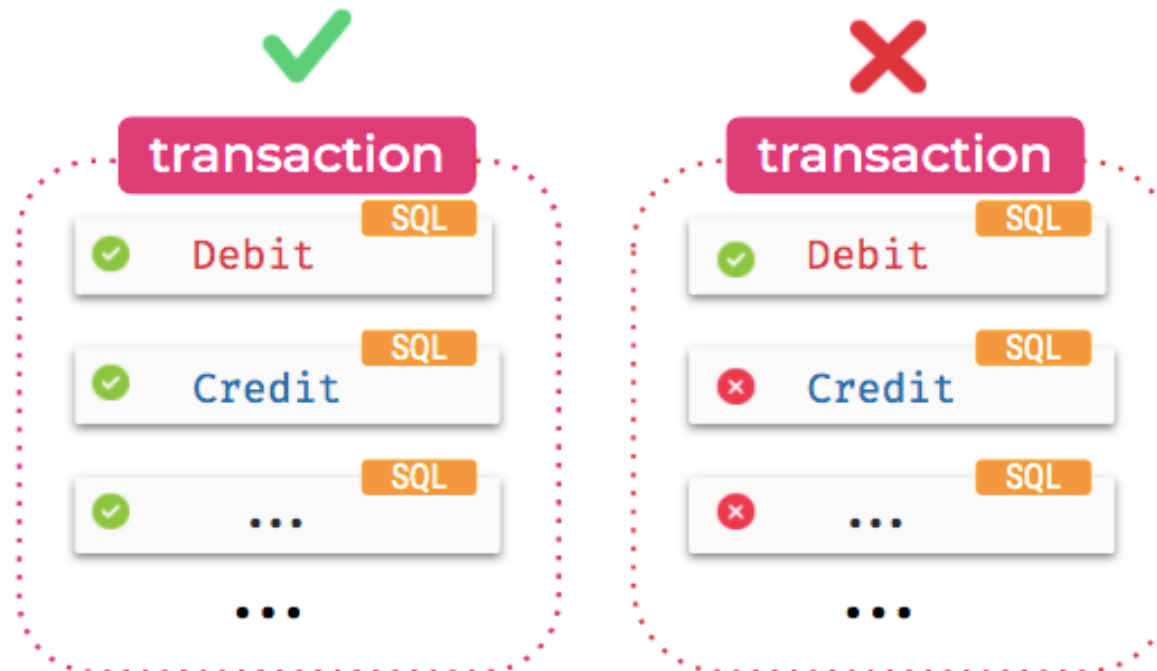
Transactions are used in various scenarios such as banking, ecommerce, social networks, booking tickets, etc.

A transaction has four important properties.

- Atomicity
- Consistency
- Isolation
- Durability

Atomicity

Either all SQL statements or none are applied to the database.



Consistency

Transactions always leave the database in a consistent state.



before

10,000

+

5,000

= 15,000

success

9,000

+

6,000

= 15,000

failure

10,000

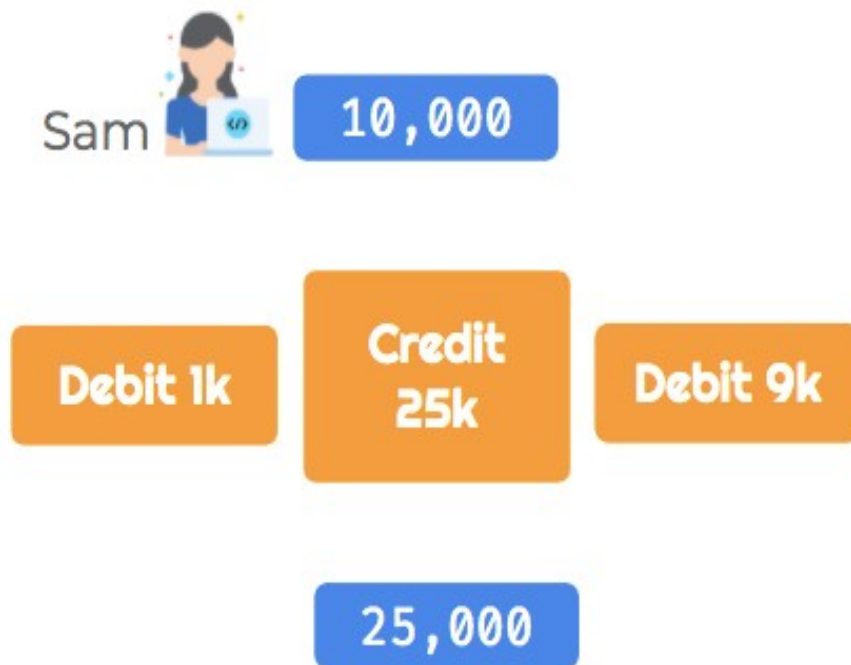
+

5,000

= 15,000

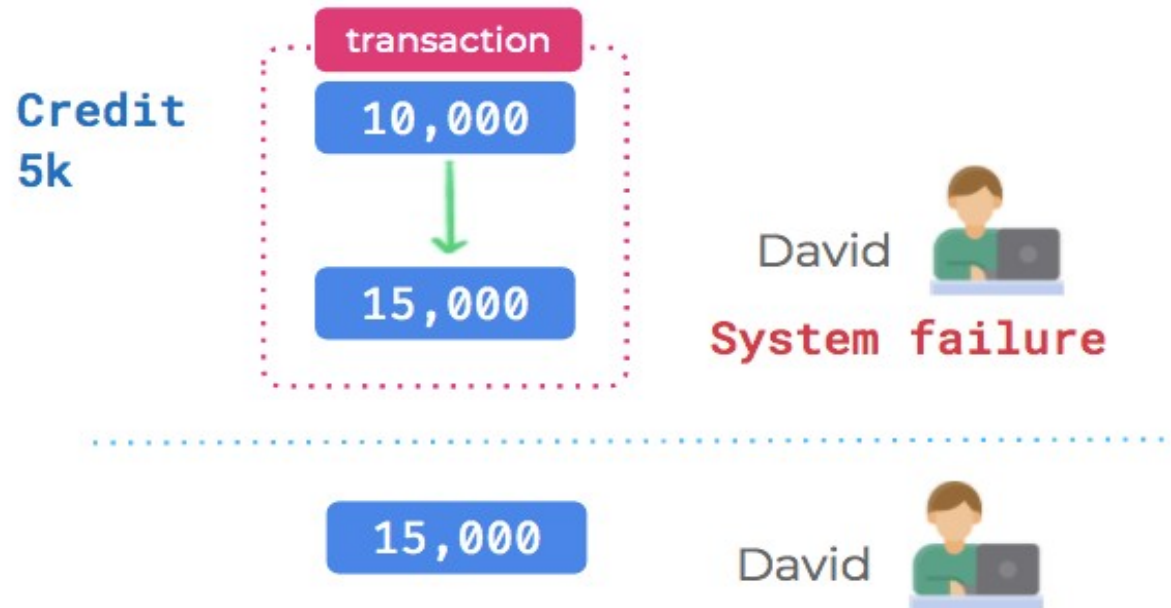
Isolation

Multiple transaction can occur at the same time without adversely affecting the other.



Durability

Changes of a successful transaction persist even after a system crash.



These four properties are commonly acronymed as ACID.

Atomicity **C**onsistency **I**solation **D**urable

Indexes

A	ab...	02
	az...	23
B	ba...	24
	bz...	32
C	ca...	33
	cz...	43

In scenarios like, searching for a word in dictionary, we use index to easily search for the word. Similarly, in databases, we maintain indexes to speed up the search for data in a table.

VIEWS

- ❑ A view is a database object that has no values. Its contents are based on the base table. It contains rows and columns similar to the real table.
- ❑ In MySQL, the View is a **virtual table** created by a query by joining one or more tables.
- ❑ It is operated similarly to the base table but does not contain any data of its own.
- ❑ The View and table have one main difference that the views are definitions built on top of other tables (or views).
- ❑ If any changes occur in the underlying table, the same changes reflected in the View also.

VIEWS

- ❑ A view is a database object that has no values. Its contents are based on the base table. It contains rows and columns similar to the real table.
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 - ❑ It is operated similarly to the base table but does not contain any data of its own.
 - ❑ The View and table have one main difference that the views are definitions built on top of other tables (or views).
 - ❑ If any changes occur in the underlying table, the same changes reflected in the View also.
- You can use views **to hide table columns from users by granting them access to the view and not to the table itself.**

CREATE VIEW:

TABLE:

```
mysql> select * from bill;
```

custid	prodid	billamount	billdate
1	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
4	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
3	103	26000.45	2022-07-15
3	101	15500.00	2022-05-22
3	102	52000.75	2022-07-14

5 rows in set (0.03 sec)

VIEW CREATION:

```
mysql> create VIEW v1 AS select * from bill;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc v1;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
custid	int	YES		NULL	
prodid	int	YES		NULL	
billamount	double(10,2)	YES		NULL	
billdate	date	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.05 sec)

SELECT QUERY USING VIEW:

```
mysql> select * from v1  
-> ;
```

custid	prodid	billamount	billdate
1	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
4	101	16000.85	2022-07-28
3	103	26000.45	2022-07-15
3	101	15500.00	2022-05-22
3	102	52000.75	2022-07-14

5 rows in set (0.03 sec)

CREATE VIEW FOR JOINS:

JOIN TABLE:

```
mysql> select p.prodid,p.prodname,c.custname,p.price from product_det p INNER JOIN cust_det c on p.prodid = c.prodid;
```

prodid	prodname	custname	price
101	samsung	Abijith	15000.25
103	samsungAX	Murali	25000.75
101	samsung	Raghu	15000.25
104	DELL	Rekha	35000.25
105	ASUS	Hari	28000.63
103	samsungAX	Yasin	25000.75

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

VIEW CREATION:

```
mysql> create view vv as select p.prodid,p.prodname,c.custname,p.price from product_det p INNER JOIN cust_det c on p.prodid = c.prodid;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

SELECT JOIN QUERY USING VIEW:

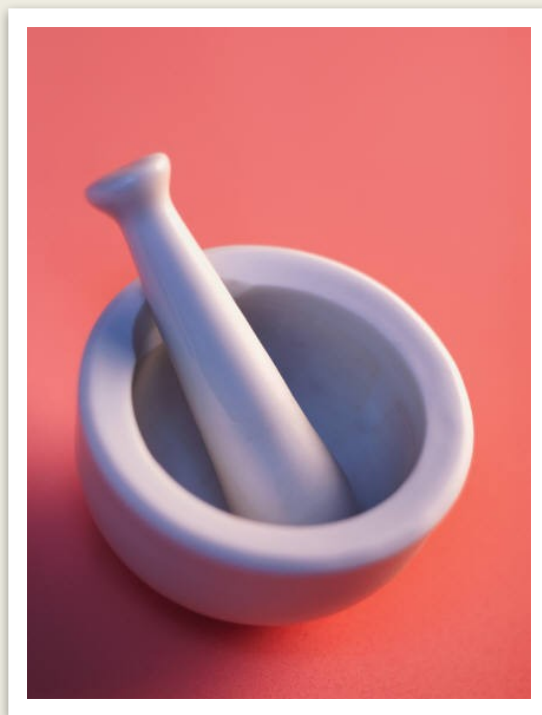
```
mysql> select * from vv;
```

prodid	prodname	custname	price
101	samsung	Abijith	15000.25
103	samsungAX	Murali	25000.75
101	samsung	Raghu	15000.25
104	DELL	Rekha	35000.25
105	ASUS	Hari	28000.63
103	samsungAX	Yasin	25000.75

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

DROP VIEW:

```
mysql> drop view v1;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```



**Thank
You**