

Agenda

→ what is CRUD

→ Sakila DB.

→ CRUD

→ create

→ Read

CRUD

(C)reate : insert data.

(R)etrieve : Since we stored data,
we would want to retrieve/
read

it again.
(U)pdate

~~~~~ mistake  
~~~~~ → change  
~~~~~ a state  
~~~~~  
~~~~~ → change  
~~~~~ a value.

(D)elte : obviously
delete or discard..

Sakila

→ Simple and has enough
to make you understand SQL
concepts.

→ MySQL
→ digital ^{video} rental store.

Read

Select:

Table: { 1 2, 1 2, 1 2 }.

\$. → iterate over a Table row.
row

answer = []

for each row in film:

answer.append(row)

return answer.

Distinct

select distinct colⁿ from Table;

example

{ 1 2 1 2 1 2 }

pseudocode

2 2 2, 2 2, 2 2 2

answer = []

for row in table

answer.append(row)

filtered_ans = []

for row in answer.

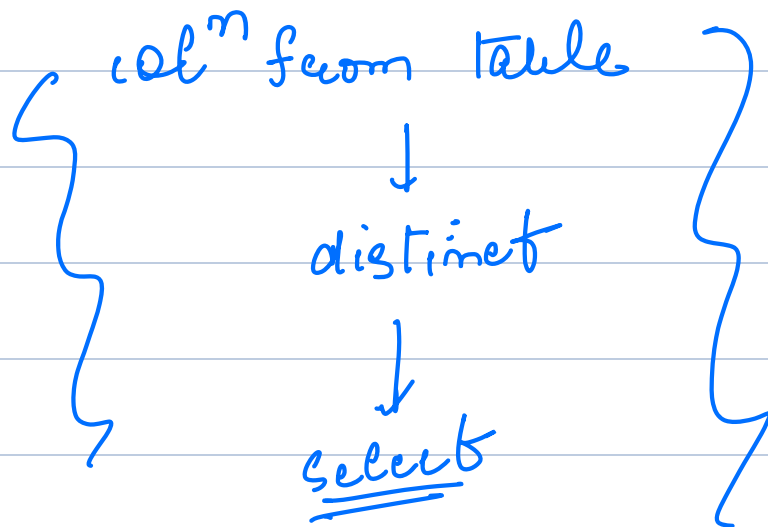
filter then
colⁿ

→ filter_ans.append(row['rating'], row['release_year'])

unique_ans = set(filter_ans)

return unique_ans

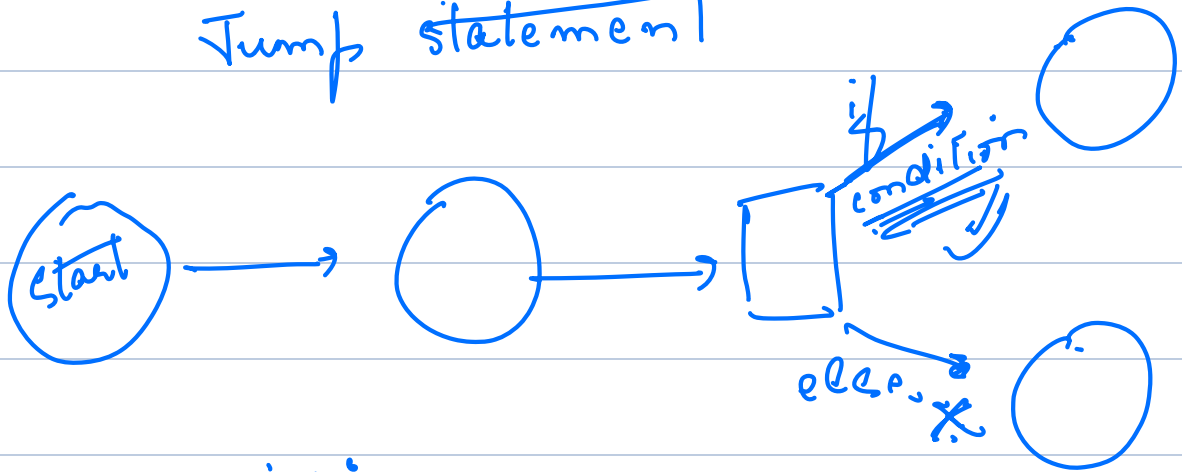
select distinct colⁿ from table.



where clause.

control flow.

Jump statement



conditions

data { filtering }.

pseudocode

table : { { }, { }, { } }.

answer = []

for row in films

if (~~rating~~ row['rating'] == 'PG-13')

answer.append(row)

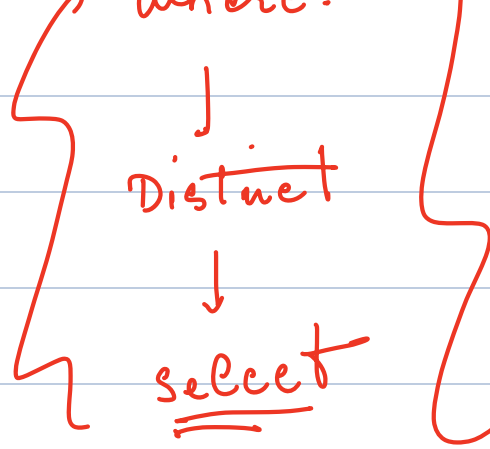
for row in answer:

filter answer.append(...)

u_ans = set(filter_answer)

return u_ans.

1. whose



operation on colⁿ.

select title, length/60 from film

sometimes, you want to convert
currency.

| Transact_id | amount - Rs |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 80. |

select * Transact_id, (amount/~~Rs~~80) as \$
from Transactⁿ