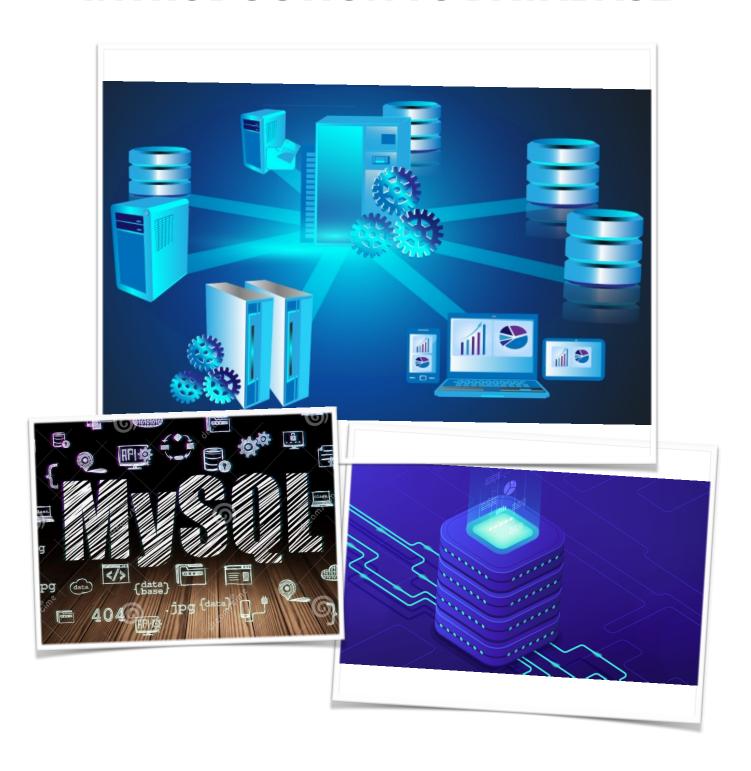
# **INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE**



# 'Lab 3'

## Inserting one or multiple values :

Similar to that of 'Lab-1', we can insert any values in a table by using following syntax:

#### Insert into [Table Name] (Parameters...) Values(...);

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
  Tables_in_sandesh_npi000040
  SANDESH_26
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> INSERT INTO SANDESH_26 VALUES ('USA','77000','2nd');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM SANDESH_26;
          | Total_Signatures | Average_Rank
  USA
                       77000 | 2nd
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> INSERT INTO SANDESH_26 VALUES ('Brasil','29000','9th'),
    -> ('Kenya','39000','19th'),('Portugal','39650','4th');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)
[Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM SANDESH_26;
 Country | Total_Signatures | Average_Rank
  USA
                        77000
  Brasil
                        29000
                                9th
  Kenya
                        39000
                                19th
  Portugal
                        39650
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

Student ID: NPI000040

As shown in the figure above, multiple values are inserted in the table (SANDESH\_26). Parameters like 'countries', 'Average\_Ranks' and 'Total\_Signatures' are given and distinctive values are provided to those parameters correspondingly.

#### 2. Selecting columns under particular conditions

In MySQL, a particular column can be chosen by using **SELECT** syntax. i.e,

Select \* from [Table\_Name] where [Parameter]>= 'condition';

As per the instructions, from the table 'SANDESH\_26', different columns are selected to view particular information from the table. For example,

Select \* from **SANDESH\_26** where Average Rank = '9th';

Select Total Signatures from **SANDESH\_26** where Average Rank = '9th';

Select Country from **SANDESH\_26** where Average\_Rank != '19th';

```
[mysql> SELECT 'Country' from SANDESH_26 WHERE Average_Rank = '9th';
 Country |
| Country |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT * from SANDESH_26 WHERE Average_Rank = '9th';
| Country | Total_Signatures | Average_Rank |
| Brasil |
                       29000 | 9th
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT Total_Signatures from SANDESH_26 WHERE Average_Rank = '9th';
| Total_Signatures |
             29000 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
[mysql> SELECT Country from SANDESH_26 where Average_Rank != '19th';
| Country
 USA
 Brasil
| Portugal |
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
[mysql> SELECT * FROM SANDESH_26 WHERE Total_Signatures between 30000 AND 80000;
| Country | Total_Signatures | Average_Rank |
  USA
                        77000
                                2nd
                        39000 | 19th
 Kenya
                       39650 | 4th
| Portugal |
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

# 3. Deleting a Particular Table from a database :

To delete a table from a database, we can use following syntax:

TRUNCATE TABLE [Table\_Name];

## TRUNCATE TABLE SANDESH\_26;

```
mysql> DELETE FROM SANDESH_26 WHERE Average_Rank = '19th';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM SANDESH_26;
  Country
           | Total_Signatures | Average_Rank
  USA
                        77000 |
  Brasil
                        29000
                                9th
  Portugal
                        39650
                                4th
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> TRUNCATE TABLE SANDESH_26;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> SHOW * FROM SANDESH_26;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the
 right syntax to use near '* FROM SANDESH_26' at line 1
mysql> SELECT * FROM SANDESH_26;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```