2010110193

1.

```
C:\Users\SARAN>mysql -u root -p --local_infile
Enter password: *******
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7
Server version: 5.5.16 MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql> create database db6;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> use db6;
Database changed
```

2.

```
mysql> create table employee(id INTEGER primary key,Name varchar(30), Income Integer, Ag e Integer);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> load data local infile 'E:/CSD317/Labs/lab6/Data.csv'
   -> into table employee
   -> fields terminated by ','
   -> enclosed by ''''
   -> lines terminated by '\n'
   -> ignore 1 rows;
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Deleted: 0 Skipped: 0 Warnings: 0
```

mysql> select * from employee;					
	Name	Income			
1 1	Penelope	1000	35		
2	Nick	1100	22		
3	ED Chase	900	16		
4	Jennifer	650	56		
5	Johney	1350	70		
6	Bette	2000	44		
7	Mathew	150	40		
8	Joe	1650	8		
9	Christian	2100	30		
10	Grace	2000	80		
+1		+	++		
10 rov	s in set (0	.01 sec)			

Stored procedure

1.

```
mysql> create database pro;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.35 sec)
mysql> use pro;
Database changed
```

2.

```
mysql> delimiter //
mysql> create procedure crttbl(in tblnm varchar(50))
    -> begin
    -> set @table=tblnm;
    -> set @sql_txt=concat('create table ', @table,'(S_ID int primary key auto_increment,Name varchar(30) not null,
    Department varchar(30) default "CSE", DBMS_Marks real)', 'auto_increment=1001');
    -> prepare stmt from @sql_txt;
    -> execute stmt;
    -> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.52 sec)
```

mysql> call crttbl("student");// Query OK, 0 rows affected (2.04 sec)

```
mysql> desc student;//
 Field
                                | Null | Key | Default | Extra
               | Type
                int(11)
varchar(30)
 S ID
                                  NO
                                          PRI
                                                 NULL
                                                             auto_increment
                                                 NULL
 Name
                                  NO
 Department | varchar(30)
DBMS_Marks | double
                                  YES
                                                  CSE
                                  YES
                                                 NULL
 rows in set (0.43 sec)
```

3.

```
mysql> create procedure insert_record(Name varchar(30), Dept varchar(30), Marks real)
    -> begin
    -> insert into student(name, department, Dbms_marks) values (Name, dept, marks);
    -> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.13 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc student;//
                              | Null | Key | Default | Extra
 Field
              | Type
   ID
                int(11)
                                NO
                                        PRI
                                               NULL
                                                          auto_increment
 Name | varchar(30)
Department | varchar(30)
               varchar(30)
                                NO
                                               NULL
                                YES
                                               CSE
                                YES
 DBMS_Marks | double
                                              NULL
 rows in set (0.43 sec)
```

```
mysql> delimiter //
mysql> create procedure display_table(in tablename varchar(30))
    -> begin
    -> set @table= tablename;
    -> set @sql_text= concat('select * from ', @table);
    -> prepare stmt from @sql_text;
    -> execute stmt;
    -> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> delimiter ;
mysql> call display_table('student');
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

6.

```
mysql> delimiter //
mysql> create procedure count_rcrd(IN tablename varchar(30))
   -> begin
   -> set @table=tablename;
   -> set @sql_text= concat('select count(*) as No_of_records from ',@table);
   -> prepare stmt from @sql_text;
   -> execute stmt;
   -> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.24 sec)
```

```
mysql> delimiter //
mysql> create procedure update_record(in student_ID int, Name varchar(30))
    -> begin
    -> update student set name = name where s_id= student_id;
    -> end//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

Stored Function

1.

```
mysql> create function Grade(Marks real)
   -> returns varchar(3)
   -> begin
   -> declare grd varchar(3);
   -> if marks>=90 then
   -> set grd="A";
   -> elseif marks>=80 and marks<90 then
   -> set grd="B";
   -> elseif marks>=60 and marks<80 then
   -> set grd="C";
   -> elseif marks>=40 and marks<60 then
   -> set grd ="D";
   -> elseif marks<40 then
   -> set grd="F";
   -> else
   -> set grd="NA";
   -> end if;
    -> return grd;
   -> end;//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
```

Solution Practice Lab#8

1

```
mysql> create trigger age_bracket
   -> before insert
   -> on emp
   -> for each row
   -> begin
   -> if new.age< 18 then
   -> set new.age_bracket="Minor";
   -> elseif new.age>=18 and new.age<=40 then
   -> set new.age_bracket="Adult";
   -> else
   -> set new.age_bracket="Senoir Citizen";
   -> end
   -> end//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.20 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into emp(emp id, Name, Age) values (1001, "ABC", 22),
   -> (1002, "DEF", 15), (1003, "GHI", 38), (1004, "JKL", 80);//
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.08 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from emp;//
 Emp_ID | Name | Age | Age_Bracket
   1001 ABC
                  22 | Adult
                   15
                        Minor
   1002
          DEF
                   38 | Adult
   1003 | GHI
   1004 | JKL
                   80 | Senoir Citizen |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create trigger new_record
    -> after insert
    -> on emp
    -> for each row
    -> begin
    -> insert into log_details values(new.Emp_ID, new.name, now());
    -> end//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.11 sec)
mysql> insert into emp(Emp_ID, Name, Age) values (1005, "Ram", 35);//
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)
mysql> select * from emp;//
  Emp_ID | Name | Age
                         | Age_Bracket
    1001
           ABC
                      22
                           Adult
                     15
    1002
            DEF
                           Minor
    1003
            GHI
                      38
                           Adult
    1004
            JKL
                      80
                           Senoir Citizen
    1005
           Ram
                      35
                         Adult
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from log_details;//
  Emp ID | Name | Edit Time
    1005 | Ram | 2021-04-02 11:00:43
  row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3

```
ysql> create trigger update_record
     -> after update
     -> on emp
     -> for each row
     -> begin
     -> update log_details set emp_ID=new.emp_ID where emp_ID=old.emp_ID;
     -> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.14 sec)
mysql> update emp set emp_ID=1111 where emp_ID=1001;//
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from log_details;//
  Emp_ID | Name | Edit_Time
     1005 | Ram | 2021-04-02 11:00:43 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> update emp set emp_ID=5555 where emp_ID=1005;//
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from log_details;//
  Emp_ID | Name | Edit_Time
                   2021-04-02 11:00:43
     5555 | Ram
  row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create trigger delete_record
   -> after delete
   -> on emp
   -> for each row
   -> begin
   -> delete from log_details where emp_ID=old.emp_ID;
   -> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from emp;//
 Emp_ID | Name | Age | Age_Bracket
   1002 | DEF | 15 | Minor
                   38 | Adult
   1003
          GHI
   1004 | JKL
                   80 | Senoir Citizen
   1111 | ABC
                   22 | Adult
   5555 Ram
                   35 | Adult
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from log_details;//
 Emp_ID | Name | Edit_Time
   5555 | Ram | 2021-04-02 11:00:43 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> delete from emp where emp_ID=5555; //
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec)
mysql> select * from log_details;//
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

5

Show triggers;

Drop trigger trigger name

Solution Practice Lab#9

Cursor

1

```
mysql> create procedure cur()
-> begin
-> declare ID int;
-> declare S_Name varchar(50);
-> declare dept varchar(50);
-> declare marks decimal(5,2);
-> declare cur1 cursor for select * from student;
-> open cur1;
-> read_loop: loop
-> fetch cur1 into ID, S_name,dept, marks;
-> select ID, S_Name,dept, Marks;
-> end loop;
-> close cur1;
-> end;//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create procedure cur()
   -> begin
   -> declare ID int;
   -> declare S Name varchar(50);
   -> declare dept varchar(50);
   -> declare marks decimal(5,2);
   -> declare cur1 cursor for select * from student;
   -> open cur1;
   -> read_loop: loop
   -> fetch cur1 into ID, S_name, dept, marks;
   -> select ID, S_Name, dept, Marks;
   -> end loop;
   -> close cur1;
   -> end;//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> call cur();//
      S_Name
                   | dept | Marks
 1001 | Aditi Rai | CSE
                          74.50
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create procedure name_varification(IN ID int)
  -> begin
  -> declare S name varchar(50);
  -> declare cur cursor for select name from student where S ID= ID;
  -> declare exit handler for not found
  -> select 'Sorry: This student was not found' as 'Error Message';
  -> open cur;
  -> fetch cur into S name;
  -> select S_name;
  -> close cur;
  -> end;//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
              ate procedure name_varification(IN ID int)
     -> begin
     -> declare S_name varchar(50);
-> declare cur cursor for select name from student where S_ID= ID;
-> declare exit handler for not found
-> select 'Sorry: This student was not found' as 'Error Message';
     -> open cur;
-> fetch cur into S_name;
     -> select S name;
     -> close cur;
     -> end;//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> call name_varification(1004);//
 S name
 Akansh Mittal
l row in set (0.00 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> call name varification(1009);//
  Error Message
  Sorry: This student was not found |
  row in set (0.00 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Transactions:
How to make autocommit off:
       Show variables like 'autocommit';
       Set autocommit=0;
Now check autocommit, it would be off now
2.
Savepoint sp1;
Savepoint sp2
Rollback to sp1;
```

3. ii.

Window 1.

1007 is not available

window2.

1006 is not available

After committing

Window 1:

after Comiting 1007 is visible

Window 2:

atter comiting the teams. 1006 is visible

Same respective affect will impact rest of the operations.

Introduction to Database Systems (CSD202) Practice Lab#11

Date: 22/04/20

You have to upload the screen shot (black screen) of output with the queries one by one, in a word doc & file name must be->Roll No _Practice Lab#11.

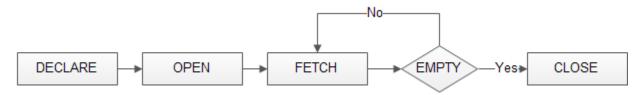
Cursor: -

"A cursor allows you to iterate a set of rows returned by a query and process each row individually." To handle a result set inside a stored procedure, you use a cursor.

Working with MySQL cursor

The following diagram illustrates how MySQL cursor works.

MySQL Cursor Steps



First, declare a cursor by using the DECLARE statement:

DECLARE cursor_name CURSOR FOR SELECT_statement;

The cursor declaration must be after any variable declaration. If you declare a cursor before the variable declarations, MySQL will issue an error. A cursor must always associate with a SELECT statement.

 Next, open the cursor by using the OPEN statement. The OPEN statement initializes the result set for the cursor, therefore, you must call the OPEN statement before fetching rows from the result set.

OPEN cursor_name;

 Then, use the FETCH statement to retrieve the next row pointed by the cursor and move the cursor to the next row in the result set.

FETCH cursor_name INTO variables list;

After that, check if there is any row available before fetching it.

o Finally, deactivate the cursor and release the memory associated with it using the **CLOSE** statement:

CLOSE cursor_name;

It is a good practice to always close a cursor when it is no longer used.

When working with MySQL cursor, you must also declare a NOT FOUND handler to handle the situation when the cursor could not find any row.

Because each time you call the FETCH statement, the cursor attempts to read the next row in the result set. When the cursor reaches the end of the result set, it will not be able to get the data, and a condition is raised. The handler is used to handle this condition.

To declare a **NOT FOUND** handler, you use the following syntax:

DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND **SET finished = 1**;

The finished is a variable to indicate that the cursor has reached the end of the result set. Notice that the handler declaration must appear after variable and cursor declaration inside the stored procedures. (Cursor is very time consuming and not much efficient though)

Now start your lab

Use DBMS2020 for all problems.

1. Create a table account

Attribute(Field/Column) Name	Data Declaration
AC_NO	Int primary key
Name	Varchar(30)
Balance	Numeric

```
mysql> create table account(
                AC_NO int primary key,
                Name varchar(30),
                Balance decimal(10, 2)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
mysql> show tables;
 Tables_in_cursors
 account
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> desc account;
  Field
                          | Null | Key
 AC NO
           int
                                  | PRI |
                                         NULL
                          NO
          varchar(30)
                          YES
                                         NULL
  Balance | decimal(10,2) | YES
                                         NULL
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

2. Insert below mention data to the table.

AC_NO	Name	Balance
1001	Anmol	950.50
1002	ABHISHT KUMAR	650.24
1003	ADITYA JAIN	117.53
1004	ADITYA TOMAR	150.00
1005	ANANT BHASIN	179.45

```
mysql> insert into account values
   -> (1001, "Anmol", 950.00),
   -> (1002, "ABHISHT KUMAR", 650.54),
   -> (1003, "ADITYA JAIN", 117.53),
   -> (1004, "ADITYA TOMAR", 150.00),
   -> (1005, "ANANT BHASIN", 179.45);
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from account;
AC_NO Name
                        Balance
  1001 | Anmol
                          950.00
  1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
  1003 | ADITYA JAIN
                         117.53
   1004 | ADITYA TOMAR
                         150.00
   1005 | ANANT BHASIN
                          179.45
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Write a PL/SQL block to Create an explicit cursor to display the details of all customer's ROW BY ROW

```
mysql> DELIMITER //
mysql> CREATE PROCEDURE proc1()
   -> DECLARE CURSOR rbr FOR SELECT * FROM account;
mysql> DELIMITER //
mysql> CREATE PROCEDURE proc1()
   -> BEGIN
        DECLARE ACC_NO INT;
DECLARE ACC_NAME VARCHAR(30);
       DECLARE ACC_BAL DECIMAL(10, 2);

DECLARE finished INTEGER DEFAULT 0;

DECLARE rbr CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM account;

DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET finished=1;
           open rbr;
          get_data: LOOP
                  FETCH rbr into ACC_NO, ACC_NAME, ACC_BAL;
                   IF finished=1 then
                          leave get_data;
                   END IF;
                   SELECT CONCAT(ACC_NO, " - ", ACC_NAME, " - ", ACC_BAL);
                   END LOOP get_data;
             close rbr;
   -> END //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
mysql> DELIMITER ;
mysql> call proc1();
| CONCAT(ACC_NO, " - ", ACC_NAME, " - ", ACC_BAL) |
+-------
| 1001 - Anmol - 950.00
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
CONCAT(ACC_NO, " - ", ACC_NAME, " - ", ACC_BAL)
| 1002 - ABHISHT KUMAR - 650.54
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
CONCAT(ACC_NO, " - ", ACC_NAME, " - ", ACC_BAL) |
| 1003 - ADITYA JAIN - 117.53
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
CONCAT(ACC_NO, " - ", ACC_NAME, " - ", ACC_BAL)
| 1004 - ADITYA TOMAR - 150.00
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
| CONCAT(ACC_NO, " - ", ACC_NAME, " - ", ACC_BAL) |
| 1005 - ANANT BHASIN - 179.45
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

4. Write a PL/SQL block to Create an explicit cursor to display the name by passing the AC_NO, if given AC_NO does not exist in the record, it will just display an Error Message "Sorry: This AC_NO was not found". **(FOR NOT FOUND scenario)**

```
mysql> DELIMITER //
mysql> CREATE PROCEDURE proc12(IN ACC_NO INT)
   -> BEGIN
   ->
              DECLARE ACC_NAME VARCHAR(30);
              DECLARE finished INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
              DECLARE c2 CURSOR FOR SELECT Name FROM account where AC_NO=ACC_NO;
   ->
              DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET finished=1;
   ->
              OPEN c2;
              FETCH c2 INTO ACC_NAME;
   ->
              IF finished=0 THEN
                      SELECT ACC_NAME;
              ELSE
   ->
   ->
                     SELECT "Sorry: This AC_NO was not found" as "Error Message!";
              END IF;
              CLOSE c2;
   ->
   -> END //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> DELIMITER ;
mysql> call proc12(1004);
 ACC_NAME
 ADITYA TOMAR
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> call proc12(1000);
  Error Message!
 Sorry: This AC_NO was not found
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

Transaction:

Transaction is very important concept, before starting the transaction you must be aware of **ACID** properties. I am briefing the acid properties, (though you have done in the class).

A- Atomicity: - All or nothing.

C- Consistency: - No constraint violated (Enforce all the integrity and data constraints).

I- Isolation: - Users (Session's) don't affect each other.
D- Durability: - Once data is committed, it is permanent.

A DBMS that supports all four is said to be "ACID-Compliant".

Now perform some operations:-

1. Delete one record from account table (without starting the transaction) and rollback it.

```
mysql> select * from account;
AC_NO | Name | Balance |
 1001 | Anmol | 950.00 |
| 1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
| 1003 | ADITYA JAIN | 117.53 |
 1004 | ADITYA TOMAR | 150.00 |
| 1005 | ANANT BHASIN | 179.45 |
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> delete from account where AC_NO=1005;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from account;
| AC NO | Name | Balance |
+----+
| 1001 | Anmol | 950.00 |
 1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
 1003 | ADITYA JAIN | 117.53 |
| 1004 | ADITYA TOMAR | 150.00 |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> rollback;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from account;
| AC_NO | Name | Balance |
 1001 | Anmol | 950.00 |
 1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
| 1003 | ADITYA JAIN | 117.53 |
| 1004 | ADITYA TOMAR | 150.00 |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Start the transaction & delete one record and rollback it.

```
mysql> select * from account;
 AC NO | Name
                       Balance
                        950.00
  1001 | Anmol
  1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR |
                        650.54
  1003 | ADITYA JAIN
                     117.53
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> rollback;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from account;
 AC_NO Name
                       Balance
  1001 | Anmol
                         950.00
  1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR |
                         650.54
 1003 | ADITYA JAIN
                         117.53
  1004 | ADITYA TOMAR
                        150.00
```

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

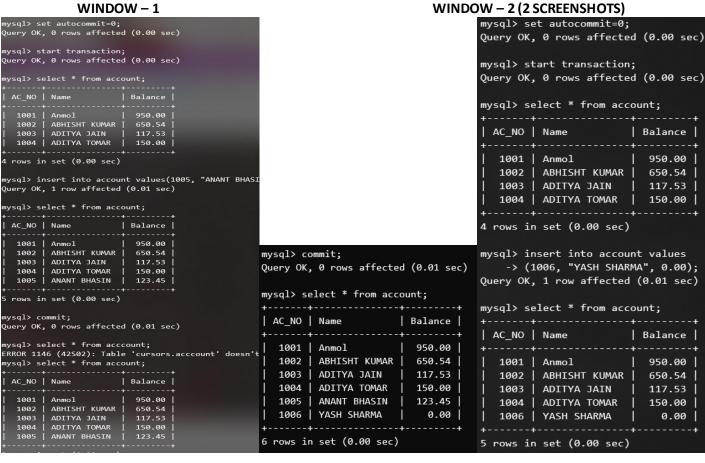
3. **Use Save points**: - Start transaction update one record save this change to savepoint1, insert new record & save this change to savepoint2 and so on.... Now rollback to a particular part of transaction.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM account;
 AC NO Name
                      Balance
  1001 | Anmol | 950.00 |
  1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
  1003 | ADITYA JAIN | 117.53 |
 1004 | ADITYA TOMAR | 150.00 |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> START TRANSACTION;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SAVEPOINT ONE;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> DELETE FROM account WHERE AC_NO=1004;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM account;
 AC NO | Name
                      Balance
  1001 | Anmol | 950.00 |
  1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
  1003 | ADITYA JAIN | 117.53 |
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SAVEPOINT two;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> UPDATE account SET Name="ABHISHT SINGH" WHERE AC_NO=1002;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM account;
+----+
AC_NO Name Balance
+----+
 1001 | Anmol | 950.00 |
 1002 ABHISHT SINGH 650.54
| 1003 | ADITYA JAIN | 117.53 |
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> ROLLBACK TO one;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM account;
 AC_NO Name Balance
+-----+
 1001 | Anmol
                 950.00
 1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
  1003 | ADITYA JAIN | 117.53 |
 1004 | ADITYA TOMAR | 150.00 |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 4. Now open one more mysql command line window. Access the same table in both the command line screen's and execute below mention statements (Make auto-commit off in both the screen's & don't forget to start transaction every time in every screen/session):
 - i. Insert a new record in window 1, Insert another (new) record in window 2 & display the table before committing and after committing in each window.





Insert a new record in window 1, Insert the same record to the table in window 2 & display the table before committing and after committing in each window.

WINDOW - 2 BELOW (2 SCREENSHOTS)

WINDOW - 1

mysql> insert into account values
-> (1007. "PRAKHAR BHASIN" 4 -> (1007, "PRAKHAR BHASIN", 1.00); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec) mysql> SELECT * FROM ACCOUNT;
+-----+ AC_NO | Name | Balance | 1001 | Anmol 950.00 1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 | 1003 | ADITYA JAIN 117.53 1004 | ADITYA TOMAR 150.00 ANANT BHASIN 1005 123.45 1007 | PRAKHAR BHASIN | 1.00 | 6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

ii.

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

AC_NO Name	Balance
1001 Anmol	 950.00
1002 ABHIS	HT KUMAR 650.54
1003 ADITY	A JAIN 117.53
1004 ADITY	A TOMAR 150.00
1005 ANANT	BHASIN 123.45
1006 YASH	SHARMA 0.00
1007 PRAKH	AR BHASIN 1.00

AC_NO		Balance
	Anmol	950.00
1002	ABHISHT KUMAR	650.54
1003	ADITYA JAIN	117.53
1004	ADITYA TOMAR	150.00
1006	YASH SHARMA	0.00

mysql> INSERT INTO account VALUES -> (1007, "PRAKHAR BHASIN", 1.00);

ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '1 007' for key 'account.PRIMARY'

WINDOW - 1

iii.

WINDOW - 2

ANS — BEFORE COMMITTING ON WINDOW 1 THE COMMAND IN WINDOW 2 WOULD NOT EXECUTE AND AFTER COMMITTING THE CHANGE DID NOT TAKE PLACE

```
mysql> UPDATE account
   -> SET Name="ABHISHT SINGH"
   -> WHERE AC NO=1002;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM ACCOUNT;
 AC_NO Name
                       Balance
 1001 | Anmol
                      950.00
  1002 | ABHISHT SINGH
                      650.54
  1003 | ADITYA JAIN
                       117.53
  1004 | ADITYA TOMAR
                       150.00
 1005 | ANANT BHASIN
                      123.45
 1006 YASH SHARMA
                          0.00
  1007 | PRAKHAR BHASIN |
                         1.00
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> COMMIT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT * FROM ACCOUNT;
 AC NO Name
                       | Balance |
```

1002 | ABHISHT SINGH | 650.54 |

950.00

117.53

150.00

123.45

0.00

1.00

1001 | Anmol

1003 | ADITYA JAIN

1004 | ADITYA TOMAR

1005 | ANANT BHASIN

1007 | PRAKHAR BHASIN |

1006 YASH SHARMA

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> UPDATE ACCOUNT
   -> SET NAME="ABHISHT SINGH"
   -> WHERE AC_NO=1002;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (12.19 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> SELECT * FROM ACCOUNT;
AC_NO Name
                      Balance
 1001 | Anmol
                       950.00
| 1002 | ABHISHT KUMAR | 650.54 |
| 1003 | ADITYA JAIN
                        117.53
 1004 | ADITYA TOMAR
                      150.00
 1005 | ANANT BHASIN
                       123.45
  1006 YASH SHARMA
                          0.00
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Now execute some queries to **Truncate & Drop** the table in transaction block (*Now you will be able to identify the difference in DROP, DELETE, & TRUNCATE*)

```
mysql> TRUNCATE TABLE account;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)

mysql> select * from account;
Empty set (0.01 sec)

mysql> DROP TABLE account;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> show tables1
   -> ^C
mysql> show tables;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Drop all tables under DBMS2020