

**NAME : SHARVIN CHAURE**

**PRN : 2124UCSM1011**

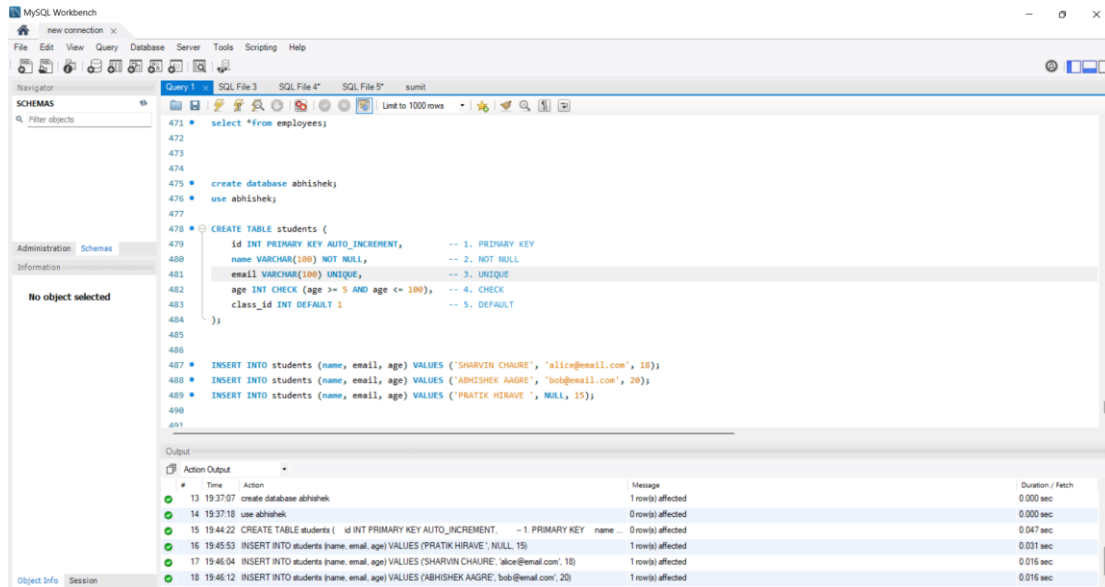
**DEP : CYBER SECURITY.**

Install and set up MySQL. Create a database and Perform basic operations like  
INSERT & DELETE

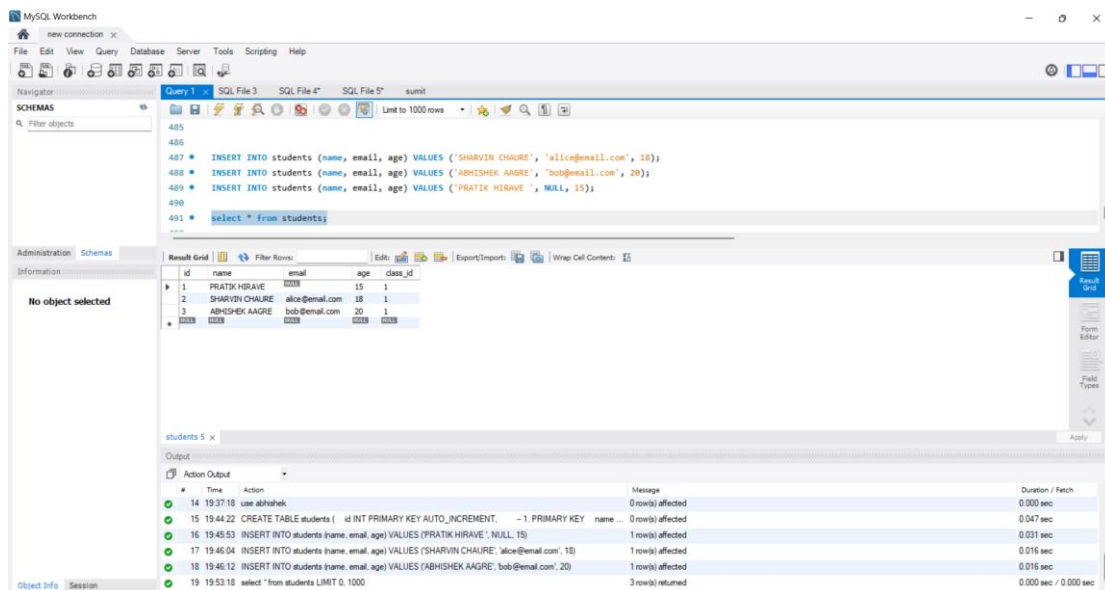
```
create database abhishek;  
use abhishek;
```

```
CREATE TABLE students (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,    -- 1. PRIMARY KEY  
    name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,           -- 2. NOT NULL  
    email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,            -- 3. UNIQUE  
    age INT CHECK (age >= 5 AND age <= 100), -- 4. CHECK  
    class_id INT DEFAULT 1                 -- 5. DEFAULT  
);
```

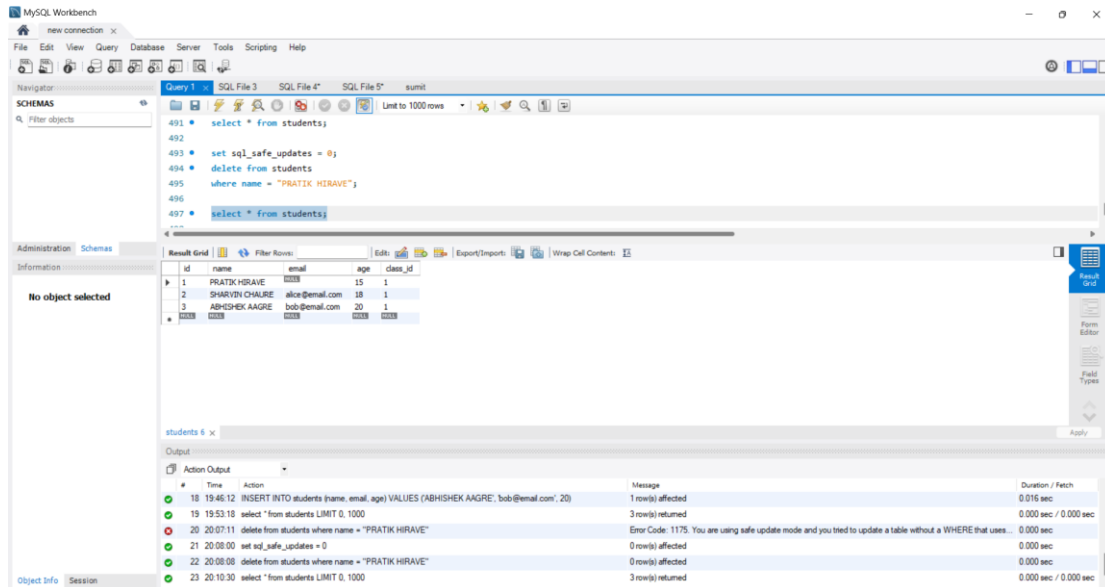
```
INSERT INTO students (name, email, age) VALUES ('SHARVIN CHAURE', 'alice@email.com', 18);  
INSERT INTO students (name, email, age) VALUES ('ABHISHEK AAGRE', 'bob@email.com', 20);  
INSERT INTO students (name, email, age) VALUES ('PRATIK HIRAVE ', NULL, 15);
```



Select all data from the table.  
 select \* from students;



Delete data from student:  
 delete from students  
 where name = "PRATIK HIRAVE";

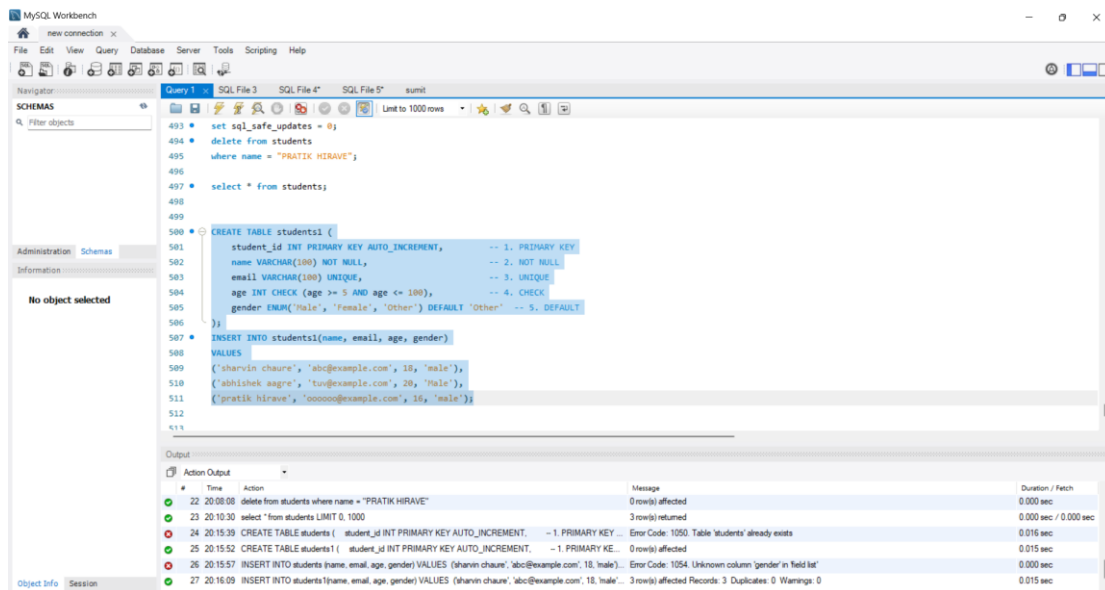


2 Create a table for storing student information. Insert sample data and perform basic operations: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and SELECT.

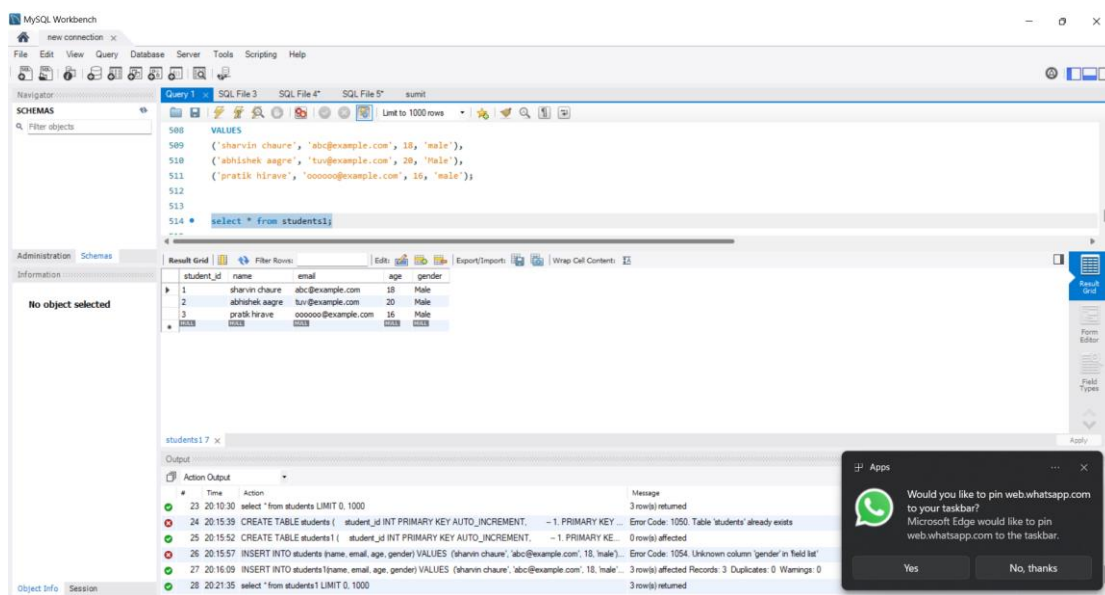
```

CREATE TABLE students1 (
    student_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,      -- 1. PRIMARY KEY
    name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,                      -- 2. NOT NULL
    email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,                       -- 3. UNIQUE
    age INT CHECK (age >= 5 AND age <= 100),         -- 4. CHECK
    gender ENUM('Male', 'Female', 'Other') DEFAULT 'Other' -- 5. DEFAULT
);
INSERT INTO students1(name, email, age, gender)
VALUES
('sharvin chaure', 'abc@example.com', 18, 'male'),
('abhishek aagre', 'tuv@example.com', 20, 'Male'),
('pratik hirave', 'oooooooo@example.com', 16, 'male');

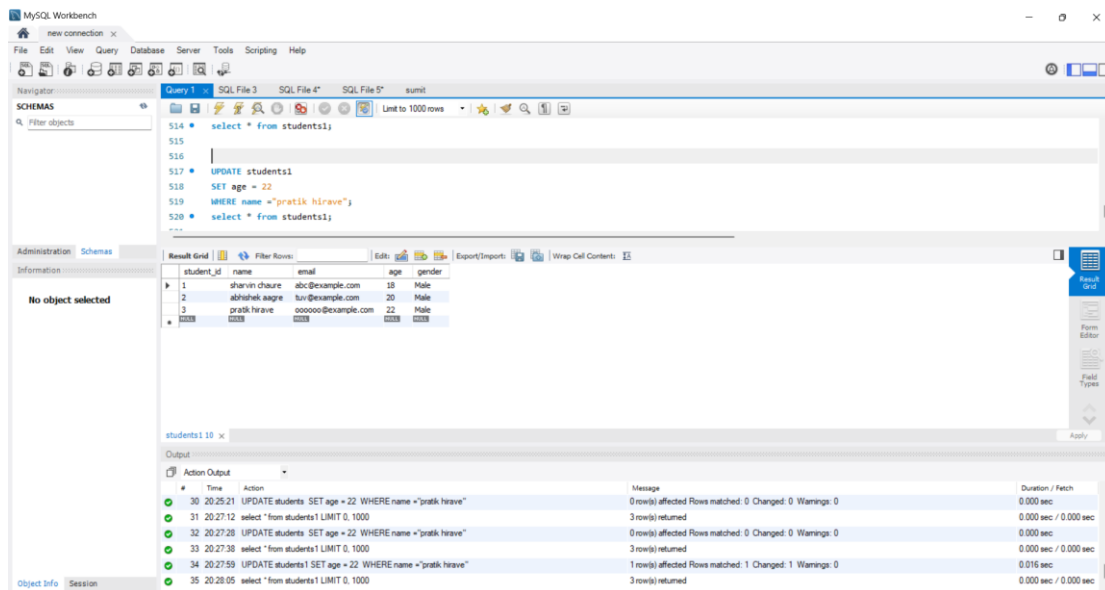
```



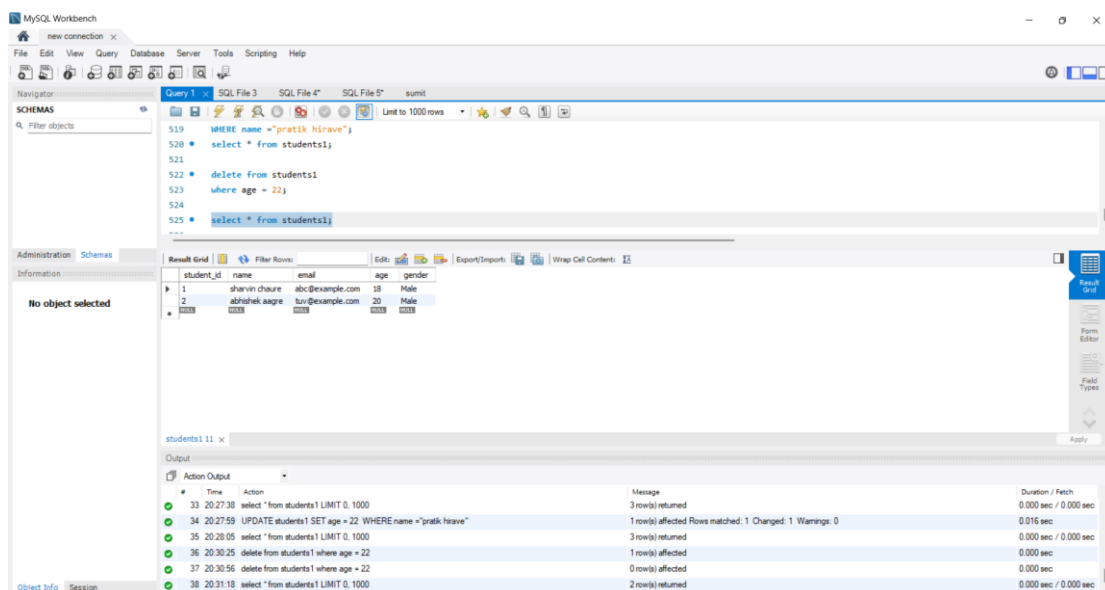
Select ALL DATA FROM THE TABLE  
 select \* from students1;



Update the table:  
 UPDATE students  
 SET age = 22  
 WHERE name = "pratik hirave";

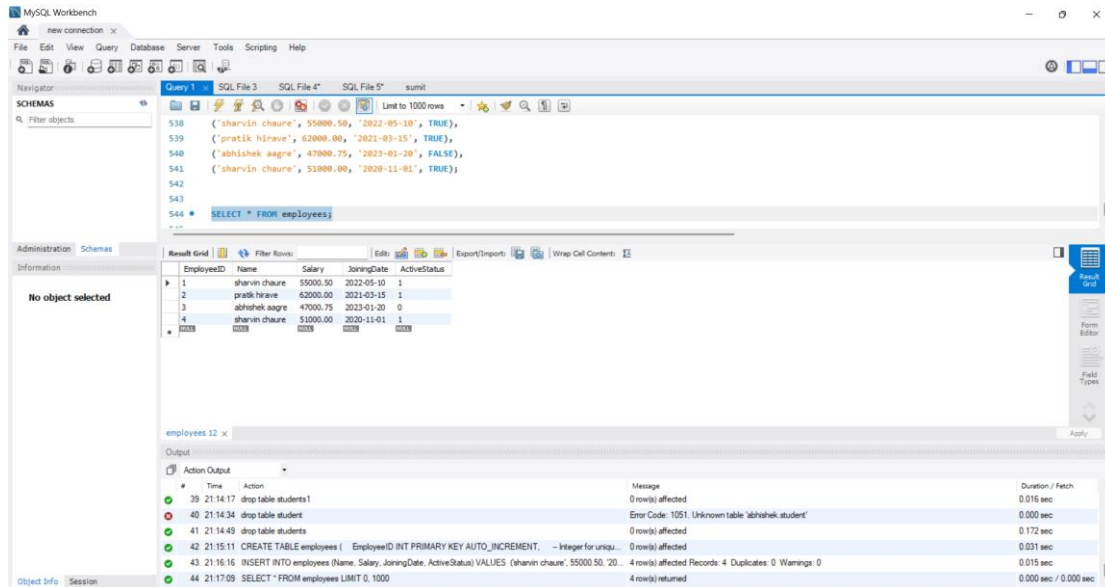


Delete values from the table.  
delete from students1  
where age = 22;



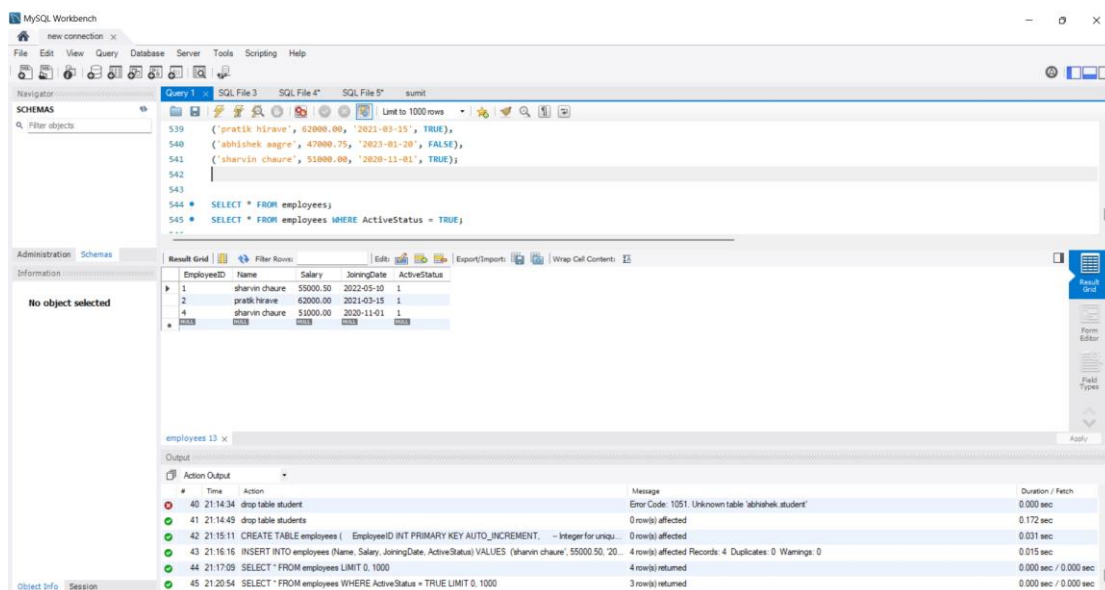
3 . Create a table with columns for EmployeeID, Name, Salary, JoiningDate, and ActiveStatus using different data types. Insert sample data and perform queries to manipulate and retrieve data.

Show the all table.  
SELECT \* FROM employees;



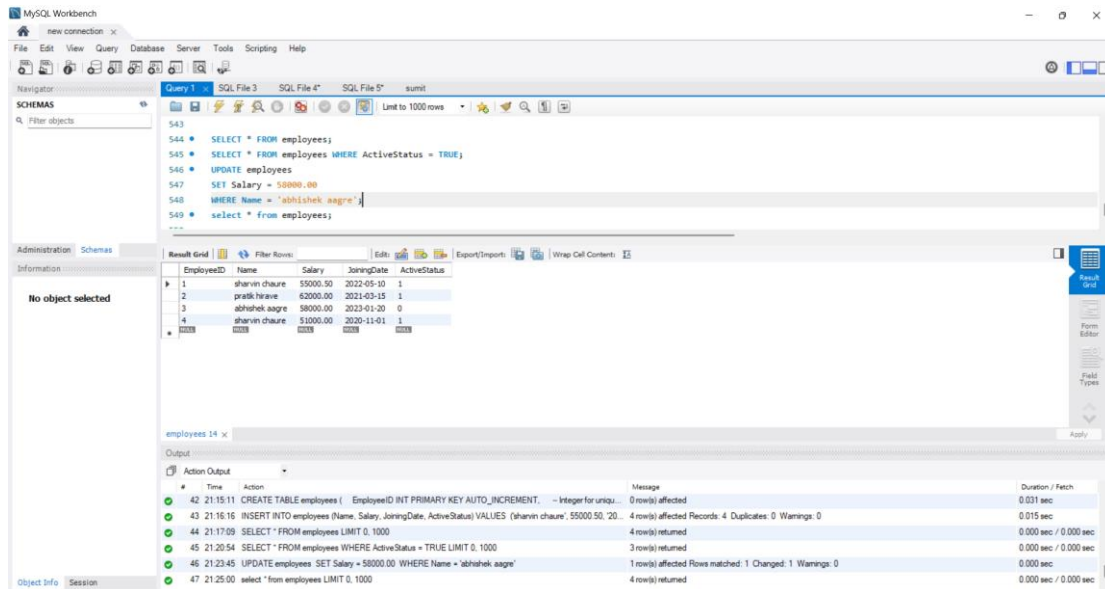
SELECT Filter by Active Employees

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE ActiveStatus =  
TRUE;



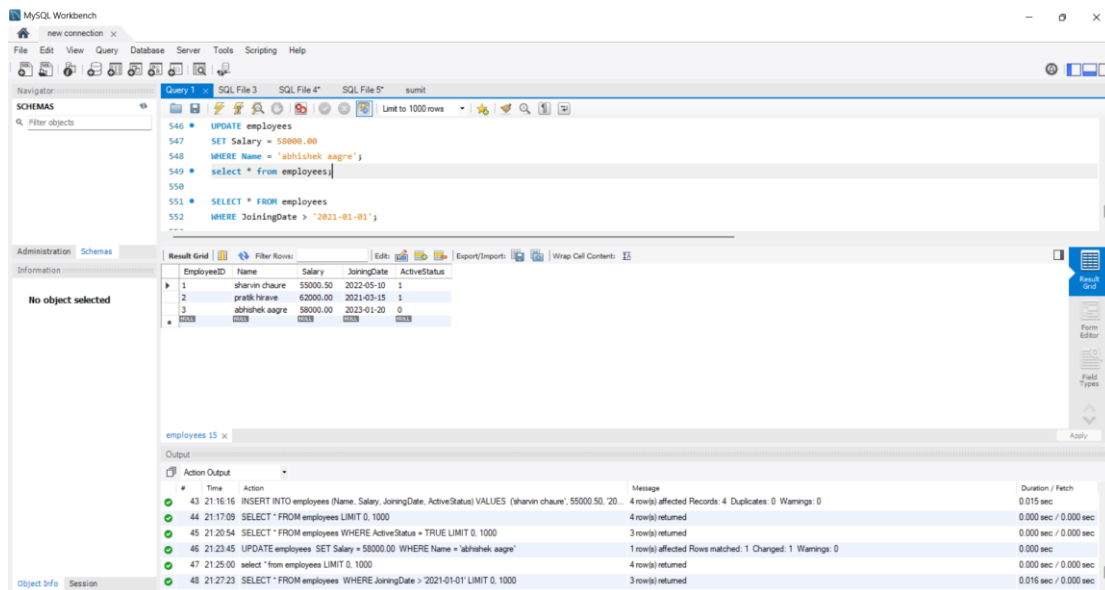
## UPDATE (Change Salary)

UPDATE employees SET Salary = 58000.00 WHERE Name = 'abhishek aagre';



## SELECT (Employees who joined after 2021)

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE JoiningDate > '2021-01-01';



4. Create a table to store employee information with constraints like Primary Key, Foreign Key, and Unique. Insert valid and invalid data to test the constraints.

```
CREATE TABLE departments (
  DeptID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  DeptName VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE
);
CREATE TABLE employees (
  EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,          -- Primary Key
  Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,      -- Unique Email
  DeptID INT,                    -- Foreign Key to departments
  FOREIGN KEY (DeptID) REFERENCES departments(DeptID)
);
```

```
-- Insert departments
INSERT INTO departments (DeptID, DeptName)
VALUES (1, 'HR'), (2, 'IT'), (3, 'Finance');
```

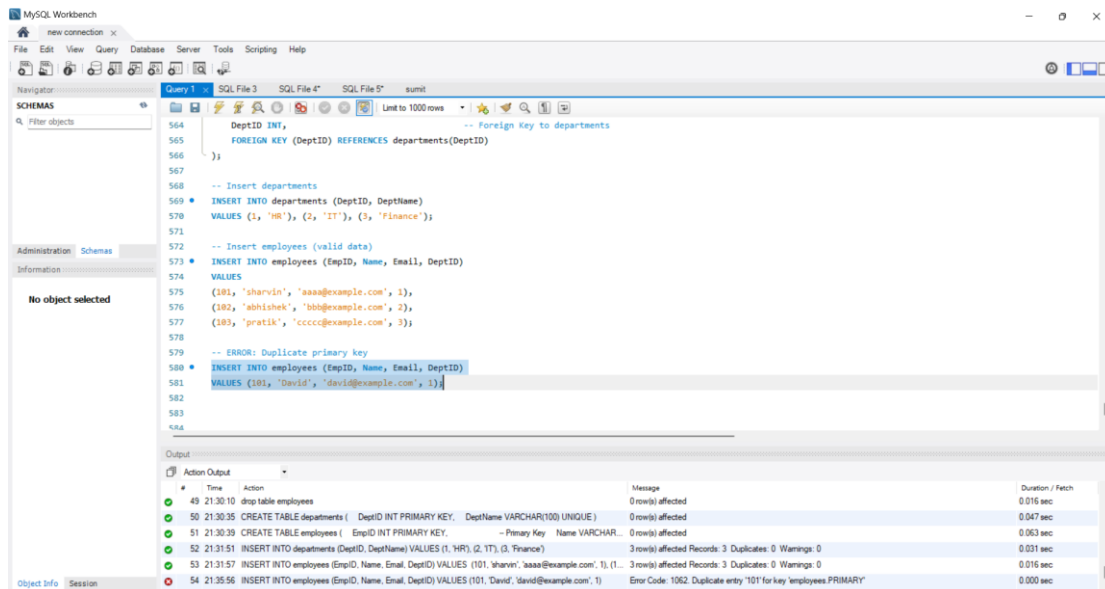
```
-- Insert employees (valid data)
INSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID)
VALUES
(101, 'sharvin', 'aaaa@example.com', 1),
(102, 'abhishek', 'bbb@example.com', 2),
(103, 'pratik', 'ccccc@example.com', 3);
```



# Insert Invalid Data to Test Constraints

## ◆ Duplicate empID (Primary Key Violation)

keyINSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID)VALUES (101,  
'David', 'david@example.com', 1);

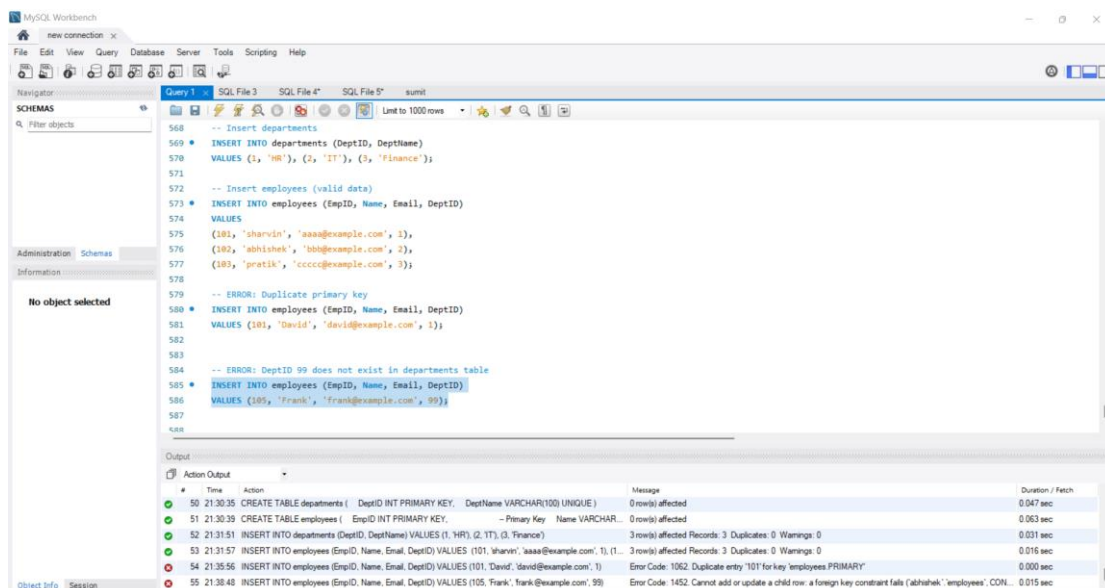


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains a script that creates tables, inserts data into the 'departments' table, and then inserts data into the 'employees' table. The last line of the script is an INSERT statement for a new employee with EmpID 101, Name 'David', Email 'david@example.com', and DeptID 1. The output pane at the bottom shows the execution results. The first three INSERT statements into 'employees' succeed. The fourth INSERT statement fails with the error: 'Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry '101' for key 'employees.PRIMARY''. The output table shows the following rows:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
49	21:30:10	drop table employees	0 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
50	21:30:35	CREATE TABLE departments ( DeptID INT PRIMARY KEY, DeptName VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE )	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec
51	21:30:39	CREATE TABLE employees ( EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE )	0 row(s) affected	0.063 sec
52	21:31:51	INSERT INTO departments (DeptID, DeptName) VALUES (1, 'HR'), (2, 'IT'), (3, 'Finance')	3 row(s) affected Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.031 sec
53	21:31:57	INSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID) VALUES (101, 'sharvin', 'aaaa@example.com', 1), (102, 'abhishek', 'bbb@example.com', 2), (103, 'pratik', 'cccc@example.com', 3);	3 row(s) affected Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.016 sec
54	21:35:56	INSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID) VALUES (101, 'David', 'david@example.com', 1);	Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry '101' for key 'employees.PRIMARY'	0.000 sec

## Invalid DeptID (Foreign Key Constraint Violation)

INSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID)VALUES (105,  
'Frank', 'frank@example.com', 99);



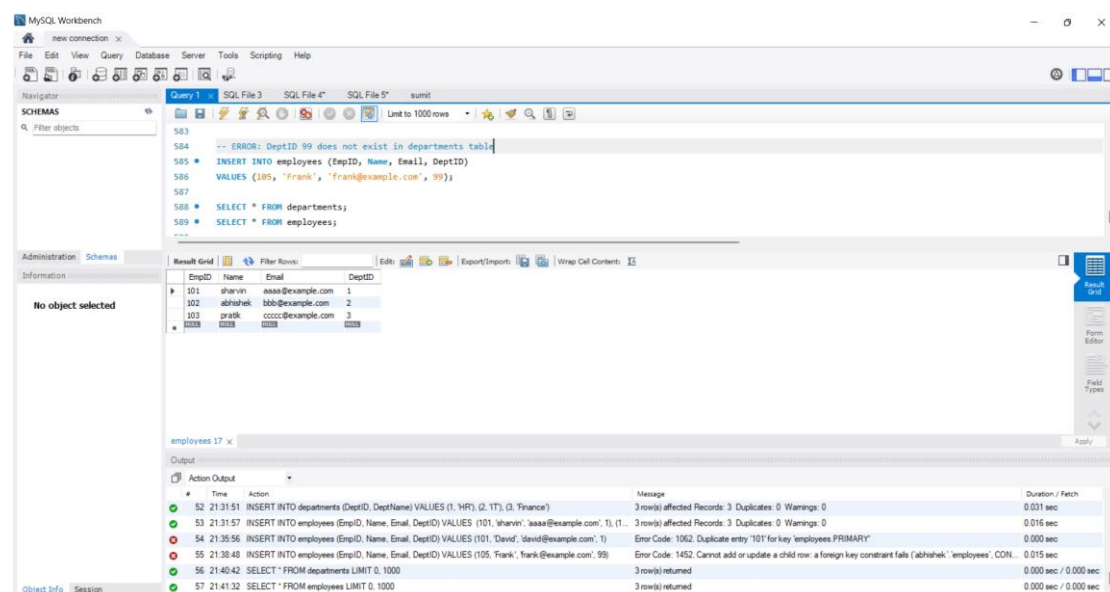
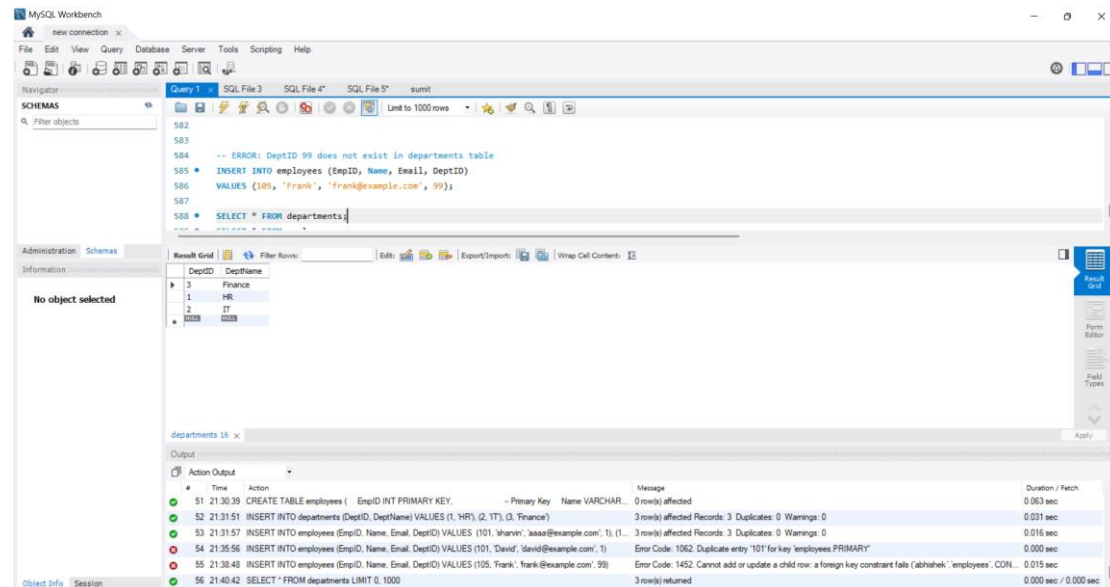
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains a script that creates tables, inserts data into the 'departments' table, and then inserts data into the 'employees' table. The last line of the script is an INSERT statement for a new employee with EmpID 105, Name 'Frank', Email 'frank@example.com', and DeptID 99. The output pane at the bottom shows the execution results. The first three INSERT statements into 'employees' succeed. The fourth INSERT statement fails with the error: 'Error Code: 1452. Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails ('employees', 'CON...', 'CON...'). The output table shows the following rows:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
50	21:30:35	CREATE TABLE departments ( DeptID INT PRIMARY KEY, DeptName VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE )	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec
51	21:30:39	CREATE TABLE employees ( EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE )	0 row(s) affected	0.063 sec
52	21:31:51	INSERT INTO departments (DeptID, DeptName) VALUES (1, 'HR'), (2, 'IT'), (3, 'Finance')	3 row(s) affected Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.031 sec
53	21:31:57	INSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID) VALUES (101, 'sharvin', 'aaaa@example.com', 1), (102, 'abhishek', 'bbb@example.com', 2), (103, 'pratik', 'cccc@example.com', 3);	3 row(s) affected Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.016 sec
54	21:35:56	INSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID) VALUES (101, 'David', 'david@example.com', 1);	Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry '101' for key 'employees.PRIMARY'	0.000 sec
55	21:38:48	INSERT INTO employees (EmpID, Name, Email, DeptID) VALUES (105, 'Frank', 'frank@example.com', 99);	Error Code: 1452. Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails ('employees', 'CON...', 'CON...')	0.015 sec

# View Data

SELECT \* FROM departments;

SELECT \* FROM employees;



5. Create a table for Customer details with various integrity constraints like NOT NULL, CHECK, and DEFAULT. Insert valid and invalid data to test these constraints and ensure data integrity.

Ans CREATE TABLE customers (

```

CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,           -- NOT NULL
Age INT CHECK (Age > 0 AND Age < 120), -- CHECK
Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,    -- NOT NULL +
UNIQUE
Country VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT 'India',   -- DEFAULT
IsActive BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE           -- DEFAULT
);
INSERT INTO customers (Name, Age, Email)
VALUES
('sharvin bhau', 30, 'shera@example.com'),
('abhishek bhau', 25, 'abhi@example.com'),
('tejas bhau', 40, 'teju@example.com');

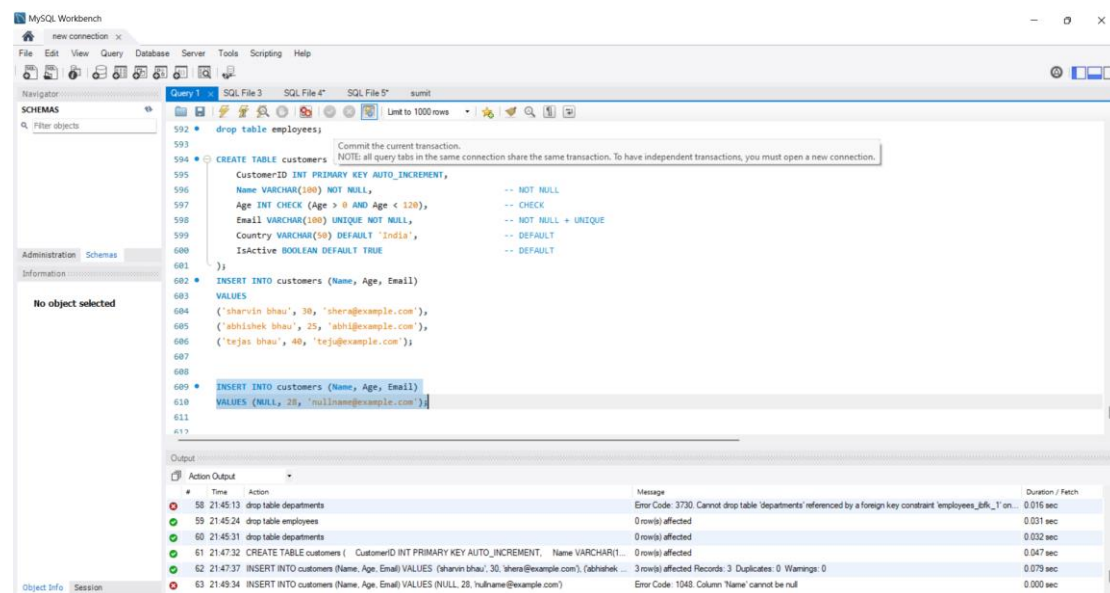
```

## Insert Invalid Data to Test Constraints

```

INSERT INTO customers (Name, Age, Email) VALUES (NULL, 28,
'nullname@example.com');

```

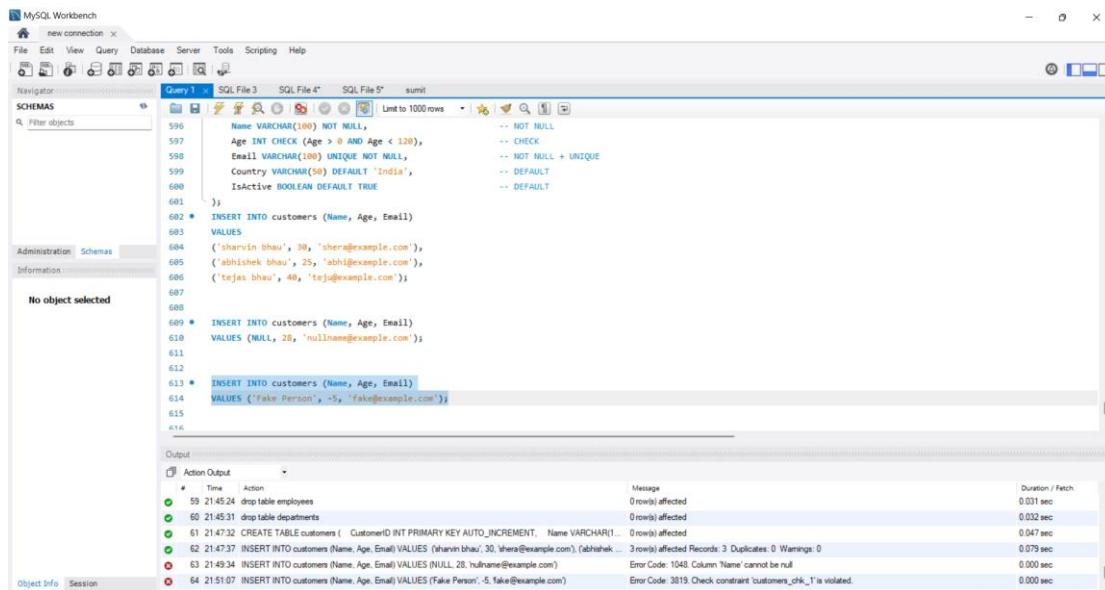


## Negative Age (CHECK constraint violation)

```

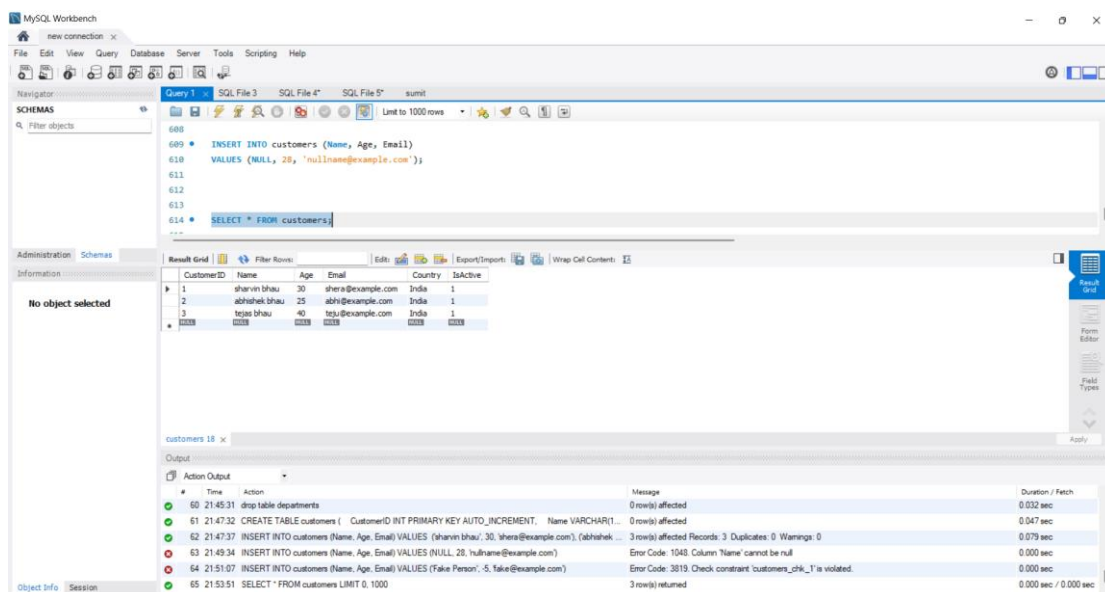
INSERT INTO customers (Name, Age, Email) VALUES ('Fake Person', -5,

```



## View the Valid Data

SELECT \* FROM customers;



6. Use DDL commands to create tables and DML commands to insert, update, and delete data. Write SELECT queries to retrieve and verify data changes.

Ans CREATE TABLE products (

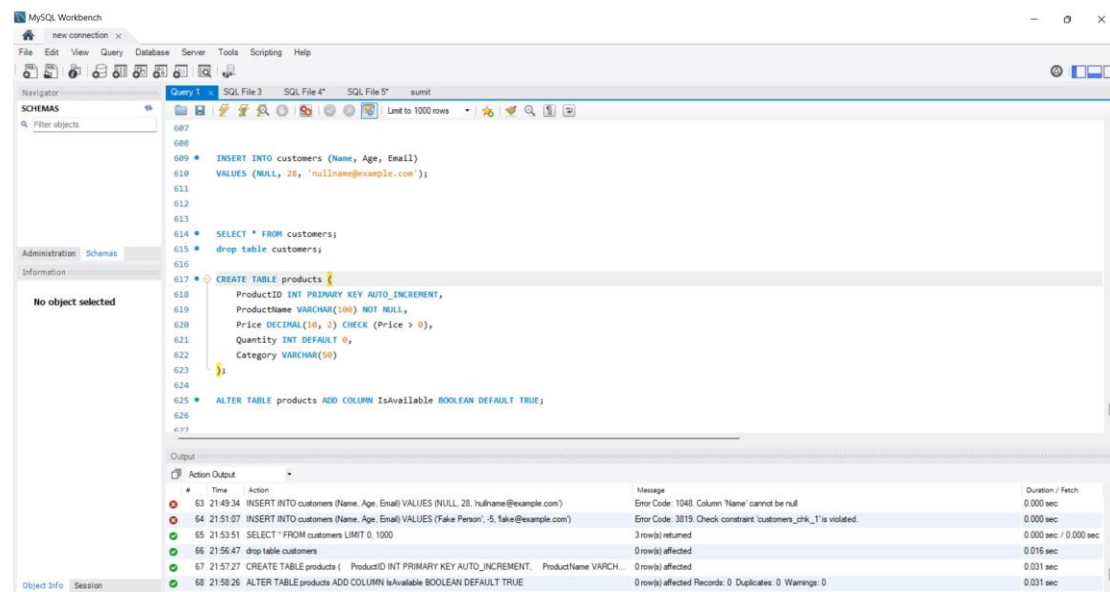
```

ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
ProductName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
Price DECIMAL(10, 2) CHECK (Price > 0),
Quantity INT DEFAULT 0,
Category VARCHAR(50)
);

```

Alter Table - Add a new column

```
ALTER TABLE products ADD COLUMN IsAvailable BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE;
```



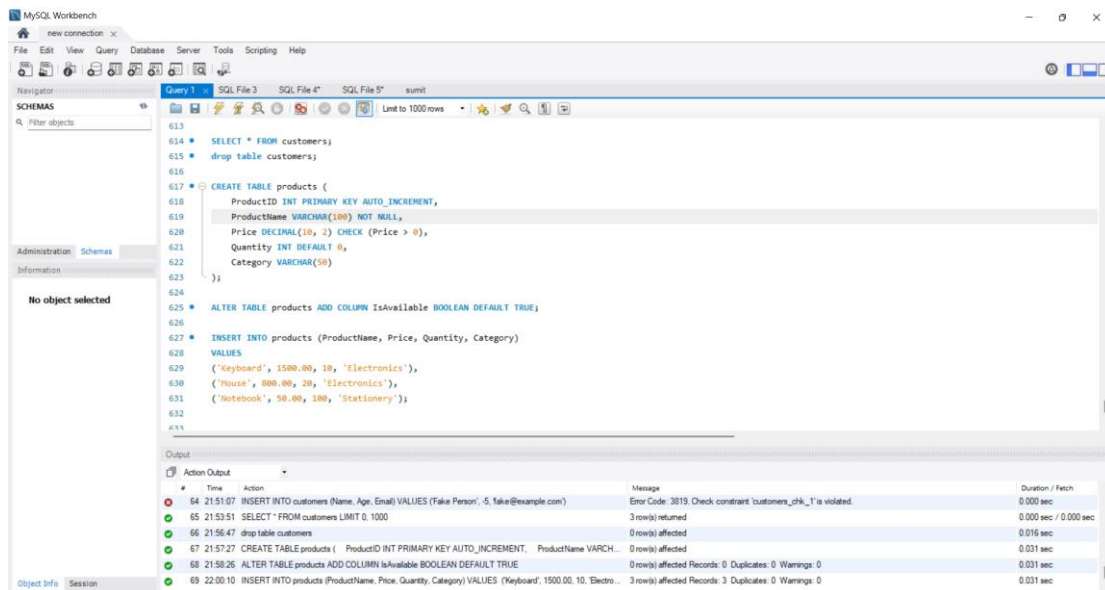
## Use DML Commands

### ◆ INSERT Data

```

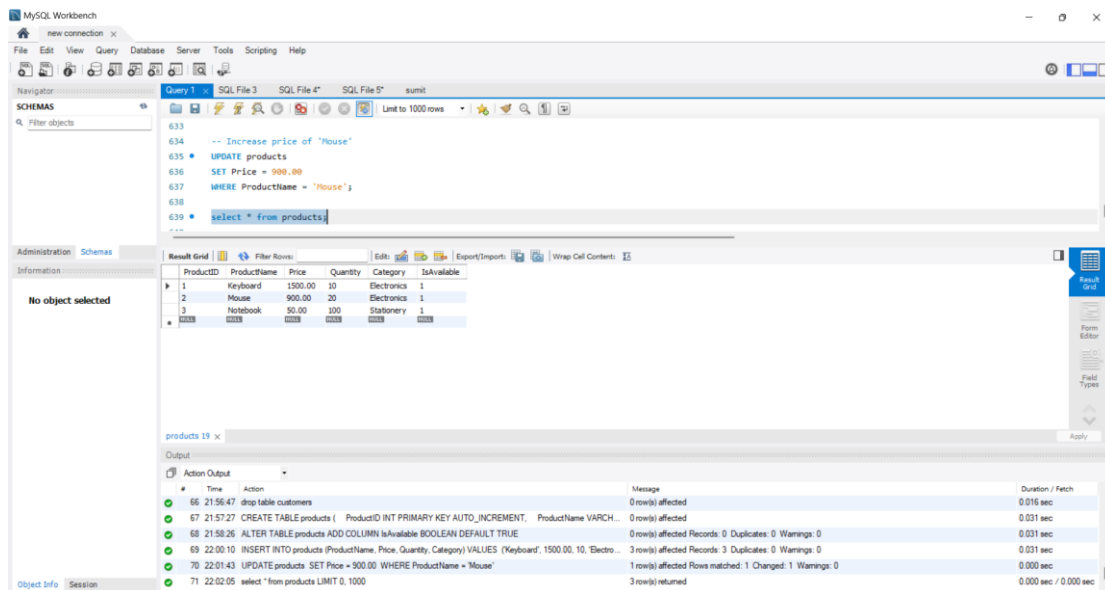
INSERT INTO products (ProductName, Price, Quantity, Category)VALUES
('Keyboard', 1500.00, 10, 'Electronics'),
('Mouse', 800.00, 20, 'Electronics'),
('Notebook', 50.00, 100, 'Stationery');

```



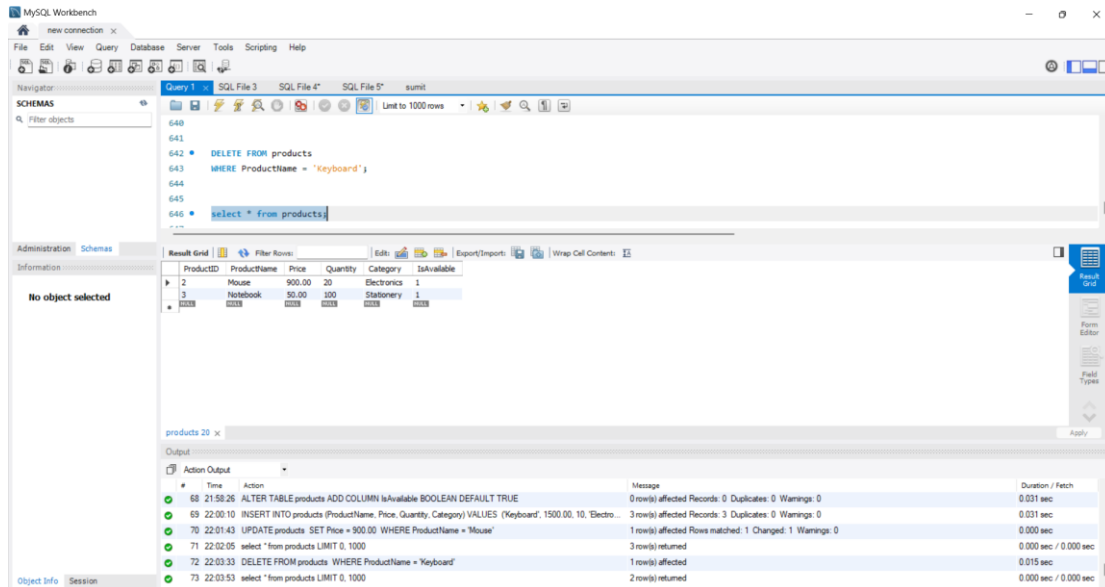
## UPDATE Data

UPDATE products SET Price = 900.00 WHERE ProductName = 'Mouse';



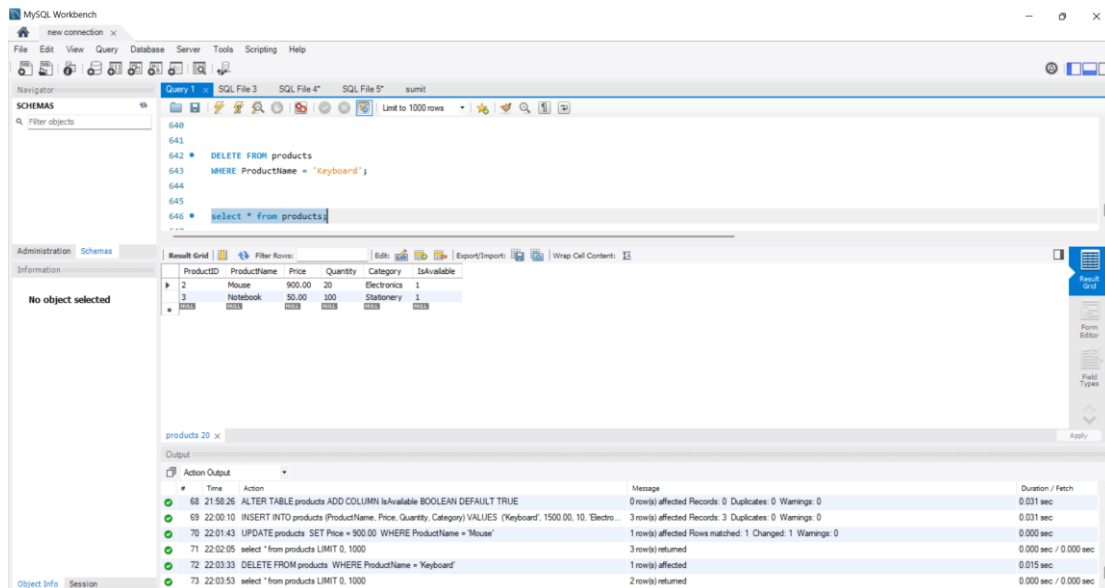
## DELETE Data

DELETE FROM products WHERE ProductName = 'Keyboard';



## View All Products

SELECT \* FROM products;



7. Create a Sales table and use aggregate functions like COUNT, SUM, AVG, MIN, and MAX to summarize sales data and calculate statistics.



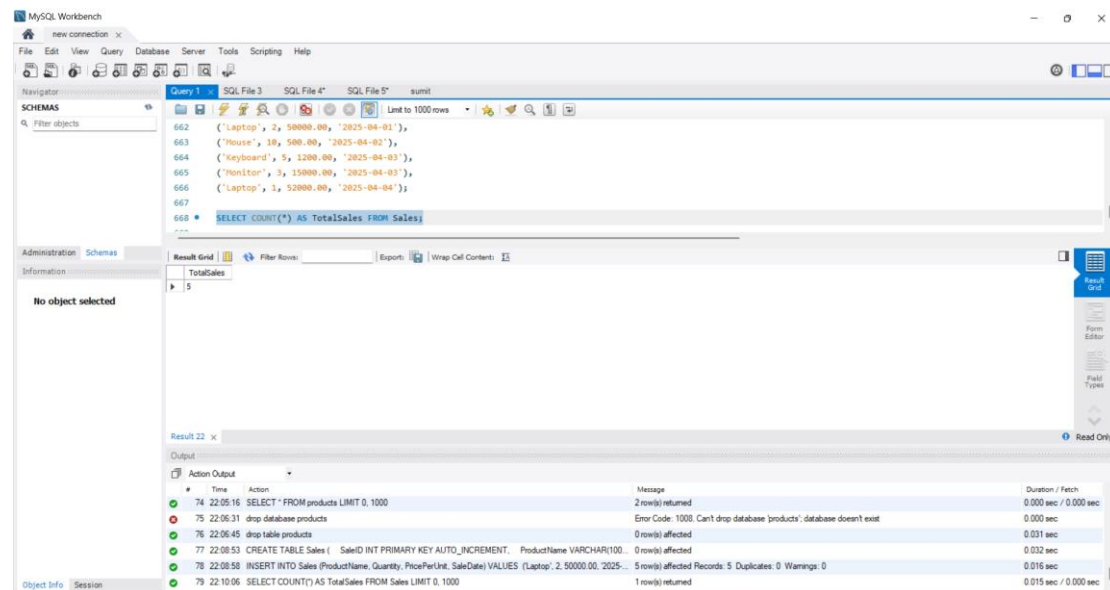
```

CREATE TABLE Sales (
    SaleID INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    ProductName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity > 0),
    PricePerUnit DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL CHECK (PricePerUnit > 0),
    SaleDate DATE NOT NULL
);
INSERT INTO Sales (ProductName, Quantity, PricePerUnit, SaleDate)
VALUES
('Laptop', 2, 50000.00, '2025-04-01'),
('Mouse', 10, 500.00, '2025-04-02'),
('Keyboard', 5, 1200.00, '2025-04-03'),
('Monitor', 3, 15000.00, '2025-04-03'),
('Laptop', 1, 52000.00, '2025-04-04');

```

**COUNT()** - Total number of sales

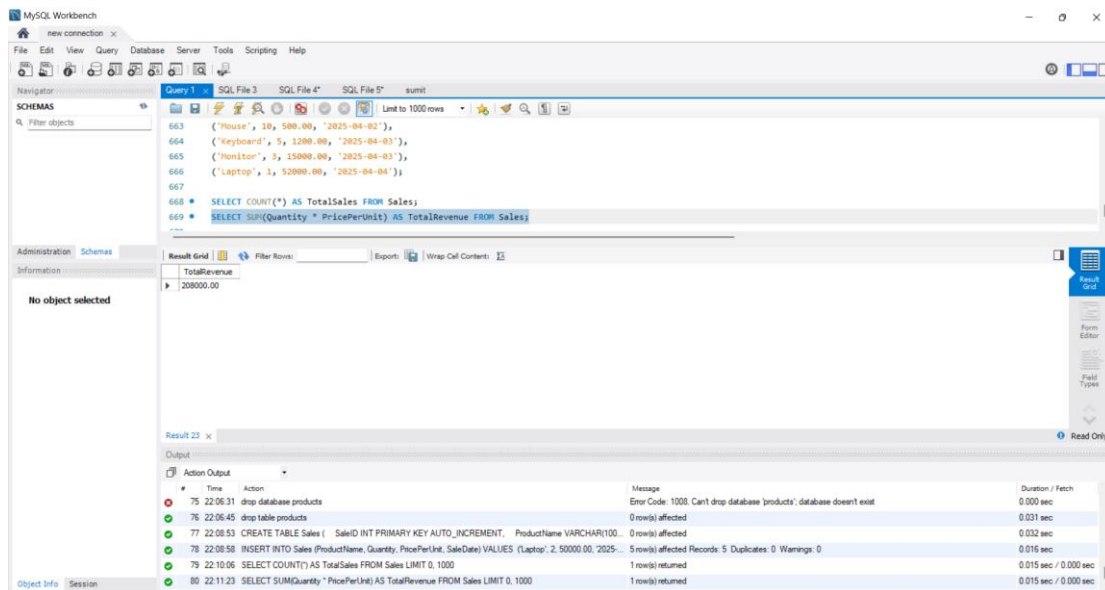
```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalSales FROM Sales;
```



**SUM()** - Total revenue from all sales

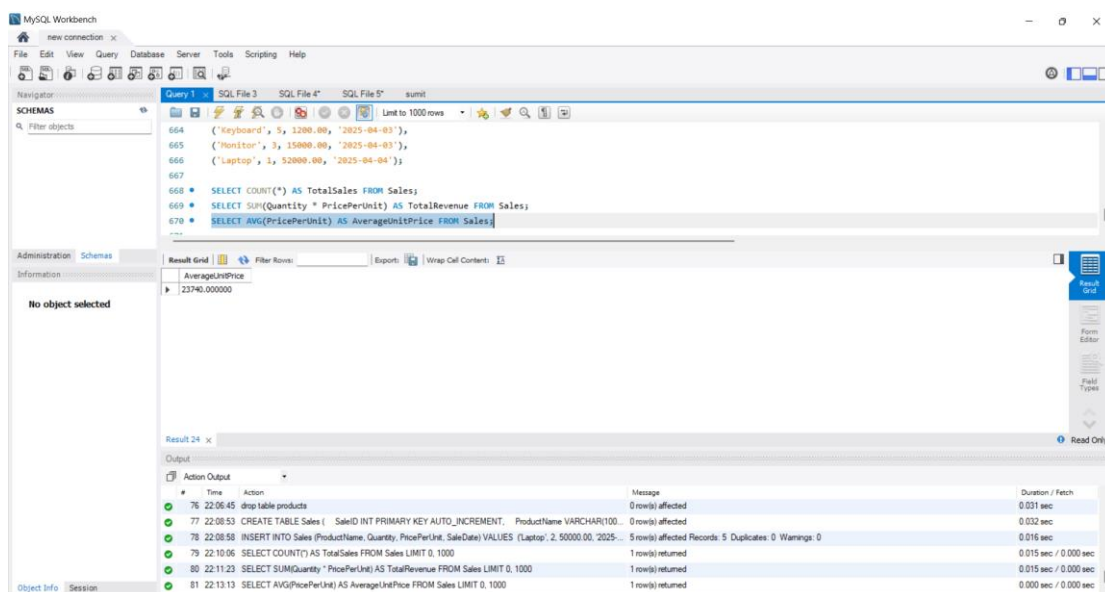
```
SELECT SUM(Quantity * PricePerUnit) AS TotalRevenue FROM Sales;
```





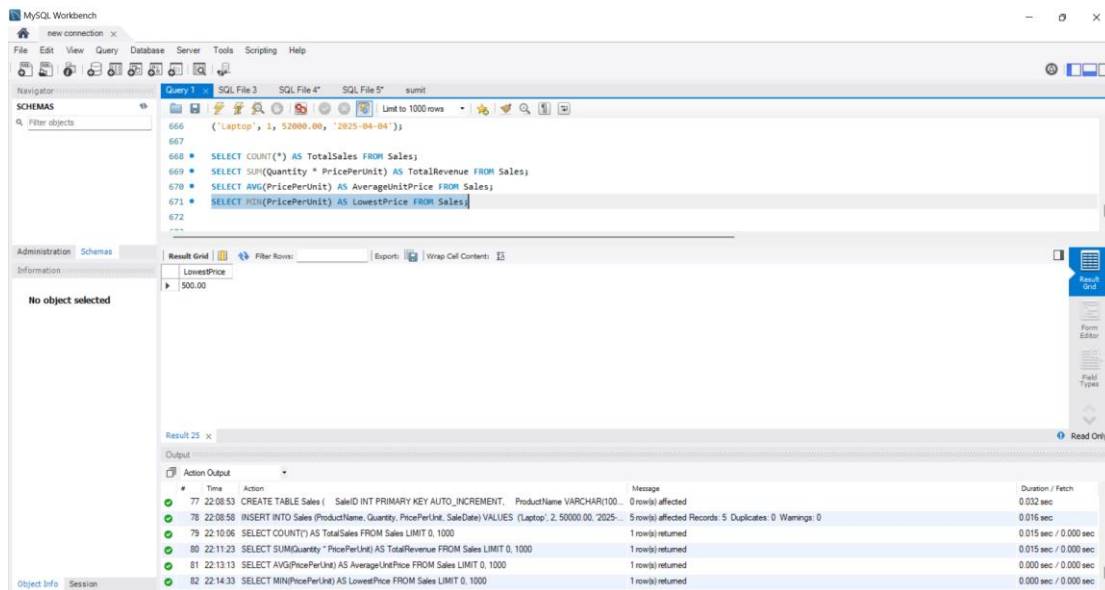
**AVG()** - Average price per unit across all sales

**SELECT AVG(PricePerUnit) AS AverageUnitPrice FROM Sales;**



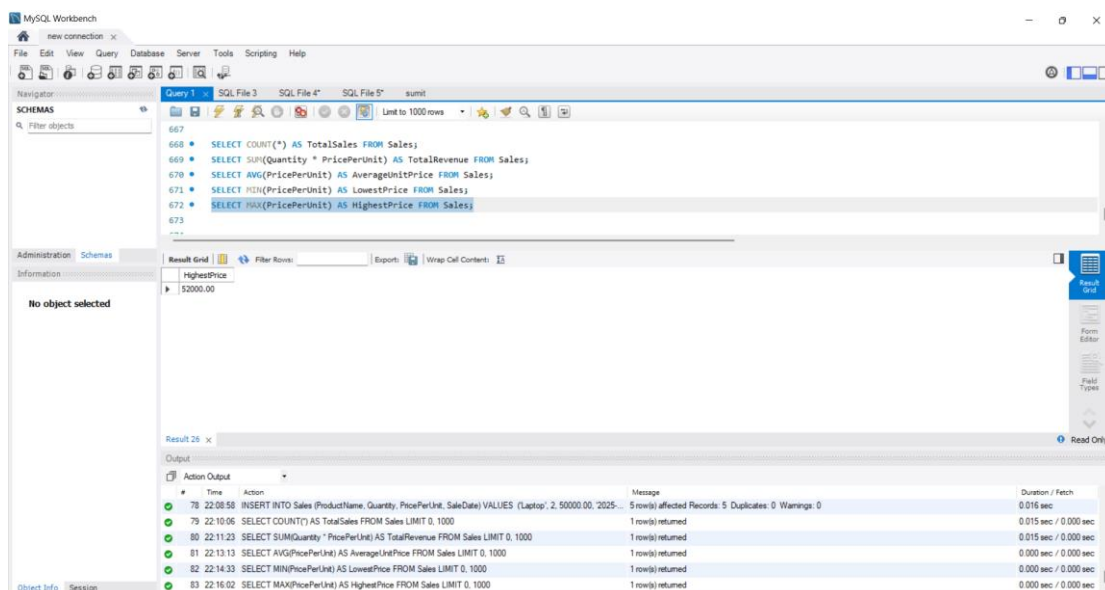
**MIN()** - Lowest price per unit

**SELECT MIN(PricePerUnit) AS LowestPrice FROM Sales;**



**MAX()** - Highest price per unit

**SELECT MAX(PricePerUnit) AS HighestPrice FROM Sales;**



8. Given Customers and Orders tables, write SQL queries to perform INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, and RIGHT JOIN to retrieve combined data for customer orders.

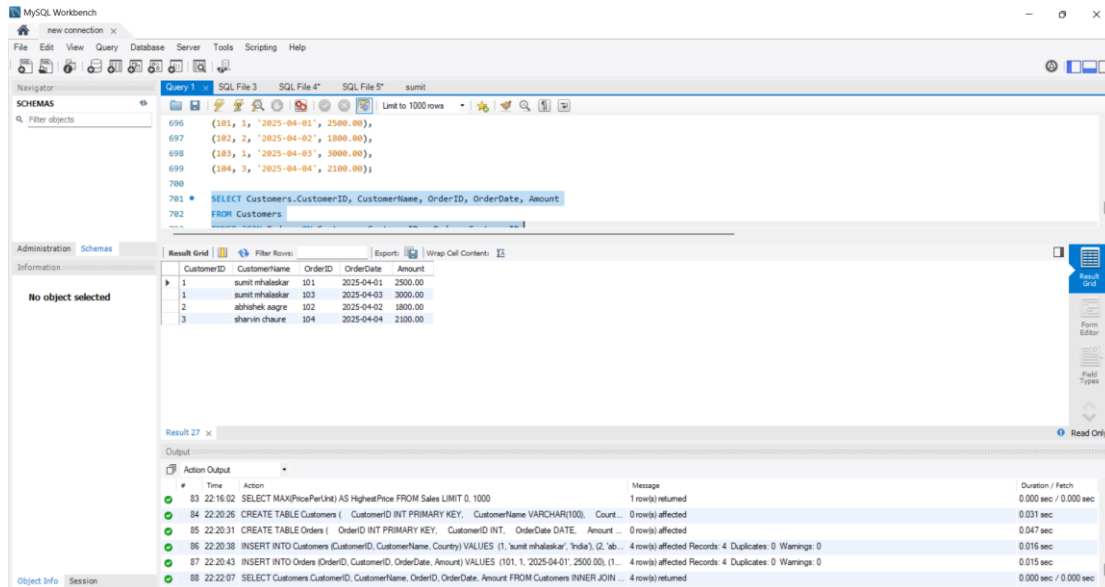
**Ans :** CREATE TABLE Customers (  
 CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
 CustomerName VARCHAR(100),  
 Country VARCHAR(50)  
 );  
 CREATE TABLE Orders (  
 OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
 CustomerID INT,  
 OrderDate DATE,  
 Amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
 FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)  
 );  
 INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, CustomerName, Country)  
 VALUES  
 (1, 'sumit mhalaskar', 'India'),  
 (2, 'abhishek aagre', 'USA'),  
 (3, 'sharvin chaure', 'UK'),  
 (4, 'pratik hirave', 'India');

INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, Amount)  
 VALUES  
 (101, 1, '2025-04-01', 2500.00),  
 (102, 2, '2025-04-02', 1800.00),  
 (103, 1, '2025-04-03', 3000.00),  
 (104, 3, '2025-04-04', 2100.00);

## INNER JOIN

(Returns only matching records in both tables)

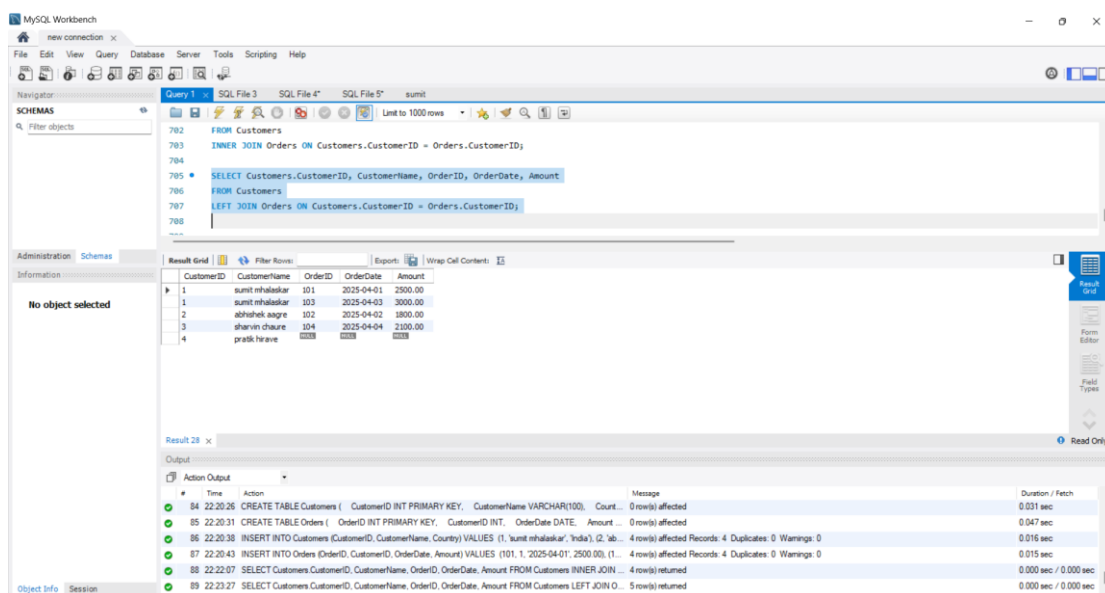
SELECT Customers.CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate,  
 AmountFROM CustomersINNER JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID =  
 Orders.CustomerID;



## LEFT JOIN

(Returns all customers and their orders if any. Orders will be NULL if not found.)

SELECT Customers.CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate, Amount  
FROM Customers  
LEFT JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;



## RIGHT JOIN

(Returns all orders with customer info. Customer info is NULL if not found.)

```
SELECT Customers.CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate, Amount FROM Customers RIGHT JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
706 FROM Customers
707 LEFT JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;
708
709 * SELECT Customers.CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate, Amount
710 FROM Customers
711 RIGHT JOIN Orders ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID;
712
```

The Results tab displays the output of the query in a table with the following columns: CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate, and Amount. The table contains four rows of data:

CustomerID	CustomerName	OrderID	OrderDate	Amount
1	sumit mhalaskar	101	2025-04-01	2500.00
2	abhishek saare	102	2025-04-02	1800.00
1	sumit mhalaskar	103	2025-04-03	3000.00
3	sharvin chaur	104	2025-04-04	2100.00

The Output tab shows the execution log with the following entries:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
85	22:20:31	CREATE TABLE Orders ( OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY, CustomerID INT, OrderDate DATE, Amount ...	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec
86	22:20:38	INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, CustomerName, Country) VALUES (1, 'sumit mhalaskar', 'India'), (2, 'ab...	4 row(s) affected Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.016 sec
87	22:20:43	INSERT INTO Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, Amount) VALUES (101, 1, '2025-04-01', 2500.00), (1...	4 row(s) affected Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.015 sec
88	22:22:07	SELECT Customers.CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate, Amount FROM Customers INNER JOIN ...	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
89	22:23:27	SELECT Customers.CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate, Amount FROM Customers LEFT JOIN O...	5 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
90	22:24:29	SELECT Customers.CustomerID, CustomerName, OrderID, OrderDate, Amount FROM Customers RIGHT JOIN ...	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec