

MySQL Tutorial: Display the 3rd, 4th, 9th Rows from Table

Soumyabrata Bhattacharjee

Introduction

In this class, we will learn how to create databases and tables in MySQL. We will go through the steps involved in setting up a new database, defining its structure using tables, and populating it with data. We will also cover the basic querying technique for displaying particular records. This knowledge is fundamental for managing data effectively in MySQL.

Step 1: Create a New Database

```
1 -- Create a new database named 'company'
2 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS company;
3 USE company;
```

Explanation:

- This step creates a new database named 'company' if it doesn't already exist.
- The `USE company;` command sets the active database context to 'company', so subsequent commands will operate within this database.

Step 2: Create a Table

```
1 -- Create a table named 'employees'
2 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS employees (
3     id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
4     first_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
5     last_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
6     Currency VARCHAR(5),
7     salary DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL
8 );
```

Explanation:

- This step creates a table named 'employees' with the specified columns: 'id' (auto-incrementing integer, primary key), 'first_name' (string), 'last_name' (string), 'Currency' (string with a maximum length of 5), and 'salary' (decimal number with a total of 10 digits and 2 decimal places).

Step 3: Insert Data

```
1 -- Insert data into the 'employees' table with Rupee symbol (using Unicode
   escape)
2 INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, Currency, salary)
3 VALUES
4     ('Rahul', 'Verma', '\text{\textcurrency}', 100000),
5     ('Rajesh', 'Sharma', '\text{\textcurrency}', 90000),
6     ('Amit', 'Yadav', '\text{\textcurrency}', 80000),
7     -- ... (other data rows)
8     ('Monirul', 'Islam', '\text{\textcurrency}', 120000),
9     ('Mahesh', 'Mishra', '\text{\textcurrency}', 110000),
10    ('Ranjit', 'Ray', '\text{\textcurrency}', 100000),
11    ('Rakesh', 'Mishra', '\text{\textcurrency}', 50000);
```

Explanation:

- This step inserts data into the 'employees' table.
- It includes multiple rows of information, each with a first name, last name, currency symbol (using Unicode escape), and salary.

Displaying Data

```
1 -- Display all rows from the 'employees' table
2 SELECT * FROM employees;
```

Explanation:

- This query retrieves and displays all rows from the 'employees' table.

```
1 -- Display the 3rd, 4th, and 9th Rows from Table 'employees'
2 SELECT * FROM employees WHERE id IN (3, 4, 9);
```

Explanation:

- This query retrieves and displays the 3rd, 4th, 9th rows from the 'employees' table based on their 'id' values.

Cleanup

```
1 -- Drop the 'company' database
2 DROP DATABASE company;
```

Explanation:

- This command deletes the 'company' database along with all its contents. Use with caution as it's irreversible.

Conclusion

By following these steps, you should now have a clear understanding of how to create databases, define tables, insert data in MySQL, and display only certain records. These skills are essential for any MySQL developer or database administrator. Remember to practice and experiment with different SQL commands to solidify your understanding.