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REPORT for PROJECT # 01

(MySQL and Basic SQL)

CPS593-01 "Database Management Systems"

(Professor Hanh Pham)

Summer 2023

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Business Scenario

A certain search engine wants to update the CEO's of the organizations in it's database. It stores the data about the organizations in tables that contains the establishment year, organization name and the CEO of the organization. We can add or remove or update a record and also add attributes such as Birth year of the CEOs.

Based on these business requirements, we decided to store the data in table and name it as 'COMPANY':

ESTABLISHMENT	ORGANIZATION	CEO
1865	NOKIA	RAJEEV SURE
1975	MICROSOFT	SATYA
		NADENDLA
1998	GOOGLE	SUNDAR PICHAI
1999	ALIBABA GROUP	DANIEL ZHANG
2008	HACKERRANK	VIVEK
		RAVISANKAR

STEP-1: SHOW what databases you have now in a DBMS

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;

```
login as: devabhav1
     devabhav1@wyvern.cs.newpaltz.edu's password:
elcome to the Computer Science Linux Lab (on wyvern).
     cademic Computing Linux Support Contact: help@cs.newpaltz.edu
   UNY New Paltz ITS Knowledge Base:
  https://newpaltz.teamdynamix.com/TDClient/KB/?CategoryID=4215
If there are any concerns about this server, please send an e-mail message to help@cs.newpaltz.edu with a description of
   he problem.
   ast login: Wed Jun 14 11:35:20 2023 from 49.43.219.119
Rectandance (Rectandance) (Rec
  Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE devabhav1_db;
ERROR 1007 (HY000): Can't create database 'devabhav1_db'; database exists
  MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;
      Database
     devabhav1_db
information_schema
      rows in set (0.001 sec)
   [(none)]>
```

STEP-2: **USE** (choose) a database to work with:

mysql> USE devabhav1_db;

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
Remote access instructions and other tips can be found in the
SUNY New Paltz ITS Knowledge Base:
https://newpaltz.teamdynamix.com/TDClient/KB/?CategoryID=4215
If there are any concerns about this server, please send an
e-mail message to help@cs.newpaltz.edu with a description of
the problem.
Last login: Wed Jun 14 11:35:20 2023 from 49.43.219.119
[devabhav1@wyvern ~]$ mysql -h localhost -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \gray{g}.
Your MariaDB connection id is 1569
Server version: 10.5.16-MariaDB MariaDB Server
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
MariaDB [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE devabhav1 db;
ERROR 1007 (HY000): Can't create database 'devabhav1 db'; database exists
MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;
 devabhav1 db
 information_schema
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [(none)]> USE devabhav1_db;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
```

STEP-3: **CREATE** a new table.

We will need to have/create a table named Company which has the initial contents given in business scenario. The SQL statements to define the table Company and then insert/enter the data are:

CREATE TABLE COMPANY (

ESTABLISHMENT INT(4) UNSIGNED ZEROFILL DEFAULT '0000' NOT NULL, ORGANIZATION CHAR(20) DEFAULT "NOT NULLCEO CHAR(20) DEFAULT "NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY(ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION));

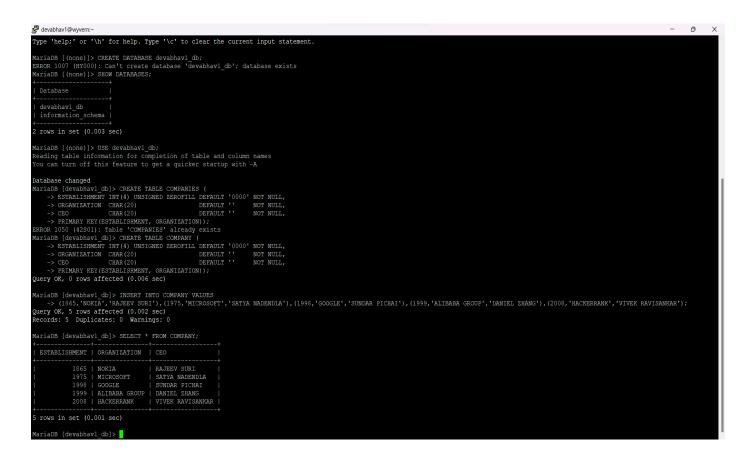
INSERT INTO COMPANY VALUES

(1865,'NOKIA','RAJEEV SURE'),(1975,'MICROSOFT','SATYA NADENDLA'),(1998,'GOOGLE','SUNDAR PICHAI'),(1999,'ALIBABA GROUP','DANIEL ZHANG'),(2008,'HACKERRANK','VIVEK RAVISANKAR);

```
Last login: Med Jun 14 11:46:26 2023 from 45,43,219.119 [
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```

STEP-4: **SEE** the contents of a table using SELECT:

mysql> SELECT * FROM COMPANY;

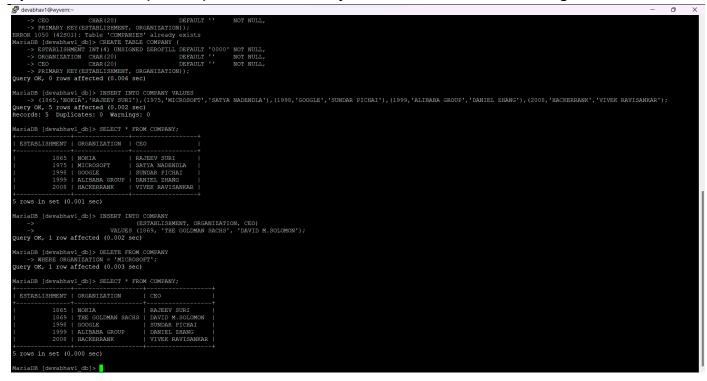


STEP-5: INSERT (add) a new ROW/RECORD into a table:

INSERT INTO COMPANY (ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION, CEO) VALUES (1869,'THE GOLDMAN SACHS', 'DAVID M.SOLOMON');

STEP-6: **DELETE** (remove) a ROW/RECORD from a table:

DELETE FROM COMPANY
WHERE ORGANIZATION = 'MICROSOFT';



STEP-7: UPDATE (change VALUES of) a whole ROW/RECORD in a table:

UPDATE COMPANY

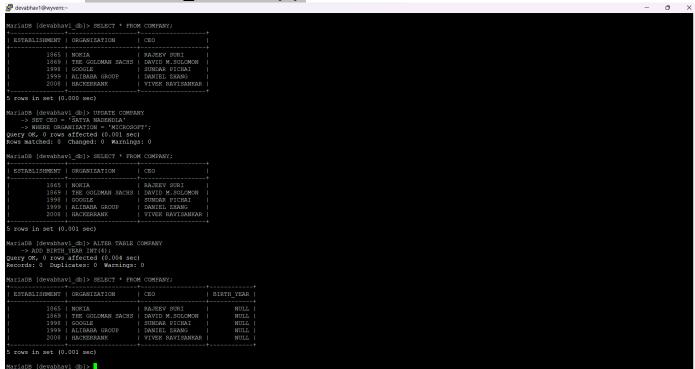
SET CEO = 'SATYA NADENDLA'

WHERE ORGANIZATION = 'MICROSOFT';

```
### 1865 | NOKIA | RAJERY SUR! |
1865 | NOKIA | RAJERY SUR! |
1959 | ALIBRAG GROUP | SATIA RAJERYAL |
1950 | S
```

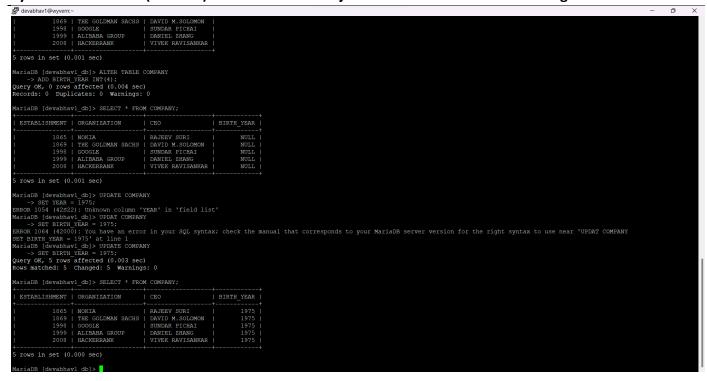
STEP-8: ADD a new COLUMN into a table

ALTER TABLE COMPANY ADD BIRTH_YEAR INT(4);



STEP-9: UPDATE (change VALUES of) a whole COLUMN in a table:

UPDATE COMPANY
SET BIRTH_YEAR = 1975;



STEP-10: **DELETE** a COLUMN in a table:

ALTER TABLE COMPANY DROP COLUMN BIRTH_YEAR;

1869	1:~		
1998 1999 2008	THE GOLDMAN SACHS GOOGLE ALIBABA GROUP HACKERRANK	SUNDAR PICHAI DANIEL ZHANG VIVEK RAVISANKAR	
ws in set (-+
-> SET YEAR ROR 1054 (42S riaDB [devabh -> SET BIRT ROR 1064 (420 T BIRTH_YEAR riaDB [devabh -> SET BIRT ery OK, 5 row	avi db)> UPDATE COMPA = 1975; 22): Unknown column ' avi db)> UPDAT COMPAN 4 YEAR = 1975; 30): You have an erro = 1975' at line 1 avi db)> UPDATE COMPA 4 YEAR = 1975; 5 affected (0.003 sec Changed: 5 Warning	'YEAR' in 'field lis YY or in your SQL synta NNY	
	av1_db]> SELECT * FRO		-+
	ORGANIZATION		
1865 1869 1998 1999 2008	NOKIA THE GOLDMAN SACHS GOOGLE ALIBABA GROUP HACKERRANK	RAJEEV SURI DAVID M.SOLOMON SUNDAR PICHAI DANIEL ZHANG VIVEK RAVISANKAR	1975 1975 1975 1975
rows in set (ariaDB [devabh -> DROP COL aery OK, 0 row	avl_db]> ALTER TABLE JMN BIRTH YEAR; s affected (0.003 sec licates: 0 Warnings:	COMPANY	
	avl_db]> SELECT * FRO	OM COMPANY;	
ESTABLISHMENT	-+ ORGANIZATION -+		

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REPORT for PROJECT # 02

(Advanced SQL)

CPS593-01 "Database Management Systems"

(Professor Hanh Pham)

Summer 2023

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Business Situation:

A certain search engine wants to update rank of the organizations in it's database based on it's net worth(in billions). It stores the data about the organizations in tables that contains the rank, organization name and the net worth of the organization. We can make a copy, delete the table or sort it out based on the clause.

Based on these business requirements, we decided to store the data in table and name it as 'WORTH':

RANK	ORGANIZATION	NET_WORTH
0001	APPLE	9.12
0002	MICROSOFT	8.70
0003	GOOGLE	7.12
0004	AMAZON	6.54
0005	SAMSUNG	4.64

STEP-1: **CHANGE** the **data type** of a COLUMN in a table.

SYNTAX:

```
mysql> Alter table WORTH modify column RANK int(2);
```

After that the table WORTH looks like:

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
                                                                           ×
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> ALTER TABLE WORTH
                      MODIFY COLUMN RANK INT(2);
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.019 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM WORTH;
 RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET WORTH |
                           9.12
    1 | APPLE
    2 | MICROSOFT |
    4 | AMAZON
                           6.00 I
    5 | SAMSUNG
                           4.64
    6 | TESLA |
                           3.18
 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

<u>STEP-2:</u> **GET/Retrieve** particular data using a keyword (with WHERE ... = "keyword";)

SYNTAX:

```
mysql> SELECT "column1" [,"column2",etc] FROM "tablename"
WHERE "condition";
```

EXAMPLE 1:

```
mysql> Select RANK,NET_WORTH from WORTH where
ORGANIZATION = 'MICROSOFT';
```

After that the output of this query (doesn't mean the contents of the table WORTH) will look like this:

EXAMPLE 2:

```
mysql> Select RANK,ORGANIZATION from WORTH where NET_WORTH > 5
and NET_WORTH < 10;</pre>
```

STEP-3: Make a COPY of a table;

SYNTAX:

The syntax for copying all of the columns of a table into another table is:

```
mysql>Create table new_table AS (SELECT * FROM old_table);
```

EXAMPLE 1:

```
mysql>Create table NEW_WORTH AS (SELECT * FROM WORTH);
```

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
                                                                                   - D X
MariaDB [devabhav1_db]> CREATE TABLE NEW_WORTH AS (SELECT * FROM WORTH);
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.007 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SHOW TABLES;
 Tables in devabhav1 db |
 COMPANY
 NEW WORTH
 WORTH
 shop
4 rows in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM NEW_WORTH;
 RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET WORTH |
    1 | APPLE | 9.12 |
2 | MICROSOFT | 8.70 |
4 | AMAZON | 6.00 |
5 | SAMSUNG | 4.64 |
6 | TESLA | 3.18 |
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

EXAMPLE 2:

```
mysql>Create table FULL_WORTH AS (SELECT * FROM WORTH
where NET_WORTH > 5);
```

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
                                                                                      Х
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> CREATE TABLE FULL WORTH AS (SELECT * FROM WORTH WHERE NET WORT
H > 5);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.009 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SHOW TABLES
Tables in devabhav1 db |
 COMPANY
 FULL WORTH
 NEW WORTH
 WORTH
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM FULL WORTH;
 RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET WORTH |
    1 | APPLE | 9.12 |
2 | MICROSOFT | 8.70 |
4 | AMAZON | 6.00 |
3 rows in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

STEP-4: **DELETE** a table;

The syntax for the deleting a table is:

```
mysql> Drop table NEW_WORTH;
```

STEP-5: **FILTER** and **SORT** data from a table using **ORDER BY clause**

```
mysql> Select ORGANIZATION from WORTH where NET_WORTH > 5 order by
ORGANIZATION asc;
```

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
                                                                                                Χ
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM WORTH;
| RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET WORTH |
    1 | APPLE | 9.12 |
2 | MICROSOFT | 8.70 |
4 | AMAZON | 6.00 |
5 | SAMSUNG | 4.64 |
6 | TESLA | 3.18 |
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT ORGANIZATION
                           FROM WORTH
                           WHERE NET WORTH > 5
                           ORDER BY ORGANIZATION ASC;
  ORGANIZATION |
  AMAZON
  APPLE
MICROSOFT
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

STEP-6: Use SQL functions to get MAX, MIN, AVE ... based on data from a table

```
mysql> Select max(NET_WORTH) as "BIGGEST COMPANY" from WORTH where
ORGANIZATION = 'APPLE';
```

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
                                                                                 Х
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM WORTH;
 RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET WORTH |
    1 | APPLE
                           9.12
    2 | MICROSOFT |
4 | AMAZON |
                           8.70
                            6.00
    5 | SAMSUNG |
6 | TESLA |
                            4.64
                            3.18
5 rows in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT MAX(NET WORTH) AS "BIGGEST COMPANY"
                        FROM WORTH
                       WHERE ORGANIZATION = 'APPLE';
 BIGGEST COMPANY |
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

STEP-7: Use **SQL function COUNT** to get define the size of data from a table

```
mysql> Select count(*) as "NUMBER OF COMPANIES" from WORTH
where bookprice <80.0;</pre>
```

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
                                                                                               X
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM WORTH;
  RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET_WORTH |
    1 | APPLE | 9.12 |
2 | MICROSOFT | 8.70 |
4 | AMAZON | 6.00 |
5 | SAMSUNG | 4.64 |
6 | TESLA | 3.18 |
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT COUNT(*) AS "NUMBER OF COMPANIES"
                 FROM WORTH > 1;
  NUMBER OF COMPANIES |
                      5 |
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

STEP-8: Using **DISTINCT** clause

```
mysql> Select count(DISTINCT ORGANIZATION) as "UNIQUE
COMPANIES" from WORTH where NET WORTH > 6;
```

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~

                                                                                                X
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM WORTH;
  RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET_WORTH |
    1 | APPLE | 9.12 |
2 | MICROSOFT | 8.70 |
4 | AMAZON | 6.00 |
5 | SAMSUNG | 4.64 |
6 | TESLA | 3.18 |
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ORGANIZATION) AS "UNIQUE COMPANIES"
                  FROM WORTH
                          WHERE NET WORTH > 6;
 UNIQUE COMPANIES |
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

STEP-9: Using **GROUP BY** clause

```
mysql> Select bookname, count(*) as "number of
books" from saivenkateshstore group by bookname;
```

```
devabhav1@wyvern:~
                                                                                      X
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT * FROM WORTH;
 RANK | ORGANIZATION | NET WORTH |
    1 | APPLE | 9.12 |
2 | MICROSOFT | 8.70 |
4 | AMAZON | 6.00 |
    4 | AMAZON
5 | SAMSUNG |
                             4.64
                             3.18 |
 rows in set (0.000 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]> SELECT ORGANIZATION, COUNT(*) AS " NUMBER OF COMPANIES"
                         FROM WORTH
                         GROUP BY ORGANIZATION;
 ORGANIZATION | NUMBER OF COMPANIES |
 AMAZON
 APPLE
                                     1 |
                                     1 |
 MICROSOFT
 SAMSUNG
                                     1 |
 TESLA
 rows in set, 1 warning (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [devabhav1 db]>
```

STEP-10: Use **HAVING** clause

```
mysql> Select * from WORTH having NET WORTH < 6 orderby
ORGANIZATION;
```