ALTER TABLE exercise_1.trainingstaff ADD Raumnummer INTEGER;

Database Table

Strings

SELECT * FROM products;

SELECT DISTINCT Games **FROM** products;

SELECT * FROM products **WHERE** Price > 40;

SELECT * FROM products **WHERE** Price > 40 **AND** Price < 100;

CREATE TABLE events AS SELECT Subject, Roomnumber FROM trainingstaff;

SELECT * FROM exercise_5.nobelist **WHERE** nobelist_name **LIKE** 'Louis%';

SELECT * FROM exercise_5.nobelist **WHERE** nobelist_name **LIKE** '%s%';

/* show all entries from products */

/* show all unique entries from products */

/* show all entries from products, if Price bigger than 40 € */

/* show all entries from products, if Price bigger than 40 € and

Preis smaller than 100 € */

/* create events take all data of column Subject and

Roomnumber from table trainingstaff*/

/* Select all with Surname Louis */

/* Select all which contain small s in their names */

Change attributes

ALTER TABLE exercise 1.trainingstaff ADD Roomnumber INTEGER;

EGER; /* set INTEGER Value to DOUBLE with 6 digits before comma and 2 digits after comma */

ALTER TABLE exercise_1.trainingstaff MODIFY Age DOUBLE(6,2);

/* set INTEGER Value to Float with 5 digits before comma and 2 digits after comma */

ALTER TABLE exercise_1.trainingstaff **MODIFY** Age **FLOAT**(5,2);

/* set Foreign Key to Column Studio from Table studio of Studio */

ALTER TABLE exercise_2.products ADD CONSTRAINT Studio FOREIGN KEY (Studio) REFERENCES studio(Studio);

ALTER TABLE exercise_4.trainingstaff ADD FOREIGN KEY (salesmen_ID) REFERENCES exercise_4.staff(staff_ID);

/*

The FOREIGN KEY constraint is used

- to prevent actions that would destroy links between tables.
- prevents invalid data from being inserted into the foreign key column, because it has to be one of the values contained in the table it points to.

Rule 4: Dynamic online catalog based on the relational model Rule 5: The comprehensive data sublanguage rule

Codd's 12 rules

Rule 0: The foundation rule
Rule 1: The information rule

Rule 6: The view updating rule
Rule 7: Possible for high-level insert, update, and delete

Rule 8: Physical data independence

Rule 2: The guaranteed access rule
Rule 3: Systematic treatment of null values

Rule 9: Logical data independence

Rule 10: Integrity independence

Rule 11: Distribution independence

Rule 12: The nonsubversion rule

Check changes

SELECT products.Games, products.Price, studio.Studio, studio.Headcount FROM products LEFT JOIN studio ON products.Studio = studio.Studio

/* checks Foreign Key */

DELETE / DROP

DELETE FROM events **WHERE** Roomnumber ='120';

/* delete all rows which contain Roomnumber with value 120 */ /* delete COLUMN Roomnumber*

ALTER TABLE events DROP COLUMN Roomnumber; DROP DATABASE excersie2;

/* delete whole database */

ALTER TABLE exercise 2.products DROP FOREIGN KEY studio;

/* removes Foreign Key */

INSERT

INSERT INTO exercise_1.trainingstaff VALUES('Baller','Programming',29); INSERT INTO exercise_1.trainingstaff VALUES('Zanker','Programming',22);

```
Data types
BIT
                                                  /* short numbers like 0 or 1 in range of 1 to 64 */
                                                  /* numbers in range of -2.147.483.648 to 2.147.483.647 */
INT or INTEGER
                                                  /* floating point number 32 bit, 7 digits e.g. 4.2 */
FLOAT
                                                  /* normal size floating point number 64 bit, 15-16 digits*/
DOUBLE
                                                  /* exact fixed-point number 128 bit, 28-29 significant digits */
DECIMAL
CHAR(10) or CHARACTER(10)
                                                  /* strings with fixed length, in this case 10 digits */
 VARCHAR(20) or CHARACTER VARYING (20) /* strings with variable length, in this case 20 digits */
FLOAT(2)
                                                  /* 54321.1 */
FLOAT(3,2)
                                                  /* 1.12 */
DOUBLE(5,2)
                                                  /* 312.12 */
DECIMAL(4,2)
                                                  /* 21 */
DECIMAL(4,2)
                                                  /* 21.12 */
 constraint
                                                  /* used to specify rules for the data in a table */
                                                  /* must be defined */
 NOT NULL
```

```
General Information

CREATE TABLE trainingstaff ( /* single enumerations are separated by a comma, */
Name VARCHAR(20) PRIMARY KEY, /* commands are separated by a semicolon; */
Subject VARCHAR(50),
Age INT(2)
);
```