

## SQL QUERIES 2

### AIM:

Design and Develop SQL DDL statements which demonstrate the use of SQL objects such as Table, View, Index, Sequence, Synonym Problem Statement:

#### 1. Create table Customers with schema (cust\_id, cust\_name, product, quantity, total\_price)

```
mysql> Create table Customers (cust_id int primary key auto_increment, cust_name varchar(40), product varchar(20), quantity int, total_price float);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)
```

#### 2. Use sequence/ auto-increment for incrementing customer ID and Insert 5 customer records to the table Customers

```
mysql> Insert into customers values(1, "Zulfa", "Laptop", 3, 250);  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> Insert into customers(cust_name, product, quantity, total_price)  
values("Alex", "TV", 4, 300);  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> Insert into customers(cust_name, product, quantity, total_price)  
values("John", "Oven", 1, 800);  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> Insert into customers(cust_name, product, quantity, total_price)  
values("Ram", "Washing Machine", 2, 700);  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> Insert into customers(cust_name, product, quantity, total_price)  
values("Priya", "Earphones", 4, 1000);  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

**mysql> select \* from customers;**

cust_id	cust_name	product	quantity	total_price
1	Zulfa	Laptop	3	250
2	Alex	TV	4	300
3	John	Oven	1	800
4	Ram	Washing Machine	2	700
5	Priya	Earphones	4	1000

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

### **3. Alter the table Customers by adding one column 'price\_per\_qnty'**

**mysql> alter table customers add price\_per\_quantity int;**

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

**mysql> update customers set price\_per\_quantity=83 where cust\_id = 1;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

**mysql> update customers set price\_per\_quantity=75 where cust\_id = 2;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

**mysql> update customers set price\_per\_quantity=800 where cust\_id = 3;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

**mysql> update customers set price\_per\_quantity=350 where cust\_id =4;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

**mysql> update customers set price\_per\_quantity=250 where cust\_id =5;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> select * from customers;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| cust_id | cust_name | product      | quantity | total_price | price_per_quantity |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Zulfa  | Laptop      | 3 | 250 | 83 |
| 2 | Alex   | TV          | 4 | 300 | 75 |
| 3 | John   | Oven        | 1 | 800 | 800 |
| 4 | Ram    | Washing Machine | 2 | 700 | 350 |
| 5 | Priya  | Earphones   | 4 | 1000 | 250 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### **4. Create view 'Cust\_View' on Customers displaying customer ID, customer name**

```
mysql> create view cust_view as select cust_id, cust_name from customers;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from cust_view;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| cust_id | cust_name |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | Zulfa  |
| 2 | Alex   |
| 3 | John   |
| 4 | Ram    |
| 5 | Priya  |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### **5. Update the view 'Cust\_View' to display customer ID, product, total price**

```
mysql> alter view cust_view as select cust_id, product, total_price from customers;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from cust_view;
```

cust_id	product	total_price
1	Laptop	250
2	TV	300
3	Oven	800
4	Washing Machine	700
5	Earphones	1000

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## **6. Drop the view 'Cust\_View'**

```
mysql> drop view cust_view;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select * from cust_view;
```

ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'batch2\_coditas.cust\_view' doesn't exist

## **7. Create index 'Cust\_index' on customer name**

```
mysql> create index cust_index on customers(cust_name);
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

## **8. Drop index 'Cust\_index'**

```
mysql> drop index cust_index on customers;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

## **9. Use sequence/ auto-increment for incrementing customer ID**

```
mysql> Create table Customers (cust_id int primary key auto_increment, cust_name  
varchar(40), product varchar(20), quantity int, total_price float);
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)

```
mysql> alter table customers auto_increment= 10;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

## **10. Use the name alias for table Customers (rename the table in query)**

```
mysql> select c.cust_id, c.cust_name, c.product, c.quantity, c.total_price,  
c.price_per_quantity from customers as C;
```

cust_id	cust_name	product	quantity	total_price	price_per_quantity
1	Zulfa	Laptop	3	250	83
2	Alex	TV	4	300	75
3	John	Oven	1	800	800
4	Ram	Washing Machine	2	700	350
5	Priya	Earphones	4	1000	250

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## **11. Drop the table Customers**

```
mysql> drop table customers;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)