

Write query for Show database , Create database  
use database , Show tables in particular  
database and Show the Structure of  
tables

mySql > SHOW DATABASES;

mySql > CREATE DATABASE DATA\_BASENAME;

mySql > USE DATABASE NAME;

mySql > SHOW TABLES in DATA BASE NAME;

mySql > DESCRIBE TABLENAME ; OK

mySql > DESC TABLENAME ;

EXAMPLE :-

mySql > SHOW DATABASES;

mySql > CREATE DATABASE SHREYANSH;

mySql > USE DATABASE SHREYANSH;

mySql > SHOW TABLES in SHREYANSH;

mySql > DESC SHREYANSH DETAIL ;

Output :-

MySQL > desc person;					
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
first_name	varchar(255)	Yes		Null	
last_name	varchar(255)	Yes		Null	
Address	varchar(255)	Yes		Null	
city	varchar(255)	Yes		Null	

MySQL > desc employee;					
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Employee ID	varchar(200)	Yes		Null	
Employee Name	varchar(200)	Yes		Null	
Designation	varchar(250)	Yes		Null	
Age	int (20)	Yes		Null	
Hiring Date	varchar(200)	Yes		Null	
Department	varchar(200)	Yes		Null	

Create a table called "Persons" that contains five columns : PersonID , FirstName , LastName , Address and city ;

CREATE TABLE Persons (

PersonID int not null auto\_increament,  
FirstName Varchar (255),  
LastName Varchar (255),  
Address Varchar (255),  
City Varchar (255),  
Primary Key (PersonID)  
);

Q1 Create a table called employee that contain Employee ID , employee Name , designation , Age , Joining Date department ?

CREATE TABLE Employee (EmployeeID Varchar (200),  
Employee Name Varchar (200),  
Employee Designation Varchar (250),  
Age int (20),  
Joining Date Varchar (200),  
Department Varchar (200)  
);

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Roll No.	varchar(255)	YES			UNIQUE
Student Name	varchar(255)	YES			NOT NULL
Semester	varchar(255)	NO			
Age	int(25)	NO			
DOB	(Year, Month, Day)	NO			
Braech	(constraint)	NO			

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Q: Create table called Student Details that contains  
columns : RollNo, Student Name, Semester, Age, DB  
Branch ?

CREATE TABLE Student Details (  
RollNo Varchar (255),  
Student Name Varchar (255),  
Semester Varchar (255),  
Age int (25),  
DB Varchar (255),  
Branch Varchar (255));

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► Write query for Alter table - Add column  
Drop column, Rename column, Rename Table  
Modify Data type.

mysql > ALTER TABLE table\_Name

ADD Column\_Name datatype ;

mysql > ALTER TABLE table\_Name

DROP Column\_Name ;

mysql > ALTER TABLE table\_Name

RENAME Column\_old\_Name to New\_Name ;

mysql > ALTER TABLE old\_table\_Name

RENAME to New\_table\_name ;

ALTER TABLE Table\_Name MODIFY column\_Name /

New\_Definition\_of\_Existing\_column ;

ALTER TABLE table\_Name ALTER COLUMN column\_name

column\_type ;

Q. write Down Example and output of these Alter  
queries ?

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MySQL 8.4 Command Line Cli X + v
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> use shreyansh;
Database changed

mysql> desc customer;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type   | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| fname | varchar(255) | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| lastname | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| address | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.018 sec)

mysql> alter table customer
-> add city varchar(255);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.169 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> alter table customer
-> drop column city;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.149 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> alter table customer
-> rename column address to city;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.227 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> rename table customer to custom;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.252 sec)

mysql> alter table custom modify firstname varchar(500);
ERROR 1054 (42S22): Unknown column 'firstname' in 'custom'
mysql> alter table custom modify fname varchar(500);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.132 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> desc custom;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type   | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| fname | varchar(500) | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| lastname | varchar(500) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| city   | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.015 sec)
```

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MySql > ALTER TABLE customer  
ADD city varchar(200);  
MySql > ALTER TABLE customers  
drop column city;  
MySql > ALTER TABLE customers  
RENAME column address to city;  
MySql > ALTER TABLE customers  
RENAME to custom; OR  
RENAME TABLE custom to customer;  
  
MySql > ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY first\_name  
varchar(500);

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- Insert 3 record into the table named "Person" that contains five columns : Person ID, Last Name, Address and city :

INSERT INTO Person (Person ID, Last Name, Location  
Address, city )  
VALUES (1, 'Jones', 'New York', 'New York'),  
(2, 'Ram', 'Gurgaon', 'Haryana'),  
(3, 'Suresh', 'Gurgaon', 'Haryana'),  
(4, 'Shyam', 'Sohna', 'Gurgaon'),  
(5, 'Rajesh', 'Gurgaon', 'Haryana').

- Insert 5 record into the table called employee that certain column : Employee ID, Name, Designation, Age Joining Date , department , Salary ?

INSERT INTO Employees (Employee ID, Name, Designation, Age  
Joining Date , Department , Salary ).  
VALUES (1, 'Ran', 'Associated Manager', 22, '25-Jan', 'IT', '20K'),  
(2, 'Neha', 'Software Engg.', 28, '20-July', 'IT', '60K'),  
(3, 'Ravi', 'Accountant', 32, '10-June', 'Finance', '80K'),  
(4, 'Prima', 'HR', 27, '4-Oct', 'Human Resources', '15K'),  
(5, 'Karan', 'Marketing Analyst', 30, '30-Sep', 'Marketing', '15K).

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- Update Address and city column in table "Person"  
where Person ID is 1

UPDATE Person  
SET Address = 'Fulter road', City = 'Frankfort'  
WHERE PersonID = 1;

- Q. update department column to CS in employee table  
where age should be less than 30 :

UPDATE employee  
SET Department = 'CS' ,  
WHERE Age < 30 ;

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- Delete all records from table named "employee" where department is CS.
- Delete all records from table named "employee"

DELETE from employee WHERE department = "CS";  
DELETE from employee;

- Q. Delete the row of employee whose salary is more than 25000.

DELETE from employee where Salary > 25000;

- Q. Delete the row of employee whose name end with N

Q. Delete the row containing name Ram ?

DELETE from employee where Name = 'Ram';

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- Select or Show all record from employee table.
- Show employee name, Salary and department column from employee table.

`SELECT * FROM employee;`

`SELECT EmployeeName, Salary, department FROM employee;`

`SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM customers;`

`SELECT * FROM customers WHERE country = 'Mexico';`

`SELECT * FROM customers WHERE CustomerID = 1;`

`SELECT RollNo, StudentName, Semester  
FROM StudentDetail  
where Branch = "CS";`

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## OUTPUT RESULT :-

MySQL > Select name from employee where name like 'J%o' or name like 'K%o' or name like 'L%o' or name like 'M%o';

Name
John Doe
Kiran Patel
Lata Sharma
Monish Verma

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AIM : Display the ename, which is start with j, k, l or m.

MySQL > Select ename from employee where name like 'J%o' or name like 'K%o' or name like 'L%o' or name like 'M%o';

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- write a query to sort the record in the ascending order of the customer names stored in customers table.

Consider we have customers table with the following records.

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Himani Gupta	21	Medinagar	22000
2	Shiva Tiwari	22	Bhopal	21000
3	Ajeet Bhargav	45	Meerut	65000
4	Ritesh Yadav	36	Azamgarh	26000

SELECT columnName<sub>1</sub>, ..., columnName<sub>N</sub> FROM TableName ORDER BY columnName ASC;

SELECT \* FROM TableName ORDER BY Name ASC;

Q1 write a query to sort the record in the descending order of the customer Salary stored in the customers table.

SELECT \* FROM Customers ORDER BY Salary DESC;

Q2 write a query to sort the record in the ascending order of the address stored in the customers table.

SELECT \* FROM Customers ORDER BY address ASC;

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## OUTPUT RESULT:

MySQL > Select \* From customer order by salary desc;

ID	Name	Age	address	Salary
3	Ajeet Bhargav	45	Mehrun	65000
4	Ritesh Yadav	36	Azangarh	26000
1	Himanshi Gupta	21	Modinagar	22000
0	Shiva Timori	22	Bhopal	21000

MySQL > Select \* From customer order by address Asc;

ID	Name	Age	address	Salary
4	Ritesh Yadav	36	Azangarh	26000
2	Shiva Timori	22	Bhopal	21000
3	Ajeet Bhargav	45	Mehrun	65000
1	Himanshi Gupta	21	Modinagar	22000

Q1

Q2

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- Write a query to find the sum of salary of individual employee from employee table.

Employee .

S.No.	Name	Age	Salary
1	John	24	25000
2	Nick	22	22000
3	Aerosa	25	15000
4	Nick	22	22000
5	John	24	25000

Command :-

SELECT NAME , SUM(SALARY) FROM Employee  
GROUP BY NAME ;

## OUTPUT RESULT :-

```
Mysql> SELECT name, SUM(Salary) FROM Employee  
GROUP BY Name ;
```

NAME	SALARY
John	50000
Nick	44000
Amala	15000