

Hands-on Lab: CREATE, ALTER, TRUNCATE, DROP

Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will learn how to create tables and load data using the phpMyAdmin graphical user interface (GUI) tool in the MySQL database service.

Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use [MySQL](#). MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.



To complete this lab, you will use MySQL relational database service available as part of IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course.

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to use phpMyAdmin with MySQL to:

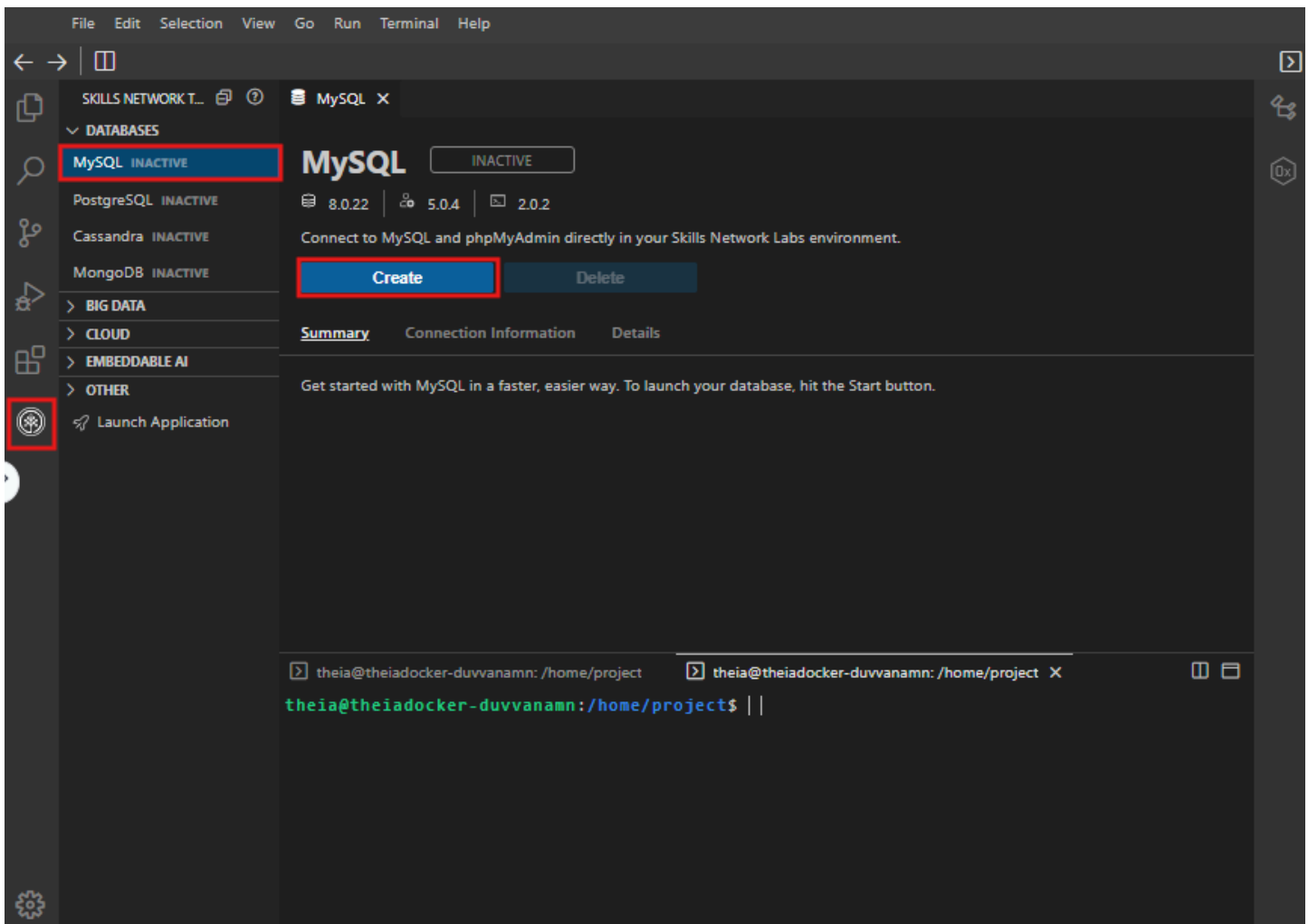
- Create a database.
- Create a new table in a database.
- Add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table.
- Remove all rows from an existing table without deleting the table itself.
- Delete an existing table in a database.

Task 1: Create a database

Follow the steps below to create a new database in the phpMyAdmin GUI of MySQL.

1. Click on **Skills Network Toolbox**. In the **Database** section, click **MySQL**.

To start the MySQL, click **Create**.



2. Once **MySQL** has started, click the **phpMyAdmin** button to open **phpMyAdmin** in the same window. Alternatively, click the **toggle button** next to the phpMyAdmin button to open phpMyAdmin in a new browser tab.

The screenshot shows the Skills Network Labs interface for a MySQL database. The left sidebar contains a list of databases: MySQL (ACTIVE), PostgreSQL (INACTIVE), Cassandra (INACTIVE), and MongoDB (INACTIVE). Below this are sections for BIG DATA, CLOUD, EMBEDDABLE AI, and OTHER, with a 'Launch Application' button. The main panel displays the MySQL database status as 'ACTIVE' with version 8.0.22, PHP 5.0.4, and MySQL 2.0.2. It includes 'Create' and 'Delete' buttons. The 'Summary' tab is selected, showing instructions on how to connect to MySQL and phpMyAdmin. A red box highlights the 'phpMyAdmin' link, and a red arrow points to it. Below this, there are buttons for 'MySQL CLI' and 'New Terminal'. At the bottom, a terminal window shows the command prompt: `theia@theiadocker-duvvanamn:/home/project$`.

3. You will see the phpMyAdmin GUI tool.

← → ↻ 🏠 sandipsahajo-8080.theiadocker-27.prox

phpMyAdmin

🏠 📁 ? 📄 ⚙️ 💰

Recent Favorites

- New
- information_schema
- mysql
- performance_schema
- sakila
- sys

Server: mysql:3306

Databases SQL

General settings

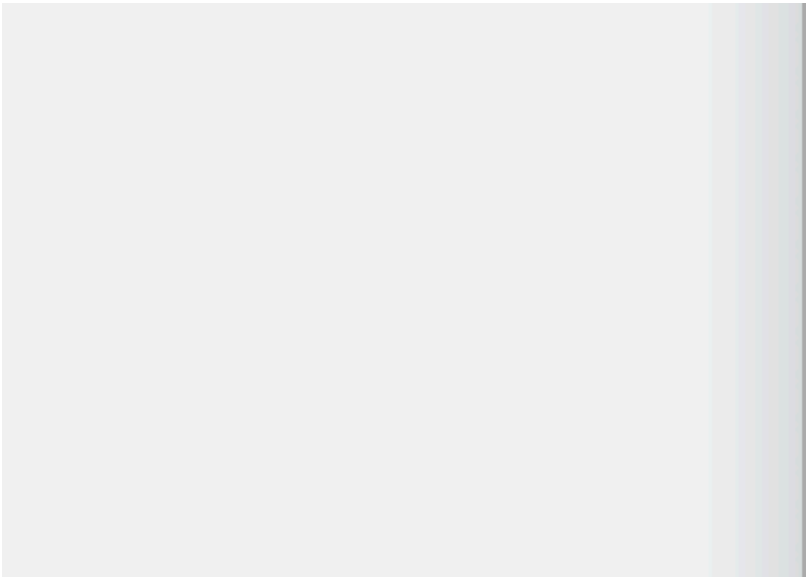
☰ Server connection collation

🔧 [More settings](#)

Appearance settings

🗣️ Language ⓘ English

🎨 Theme: pmahomme ▼



4. In the tree view, click New to create a new empty database. Then, enter `Mysql_Learners` as the name of the database, leave the default `utf8` encoding, and click Create.

UTF-8 is the most commonly used character encoding for content or data.



Databases

Create database ?

	Database	Collation	Master replication	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	information_schema	utf8_general_ci	✓ Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	mysql	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	✓ Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	performance_schema	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	✓ Replicated	Check privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	sys	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci	✓ Replicated	Check privileges
Total: 4				

☐ Check all
 With selected: Drop

Task 2a : CREATE statement

Now, you will use the CREATE statement to create two new tables. Follow the instructions to complete this task.

1. You need to create two tables, PETSale and PET. To create the two tables, copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL tab. Click Go.

```
CREATE TABLE PETSale (
  ID INTEGER NOT NULL,
  PET CHAR(20),
  SALEPRICE DECIMAL(6,2),
  PROFIT DECIMAL(6,2),
  SALEDATE DATE
);
CREATE TABLE PET (
  ID INTEGER NOT NULL,
  ANIMAL VARCHAR(20),
  QUANTITY INTEGER
```

);

Run SQL query/queries on database Mysql_Learners:

```

1 CREATE TABLE PETSale (
2     ID INTEGER NOT NULL,
3     PET CHAR(20),
4     SALEPRICE DECIMAL(6,2),
5     PROFIT DECIMAL(6,2),
6     SALEDATE DATE
7 );
8
9 CREATE TABLE PET (
10    ID INTEGER NOT NULL,
11    ANIMAL VARCHAR(20),
12    QUANTITY INTEGER
13 );

```

Clear Format Get auto-saved query

☐ Bind parameters

Delimiter ; Show this query here again Retain query box Rollback when finished ☒ Enable foreign key checks Go

Hide query box

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0562 seconds.)

CREATE TABLE PETSale (ID INTEGER NOT NULL, PET CHAR(20), SALEPRICE DECIMAL(6,2), PROFIT DECIMAL(6,2), SALEDATE DATE)

phpMyAdmin

Recent Favorites

New

information_schema

mysql

Mysql_Learners

New

PET

PETSale

performance_schema

sys

Server: mysql:3306 » Database: Mysql_Learners

Structure SQL Search Query Export

Show query box

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0196 sec)

CREATE TABLE PETSale (ID INTEGER NOT NULL, PET CHAR(20), SALEPRICE DECIMAL(6,2), PROFIT DECIMAL(6,2), SALEDATE DATE)

✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0189 sec)

CREATE TABLE PET (ID INTEGER NOT NULL, ANIMAL VARCHAR(20), QUANTITY INTEGER)

Task 2b: INSERT statement

Now, insert some records into the two newly created tables. You can also add SELECT statements to print the contents of the tables once they are loaded with data.

Copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL tab. Then, click Go.

```

INSERT INTO PETSale VALUES
(1, 'Cat', 450.09, 100.47, '2018-05-29'),
(2, 'Dog', 666.66, 150.76, '2018-06-01'),
(3, 'Parrot', 50.00, 8.9, '2018-06-04'),
(4, 'Hamster', 60.60, 12, '2018-06-11'),
(5, 'Goldfish', 48.48, 3.5, '2018-06-14');

```

```

INSERT INTO PET VALUES
(1, 'Cat', 3),
(2, 'Dog', 4),
(3, 'Hamster', 2);

```

```
SELECT * FROM PETSale;  
SELECT * FROM PET;
```

```
1 INSERT INTO PETSale VALUES  
2 (1,'Cat',450.09,100.47,'2018-05-29'),  
3 (2,'Dog',666.66,150.76,'2018-06-01'),  
4 (3,'Parrot',50.00,8.9,'2018-06-04'),  
5 (4,'Hamster',60.60,12,'2018-06-11'),  
6 (5,'Goldfish',48.48,3.5,'2018-06-14');  
7  
8 INSERT INTO PET VALUES  
9 (1,'Cat',3),  
10 (2,'Dog',4),  
11 (3,'Hamster',2);  
12  
13 SELECT * FROM PETSale;  
14 SELECT * FROM PET;
```

Showing rows 0 - 4 (5 total. Query took 0.0000 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM PETSale

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

ID	PET	SALEPRICE	PROFIT	SALEDATE
1	Cat	450.09	100.47	2018-05-29
2	Dog	666.66	150.76	2018-06-01
3	Parrot	50.00	8.90	2018-06-04
4	Hamster	60.60	12.00	2018-06-11
5	Goldfish	48.48	3.50	2018-06-14

Showing rows 0 - 2 (3 total. Query took 0.0003 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM PET

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

ID	ANIMAL	QUANTITY
1	Cat	3
2	Dog	4
3	Hamster	2

Task 3: ALTER statement

In this exercise, you will use the ALTER statement to add, delete, or modify columns in the existing tables.

1. Adding a column

Add a new column named QUANTITY to the PETSale table and display the altered table. For this, copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL page. Click Go..

```
ALTER TABLE PETSale  
ADD COLUMN QUANTITY INTEGER;  
SELECT * FROM PETSale;
```

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0481 seconds.)

ALTER TABLE PETSale ADD COLUMN QUANTITY INTEGER

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

⚠ Current selection does not contain a unique column. Grid edit, checkbox, Edit, Copy and Delete features are not available.

Showing rows 0 - 4 (5 total. Query took 0.0005 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM PETSale

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

Options

D	PET	SALEPRICE	PROFIT	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	100.47	2018-05-29	NULL
2	Dog	666.66	150.76	2018-06-01	NULL
3	Parrot	50.00	8.90	2018-06-04	NULL
4	Hamster	60.60	12.00	2018-06-11	NULL
5	Goldfish	48.48	3.50	2018-06-14	NULL

Now update the newly added QUANTITY column of the PETSale table with some values and show all the table records. Copy the code below and paste it into text area of the SQL page. Click Go.

```
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 9 WHERE ID = 1;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 3 WHERE ID = 2;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 2 WHERE ID = 3;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 6 WHERE ID = 4;  
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 24 WHERE ID = 5;  
SELECT * FROM PETSale;
```

```

UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 9 WHERE ID = 1;
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 3 WHERE ID = 2;
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 2 WHERE ID = 3;
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 6 WHERE ID = 4;
UPDATE PETSale SET QUANTITY = 24 WHERE ID = 5;

SELECT * FROM PETSale;

```

ID	PET	SALEPRICE	PROFIT	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	100.47	2018-05-29	9
2	Dog	666.66	150.76	2018-06-01	3
3	Parrot	50.00	8.90	2018-06-04	2
4	Hamster	60.60	12.00	2018-06-11	6
5	Goldfish	48.48	3.50	2018-06-14	24

2. Deleting a column

Delete the **PROFIT** column from the **PETSale** table and show the altered table. Copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL page. Click **Go**.

```

ALTER TABLE PETSale
DROP COLUMN PROFIT;
SELECT * FROM PETSale;

```

The screenshot shows a database management interface with tabs for Browse, Structure, SQL, Search, and Insert. The SQL tab is active, displaying the following code:

```

1 ALTER TABLE PETSale
2     DROP COLUMN PROFIT;
3
4     SELECT * FROM PETSale;

```

Below the code editor, there is a button labeled "Run SQL query/queries on table Mysql_learners.PETSale:".

+ Options

ID	PET	SALE
1	Cat	
2	Dog	
3	Parrot	
4	Hamster	
5	Goldfish	

☐ Show all |

3. Modify a column

Change the data type to **VARCHAR(20)** type of the column **PET** of the table **PETSale** and show the altered table. Copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL page. Click **Go**.

```

ALTER TABLE PETSale
MODIFY PET VARCHAR(20);
SELECT * FROM PETSale;

```

You can click on the table name **PETSale** in the tree structure on the left and then click on the **Structure** tab in the interface. You can then see the table structure shows the modified column data type, as shown in the image below.

Run SQL query/queries on table Mysql_learners.PETSALE:

```

1
2 ALTER TABLE PETSALE CHANGE `PET` `PET` VARCHAR(20);
3
4 SELECT * FROM PETSALE;

```

Table structure Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	ID	int			No	None			Change
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	PET	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci		Yes	NULL			Change
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	SALEPRICE	decimal(6,2)			Yes	NULL			Change
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	SALEDATE	date			Yes	NULL			Change
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	QUANTITY	int			Yes	NULL			Change

4. Rename a Column

Rename the column PET to ANIMAL of the PETSALE table and show the altered table. Copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL page. Click Go.

```

ALTER TABLE `PETSALE` CHANGE `PET` `ANIMAL` varchar(20);
SELECT * FROM PETSALE;

```



Run SQL query/queries on table Mysql_learners.PETSALE: ?

```
1 ALTER TABLE `PETSALE` CHANGE `PET` `ANIMAL` varchar(20);
```

✓ Showing rows 0 - 4 (5 total, Query took 0.0006 seconds.)

```
select * from `PETSALE`
```

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▼ Filter rows:

- Options

ID	ANIMAL	SALEPRICE	SALEDATE	QUANTITY
1	Cat	450.09	2018-05-29	9
2	Dog	666.66	2018-06-01	3
3	Parrot	50.00	2018-06-04	2
4	Hamster	60.60	2018-06-11	6
5	Goldfish	48.48	2018-06-14	24

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▼ Filter rows:


Task 4: TRUNCATE statement

In this exercise, you will use the TRUNCATE statement to remove all rows from an existing table without deleting it.

Let's remove all rows from the PET table and show the empty table. Copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL page. Click Go.

```
TRUNCATE TABLE PET ;  
SELECT * FROM PET;
```



Run SQL query/queries on table Mysql_learners.PETSALE: 

```
1 TRUNCATE TABLE PET ;  
2 SELECT * FROM PET;
```

Task 5: DROP statement

Finally, you will use the DROP statement to delete an existing table. Let's delete the PET table and verify if the table still exists or not (the SELECT statement should give an error if a table doesn't exist). Copy the code below and paste it into the text area of the SQL page. Click Go.

```
DROP TABLE PET;  
SELECT * FROM PET;
```



Run SQL query/queries on table Mysql_learners.PETSALE: 

```
1 DROP TABLE PET;  
2 SELECT * FROM PET;
```

Practice problems

Try the following problems for an enhanced practice of the concepts learned in this lab.

1. Create a new table in the database named Toys with attributes as ID (integer), Variety (variable length string), and Quantity (integer). Make sure the ID is not Null.

► [Click here for the solution](#)

2. Add the below-mentioned entries to the table using the INSERT statement.

ID	Variety	Quantity
1	Chew toy	20
2	Balls	50
3	Bowls	30
4	Foldable bed	40

► [Click here for the solution](#)

3. ALTER the length of 'Variety' in the table to 30 characters.

► [Click here for the solution](#)

4. TRUNCATE the table 'Toys'

► [Click here for the solution](#)

5. DROP the table 'Toys'

► [Click here for the solution](#)

Conclusion

Congratulations on successfully completing this lab.

By now, you have learned how to:

- Create a database in phpMyAdmin GUI on MySQL.
- Use the CREATE statement to create new tables in the database.
- Use the INSERT statement to add records to the tables.
- Use the ALTER statement to add, delete, rename, or modify the columns of an existing table.
- Use the TRUNCATE statement to delete the contents of an existing table (but not the table).
- Use the DROP statement to delete an entire table.

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