

LAB-1_CONTINUE

- TO DROP TABLE

- Syntax:

- drop table table_name

- Example:

- drop table tbl_student;

- Again make table tbl_student with attributes

tbl_student

(roll_no, fname, lname, phone, address, age, entry_fee)

➔ Following create query makes above table

Create table tbl_student(

roll_no int,

fname varchar(50),

lname varchar(50),

phone varchar(50),

address varchar(50),

age int,

entry_fee int

);

➔ Now insert the following data in above created table

Using **insert query** learned before

Roll_no	fname	lname	phone	address	age	Entry_fee
1	Charlie	William	****	ktm	22	2000
2	Harry	Mason	****	pokhara	36	3000
3	Jack	Liam	****	lalitpur	26	6000
4	Jacob	Jacob	****	Bhaktapur	20	1000
5	Harry	Liam	****	Janakpur	50	4000

Exercise 1:

- 1) Examine the table you have created. You do this using
desc<table_name>
- 2) View above created table using select query
 - To see all columns:
 - **Select * from table_name**
- 3) Select roll_no, fname, lname of student from above table
 - To select desired columns:
 - **Select roll_no, fname, lname from tbl_student**
- 4) Find fname and age of student
- 5) Find the entry fee paid by every student along with their fname
- 6) Show the fname and lname of student as **full name** in single column

MySQL aggregate functions

By definition, an aggregate function performs a calculation on a set of values and returns a single value.

Various Aggregate Functions

- 1) Count()
- 2) Sum()
- 3) Avg()
- 4) Min()
- 5) Max()

Exercise 2:

- 1) Count the total number of student in tbl_student

- `Select count(roll_no) from tbl_student`

- 2) Find maximum age of student
- 3) Find minimum age of student
- 4) Find avg age of student
- 5) Find the total entry fee paid students