**DBMS: LAB ASSIGNMENT-2**

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**AIM :** As per the given report we are supposed to create Table for given entities and attributes , Updating the created table according to the problem statement**.**

**Experiments:**

use mysql;

create table category\_details

(category\_id numeric (2),

category\_name varchar (30) );

select \* from category\_deatails;

create table Sub\_category\_details

(sub\_category\_id numeric(2),

category\_id numeric(2),

sub\_category\_name varchar(30));

create table Product\_details

(Product\_id numeric (6),

category\_id numeric(2),

sub\_category\_id numeric(2),

product\_name varchar(30));

**From above code category\_details,sub\_category\_details, product\_details, those entities and attributes are created into a table .**

ALTER TABLE Category\_details

ADD PRIMARY KEY (category\_id);

ALTER TABLE Sub\_category\_details

ADD CONSTRAINT PK\_sub\_category\_id PRIMARY KEY (sub\_category\_id);

ALTER TABLE Sub\_category\_details

ADD CONSTRAINT FK\_category\_id foreign key (category\_id) REFERENCES Category\_details(category\_id) ;

ALTER TABLE Product\_details

ADD CONSTRAINT PriKey\_Product\_id PRIMARY KEY (Product\_id),

ADD CONSTRAINT ForKey\_category\_id foreign key (category\_id) REFERENCES Category\_details(category\_id),

ADD CONSTRAINT ForKey\_sub\_category\_id foreign key (sub\_category\_id) REFERENCES Sub\_category\_details(sub\_category\_id) ;

**From above code primary keys, foreign key added to the created table.**

ALTER TABLE Product\_details ADD price numeric(2);

ALTER TABLE Product\_details

modify COLUMN price numeric(6,2);

**In the above code price column was added and it’s data type was changed.**

INSERT INTO Category\_details VALUES (1,'aa');

INSERT INTO Category\_details VALUES (2,'bb');

INSERT INTO Category\_details VALUES (3,'cc');

INSERT INTO Category\_details VALUES (4,'dd');

INSERT INTO Sub\_category\_details VALUES (11,1,'dd');

INSERT INTO Sub\_category\_details VALUES (12,2,'ee');

INSERT INTO Sub\_category\_details VALUES (13,3,'ff');

INSERT INTO Sub\_category\_details VALUES (14,4,'gg’);

INSERT INTO Product\_details VALUES (1111,1,11,'hh',50);

INSERT INTO Product\_details VALUES (1112,2,12,'ii',60);

INSERT INTO Product\_details VALUES (1113,3,13,'jj',70);

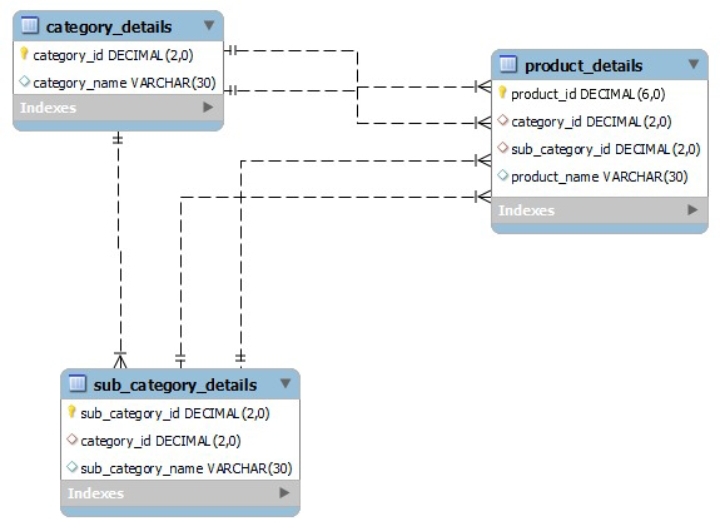
INSERT INTO Product\_details VALUES (1114,4,14,'kk',80);

**At last sample values were given to the entities.**

ALTER TABLE Product\_details Drop price;

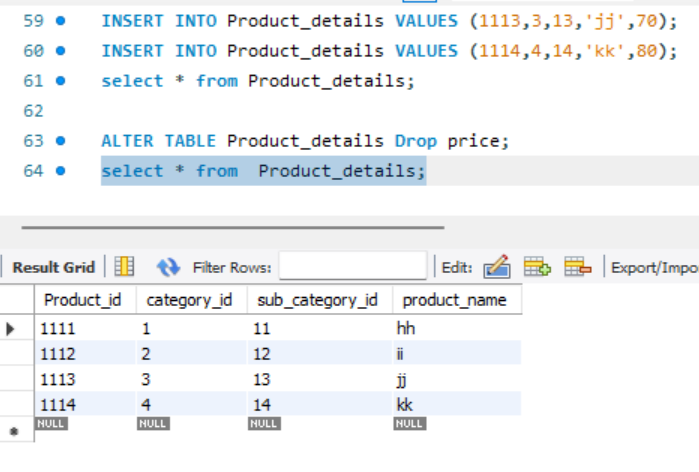
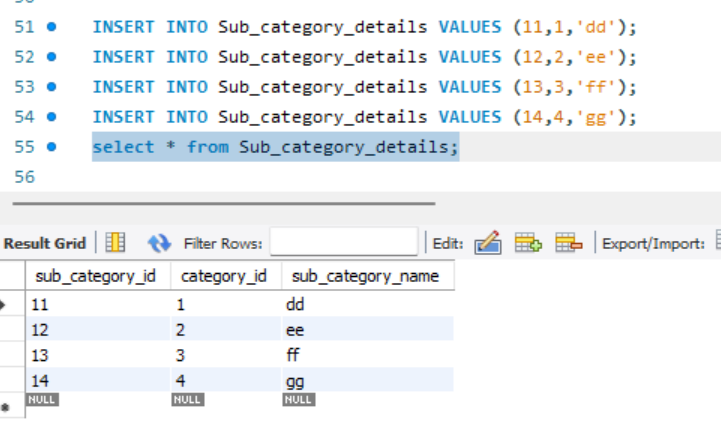
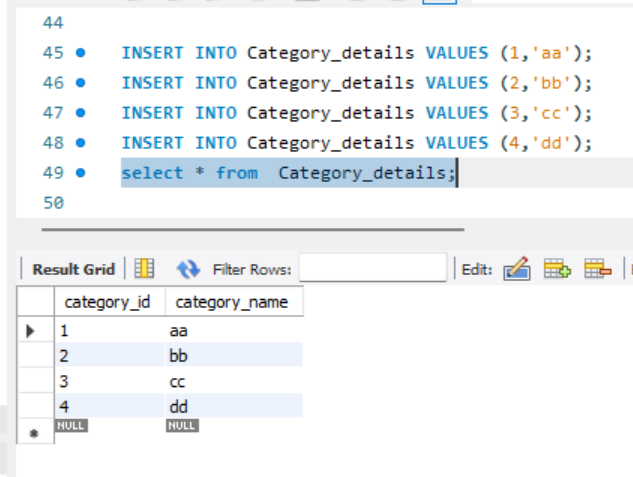
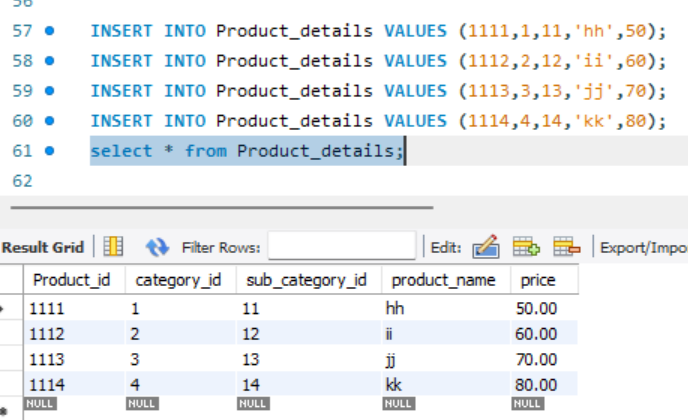
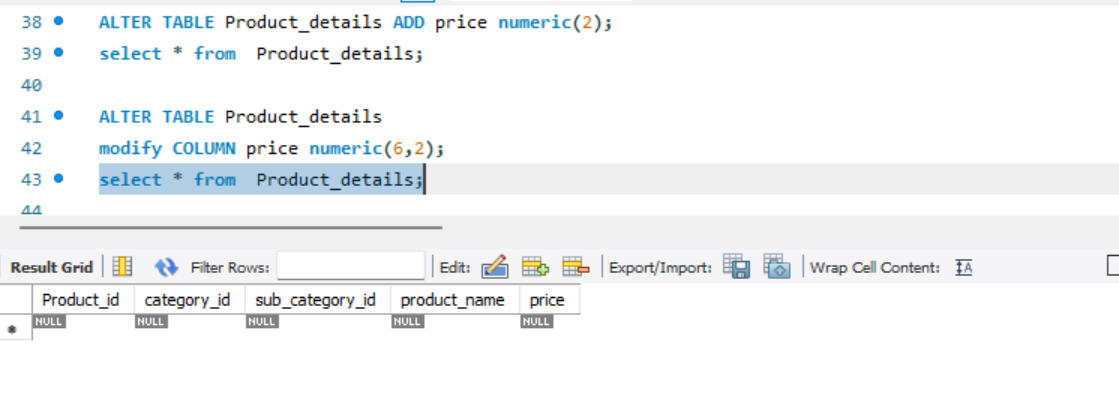
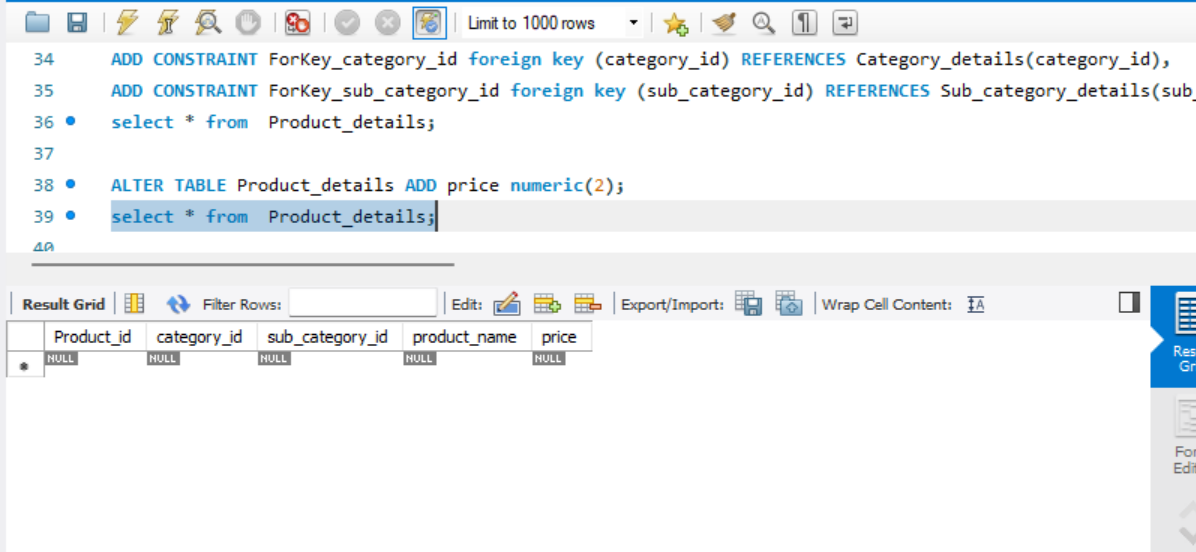
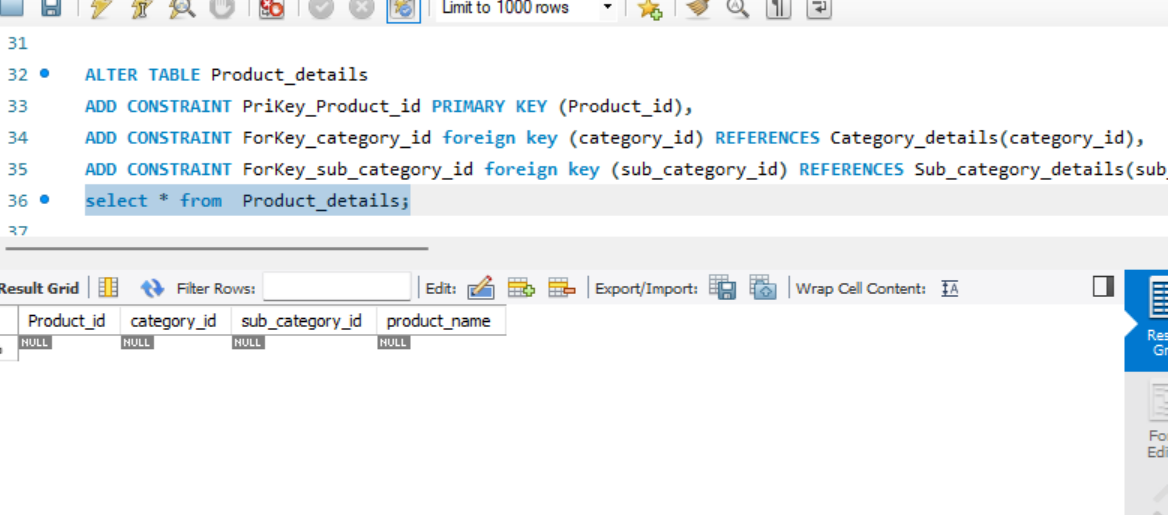
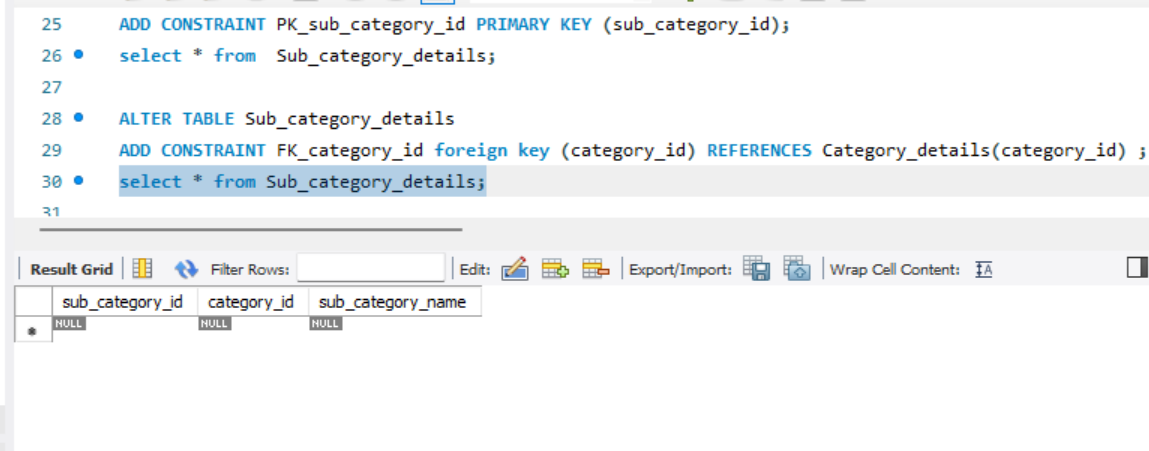
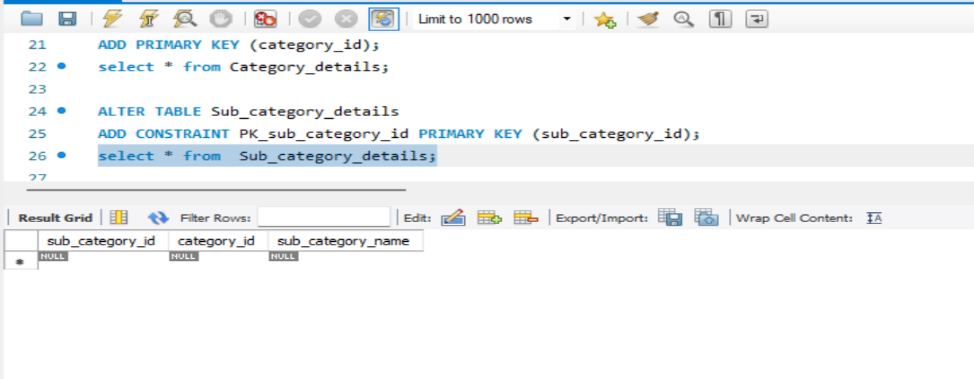
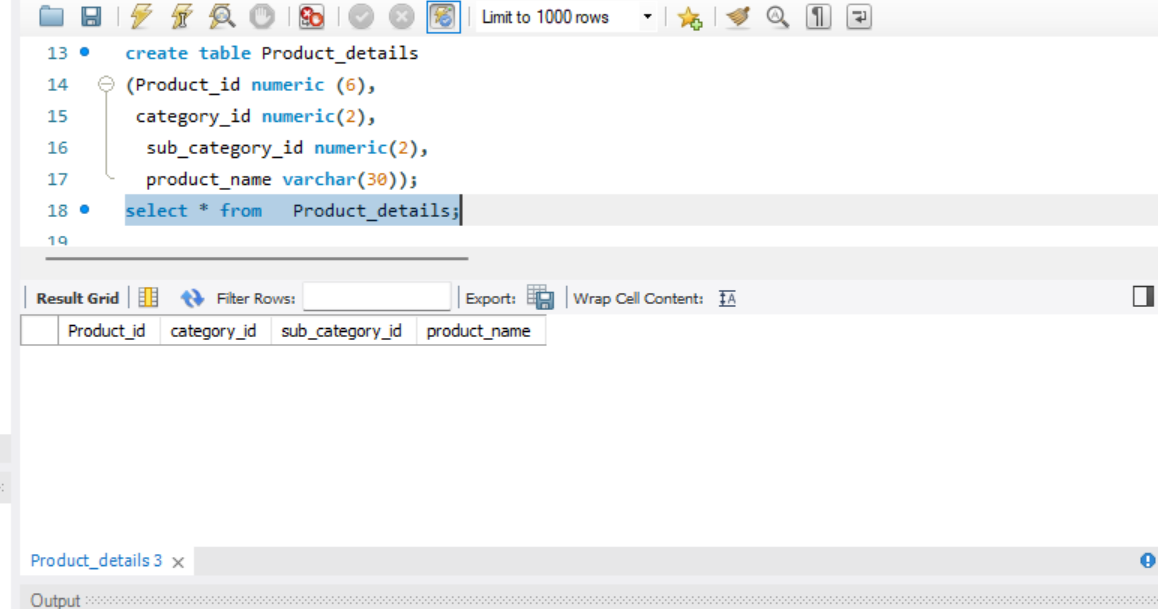
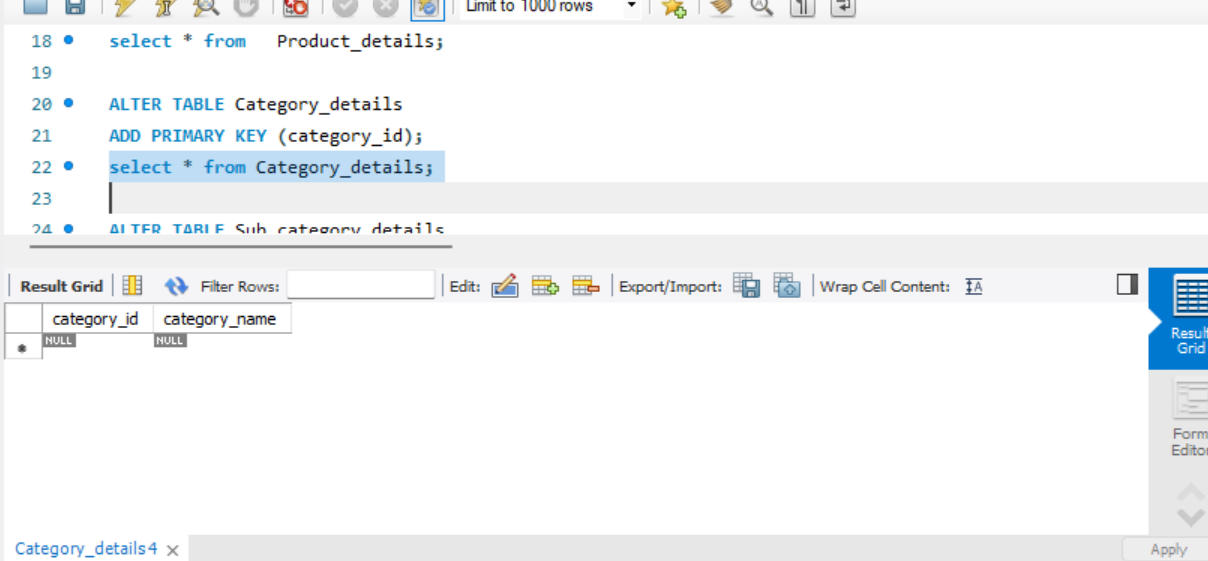
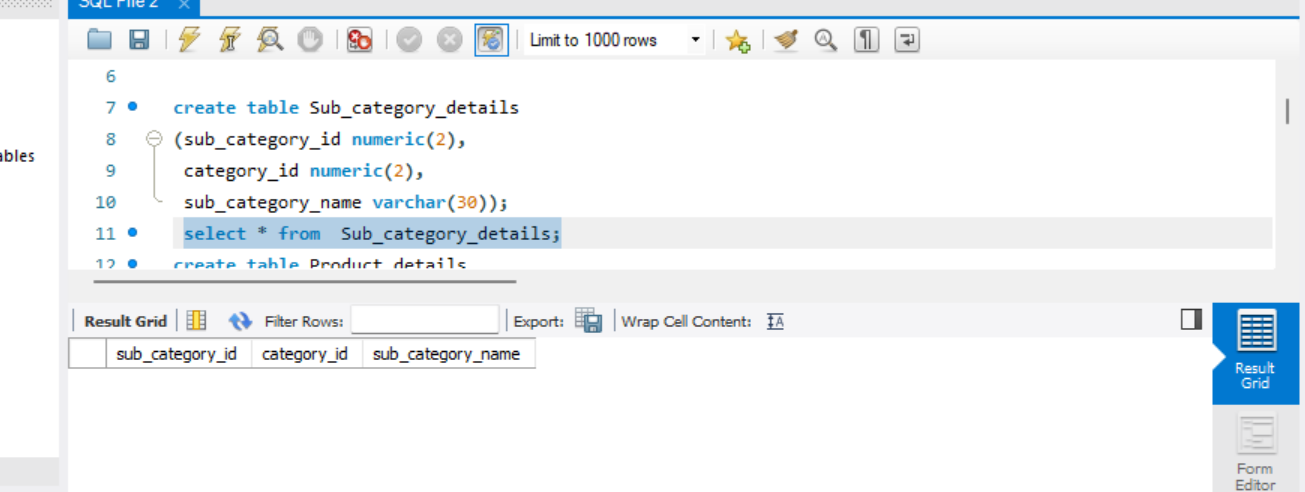
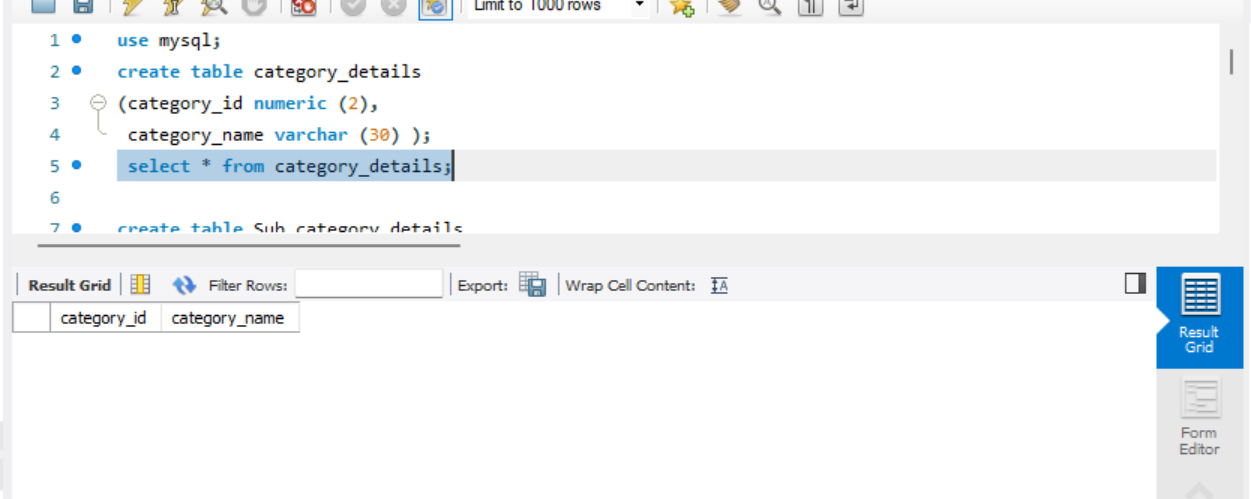
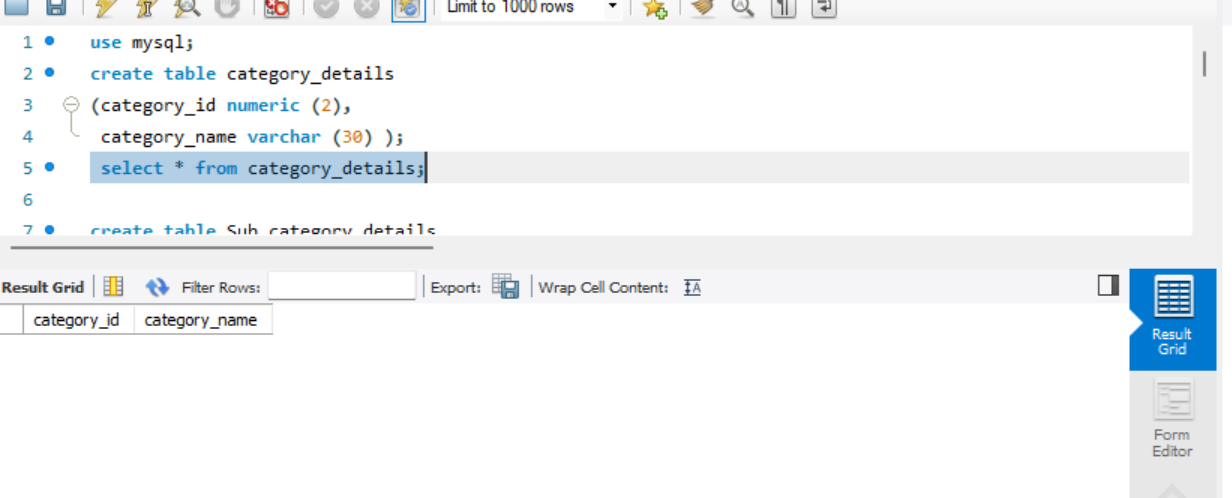
**Dropping the price columns from the product details table.**

**ER DIAGRAM :**



**Result:**

**As mentioned in the experiment part here are the snaps of the created table .**



**Conclusion:**

SQL database are the most prominent database, in which data can be inserted in form of tables with the help of some commands. Through these commands, one can create tables, and in each table, one can declare some entities.we can have entities named Primary keys which are used to identify the rows/tuples uniquely and foreign keys which are used to relate two different tables. These 2 keys can have constraints with/without constraint names. The columns/entities can also be added , modified, or dropped even after tables are declared. With the ‘insert’ command we can add the tuples/rows with carefully chosen primary and foreign keys.

**\*------The End ------\***