

## TASK-2

**DML (Data Manipulation Language):** commands are used to manipulate data stored in database tables. They modify the content of the tables without altering the table structure. DML operations are not auto-committed; they can be rolled back using TCL. Common DML commands:

1. *INSERT*: Adds new rows into a table
2. *UPDATE*: Modifies existing records
3. *DELETE*: Removes records from a table
4. *SELECT*: Retrieves data from the database

**TCL (Transaction Control Language):** commands manage transactions, which are groups of operations executed as a single unit. TCL ensures data integrity during such operations. Use TCL when handling tasks like deleting orders or inserting data with dependencies, to ensure atomicity. Common TCL commands:

1. *COMMIT*: Saves all changes made in the current transaction.
2. *ROLLBACK*: Reverts changes made in the current transaction.
3. *SAVEPOINT*: Sets a savepoint to which you can rollback.

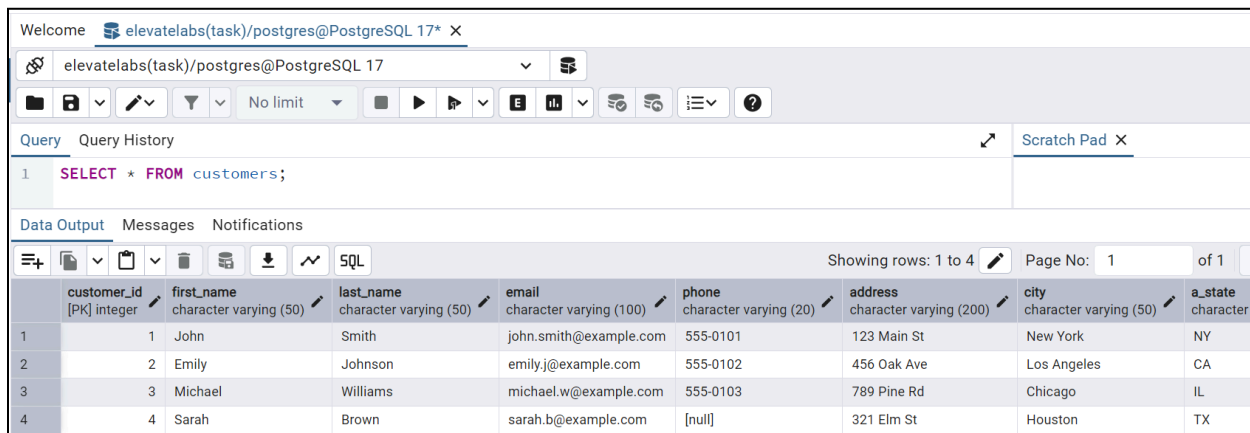
**WHERE Clause:** Used to filter rows before grouping or aggregation. Applies to individual rows in a table.

**GROUP BY Clause:** Used to group rows that have the same values in specified columns. Often used with aggregate functions like COUNT(), SUM(), AVG(), etc.

**HAVING Clause:** Used to filter groups after aggregation (unlike WHERE, which filters before). Must be used with GROUP BY.

### BEFORE *INSERT* QUERY EXECUTION

1. TABLE → CUSTOMERS



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. At the top, there's a browser-like address bar with 'elevatorlabs(task)/postgres@PostgreSQL 17\*'. Below it is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, query execution, and settings. The main area is divided into 'Query' and 'Query History' tabs. The 'Query' tab is active, showing a SQL query: `SELECT * FROM customers;`. Below the query, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, displaying a table of results. The table has 9 columns: `customer_id` (integer, primary key), `first_name` (character varying (50)), `last_name` (character varying (50)), `email` (character varying (100)), `phone` (character varying (20)), `address` (character varying (200)), `city` (character varying (50)), and `a_state` (character). The results show 4 rows of customer data.

	customer_id [PK] integer	first_name character varying (50)	last_name character varying (50)	email character varying (100)	phone character varying (20)	address character varying (200)	city character varying (50)	a_state character
1	1	John	Smith	john.smith@example.com	555-0101	123 Main St	New York	NY
2	2	Emily	Johnson	emily.j@example.com	555-0102	456 Oak Ave	Los Angeles	CA
3	3	Michael	Williams	michael.w@example.com	555-0103	789 Pine Rd	Chicago	IL
4	4	Sarah	Brown	sarah.b@example.com	[null]	321 Elm St	Houston	TX

## 2. TABLE $\rightarrow$ PRODUCTS

Query

Query History

1
SELECT \* FROM products;

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

SQL

Showing rows: 1 to 7

	product_id [Pk] integer	product_name character varying (100)	description text	price numeric (10,2)	stock_quantity integer	category_id integer
1	1	Smartphone X	Latest smartphone with advanced camera	799.99	50	1
2	2	Wireless Earbuds	Noise-cancelling wireless earbuds	149.99	100	1
3	3	Men's T-Shirt	Cotton crew-neck t-shirt	19.99	200	2
4	4	Women's Jeans	Slim-fit denim jeans	39.99	150	2
5	5	Blender	High-speed kitchen blender	59.99	75	3
6	6	Cookbook	Best-selling recipe collection	24.99	30	4
7	7	Smart Watch	Fitness tracking smartwatch	199.99	40	1

### 3. TABLE $\rightarrow$ ORDERS

Query

Query History

1
SELECT \* FROM orders;

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

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SQL

	order_id [PK] integer	customer_id integer	order_date timestamp without time zone	total_amount numeric (10,2)	status character varying (20)
1	1	1	2023-05-15 10:30:00	799.99	delivered
2	2	2	2023-05-16 14:15:00	174.98	shipped
3	3	3	2023-05-17 09:45:00	59.99	processing
4	4	1	2023-05-18 16:20:00	79.97	pending

AFTER *INSERT* QUERY EXECUTION

1. TABLE  $\rightarrow$  CUSTOMERS

Query

Query History

Scratch Pad X

```

1 INSERT INTO customers (first_name, last_name, email, city, a_state)
2 VALUES ('Robert', 'Wilson', 'robert.w@example.com', 'Boston', 'MA');
3 SELECT * FROM customers;

```

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

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SQL

Showing rows: 1 to 5

Page No: 1 of 1

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	first_name character varying (50)	last_name character varying (50)	email character varying (100)	phone character varying (20)	address character varying (200)	city character varying (50)	a_state character varying (20)	zip_code character varying (10)
1	John	Smith	john.smith@example.com	555-0101	123 Main St	New York	NY	10001
2	Emily	Johnson	emily.j@example.com	555-0102	456 Oak Ave	Los Angeles	CA	90001
3	Michael	Williams	michael.w@example.com	555-0103	789 Pine Rd	Chicago	IL	60601
4	Sarah	Brown	sarah.b@example.com	[null]	321 Elm St	Houston	TX	77001
5	Robert	Wilson	robert.w@example.com	[null]	[null]	Boston	MA	[null]

## 2. TABLE $\rightarrow$ PRODUCTS

Query

Query History

```

1  INSERT INTO products (product_name, description, price, category_id)
2  VALUES ('Wireless Charger', 'Fast-charging pad', 29.99, 1);
3  SELECT * FROM products;

```

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

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SQL

Showing rows: 1 to 8

	product_id [PK] integer	product_name character varying (100)	description text	price numeric (10,2)	stock_quantity integer	category_id integer
1	1	Smartphone X	Latest smartphone with advanced camera	799.99	50	1
2	2	Wireless Earbuds	Noise-cancelling wireless earbuds	149.99	100	1
3	3	Men's T-Shirt	Cotton crew-neck t-shirt	19.99	200	2
4	4	Women's Jeans	Slim-fit denim jeans	39.99	150	2
5	5	Blender	High-speed kitchen blender	59.99	75	3
6	6	Cookbook	Best-selling recipe collection	24.99	30	4
7	7	Smart Watch	Fitness tracking smartwatch	199.99	40	1
8	9	Wireless Charger	Fast-charging pad	29.99	0	1

### 3. TABLE → ORDERS

Query		Query History				
1		<code>SELECT * FROM orders;</code>				
Data Output		Messages				
		SQL				
		order_id [PK] integer	customer_id integer	order_date timestamp without time zone	total_amount numeric (10,2)	status character va
1		1	1	2023-05-15 10:30:00	799.99	delivered
2		2	2	2023-05-16 14:15:00	174.98	shipped
3		3	3	2023-05-17 09:45:00	59.99	processing
4		4	1	2023-05-18 16:20:00	79.97	pending

### AFTER *UPDATE* QUERY EXECUTION

Query

Query History

Scratch Pad X

1

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UPDATE customers

2

SET address = '100 Park Ave', zip\_code = '10022'

3

WHERE email = 'robert.w@example.com';

4

5

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SELECT \* FROM customers

6

WHERE email = 'robert.w@example.com';

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

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SQL

Showing rows: 1 to 1

Page No: 1

of 1

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	first_name character varying (50)	last_name character varying (50)	email character varying (100)	phone character varying (20)	address character varying (200)	city character varying (50)	a_state character varying (20)	zip_code character varyin
1	Robert	Wilson	robert.w@example.com	[null]	100 Park Ave	Boston	MA	10022

Query

Query History

1

UPDATE products SET price = price \* 1.1 WHERE category\_id = 1;

2

3

SELECT \* FROM products

4

WHERE category\_id = 1;

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

SQL

Showing rows: 1 to

	product_id [PK] integer	product_name character varying (100)	description text	price numeric (10,2)	stock_quantity integer	category_id integer
1	1	Smartphone X	Latest smartphone with advanced camera	967.99	50	1
2	2	Wireless Earbuds	Noise-cancelling wireless earbuds	181.49	100	1
3	7	Smart Watch	Fitness tracking smartwatch	241.99	40	1
4	9	Wireless Charger	Fast-charging pad	36.29	0	1

### AFTER *DELETE* QUERY EXECUTION

Query		Query History				
1		<code>DELETE FROM customers WHERE email = 'emily.j@example.com';</code>				
Data Output		Messages				
		ERROR: update or delete on table "customers" violates foreign key constraint "orders_customer_id_fkey" on table "orders" Key (customer_id)=(2) is still referenced from table "orders".				
		SQL state: 23503				
		Detail: Key (customer_id)=(2) is still referenced from table "orders".				

Query
Scratch Pad X

```

1 DELETE FROM order_items
2 WHERE order_id IN (SELECT order_id FROM orders WHERE customer_id = 2);
3
4 DELETE FROM orders
5 WHERE customer_id = 2;
6
7 DELETE FROM customers
8 WHERE email = 'emily.j@example.com';
9
10 SELECT * FROM customers;
```

Data Output
Messages
Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 4

Page No: 1 of 1

	first_name character varying (50)	last_name character varying (50)	email character varying (100)	phone character varying (20)	address character varying (200)	city character varying (50)	a_state character varying (20)	zip_code character varying (10)
1	John	Smith	john.smith@example.com	555-0101	123 Main St	New York	NY	10001
2	Michael	Williams	michael.w@example.com	555-0103	789 Pine Rd	Chicago	IL	60601
3	Sarah	Brown	sarah.b@example.com	[null]	321 Elm St	Houston	TX	77001
4	Robert	Wilson	robert.w@example.com	[null]	100 Park Ave	Boston	MA	10022

[illegible]

```
Query Query History
1  -- Start transaction
2  BEGIN;
3  -- Insert new order
4  INSERT INTO orders (customer_id, total_amount, status)VALUES (1, 99.99, 'pending');
5
6  -- Display the newly created order
7  SELECT 'Order created:' AS message;
8  SELECT * FROM orders WHERE order_id = currval('orders_order_id_seq');
9
10 -- Add items to the order
11 ✓ INSERT INTO order_items (order_id, product_id, quantity, unit_price)
12   VALUES ( currval('orders_order_id_seq'), 3, 2,(SELECT price FROM products WHERE product_id = 3));
13
14 -- Update order total based on items
15 ✓ UPDATE orders SET total_amount = ( SELECT SUM(quantity * unit_price) FROM order_items
16   WHERE order_id = currval('orders_order_id_seq')) WHERE order_id = currval('orders_order_id_seq');
```