Sta. Teresa College



Bauan, Batangas

**COLLEGE DEPARTMENT**

**Name: Josh Noe B. Castillo**

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**Directions:** Please study the uploaded file on your LMS entitled ”**Chapter 8. Introduction to MySQL**” to answer this activity.

1. What is the purpose of the semicolon in MySQL queries?
2. Which command would you use to view the available databases or tables?
3. How would you create a new MySQL user on the local host called newuser with a password of newpass and with access to everything in the database newdatabase?
4. How can you view the structure of a table?
5. What is the purpose of a MySQL index?
6. What benefit does a FULLTEXT index provide?
7. What is a stopword?
8. Both SELECT DISTINCT and GROUP BY cause the display to show only one output row for each value in a column, even if multiple rows contain that value. What are the main differences between SELECT DISTINCT and GROUP BY?
9. Using the SELECT...WHERE construct, how would you return only rows containing the word Langhorne somewhere in the author column of the classics table used in this chapter?
10. What needs to be defined in two tables to make it possible for you to join them together?

ANSWER:

1.) When you’re writing a SQL statement you use the semicolon (;) to separate two statements from another. And also, to executes each statement separately.

2.) The command that I will use to view the available database is the SHOW database command, while to view or to see the tables within the database I will use the SHOW tables command. These commands are case insensitive.

3.) To create this new user, use the GRANT command like this: GRANT PRIVILEGES ON newdatabase.

4.) To view the structure of a table, type DESCRIBE tablename.

5.) The purpose of a MySQL index is to substantially decrease database access times by maintaining indexes of one or more key columns, which can then be quickly searched to locate rows within a table.

6.) A FULLTEXT index enables natural language queries to find keyword, wherever they are in the FULLTEXT columns, in much the same way as using a search engine.

7.) A stopword is a word that is so common that it is considered not worth including in a FULLTEXT index or using in searches. However, it does participate in a search when it is part od a larger string bounded by double quotes.

8.) SELECT DISTINCT essentially affects only the display, choosing a single row and eliminate all the duplicates. GROUP BY does not eliminate rows, but combines all the rows that have the same value in the column. Therefore, GROUP BY useful for performing an operation such as COUNT on groups of rows, SELECT DISTINCT is not useful for that purpose.

9.) To return only those rows containing the word Langhorne somewhere in the column author of the table classics, use a command such as: SELECT \* FROM classics WHERE author LIKE ”%Langhorne%”;

10.) When you’re joining two tables together, they must share at least one common column such as an ID number.