

# Student Database

## User Manual

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### **1. MySQL Download & Install**

Firstly go to the google and search mysql download.

Download Link: <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/installer/>

#### **MySQL Community Downloads**

◀ MySQL Installer

The screenshot shows the MySQL Community Downloads page. At the top, there are tabs for "General Availability (GA) Releases" (which is selected), "Archives", and a help icon. Below the tabs, the title "MySQL Installer 8.0.27" is displayed. A dropdown menu for "Select Operating System" is set to "Microsoft Windows". To the right, a link says "Looking for previous GA versions?". Two download options are listed for Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer:

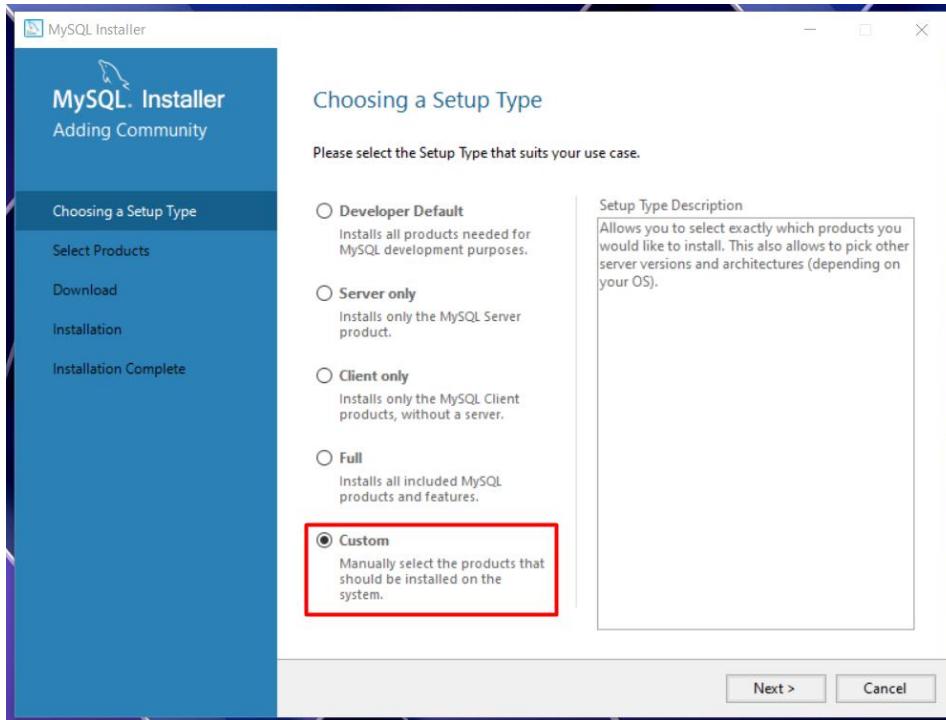
Version	File Size	Download
8.0.27	2.3M	<a href="#">Download</a>
(mysql-installer-web-community-8.0.27.1.msi)	MD5: 44b7f3e4c1bdcc641621cf3aa31ea18f4   <a href="#">Signature</a>	
8.0.27	470.2M	<a href="#">Download</a>
(mysql-installer-community-8.0.27.1.msi)	MD5: 9b7af5c91139659b10b84b1ca357d08f   <a href="#">Signature</a>	

A note at the bottom encourages users to verify downloads using MD5 checksums and GnuPG signatures.

After complete the download then the install the mysql software.

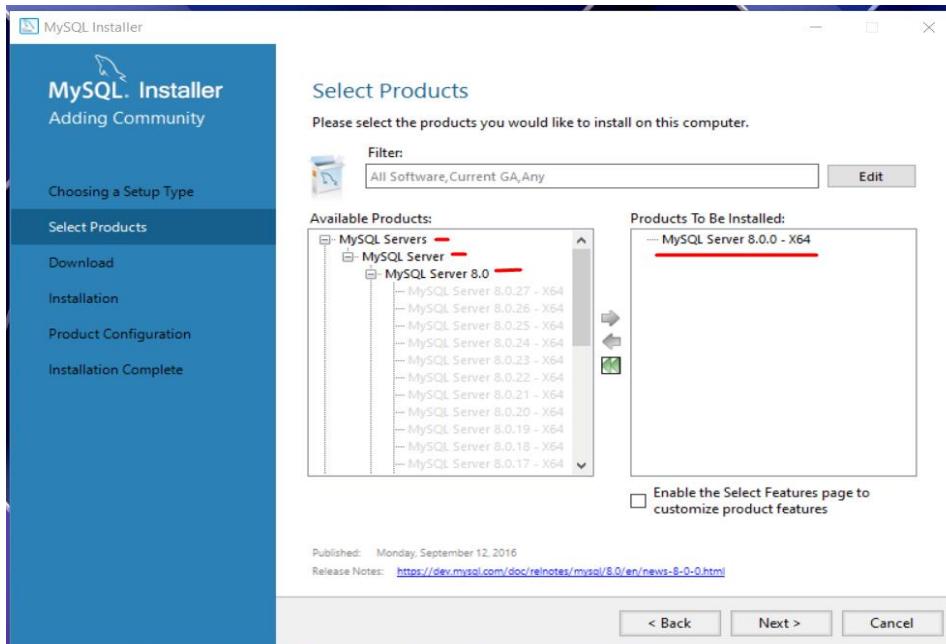
### Step1:

Select custom then click next .



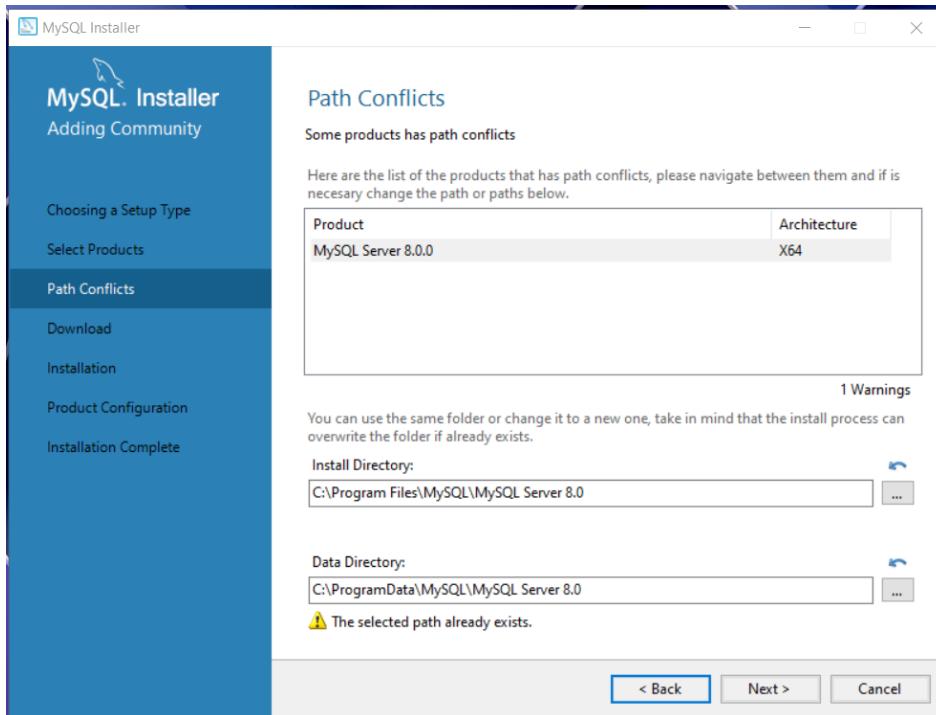
### Step2:

Select MySQL Server 8.0.0 and hit the next button.



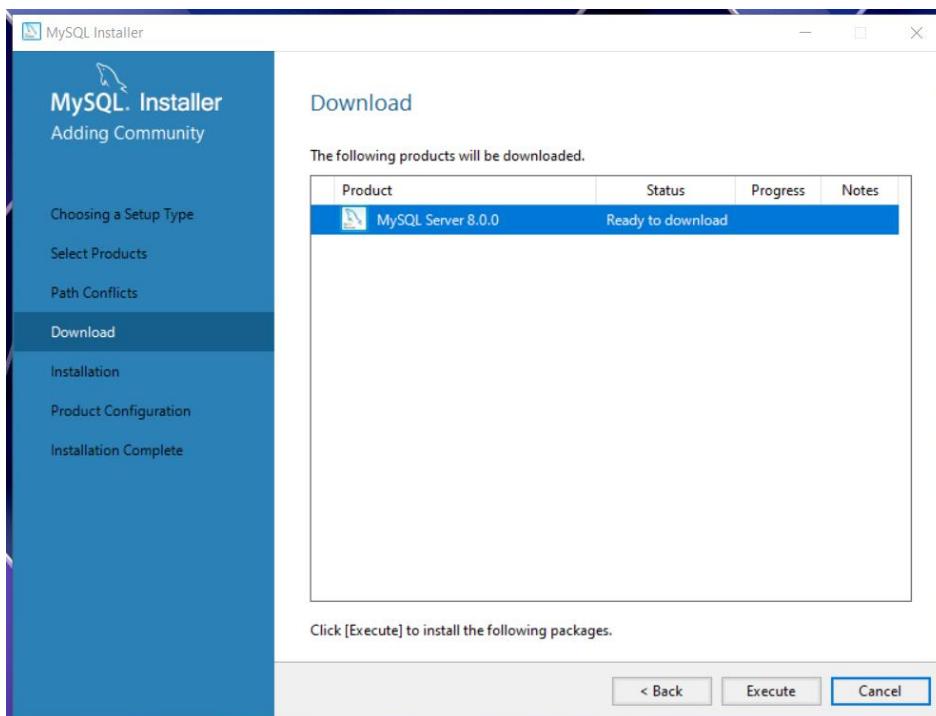
### Step3:

Click the next button.



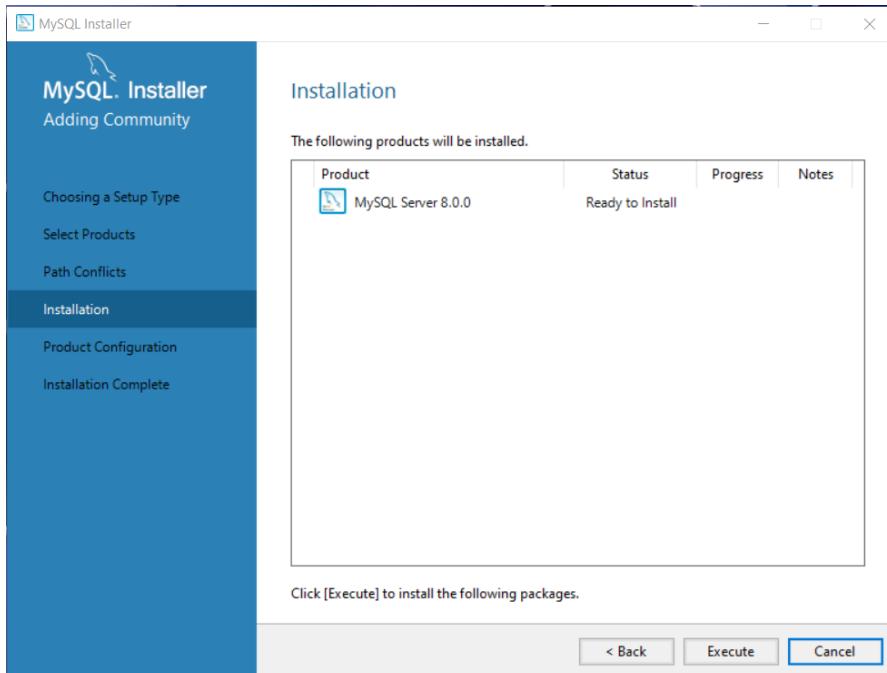
### Step4:

Click the execute button.



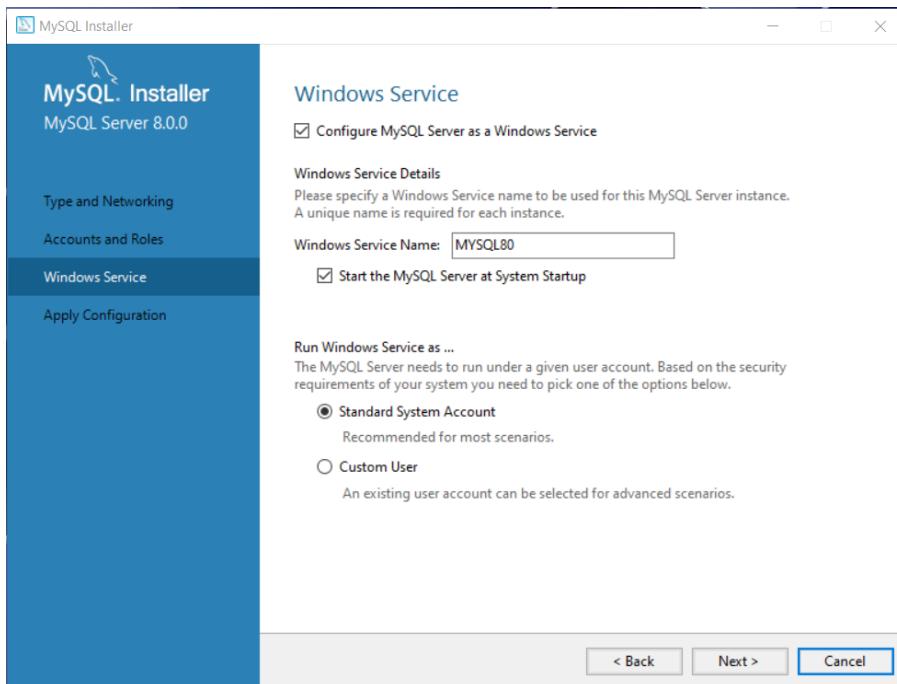
## Step5:

Click the execute button.



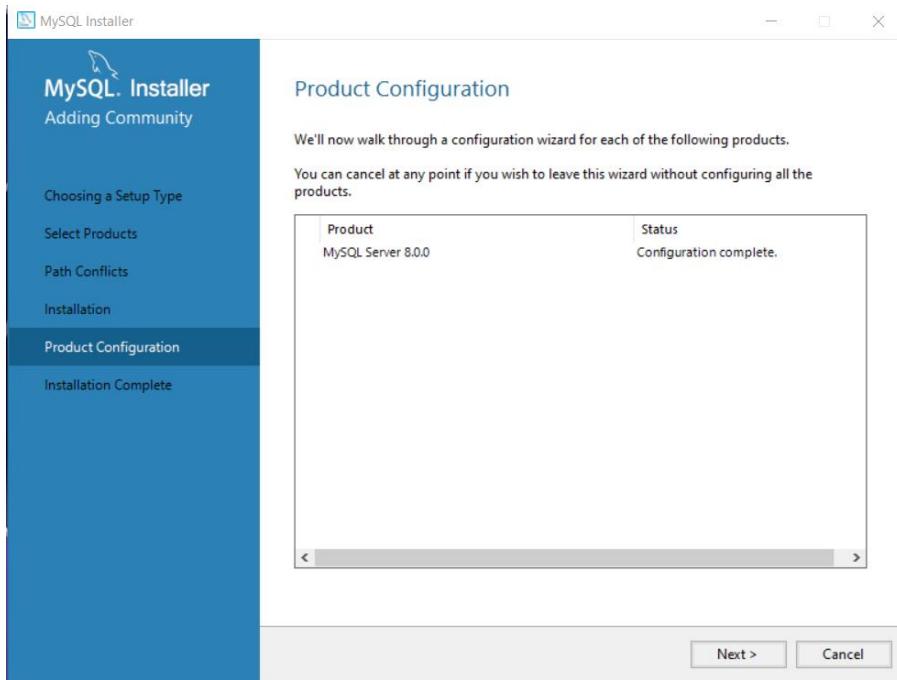
## Step6:

Select Standard system account and hit the next button.



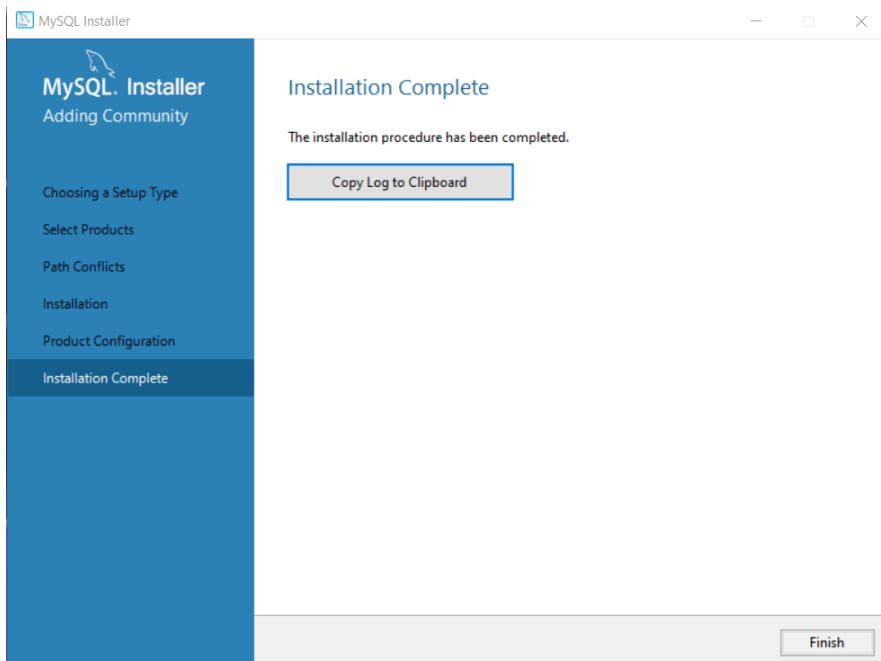
## Step7:

Click the next button.



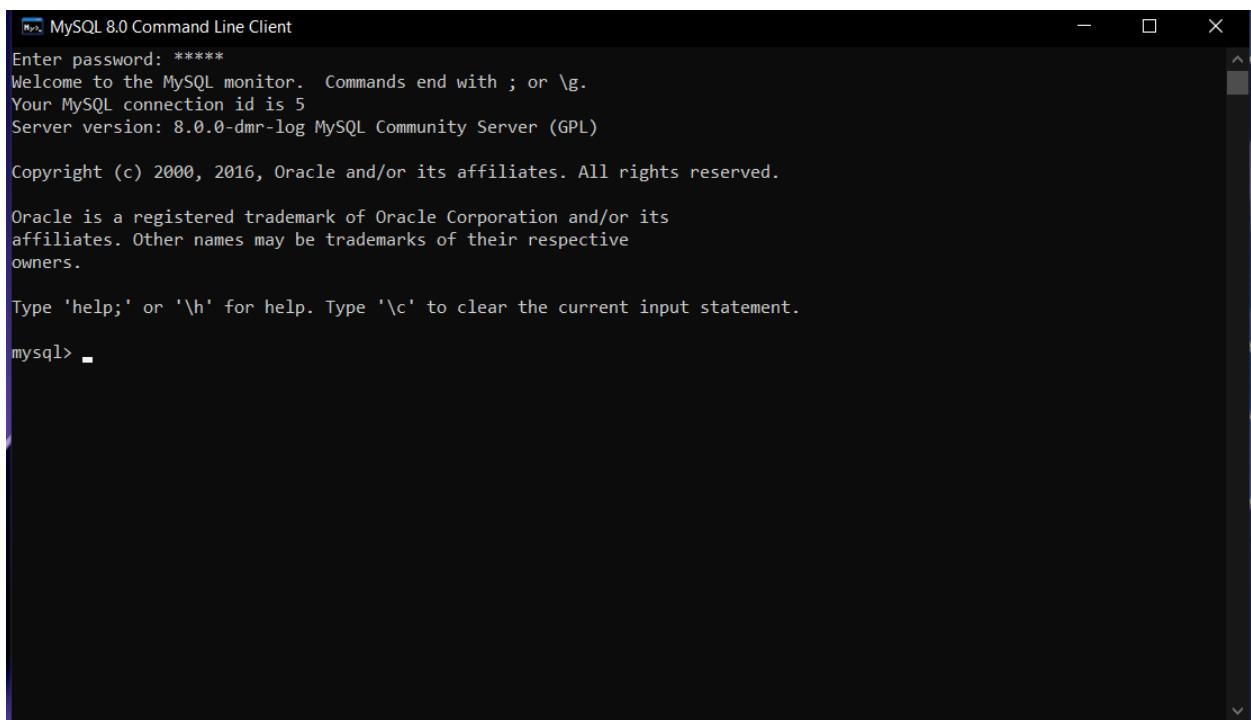
## Step8:

Click the Finish button.



## **Step9:**

Lets Open the MySQL Command Line. And practice youself.



```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
Enter password: *****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5
Server version: 8.0.0-dmr-log MySQL Community Server (GPL)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> -
```

## 2. Create Database

“create database” command is used to create a database. And “show databases” command works for showing all databases.

**Syntax:** create database databasename;

**Command:**

```
create database student;
```

```
show databases;
```

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database      |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql          |
| performance_schema |
| student         |
| sys            |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

I create a database named “student”. Then “use database\_name” command works for use database.

**Command:**

```
use student;
```

```
mysql> use student;
Database changed
```

## 3. Create Table

“create table table\_name” statement is used to create a new table in a database. creates a table called "tab1" that contains four columns: FirstName, LastName, Address, Email.

Create another table named “tab2” that contains four columns: Id, Department, Semester, Cgpa.

**Syntax:** create table table\_name (  
    column1 datatype,  
    column2 datatype,  
    column3 datatype,  
    ....  
);

**Command:**

```
create table tab1(  
    -> FirstName varchar(100),  
    -> LastName varchar(100),  
    -> Address varchar(300),  
    -> Email varchar(100)  
    -> );
```

```
create table tab2(  
    -> Id int(11) not null,  
    -> Department varchar(100),  
    -> Semester varchar(50),  
    -> Cgpa varchar(50) not null,  
    -> primary key(Id)  
    -> );
```

**Note:** “describe table\_name” statement is used to describe the table.

**Command:**

```
describe tab1;
```

```
mysql> describe tab1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| FirstName | varchar(100) | YES | NULL | NULL |
| LastName | varchar(100) | YES | NULL | NULL |
| Address | varchar(300) | YES | NULL | NULL |
| Email | varchar(100) | YES | NULL | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

describe tab2;

```
mysql> describe tab2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL |
| Department | varchar(100) | YES | NULL | NULL |
| Semester | varchar(50) | YES | NULL | NULL |
| Cgpa | varchar(50) | NO | NULL | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### 4. Insert Data

The “insert into” statement is used to insert new records in a table.

**Syntax:** `insert into table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)  
values (value1, value2, value3, ...);`

**Command:**

```
insert into tab1(FirstName, LastName, Address, Email) values('Md', 'Rana', 'Mirpur',  
'aa@gmail.com');
```

```
insert into tab1 values('Masud', 'Rana', 'Rampura', 'bb@gmail.com');
```

```
insert into tab1 values('Al', 'Sakib', 'Dhanmondi', 'cc@gmail.com');
```

```
insert into tab1 values('Ishan', 'Arefin', 'Banani', 'dd@gmail.com');
insert into tab1 values('Tajrin', 'Ahmed', 'Gulshan', 'ee@gmail.com');
```

**Note:** “select\*from table\_name” statement is used to select all data from the table.

**Command:**

```
select*from tab1;
```

```
mysql> select*from tab1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| FirstName | LastName | Address | Email      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Md        | Rana     | Mirpur   | aa@gmail.com |
| Masud     | Rana     | Rampura  | bb@gmail.com |
| Al        | Sakib    | Dhanmondi| cc@gmail.com |
| Ishan     | Arefin   | Banani   | dd@gmail.com |
| Tajrin    | Ahmed    | Gulshan  | ee@gmail.com |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
insert into tab2(Id,Department,Semester,Cgpa) values('2000121', 'CSE', '12th', '3.50');
insert into tab2 values('20023121', 'EEE', '3th', '3.70');
insert into tab2 values('20023122', 'EEE', '7th', '3.60');
insert into tab2 values('20023142', 'ETE', '5th', '3.90');
insert into tab2 values('20024142', 'BBA', '10th', '2.90');
```

**Note:** “select\*from table\_name” statement is used to select all data from the table.

```
select*from tab2;
```

```

mysql> select*from tab2;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id | Department | Semester | Cgpa |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2000121 | CSE | 12th | 3.50 |
| 20023121 | EEE | 3th | 3.70 |
| 20023122 | EEE | 7th | 3.60 |
| 20023142 | ETE | 5th | 3.90 |
| 20024142 | BBA | 10th | 2.90 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

**Note:** Insert one extra data on the tab2.

**Command:**

```
insert into tab2(Id,Department,Semester,Cgpa) values(215230,'TEX','8th','3.55');
```

```

mysql> insert into tab2(Id,Department,Semester,Cgpa) values(215230,'TEX','8th','3.55');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select*from tab2;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id | Department | Semester | Cgpa |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 215230 | TEX | 8th | 3.55 |
| 2000121 | CSE | 12th | 3.50 |
| 20023121 | EEE | 3th | 3.70 |
| 20023122 | EEE | 7th | 3.60 |
| 20023142 | ETE | 5th | 3.90 |
| 20024142 | BBA | 10th | 2.90 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

## 5. Update Data

The “update” statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

**Syntax:** update table\_name

```
set column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...
```

```
where condition;
```

**Command:**

update tab2

-> set Semester='9th' where Id=20024142;

```
mysql> update tab2
      -> set Semester='9th' where Id=20024142;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> select*from tab2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id    | Department | Semester | Cgpa |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 215230 | TEX        | 8th       | 3.55 |
| 2000121 | CSE        | 12th      | 3.50 |
| 20023121 | EEE        | 3th       | 3.70 |
| 20023122 | EEE        | 7th       | 3.60 |
| 20023142 | ETE        | 5th       | 3.90 |
| 20024142 | BBA        | 9th       | 2.90 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## 6. Delete Data

The “delete” statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

**Syntax:** delete from *table\_name* where *condition*;

**Command:**

delete from tab2 where Id=215230;

```
mysql> delete from tab2 where Id=215230;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select*from tab2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id    | Department | Semester | Cgpa |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2000121 | CSE        | 12th      | 3.50 |
| 20023121 | EEE        | 3th       | 3.70 |
| 20023122 | EEE        | 7th       | 3.60 |
| 20023142 | ETE        | 5th       | 3.90 |
| 20024142 | BBA        | 9th       | 2.90 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## **7. Drop Table**

The “drop table” statement is used to drop an existing table in a database.

**Syntax:** drop table table\_name;

**Command:**

```
drop table tab2;
```

```
mysql> drop table tab2;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.55 sec)
```

**Note:** The “show tables” statement is used to show all tables in a database.

**Command:**

```
show tables;
```

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_student |
+-----+
| tab1           |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```