

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

General Availability (GA) Releases Archives ⓘ

MySQL Installer 8.0.27

Select Operating System:
Microsoft Windows

Looking for previous GA versions?

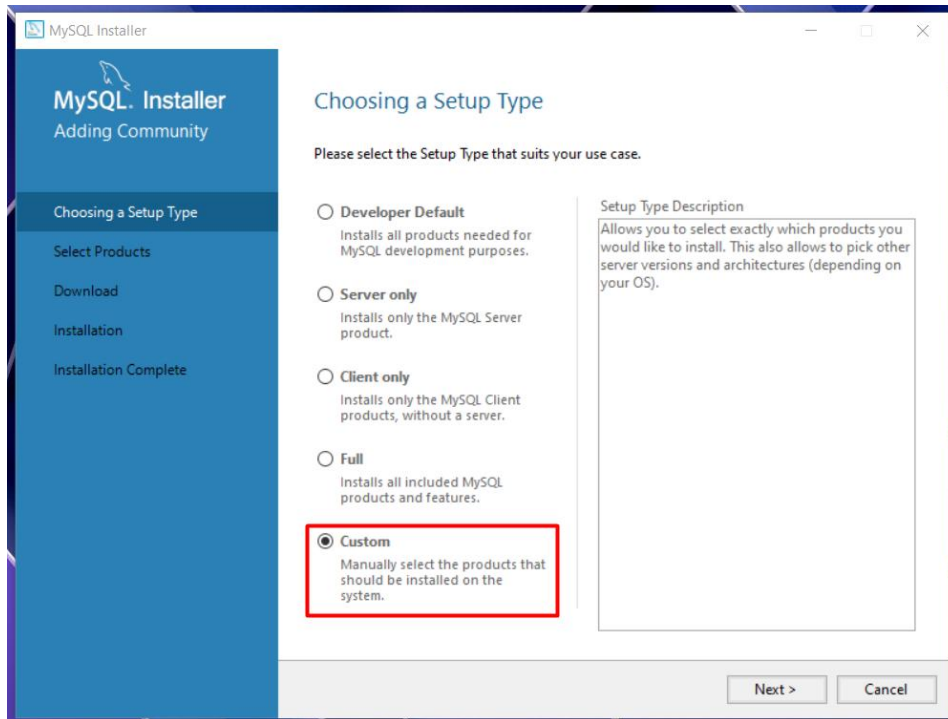
Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer (mysql-installer-web-community-8.0.27.1.msi)	8.0.27	2.3M	Download
MD5: 44b7f3e4c1bdcc641621cf3aa31ea18f4 Signature			
Windows (x86, 32-bit), MSI Installer (mysql-installer-community-8.0.27.1.msi)	8.0.27	470.2M	Download
MD5: 9b7af5c91139659b10b84b1ca357d08f Signature			

ⓘ We suggest that you use the [MD5 checksums](#) and [GnuPG signatures](#) to verify the integrity of the packages you download.

After complete the download then the install the mysql software.

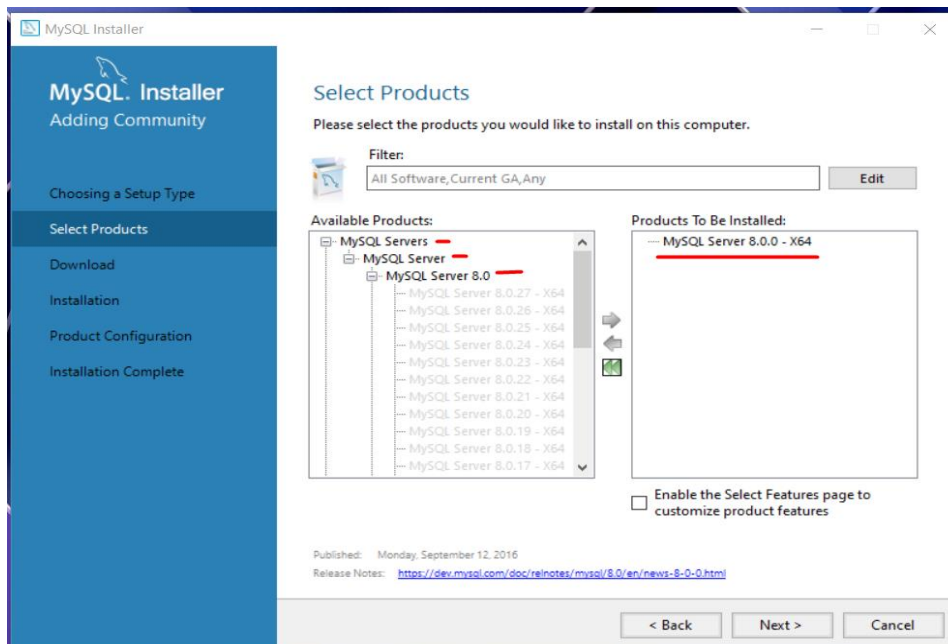
Step1:

Select custom then click next .



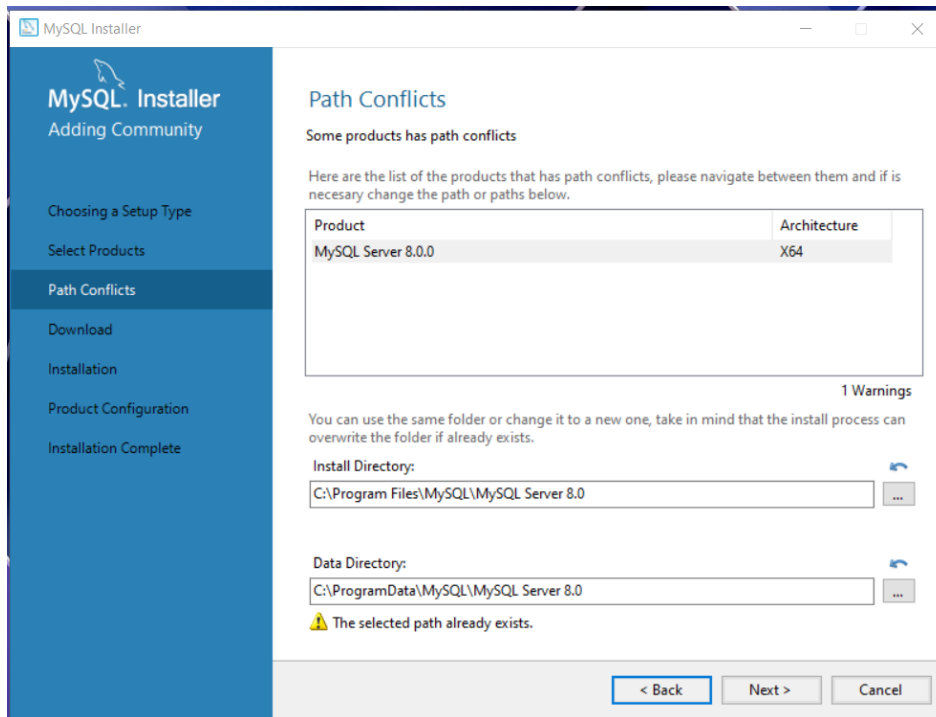
Step2:

Select MySQL Server 8.0.0 and hit the next button.



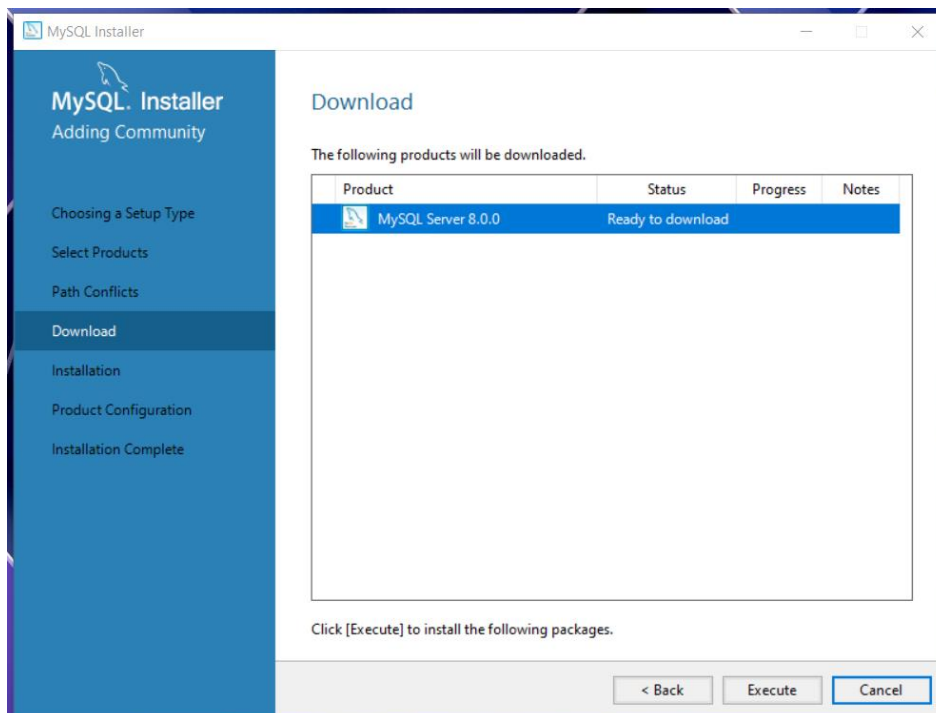
Step3:

Click the next button.



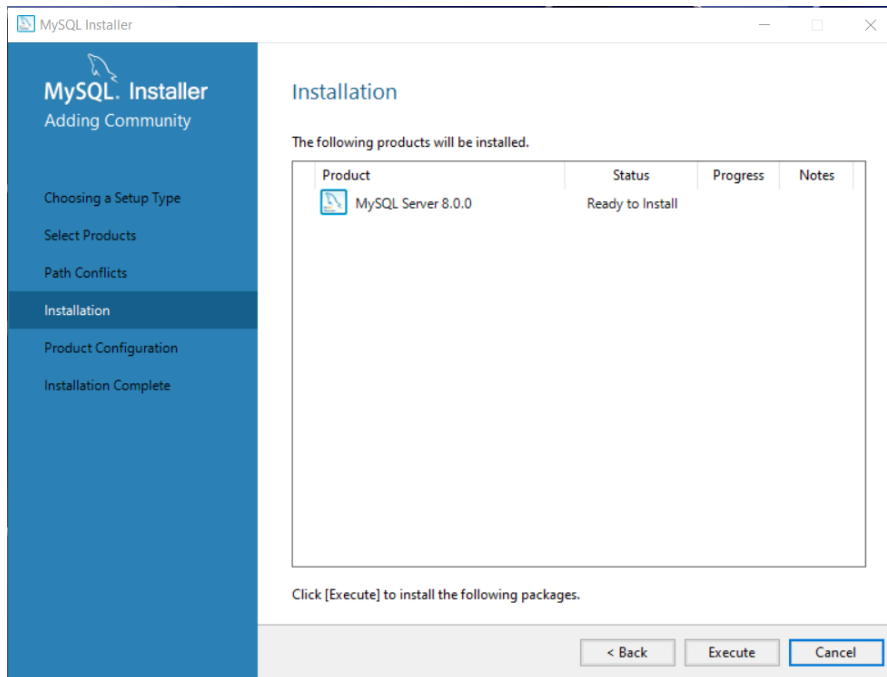
Step4:

Click the execute button.



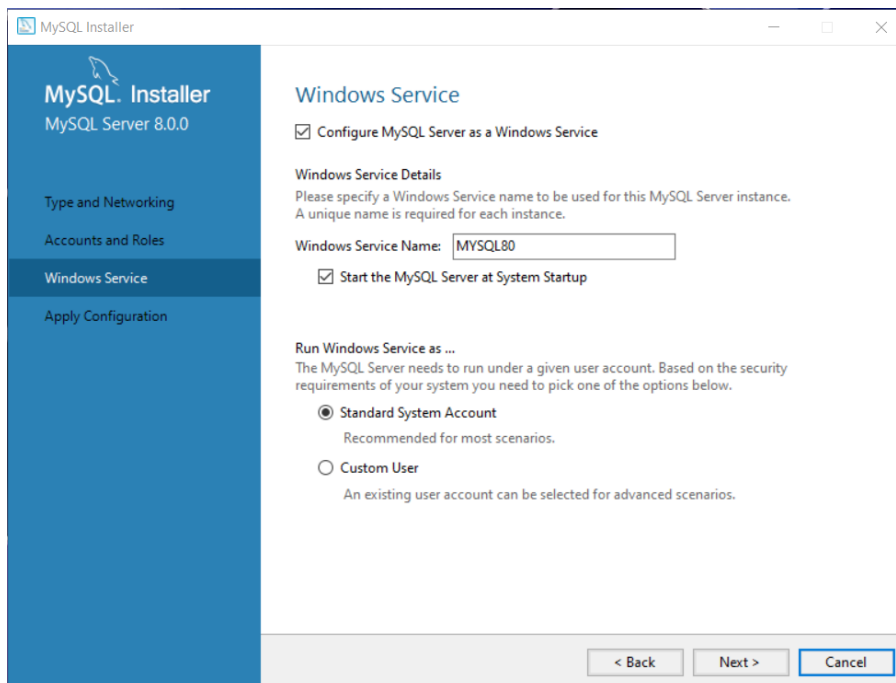
Step5:

Click the execute button.



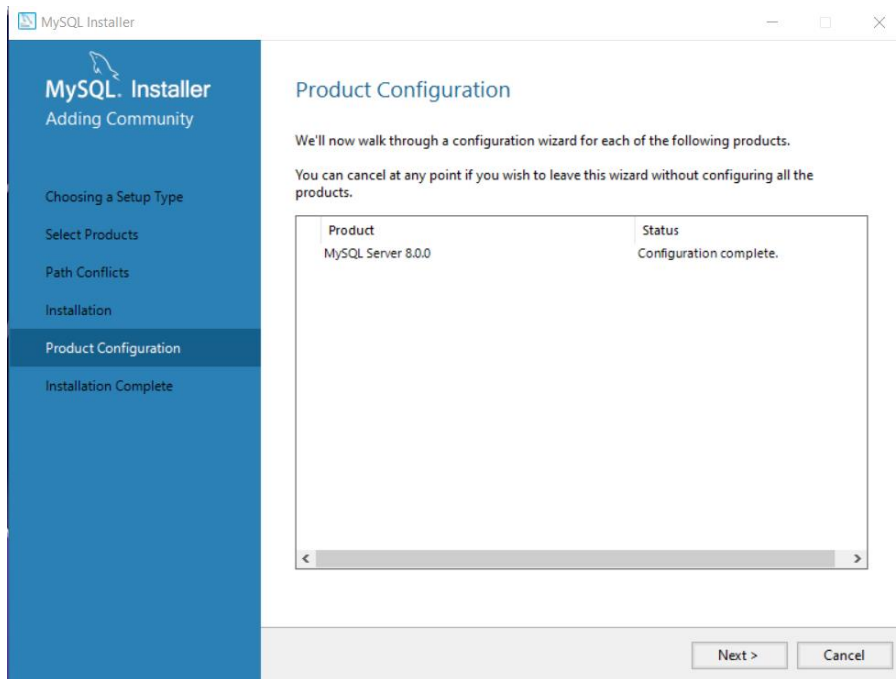
Step6:

Select Standard system account and hit the next button.



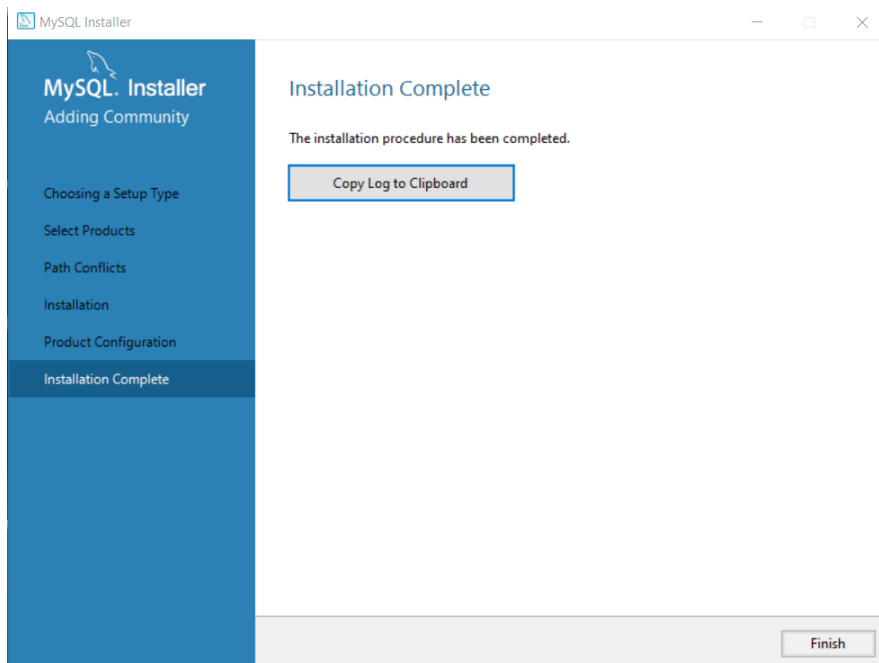
Step7:

Click the next button.



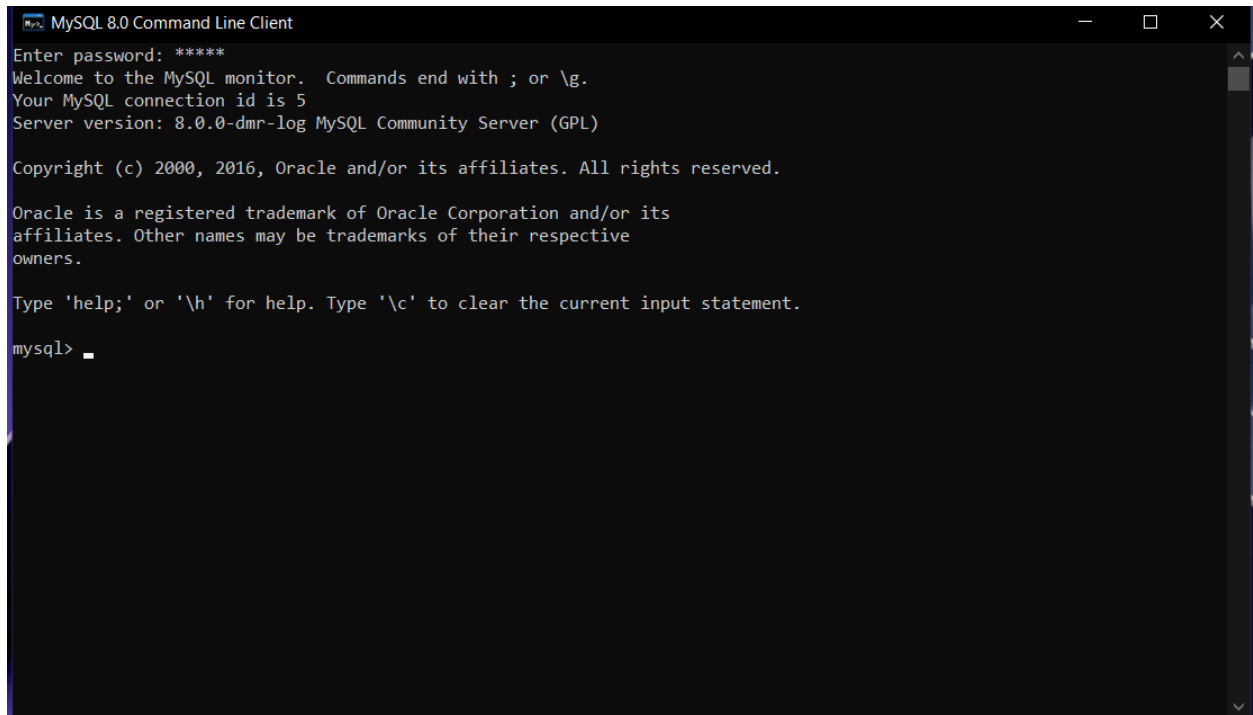
Step8:

Click the Finish button.



Step9:

Lets Open the MySQL Command Line. And practice youself.

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window titled "MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client". The window has a dark background with white text. The text inside the window reads: "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)", "Copyright (c) 2000, 2016, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.", "Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.", "Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.", and "mysql> _". The cursor is positioned after the underscore.

```
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

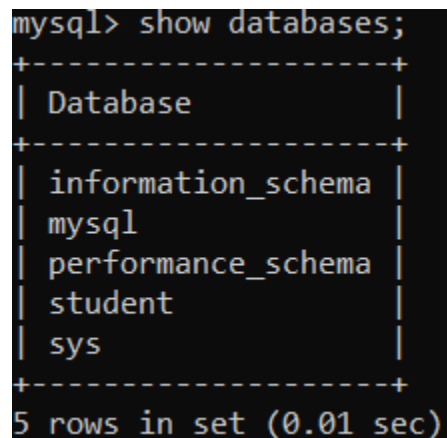
“create database” command is used to create a database. And “show databases” command works for showing all databases.

Syntax: create database databasename;

Command:

create database student;

show databases;

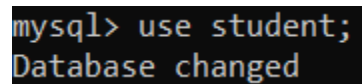


```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql          |
| performance_schema |
| student        |
| sys            |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

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	
LastName	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
Address	varchar(300)	YES		NULL	
Email	varchar(100)	YES		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	
Semester	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
Cgpa	varchar(50)	NO		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)
```