DBMS SEMESTER-IV LAB SHEET-2

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AIM: To create Table for given entities and attributes, Updating the created table according to the problem statement.

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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),
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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);

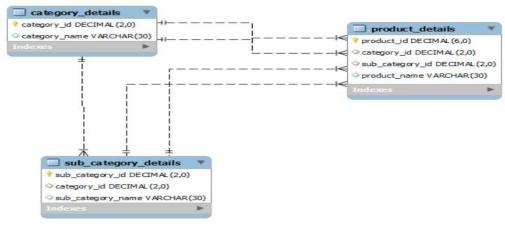
In the above code price column was added and it's data type was changed.

```
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;

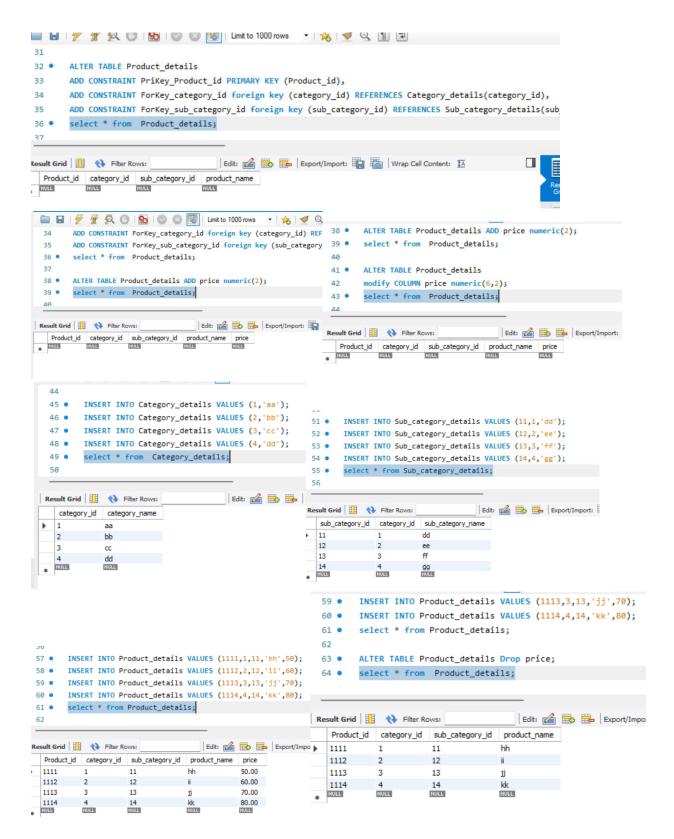
Dropping the price columns from the product details table.

ER diagram:-



Result:

As mentioned in the experiment part here are the snaps of the created table. use mysql; 1 • use mysql; create table category_details create table category_details ⊖ (category_id numeric (2), category_name varchar (30)); 4 4 category_name varchar (30)); 5 • select * from category_details; select * from category_details; 5 0 6 create table Sub category details create table Sub category details Export: Export: Result Grid | Filter Rows: category_id category_name category_id category_name 🚞 🔚 | 🦩 🙀 👰 🕛 | 🔂 | 💿 🔞 | Limit to 1000 ro create table Product details Limit to 1000 row ⊖ (Product id numeric (6), 6 15 category_id numeric(2), create table Sub_category_details sub_category_id numeric(2), 16 ⊖ (sub_category_id numeric(2), 17 product name varchar(30)); category_id numeric(2), select * from Product details; sub_category_name varchar(30)); 10 select * from Sub_category_details; 11 • 19 create table Product details Export: W Export: Wra Product_id category_id sub_category_id product_name sub_category_id category_id sub_category_name select * from Product_details; 19 □ □ □ | \(\bar{\nagger} \) \(\bar{\nagge 20 • ALTER TABLE Category details ADD PRIMARY KEY (category id); 21 22 • select * from Category_details; 21 ADD PRIMARY KEY (category_id); 23 select * from Category_details; 22 • ALTER TABLE Sub_category_details 23 ADD CONSTRAINT PK_sub_category_id PRIMARY KEY (sub_category_id); 25 ALTER TARLE Sub category details 24 • select * from Sub_category_details; Result Grid Filter Rows: Edit: Edit: 🚄 📆 📙 Export/Import: 📳 👸 category_id category_name sub_category_id category_id sub_category_name NULL NULL ADD CONSTRAINT PK_sub_category_id PRIMARY KEY (sub_category_id); 25 26 • select * from Sub_category_details; 27 28 • ALTER TABLE Sub_category_details ADD CONSTRAINT FK category id foreign key (category id) REFERENCES Category details(category id); 29 select * from Sub_category_details; 30 • 31 Edit: 🚄 🖶 Export/Import: 📳 🧓 Wrap Cell Content: 🛂 sub_category_id category_id sub category name NULL NULL NULL



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 car
add the tuples/rows with carefully chosen primary and foreign keys.

