PROJECT

DBMS

Submitted to:

Sehrish Khan

Submitted by:

SHANZAY MAHMOOD

Neelam Shahzadi

ROLL\_NO:

110852 & 110828

**Department of InformatIon technology UnIversIty of the punjab lahore, pakIstan**

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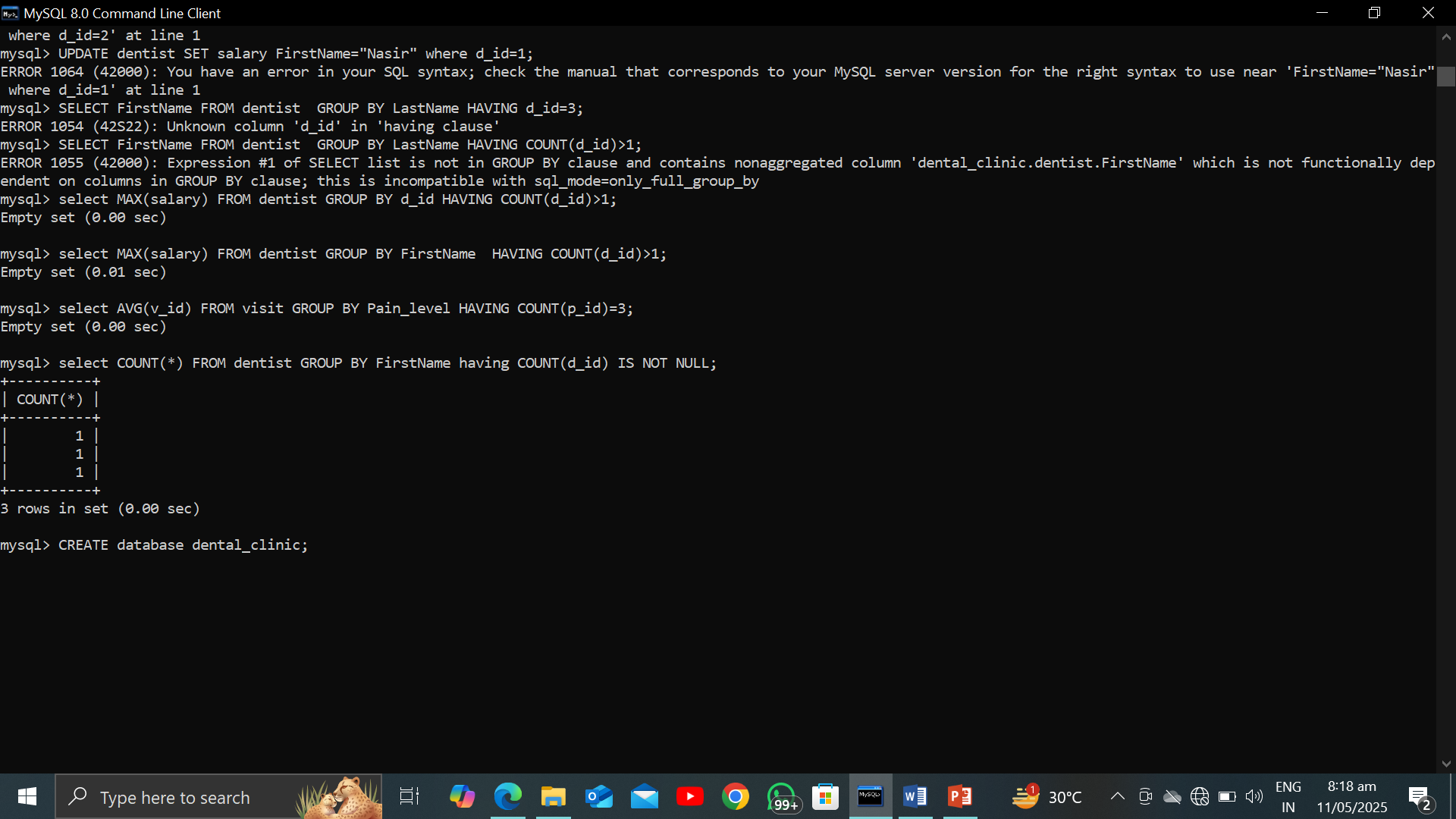
*COMMANDS:*

* *CREATE*
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* **IMPLEMENTATIONS OF DIFFERENT COMMANDS ON MYSQL ;**
* DENTAL\_CLINIC DATABASE:

First of all create database which you want to made as per according to your desire by using the syntax.

***Syntax:***

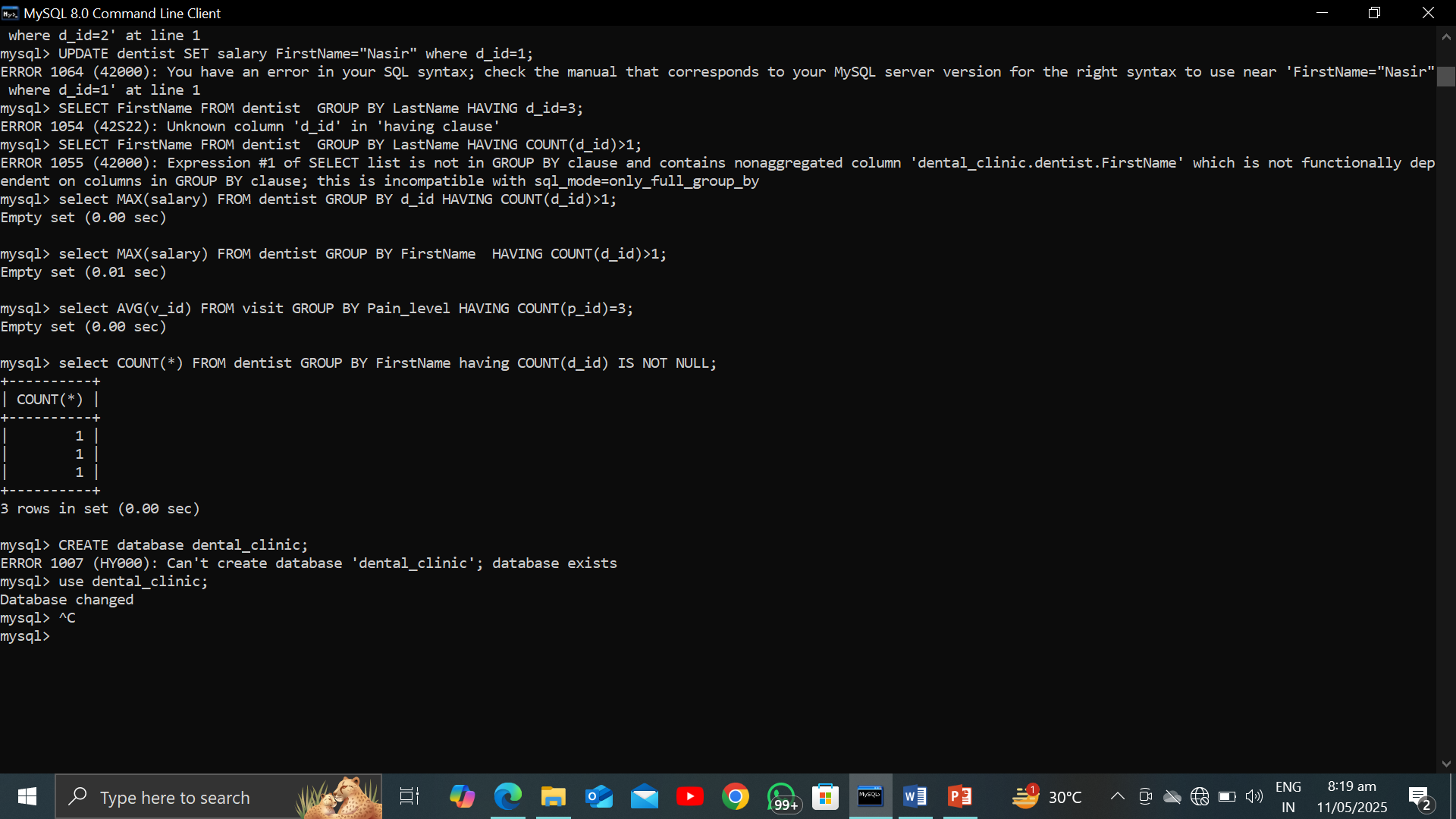
**CREATE DATABASE database\_name;**



* Use your already made database as by use the words as;

***Syntax:***

**USE database\_name:**



* CREATE command:

It’s used for the creation of tables.

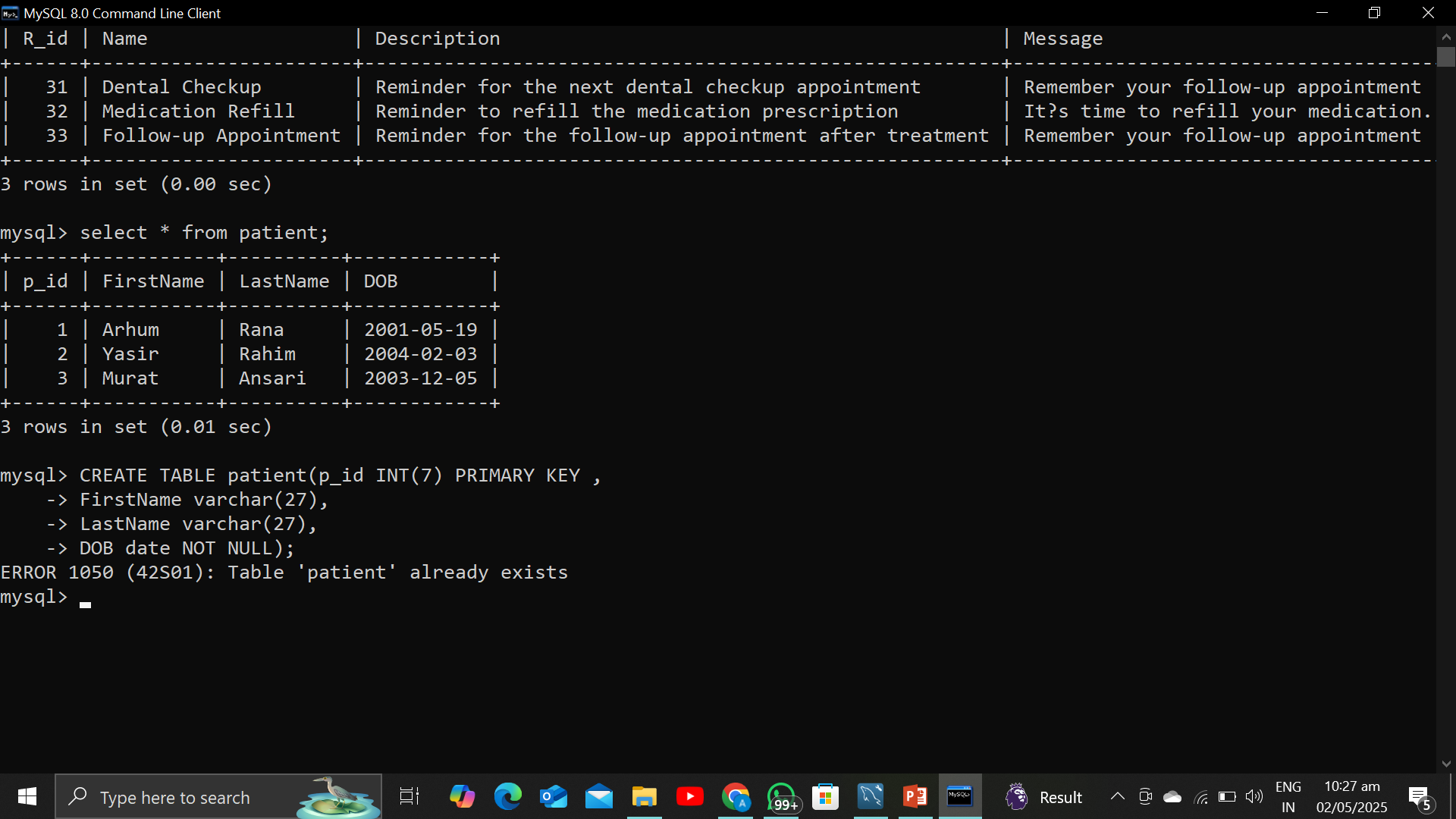
Evolving the following statement;

***Syntax:***

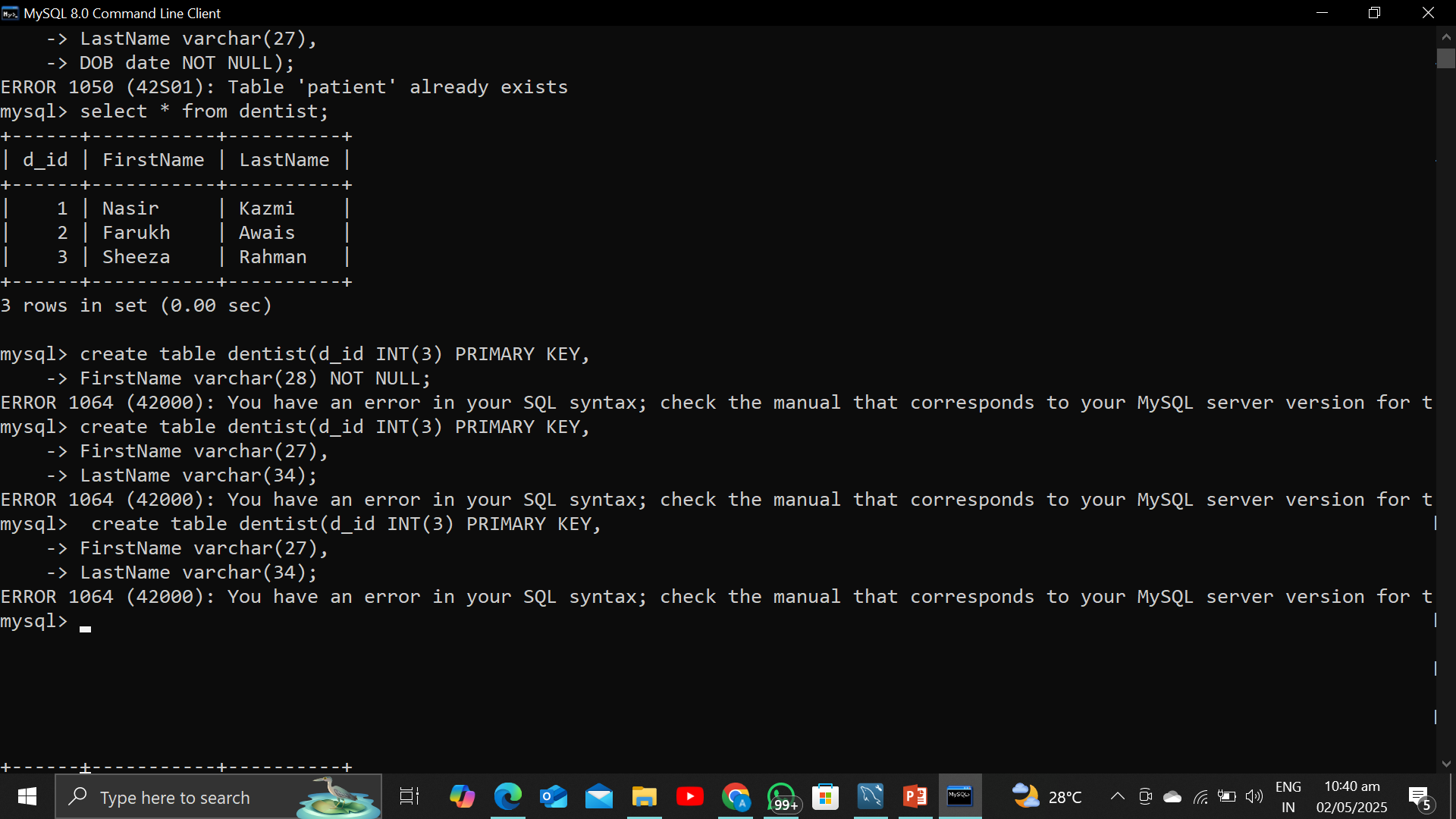
**CREATE TABLE table\_name(column\_1,column\_2…..);**

***Example:***

***Patient Table:***

******

***Dentist Table;***

******

Use of DESCRIBE COMMAND:

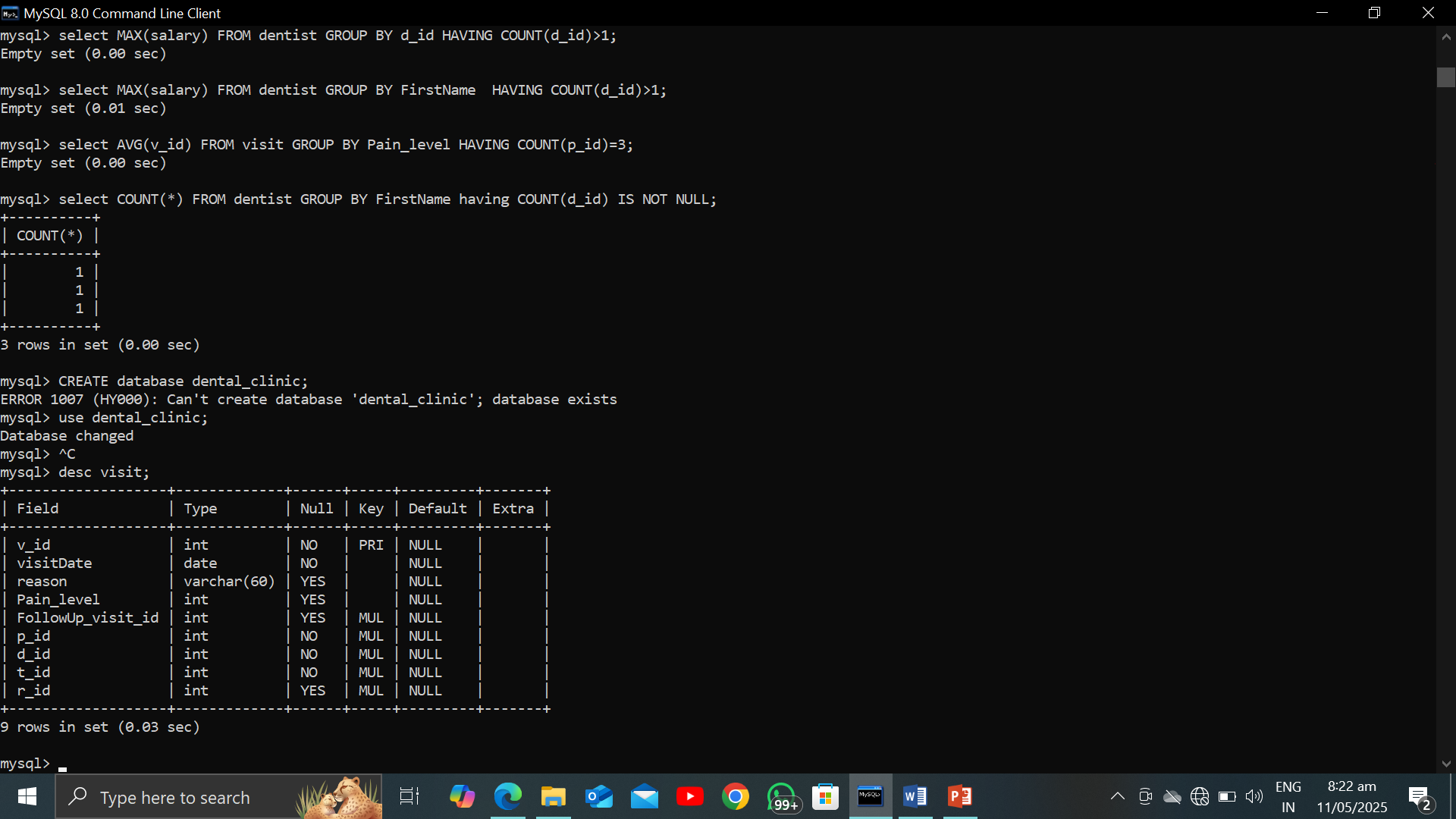
It’s also can be used as the **DESC** shortly.

***Syntax:***

**DESC Table\_name;**

**Examples:**

***VISIT TABLE:***

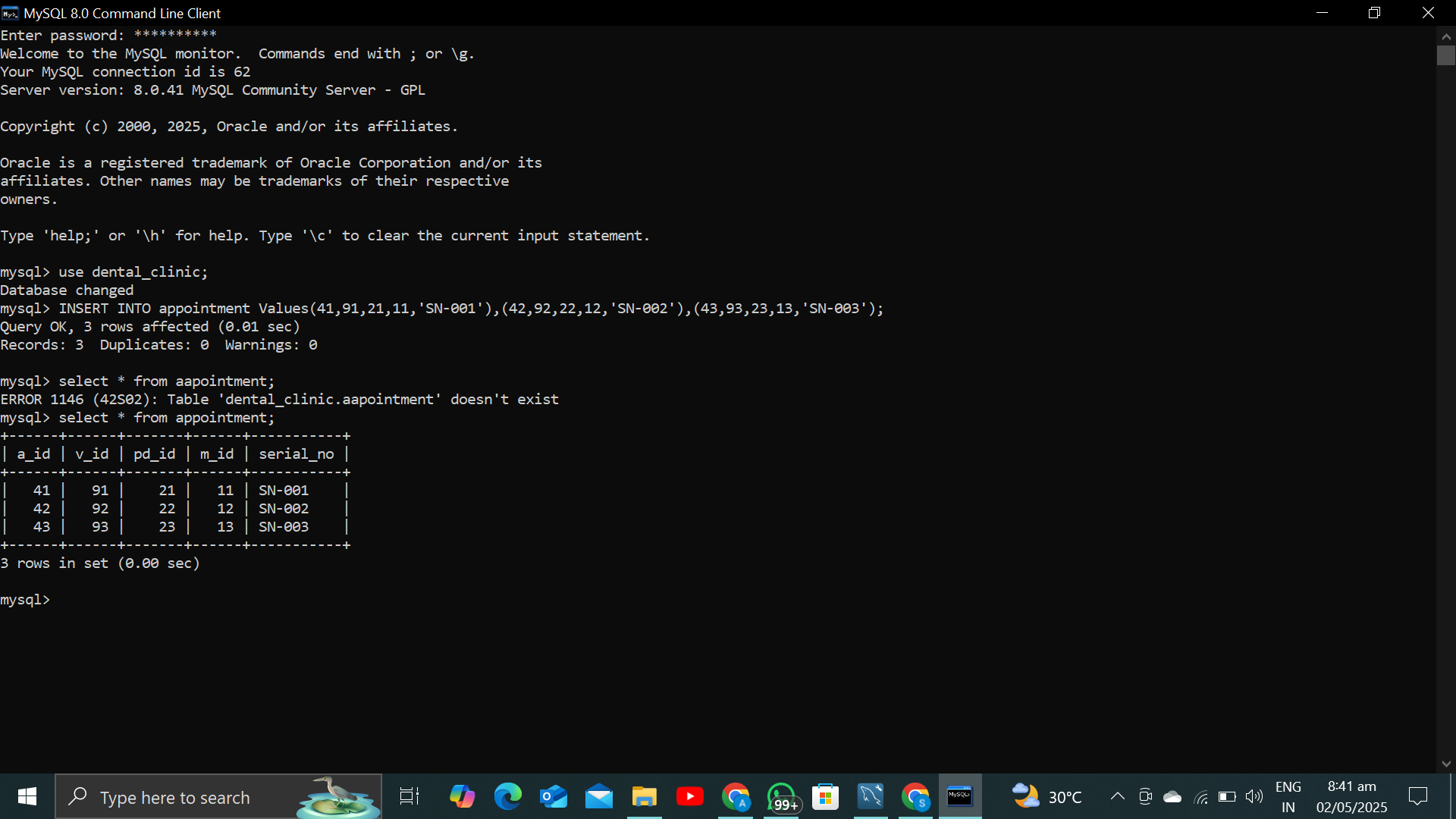


* INSERT COMMAD:

***Syntax:***

**INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES (column\_1’s Values,c\_2,…….);**

**Example:**



* SELECT \* command:

This command is used for the displaying all and every single attribute’s **values** on the command prompt.

***Syntax:***

**SELECT \* FROM table\_name;**

***Example:***

***VISIT table:***

******

* *SELECT one/multiple column :*

This command is beneficial at that support while you are dealing with to come out the single one and the multiple attributes from a table rather then all of the attributes. Only a **certain** or **specific** values will be come out by this.

***Syntax;***

**SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name;**

***Example:***



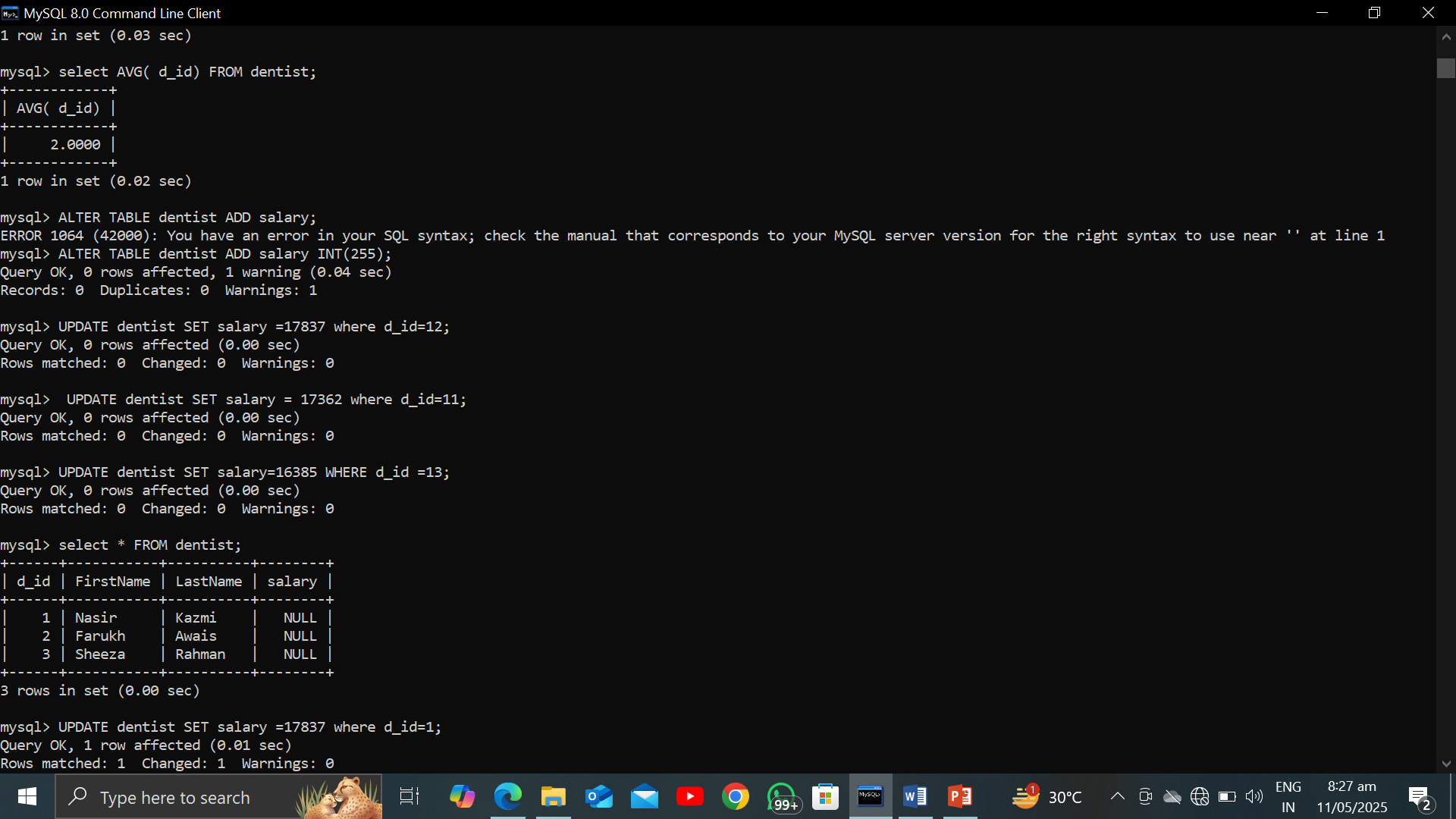
* ALTER command:

Used to alter the table and including other attributes or **inserts** more data into the table.

***Syntax:***

***ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name constraint;***

***Example:***

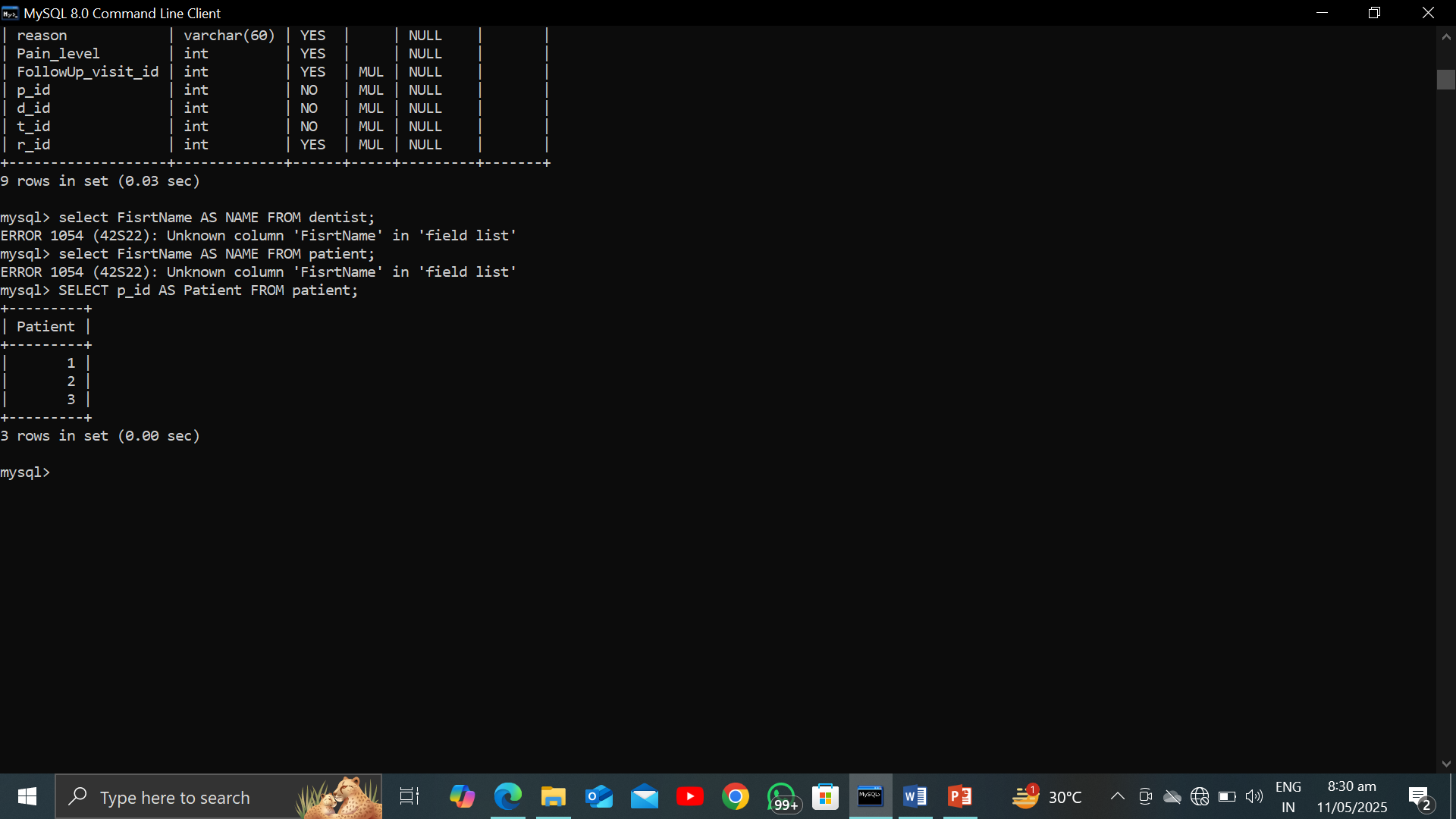


* *AS COMMAND on MySQL;*

This is basically used to make an alias of the attribute. It’s helpful where you want to access the already attribute name with the new one as you want.

***Syntax:***

**SELECT column\_name AS alias FROM table\_name;**

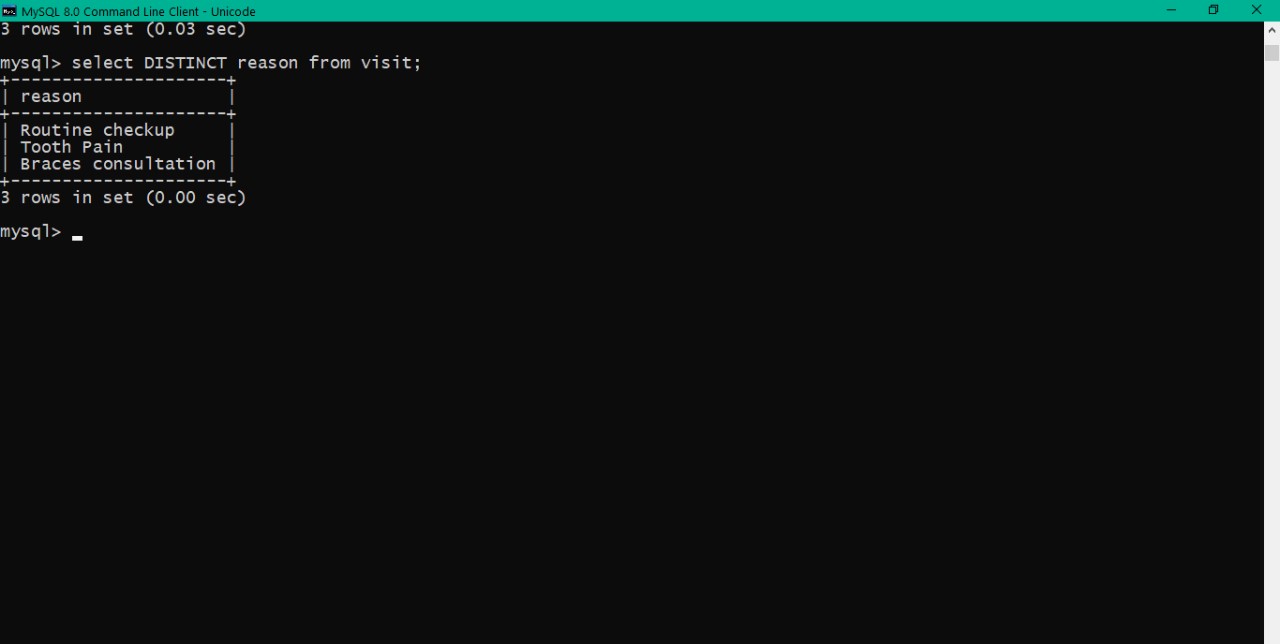


* *DISTINCT COMMAND:*

This command is used for duplicacy removal from your table if exist.

***Syntax:***

**SELECT DISTINCT column\_name FROM table\_name;**



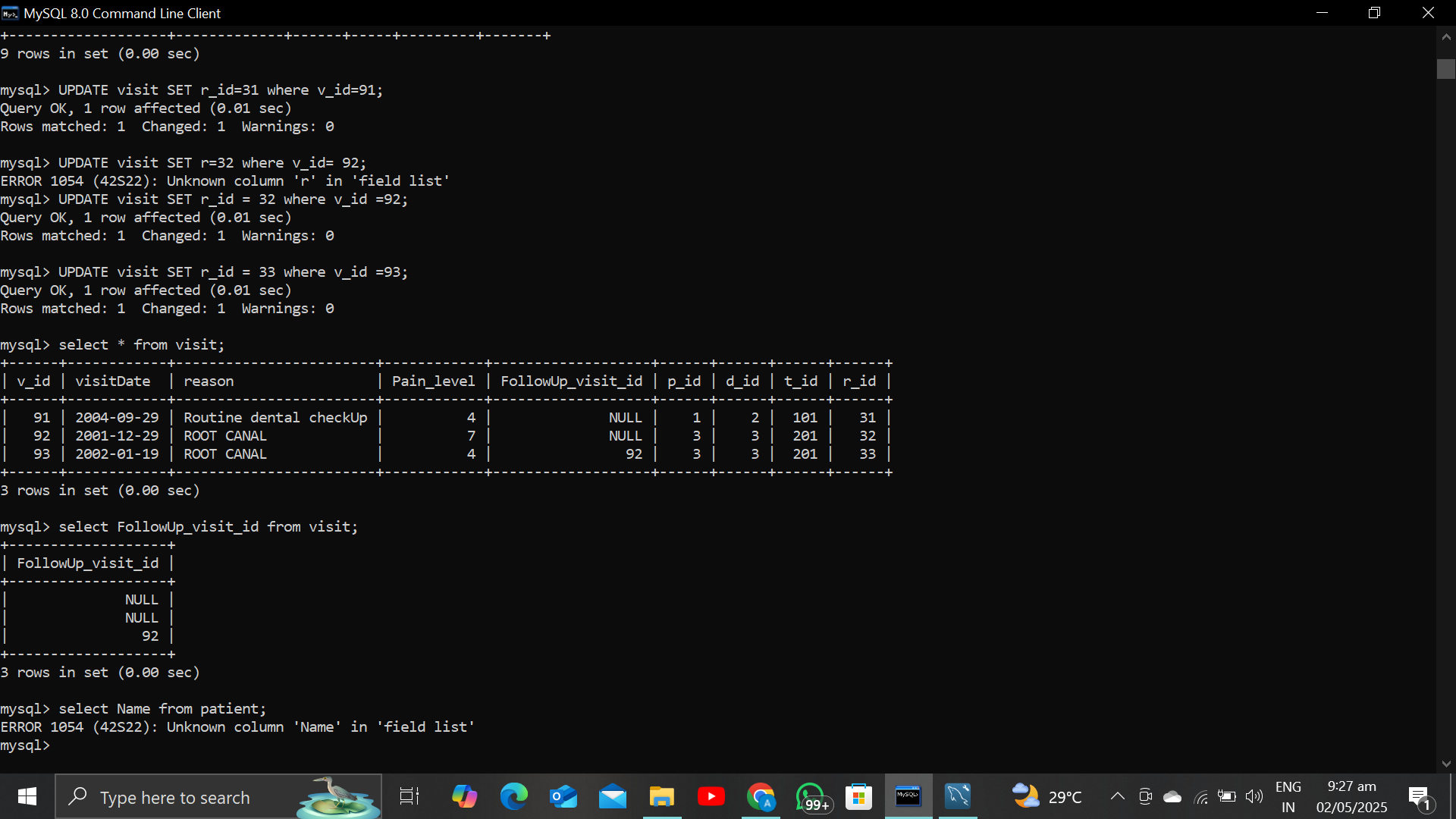
* WHERE clause in SQL:

Where command is work as such like fro the condition .

***Syntax:***

**SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE column=”value”;**

***Example***:



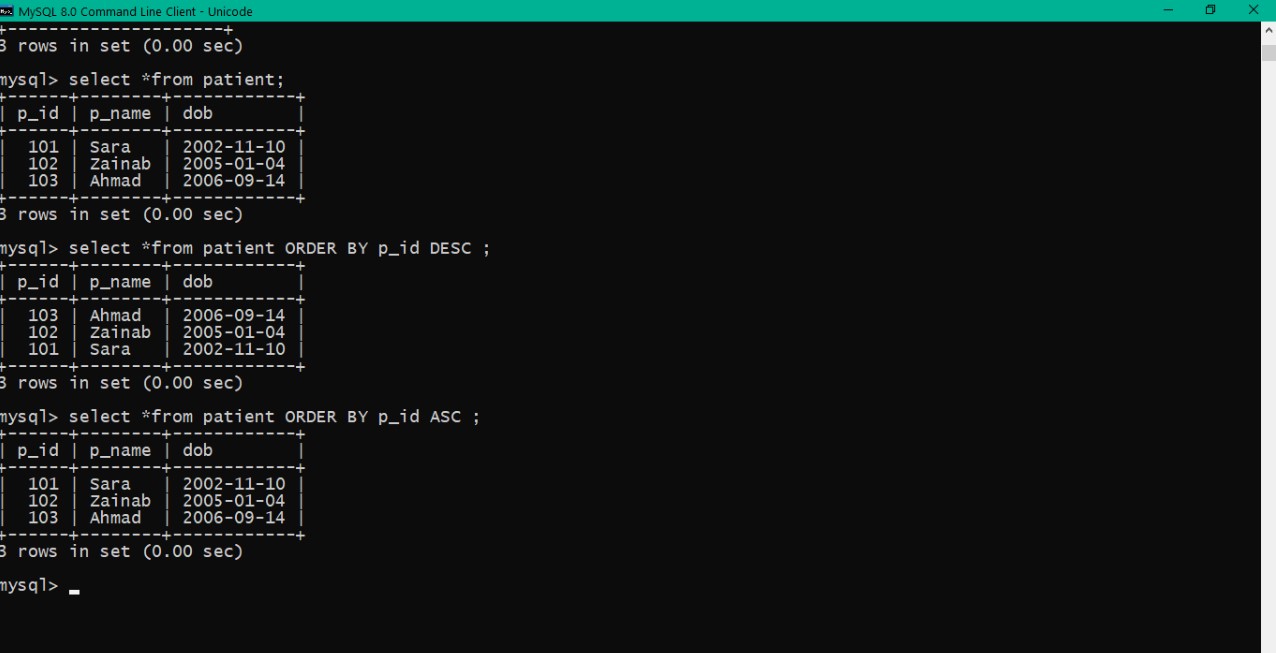
* *ORDER BY command:*

It’s used for the ascending or descending order sorting. By default ascending sort is done by the complier.

***Syntax;***

**SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name ORDER BY column\_2 DESC;**

***Example:***



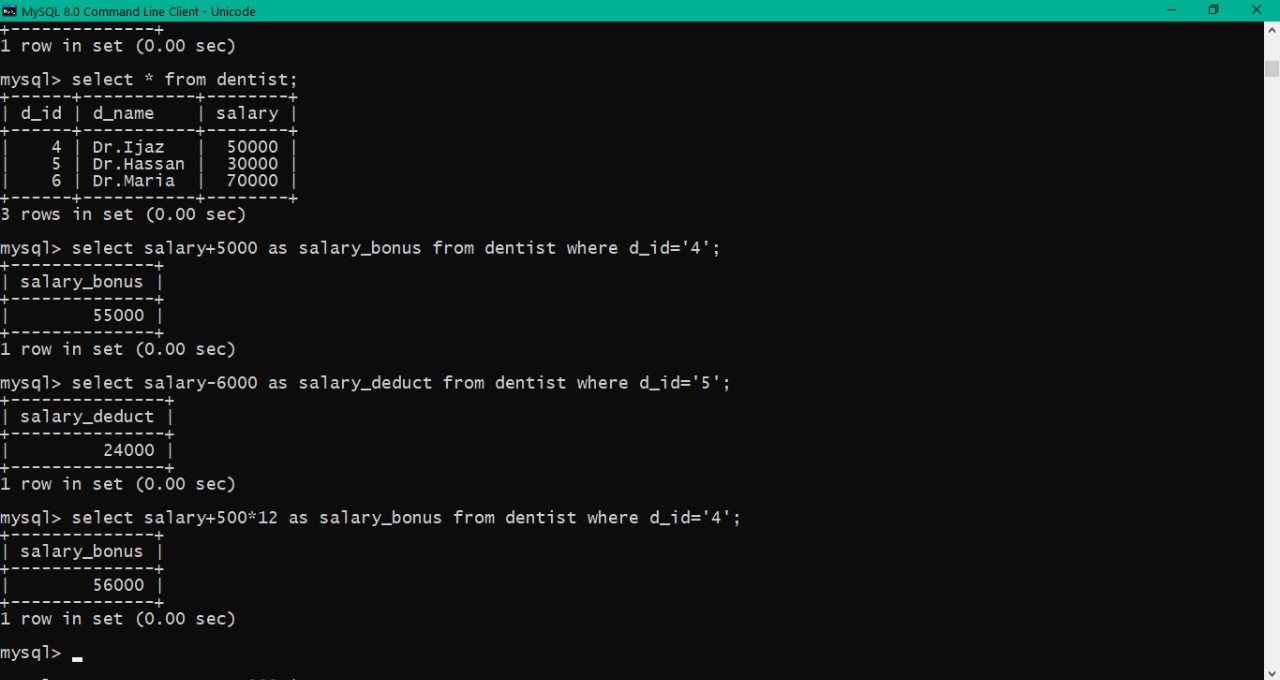
* ***OPERATORS IN SQL:***Arithmetic operators including (**+,-,\*,/**).

***Syntax:***

***SELECT column\_name OPERATOR FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name=”Values”;***

Or

**SELECT column\_name FROM table column\_name OPERATOR anyOperation;**



* **Relational operators:**

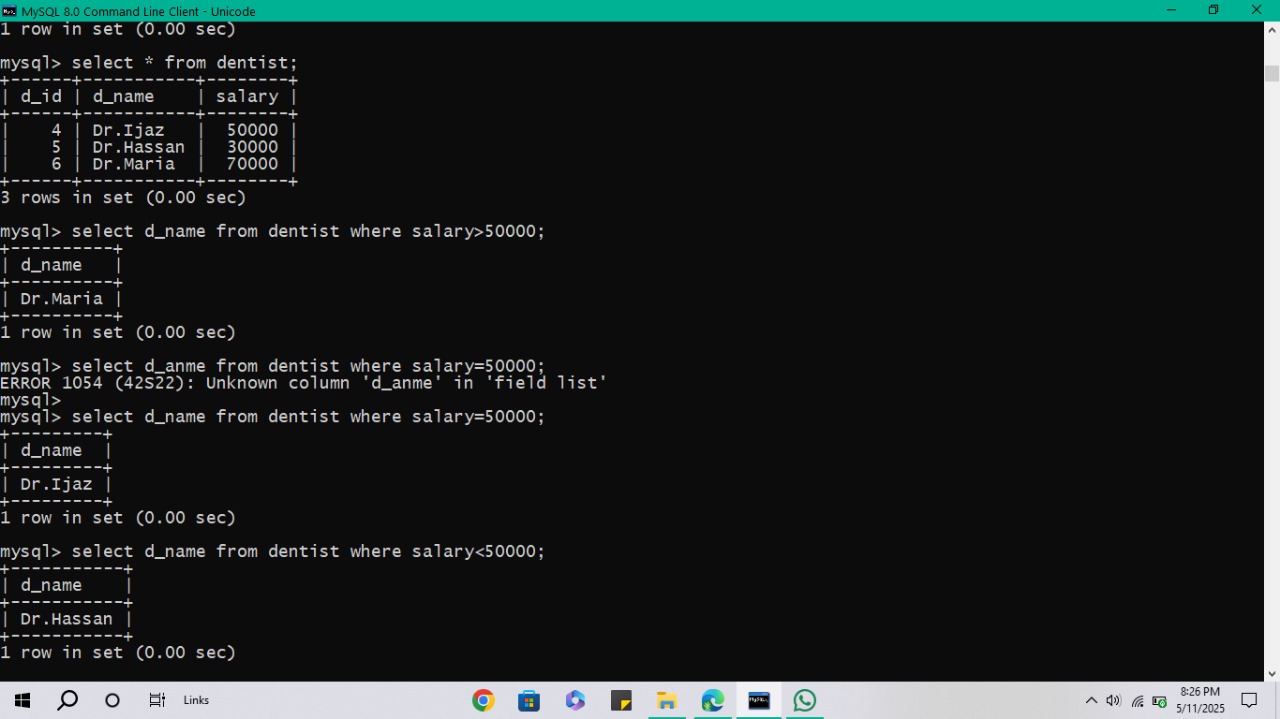
These operators including **(>,< ,>=,<=,==,!=)**

***Syntax:***

**SELECT column\_name OPERATOR from table\_name WHERE column\_name=”Values”;**

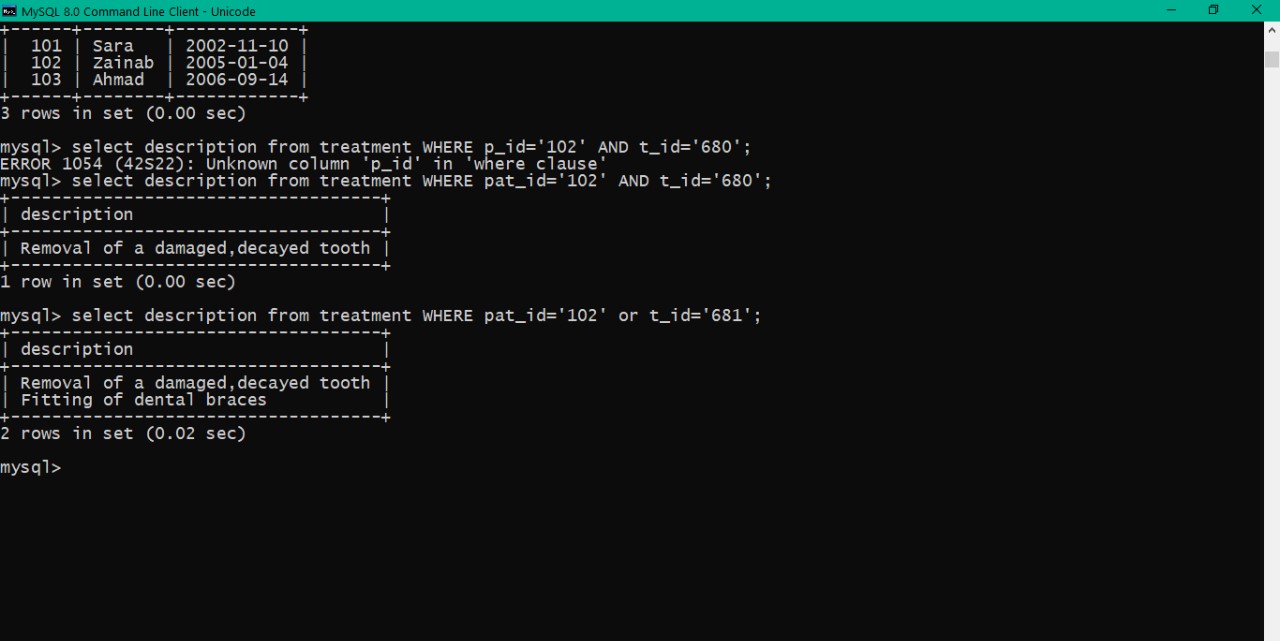
Or

**SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name WHERE column OPERATOR condition;**

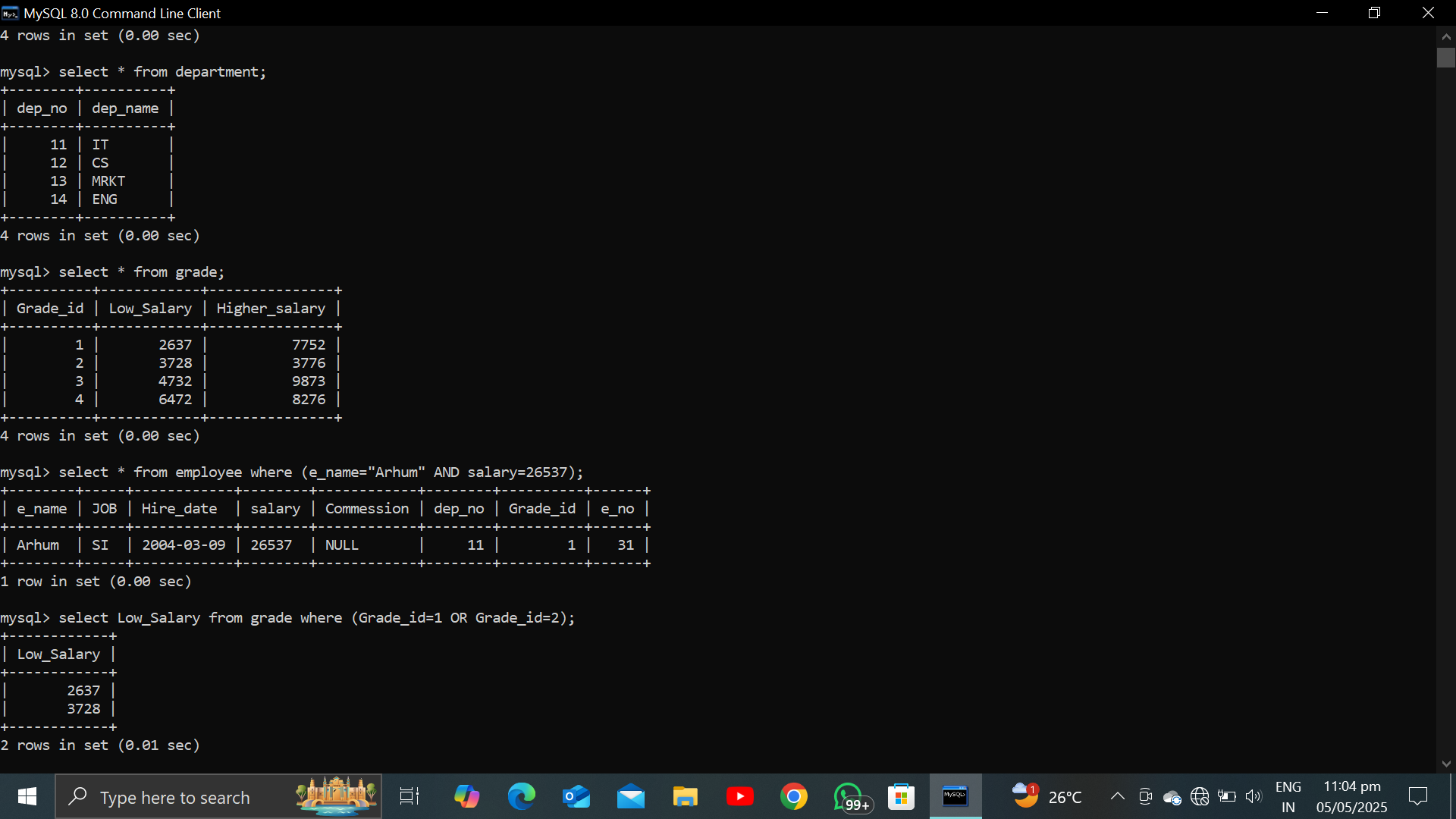


* ***Logical Operators:***

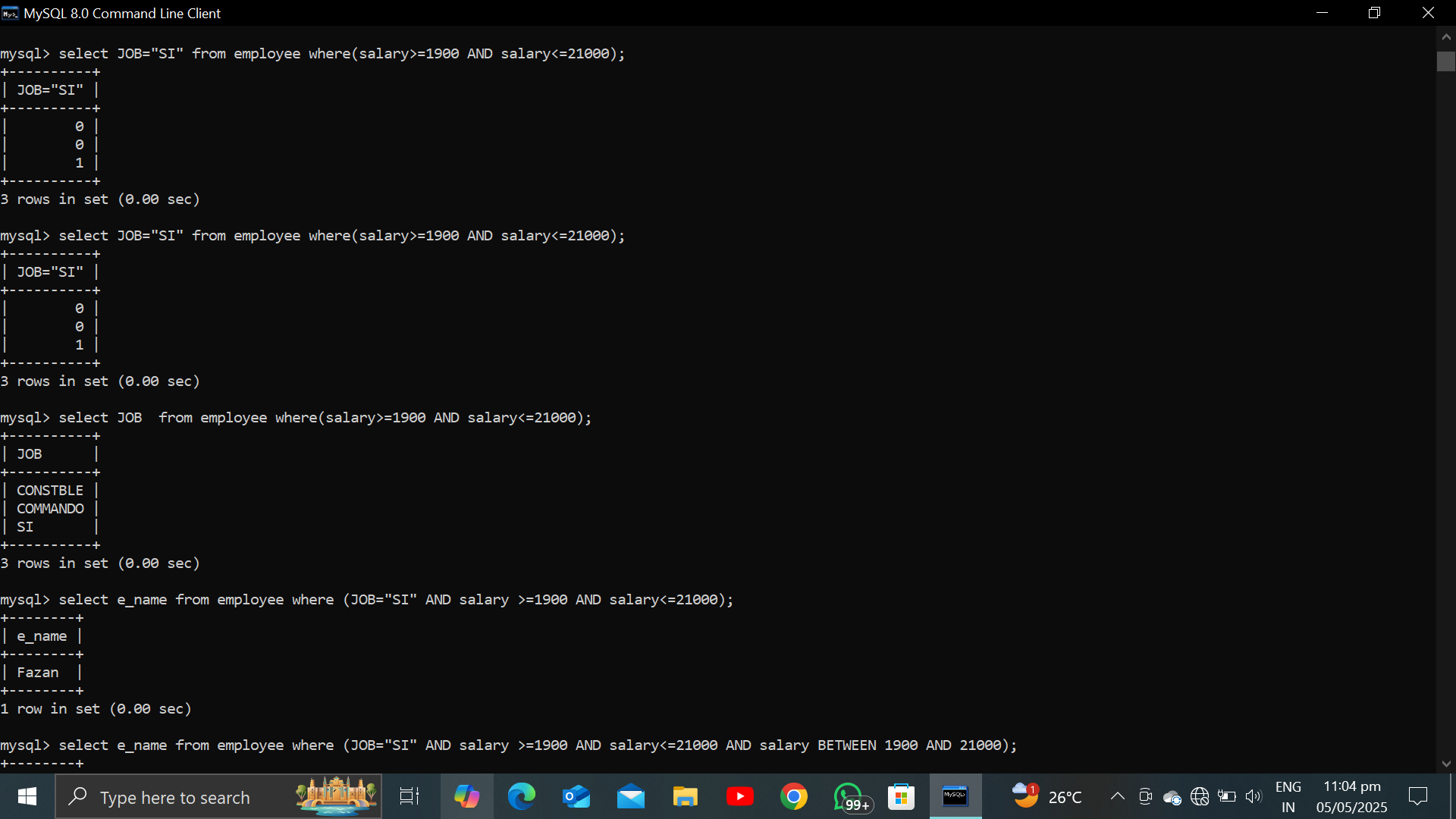
AND ,OR ,NOT.



* ***SQL QUERIES BY AND,OR OPERATOR;***



* USE OF MULTIPLE AND OPERATOR:



* AND BETWEEN:

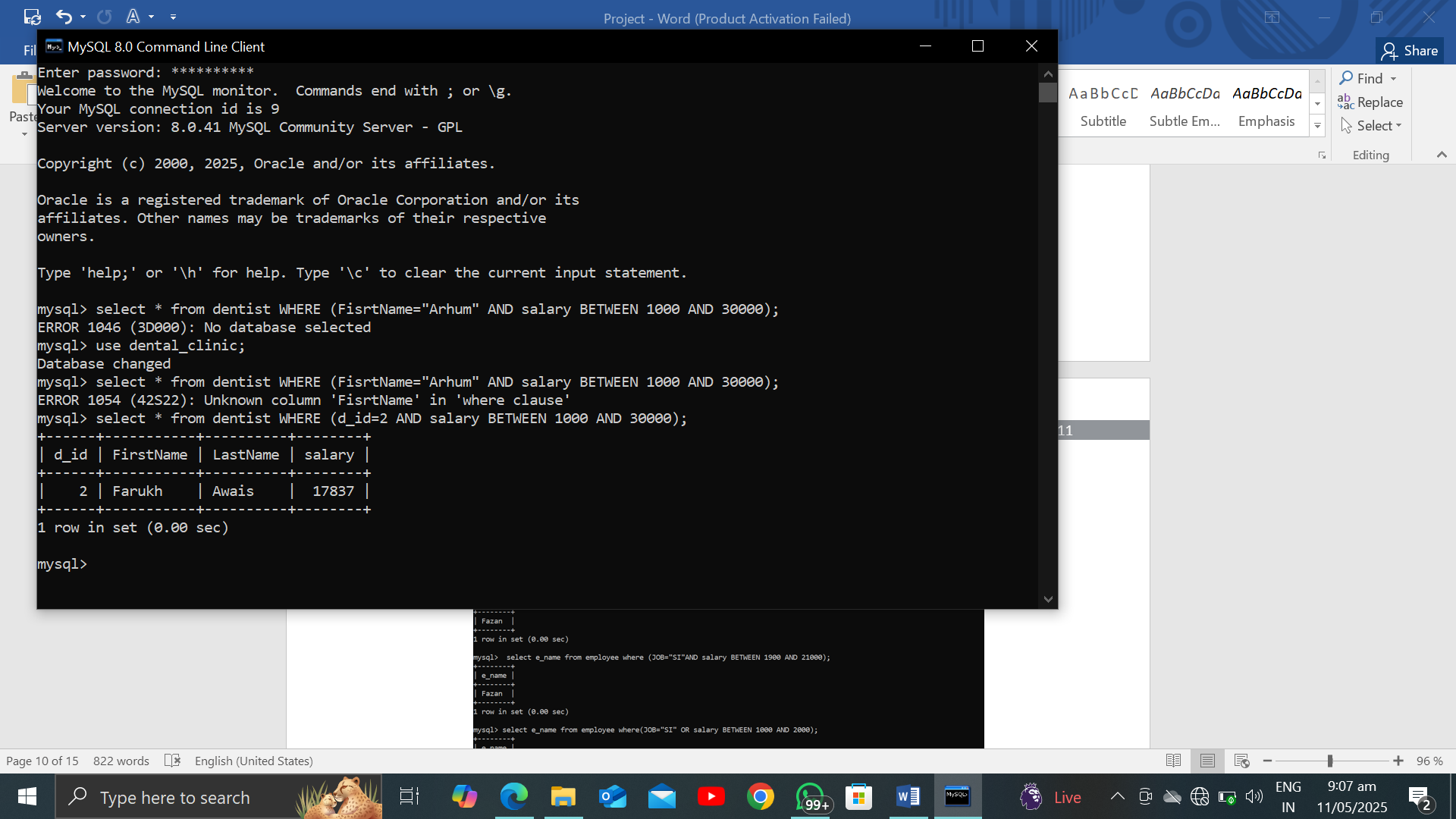
It’s used where you want to evaluate the values from the range.Within that specific range.

***Syntax:***

***Select \* FROM table\_name where( cond\_1 And Cond\_2 Between Cond\_3);***

As you can use any column\_name rather then the asterisk inside the query.

***Example:***



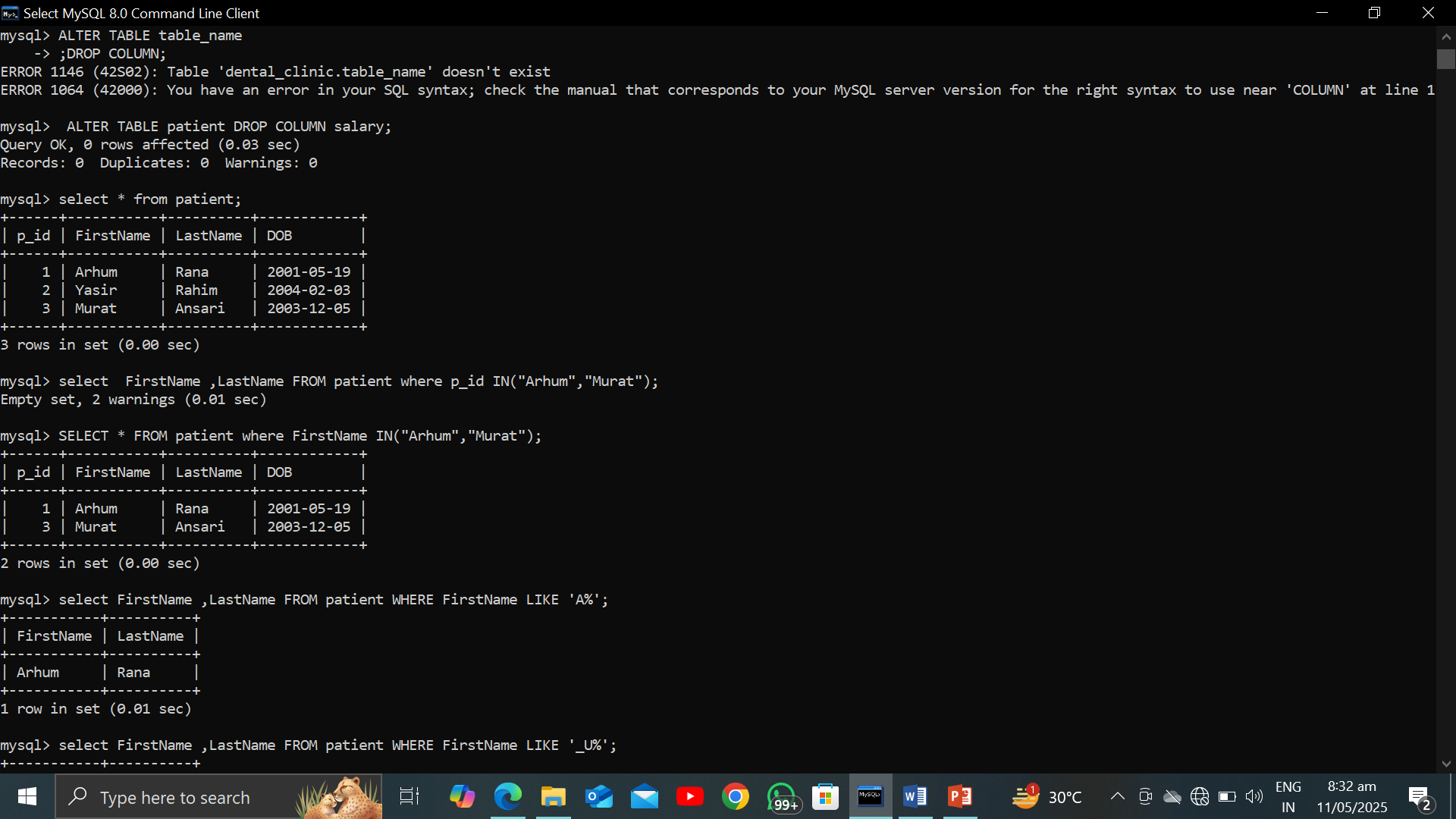
* OR BETWEEN is same as that of the AND BETWEEN.
* IN COMMAND:

It’s use to come out the certain value from the list of the table. It’s basically used to reduce length which is taken by multiple AND or OR operators.

***Syntax:***

**Select column\_name from table\_name where column\_name IN(v\_1,V\_2);**

***Examples:***

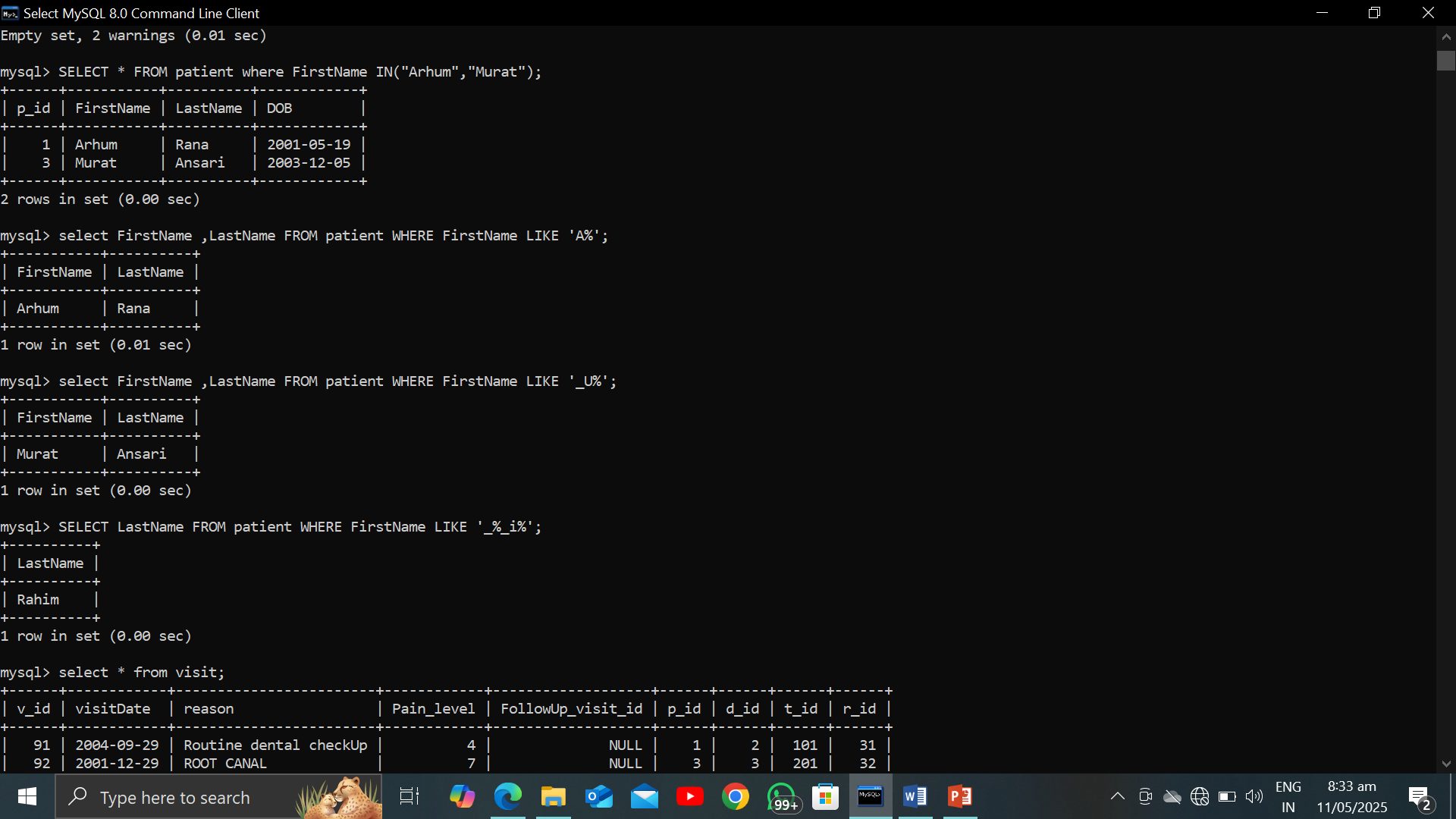


* *LIKE COMMAND:*

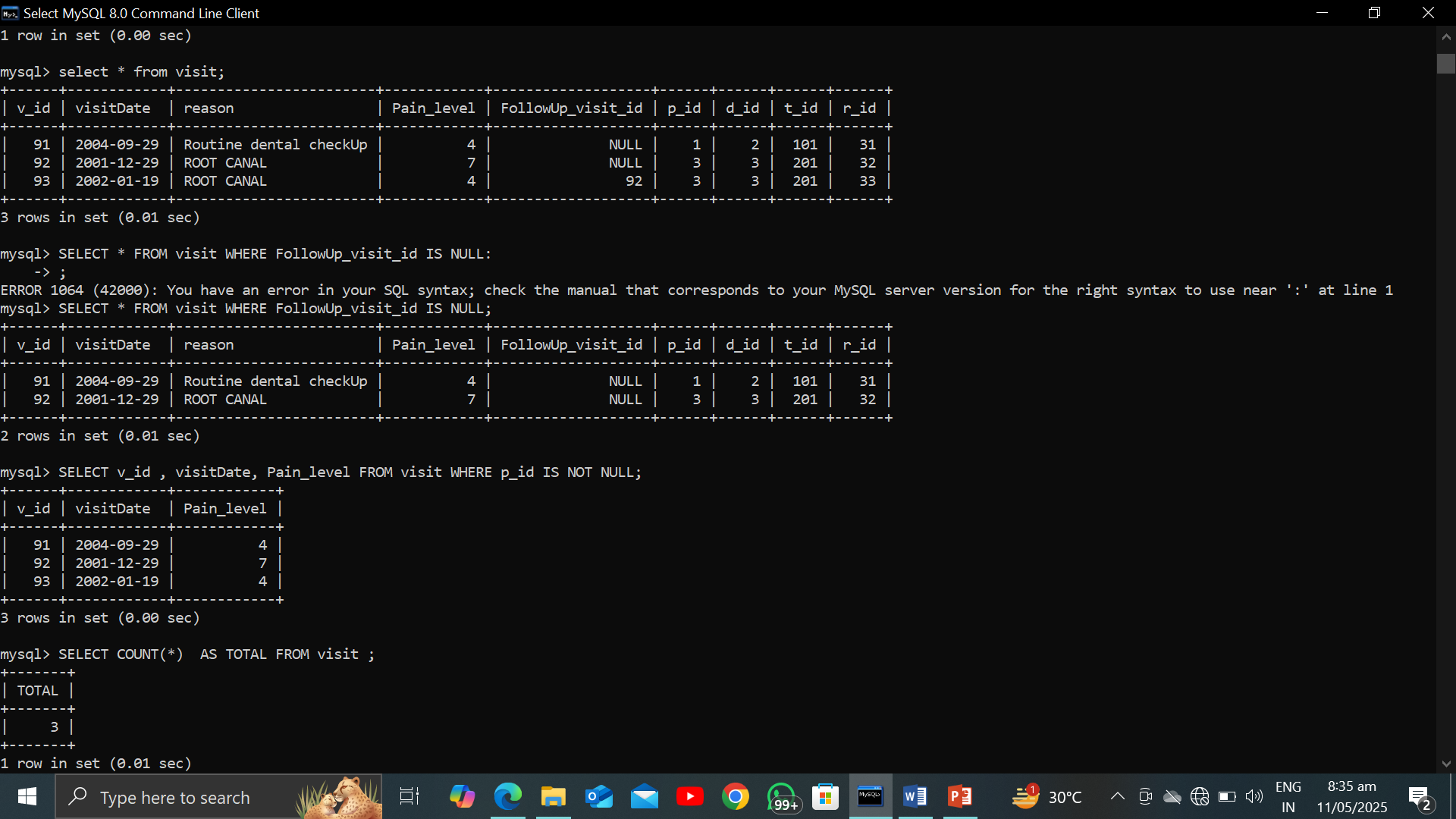
As if you want to evaluate a specific personality from a table whose spelling you are specifying in the query or any other name whose end or start or at any middle element you’ll be mentioned by you. This command is beneficial at that spot while you want to take a name whose character you’ll not be known is advanced.

* ***Wildcard Characters;***
* **%**( Represents the single ,null or multiple characters)
* **\_**( Represents a single character)

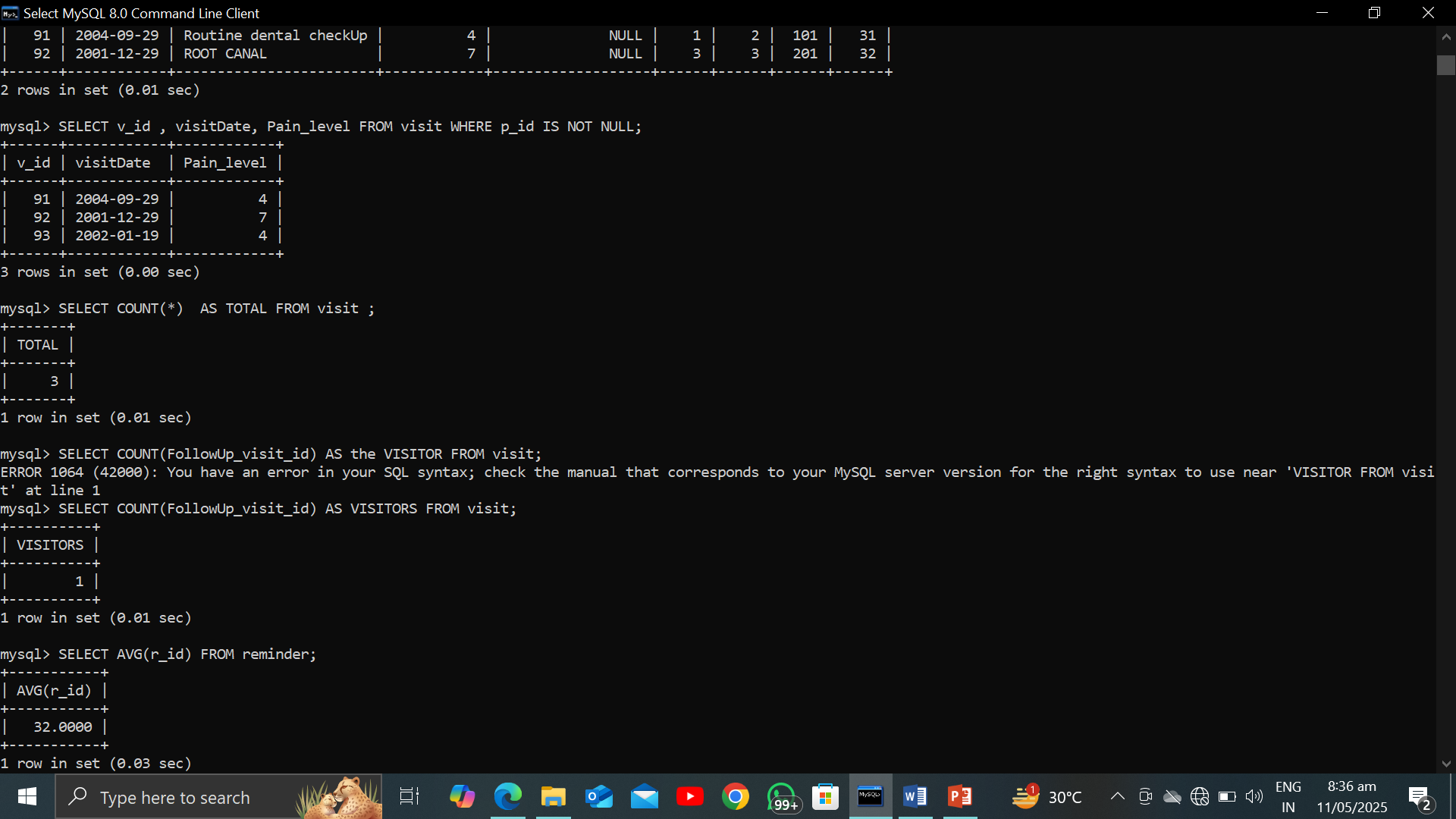
***Syntax: Select c\_1,C\_2 FROM table\_name where c\_name LIKE pattern;***



* *IS NULL OR IS NOT NULL:*



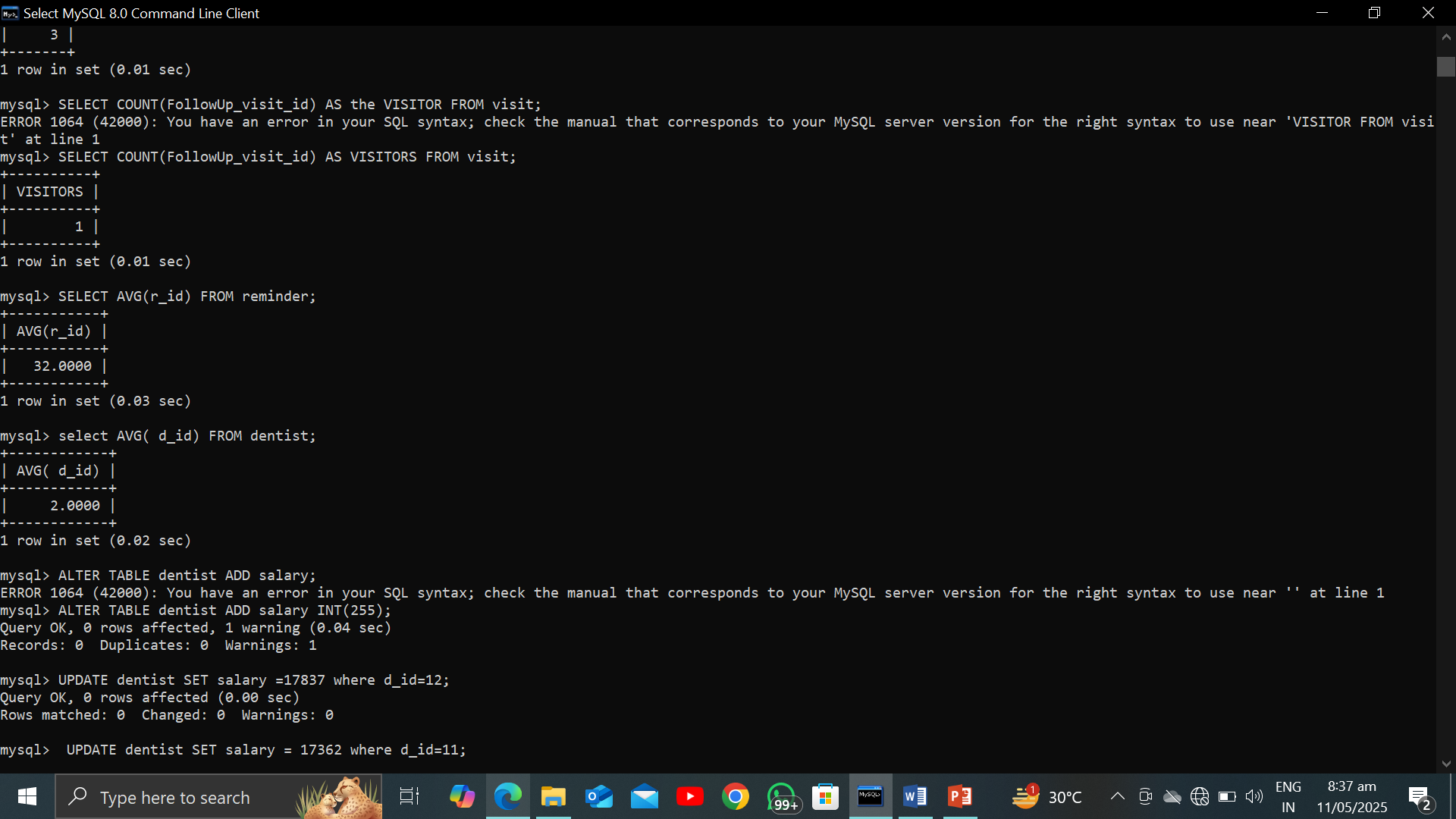
* AGGREGRATION FUNCTIONS:
* COUNT(column\_name)
* Count(\*)
* Avg(COLUMN\_NAME)
* MAX(COLUMN\_NAME)
* MIN(COLUMN\_NAME)
* SUM(COUMN\_NAME)
* ***COUNT COMMAND:***



* **COUNT(\*)** will display the all the colums which is include in your tables including the **null** values and also the **duplicate** values.
* **COUNT(column\_name)** will display ONLY the **singly** values and not null vaues.
* *AVERAGE FUNCTIONS****:***

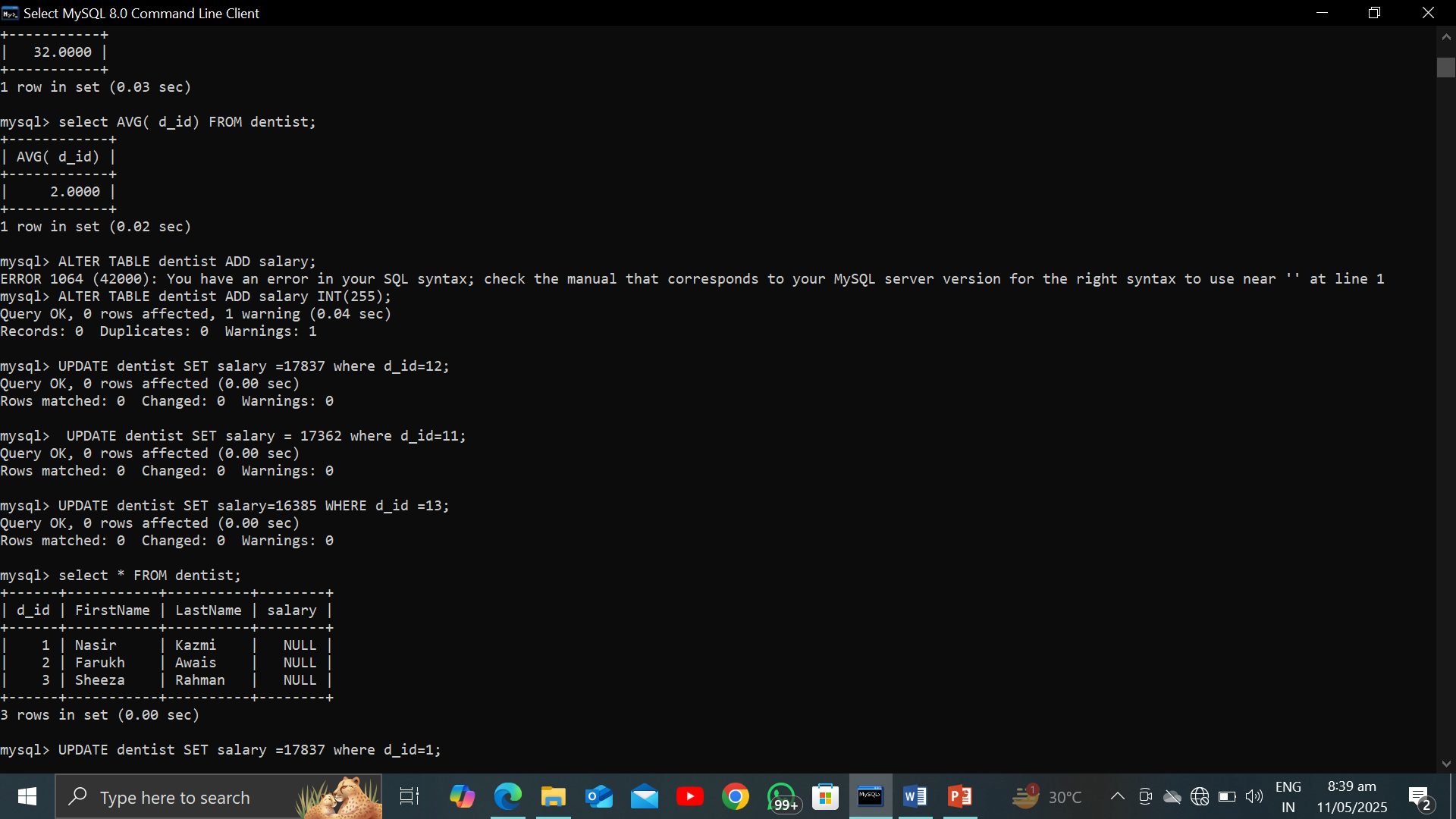
***Syntax:***

***select Avg(column\_name) from table\_name;***

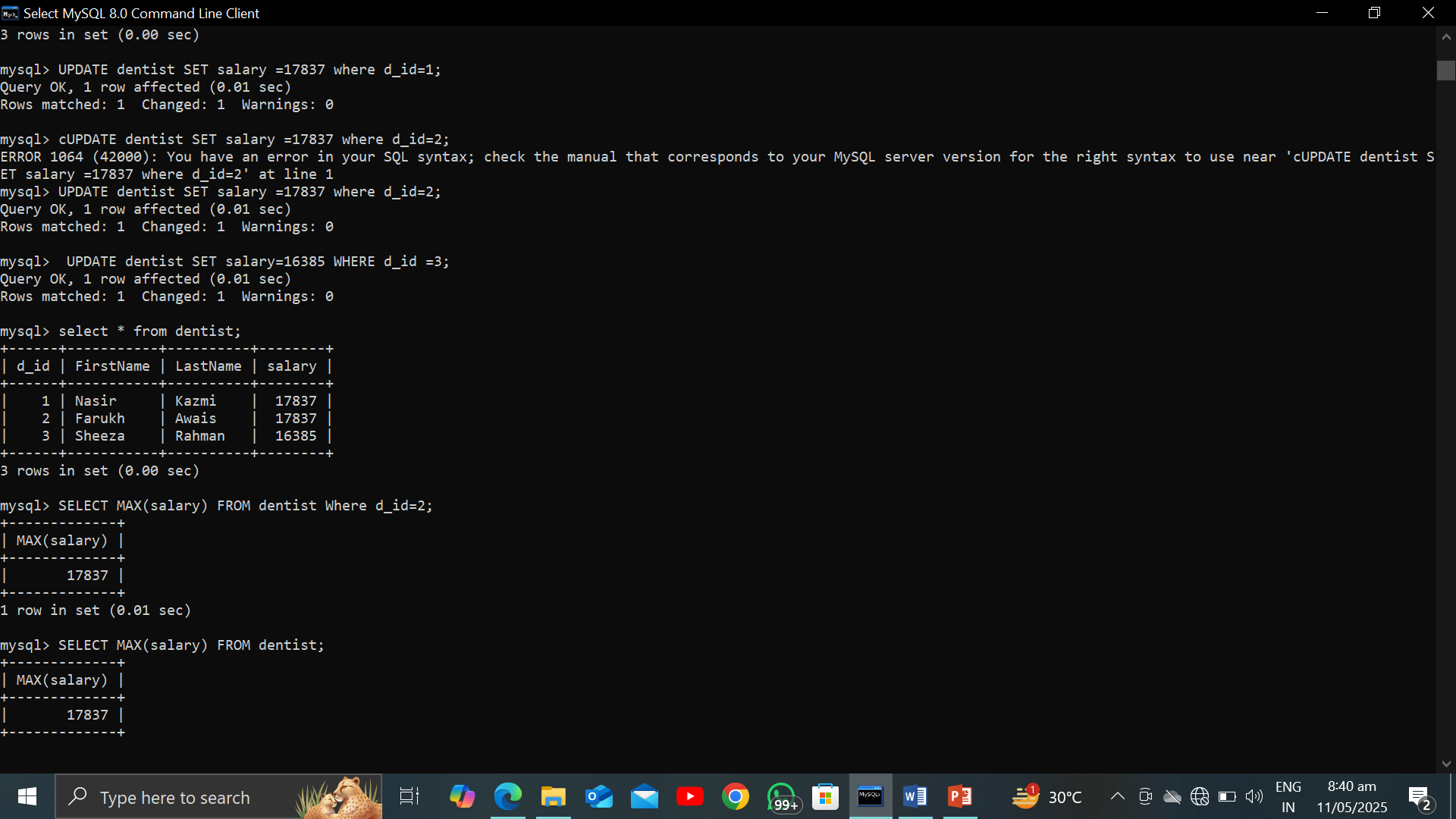


OTHERS functions:

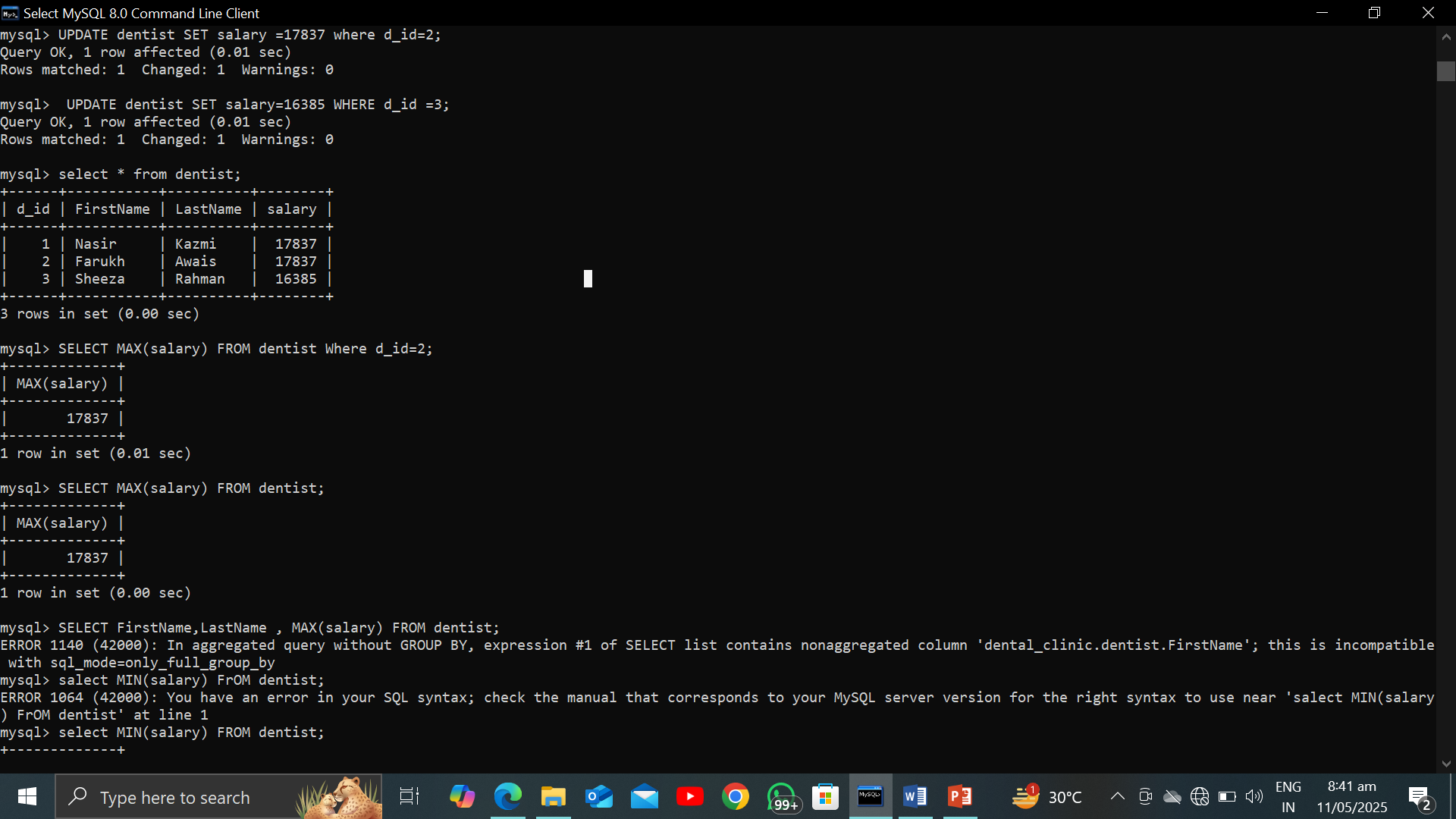
Using Alter command to addup a column is dentist table named aas salary for the aggregate functions.



Now insert values in the salary table just for the sack of these functions.

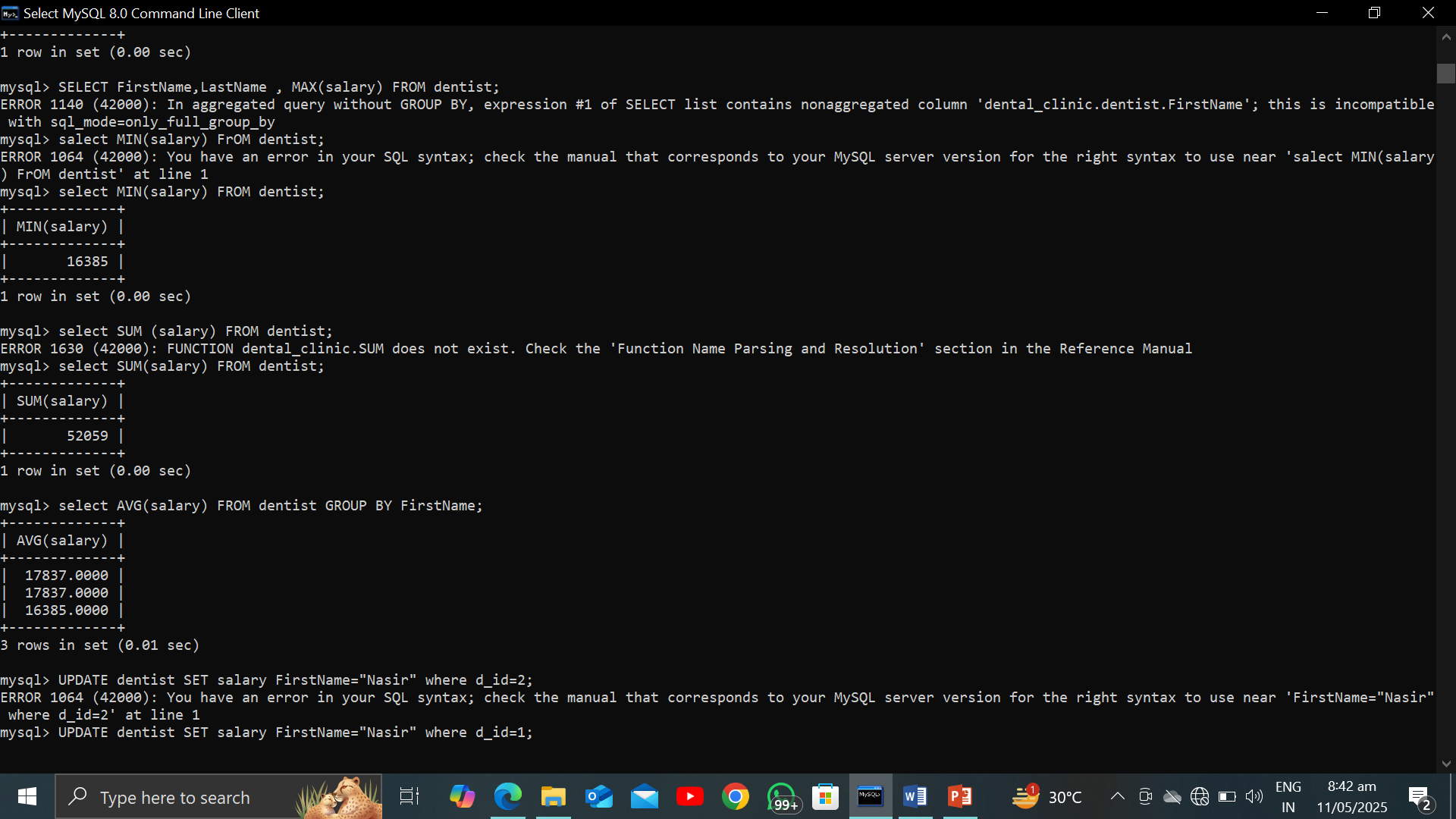


***OTHER functions:***





* GROUP BY :



* HAVING COMMAND :

It’s use as such to apply the conditions indirectly which is not done with the help of where command as while you are dealing with the **GROUP BY** in sql. So for the sack of that purpose you have to use the HAVING to filter out of data or attributes as you want from the table.

* Practical Implementations:

