Owing to distortions in formatting of the given table in the provided MS Word Lab Book 1 document, this author has reproduced the given SQL commands without use of a table for ease of viewing.

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Course: MSc Computer Science (Conversion)

Course Module: COMP40725

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Lab Book No.: 1

1. SELECT version(), user();

```
mysql> SELECT version(), user();

+-----+

I version() | user() | |

+-----+

I 5.5.33 | root@localhost |

+-----+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. SELECT current_date;

```
mysql> SELECT current_date;
+-----+
| current_date |
+----+
| 2014-01-24 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. CREATE database menagerie;

```
mysql> CREATE database menagerie;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
```

4. USE menagerie;

```
mysql> USE menagerie;
Database changed
```

5.CREATE table pet (name varchar(20), owner varchar(20), species varchar(20), sex char(1), birth date, death date);

```
mysql> CREATE table pet (name varchar(20), owner varchar(20),
-> species varchar(20), sex char(1), birth date,
-> death date );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

6. SHOW tables;

```
mysql> SHOW tables;

+-----+

| Tables_in_menagerie |

+-----+

| pet |

+-----+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. DESCRIBE pet;

```
mysql> DESCRIBE pet;
Field
                name | I varchar(20) | YES |
                            T NULL
owner | varchar(20) | YES |
                            I NULL
species | varchar(20) | YES |
                            T NULL
sex | char(1) | YES |
                            T NULL
                            I NULL
                 I YES I
       l date
                            T NULL
 death
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

8.LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE 'c:\\temp\\pet.txt'
replace
into table pet
fields terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n';

```
mysql> LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/Users/noreen/Desktop/Pet.txt'
-> replace into table pet fields terminated by ','
-> lines terminated by '\n';
Query OK, 8 rows affected, 7 warnings (0.04 sec)
Records: 8 Deleted: 0 Skipped: 0 Warnings: 7
```

9. SELECT * FROM pet;

11. SELECT * FROM pet;

12. update pet set birth = '2006-08-31' WHERE name = 'bowser';

```
mysql> update pet set birth = '2006-08-31' WHERE
-> name = 'bowser';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

13. SELECT * FROM pet;

14. SELECT * FROM pet
WHERE birth >= '2011-1-1';

15. SELECT * FROM pet
WHERE species = 'dog' AND sex = 'f';

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM pet WHERE species = 'dog' AND sex = 'f';

+----+
| name | owner | species | sex | birth | death |

+----+
| Buffy | Harold | dog | f | 2004-05-13 | NULL |

+----+
| row in set (0.00 sec)
```

16. SELECT * FROM pet

WHERE species = 'snake' OR species = 'bird';

17. SELECT * FROM pet

```
WHERE (species = 'cat' AND sex = 'm');
```

18. SELECT * FROM pet
WHERE (species = 'cat' AND sex = 'm') OR (species = 'dog' AND sex = 'f');

19. SELECT name, birth FROM pet;

20. SELECT owner FROM pet;

```
mysql> SELECT owner FROM pet;
+----+
| owner |
+----+
| Harold |
| Gwen |
| Harold |
| Benny |
| Diane |
| Gwen |
| Gwen |
| Gwen |
| the sen |
|
```

21. SELECT distinct owner FROM pet;

```
mysql> SELECT distinct owner FROM pet;
+-----+
| owner |
+-----+
| Harold |
| Gwen |
| Benny |
| Diane |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

22. SELECT name, species, birth
FROM pet
WHERE species = 'dog' OR species = 'cat';

23. SELECT name, birth FROM pet ORDER BY birth;

24. SELECT name, birth FROM pet ORDER BY name;

25.

SELECT name, birth FROM pet

ORDER BY name desc;

26. SELECT name, species, birth

```
mysql> SELECT name, species, birth FROM pet
   -> ORDER BY species, birth desc;
          I species I birth
 Whistler | bird | | 2012-12-09
| Chirpy | bird
                    | 2012-09-11 |
                   | 2009-03-17
 Claws
          I cat
l Fluffy
        l cat
                   1 2008-02-04
 Bowser I dog
                  - | 2006-08-31 |
 Fana
                    1 2005-08-27
         I dog I 2004-05-13
 Buffy
 puffball | hamster | 2010-03-30 |
 Slim
         | I snake | | 2011-04-29 |
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

27. SELECT name, birth, curdate(),

(year(curdate())-year(birth))

- (right(curdate(),5) < right(birth,5)) as age

FROM pet;

```
mysql> SELECT name, birth, curdate(), (year(curdate()) - year(birth)) - (right(c
urdate(), 5) < right(birth,5)) as age FROM pet;</pre>
           l birth
                        | curdate() | age | | |
| Fluffy | | 2008-02-04 | 2014-01-24 |
          | | 2009-03-17 | 2014-01-24 |
          | | 2004-05-13 | 2014-01-24 |
I Buffy
         | | 2005-08-27 | 2014-01-24 |
 Fana
| Bowser | | 2006-08-31 | 2014-01-24 |
| Chirpy | | 2012-09-11 | 2014-01-24 |
 Whistler | 2012-12-09 | 2014-01-24 |
           | 2011-04-29 | 2014-01-24 |
 puffball | 2010-03-30 | 2014-01-24 |
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
28. SELECT name, birth, curdate(),
  (year(curdate())-year(birth))
- (right(curdate(),5) < right(birth,5)) as age
FROM pet
ORDER BY name;</pre>
```

```
mysql> SELECT name, birth, curdate(), (year(curdate()) - year(birth)) - (right(c
urdate(), 5) < right(birth,5)) as age FROM pet ORDER BY name;</pre>
                      | curdate() | age | |
         | | 2006-08-31 | 2014-01-24 |
l Bowser
I Buffy
         | | 2004-05-13 | 2014-01-24 |
| Chirpy | | 2012-09-11 | 2014-01-24 |
l Claws
          | 2005-08-27 | 2014-01-24 |
I Fang
puffball | 2010-03-30 | 2014-01-24 |
 Slim | 2011-04-29 | 2014-01-24 |
 Whistler | 2012-12-09 | 2014-01-24 |
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
29. SELECT name, birth, death,
```

(year(death)-year(birth))

- (right(death,5) < right(birth,5)) as age

FROM pet

WHERE death is not null ORDER BY name;

30. SELECT name, birth, month(birth)

FROM pet;

31. SELECT name, birth

FROM pet

WHERE month(birth) = month(date add(curdate(), interval 3 month));

32. SELECT * FROM pet

WHERE name like 'b%';

33. SELECT owner, count(*)

FROM pet

GROUP BY owner;

```
mysql> SELECT owner, count(*) FROM pet GROUP BY owner;
+----+
| owner | count(*) |
+----+
| Benny | 2 |
| Diane | 2 |
| Gwen | 3 |
| Harold | 2 |
+----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

34. SELECT species, sex, count(*)

FROM pet

GROUP BY species, sex;

```
mysql> SELECT species, sex, count(*) FROM pet
   -> GROUP BY species, sex;
 bird
                         1 |
 bird
                         1 |
 cat
                         1 I
                         1 1
 cat
                         1 1
 dog
 dog I m
 hamster | f
I snake I m
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```