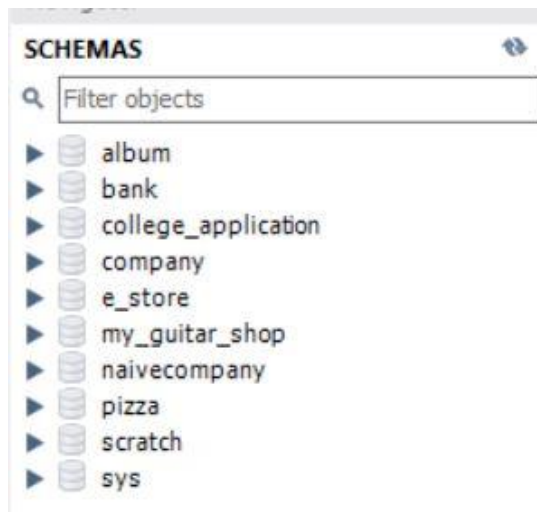


Lab 8: Creating a Database in MySQL

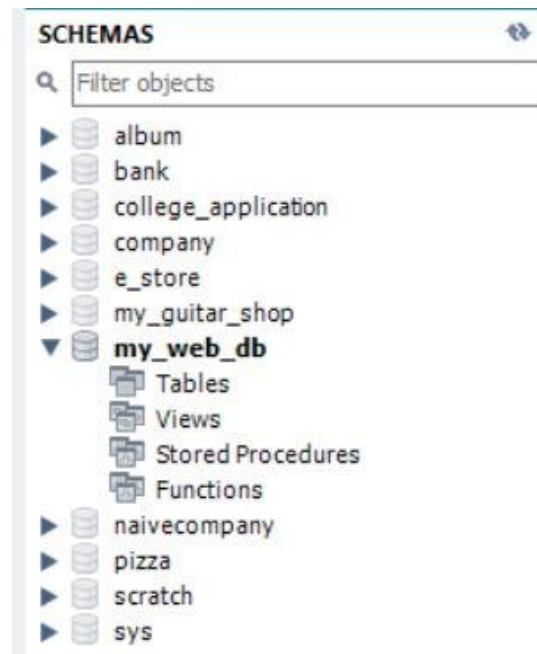
1.) The IF NOT EXISTS keyword verifies if there is a table with the specified name already in the database. If an identical table exists, then the query will not execute.

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS my_web_db;  
USE my_web_db;
```

Before running the queries:



After running the queries:



2.) CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (
 user_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
 email_address _____ ,
 first_name _____ ,
 last_name _____
) ENGINE = InnoDB;

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (  
    user_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    email_address VARCHAR(100),  
    first_name VARCHAR(45),  
    last_name VARCHAR(45)  
) ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

Query Results:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Enterprise Workbench interface. In the left sidebar, the 'my_web_db' database is expanded, showing 'Tables' and then the 'users' table. The 'Columns' tab for the 'users' table is selected, displaying the following columns:

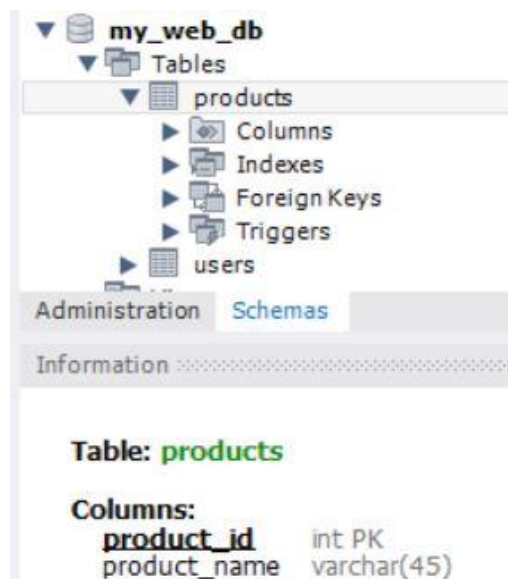
Column Name	Column Type	Attributes
<u>user_id</u>	int	AI PK
email_address	varchar(100)	
first_name	varchar(45)	
last_name	varchar(45)	

Below the table list, the 'Table: users' section shows the 'Columns:' list with the same details.

3.)

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS products (  
    product_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    product_name VARCHAR(45)  
) ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

Query Results:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Enterprise Workbench interface. In the left sidebar, the 'my_web_db' database is expanded, showing 'Tables' and then the 'products' table. The 'Columns' tab for the 'products' table is selected, displaying the following columns:

Column Name	Column Type	Attributes
<u>product_id</u>	int	PK
product_name	varchar(45)	

Below the table list, the 'Table: products' section shows the 'Columns:' list with the same details.

```

4.) CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS downloads (
    download_id INT _____,
    user_id _____,
    download_date _____,
    filename _____,
    product_id _____,

    CONSTRAINT fk_downloads_users
    FOREIGN KEY (_____) REFERENCES _____ (_____),

    CONSTRAINT fk_downloads_products
    FOREIGN KEY (_____) REFERENCES _____ (_____)
) ENGINE = InnoDB;

```

```

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS downloads (
    download_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INT,
    download_date DATETIME,
    filename VARCHAR(50),
    product_id INT,
    CONSTRAINT fk_downloads_users
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users (user_id),
    CONSTRAINT fk_downloads_products
    FOREIGN KEY (product_id) REFERENCES products (product_id)
) ENGINE = InnoDB;

```

Query Results:

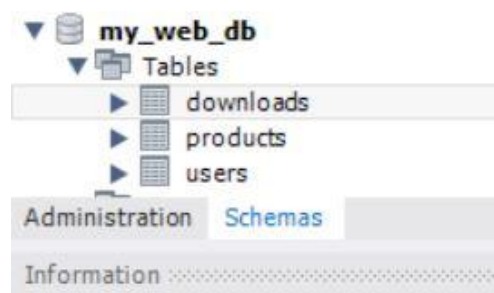


Table: **downloads**

Columns:

download_id	int PK
user_id	int
download_date	datetime
filename	varchar(50)
product_id	int

5.) Jane's user_id is 3 because the user_id attribute is set to AUTO_INCREMENT, which means that the user_id value will increment by one each time a new row is added to the database. Since the last row in the database before Jane Doe has a user_id of 2, Jane Doe's user_id is set to 3.

```
INSERT INTO users VALUES (1,'saraa.riazi@gmail.com', 'Sara', 'Riazi');
INSERT INTO users VALUES (2,'johnsmith@gmail.com', 'John', 'Smith');
INSERT INTO users (email_address,first_name,last_name)
VALUES ('janedoe@yahoo.com', 'Jane', 'Doe');
```

	user_id	email_address	first_name	last_name
▶	1	saraa.riazi@gmail.com	Sara	Riazi
	2	johnsmith@gmail.com	John	Smith
	3	janedoe@yahoo.com	Jane	Doe
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

6.) INSERT INTO users (email_address,first_name,last_name)
VALUES ('jackbown@msn.com', 'Jack', NULL);

Query Results:

```
41 • INSERT INTO users (email_address,first_name,last_name)
42 VALUES ('jackbown@msn.com', 'Jack', NULL);
```

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit:

Export/In

	user_id	email_address	first_name	last_name
▶	1	saraa.riazi@gmail.com	Sara	Riazi
	2	johnsmith@gmail.com	John	Smith
	3	janedoe@yahoo.com	Jane	Doe
	4	jackbown@msn.com	Jack	NULL
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

7.) INSERT INTO products VALUES (1, 'Local Music Vol. 1');
INSERT INTO products VALUES (2, 'Local Music Vol. 2');

```
INSERT INTO products VALUES (1, 'Local Music Vol. 1');
INSERT INTO products VALUES (2, 'Local Music Vol. 2');
```

Query Results:

	product_id	product_name
▶	1	Local Music Vol. 1
	2	Local Music Vol. 2
*	NULL	NULL

8.) The NOW() function returns a value equal to the current date and time.

Query Results:

```
50 • INSERT INTO downloads VALUES (1, 1, NOW(), 'pedals_are_falling.mp3', 1),
51     (2, 2, NOW(), 'turn_signal.mp3', 1),
52     (3, 2, NOW(), 'one_horse_town.mp3', 2);
```

<	Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap C
	download_id	user_id	download_date	filename	product_id
▶	1	1	2023-03-15 14:14:40	pedals_are_falling.mp3	1
	2	2	2023-03-15 14:14:40	turn_signal.mp3	1
	3	2	2023-03-15 14:14:40	one_horse_town.mp3	2
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL


9.) UPDATE users SET email_address = 'john.smith@yahoo.com' WHERE user_id = 2;



Query Results:



55 • UPDATE users SET email_address = 'john.smith@yahoo.com' WHERE user_id = 2;

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit: 

Export/Import:  

Wrap Cell Cc

	user_id	email_address	first_name	last_name
▶	1	saraa.riazi@gmail.com	Sara	Riazi
	2	john.smith@yahoo.com	John	Smith
	3	janedoe@yahoo.com	Jane	Doe
	4	jackbown@msn.com	Jack	NULL
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

10.) Result of running statement in (1): Error

14:36:07 DELETE FROM users WHERE user_id=1 Error Code: 1451. Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails (`my_web_db`.`downloads`, CONSTRAINT `fk_downloads_users` FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`) REFERENCES `users` (`user_id`)) 0.000 sec

DELETE FROM downloads WHERE user_id = 1;

Query Results:

Before delete-

	download_id	user_id	download_date	filename	product_id
▶	1	1	2023-03-15 14:14:40	pedals_are_falling.mp3	1
	2	2	2023-03-15 14:14:40	turn_signal.mp3	1
	3	2	2023-03-15 14:14:40	one_horse_town.mp3	2
★	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

After delete-

	download_id	user_id	download_date	filename	product_id
▶	2	2	2023-03-15 14:14:40	turn_signal.mp3	1
	3	2	2023-03-15 14:14:40	one_horse_town.mp3	2
★	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Result of running statement in (3):

	user_id	email_address	first_name	last_name
▶	2	john.smith@yahoo.com	John	Smith
	3	janedoe@yahoo.com	Jane	Doe
	4	jackbown@msn.com	Jack	NULL
★	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

The DELETE statement throws an error when running it in (1) because user_id is a foreign key in the downloads table. The references to user_id 1 have to be deleted in downloads first before they can be deleted in the users table, otherwise the rows in download will point to a value in the users table that does not exist. This is why running the statement in (3) works while (1) throws an error.