

Name: Pradip Bochare

Statement: MySQL and Hands on Practical

MySQL:

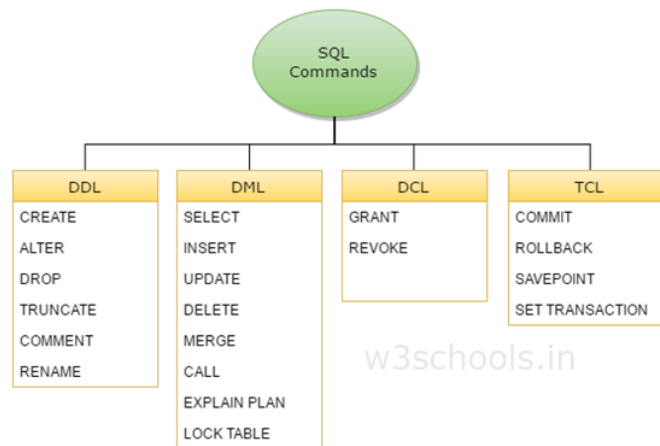
- MySQL is the world's most popular open-source database software, with over 100 million copies of its software downloaded or distributed throughout its history.
- MySQL is RDBMS which runs a server, providing multi-user access to a number of databases.
- With its superior speed, reliability, and ease of use, MySQL has become the preferred choice for IT in all sectors or domains.

Features of MySQL:

- MySQL is written in C and C++ and its SQL parser is written in yacc (**Yet Another Compiler Compiler**).
- MySQL uses only just under 1 MB of RAM on your laptop while Oracle 9i installation uses 128 MB
- MySQL is great for database enabled websites while Oracle is made for enterprises.
- MySQL is portable.
- MySQL default port number is 3306.

SQL Language statements:

- Data Definition Language (DDL) for defining the database structure and controlling access to the data.
- Data Manipulation Language (DML) for retrieving and updating data.
- Data Control Language (DCL) concerns with rights, permissions and other controls of the database system.



SQL data types:

- Numeric data types
 - TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT,
 - INT, BIGINT
 - FLOAT (display_length, decimals)
 - DOUBLE (display_length, decimals)
 - DECIMAL (display_length, decimals)
- Date and time types
 - DATE
 - format is YYYY-MM-DD
 - DATETIME
 - format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
 - TIMESTAMP
 - format YYYYMMDDHHMMSS
 - TIME
 - format HH:MM:SS
 - YEAR
 - default length is 4
- String types
 - CHAR
 - fixed length string, e.g., CHAR (20)
 - VARCHAR
 - variable length string, e.g., VARCHAR (20)
 - BLOB, TINYBLOB, MEDIUMBLOB, LONGBLOB
 - same as TEXT, TINYTEXT ...
 - ENUM
 - list of items from which value is selected

SQL commands SHOW, USE:

- SHOW
 - Display databases or tables in current database;
 - show databases;
 - show tables;
- USE
 - Specify which database to use
 - use bookstore;

CREATE Command:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
(
    Column_name1 column_type1,
    Column_name2 column_type2,
    .....
    Column_nameN column_typeN,
    PRIMARY KEY (column_name1)
);
```

DROP & INSERT Commands:

- To delete databases and tables use the DROP command
- Examples
 - DROP DATABASE db_name;
 - DROP TABLE table_name;
- Inserting rows into a table using INSERT command

```
INSERT INTO table_name
    ( col_1, col_2, ..., col_N)
VALUES
    ( val_1, val_2, ..., val_N);
```

SELECT Command:

- Simplest form: select all columns
`SELECT * FROM table_name;`
- Select specified columns
`SELECT column_list FROM table_name;`
- Conditional selection of rows
`SELECT column_list FROM table_name WHERE condition;`

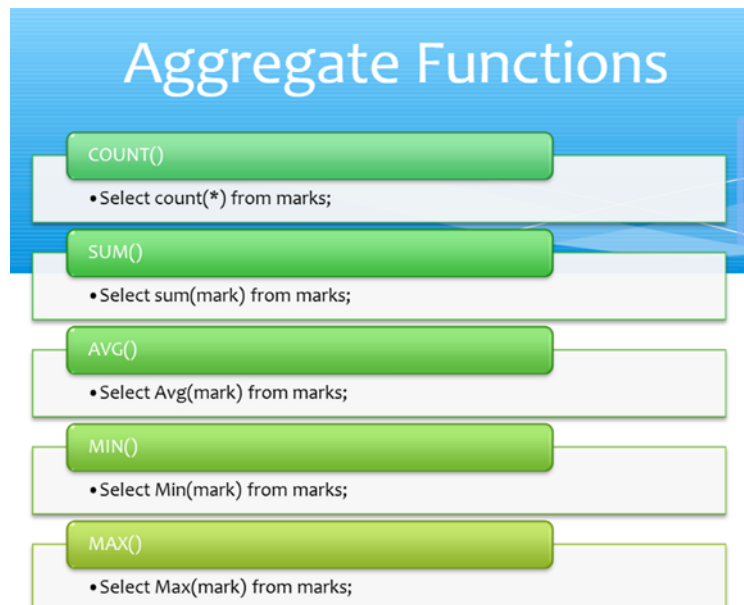
UPDATE Command:

`UPDATE table_name`

`SET col_1 = 'new_value1',`

`..., col_n = 'new_value2'`

`WHERE condition;`



Aggregate Functions

COUNT()	• Select count(*) from marks;
SUM()	• Select sum(mark) from marks;
AVG()	• Select Avg(mark) from marks;
MIN()	• Select Min(mark) from marks;
MAX()	• Select Max(mark) from marks;

Hands on Practical:

- Creating database and use it

```
mysql> create database petadoption;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> use petadoption;
Database changed
mysql> ^C
```

- Creating tables

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Animals (
->     id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
->     breed VARCHAR(50),
->     color VARCHAR(30),
->     gender VARCHAR(10),
->     status INT
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

mysql> desc Animals;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id    | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| name  | varchar(50)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| breed | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| color | varchar(30)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| gender | varchar(10)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| status | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Adoptions (
->     adoption_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     animal_id INT,
->     name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
->     contact VARCHAR(100),
->     adoption_date TIMESTAMP
-> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

```
mysql> desc Adoptions;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
adoption_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
animal_id	int	YES		NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
contact	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
adoption_date	timestamp	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Inserting values in table

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Animals (id, name, breed, color, gender, status)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Fluffy', 'Persian', 'White', 'Female', 1),
-> (2, 'Buddy', 'Labrador Retriever', 'Golden', 'Male', 1),
-> (3, 'Whiskers', 'Siamese', 'Brown', 'Male', 1),
-> (4, 'Mittens', 'Ragdoll', 'Gray', 'Female', 1),
-> (5, 'Rocky', 'German Shepherd', 'Black and Tan', 'Male', 1);
```

Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> select * from Animals;
```

id	name	breed	color	gender	status
1	Fluffy	Persian	White	Female	1
2	Buddy	Labrador Retriever	Golden	Male	1
3	Whiskers	Siamese	Brown	Male	1
4	Mittens	Ragdoll	Gray	Female	1
5	Rocky	German Shepherd	Black and Tan	Male	1

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Adoptions (adoption_id, animal_id, name, contact, adoption_date)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 1, 'John Smith', 'john@example.com', '2024-01-19 12:00:00'),
-> (2, 3, 'Alice Johnson', 'alice@example.com', '2024-01-20 14:30:00'),
-> (3, 2, 'Michael Davis', 'michael@example.com', '2024-01-21 10:45:00'),
-> (4, 5, 'Emily Williams', 'emily@example.com', '2024-01-22 09:15:00'),
-> (5, 4, 'David Brown', 'david@example.com', '2024-01-23 16:00:00');
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Adoptions;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| adoption_id | animal_id | name          | contact          | adoption_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1           | 1         | John Smith    | john@example.com | 2024-01-19 12:00:00 |
| 2           | 3         | Alice Johnson | alice@example.com | 2024-01-20 14:30:00 |
| 3           | 2         | Michael Davis | michael@example.com | 2024-01-21 10:45:00 |
| 4           | 5         | Emily Williams | emily@example.com | 2024-01-22 09:15:00 |
| 5           | 4         | David Brown   | david@example.com | 2024-01-23 16:00:00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Updating information

```
mysql> UPDATE Animals
-> SET name = 'Snowball II', breed = 'Domestic Shorthair', color = 'Black', gender = 'Male', status = 2
-> WHERE id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM Animals WHERE id = 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name          | breed          | color | gender | status |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Snowball II | Domestic Shorthair | Black | Male   | 2       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Deleting information

```
mysql> DELETE FROM Animals WHERE id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM Animals;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name          | breed          | color          | gender | status |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2 | Buddy         | Labrador Retriever | Golden        | Male   | 1       |
| 3 | Whiskers      | Siamese         | Brown         | Male   | 1       |
| 4 | Mittens       | Ragdoll         | Gray          | Female | 1       |
| 5 | Rocky         | German Shepherd | Black and Tan | Male   | 1       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Alter table and adding information

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Animals
-> ADD COLUMN age INT;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> UPDATE Animals
-> SET age = 3
-> WHERE id = 2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM Animals;
```

id	name	breed	color	gender	status	age
2	Buddy	Labrador Retriever	Golden	Male	1	3
3	Whiskers	Siamese	Brown	Male	1	NULL
4	Mittens	Ragdoll	Gray	Female	1	NULL
5	Rocky	German Shepherd	Black and Tan	Male	1	NULL

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- Distinct ,Where Query

```
mysql> select distinct gender
-> from Animals;
```

gender
Male
Female

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



```
mysql> select name,breed  
-> from Animals  
-> where gender='Male'  
-> ;
```

name	breed
Buddy	Labrador Retriever
Whiskers	Siamese
Rocky	German Shepherd

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```