

Big Data Tools for Managers

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Below is the employee dataset; this exercise makes you familiar with update and delete statement from Data Manipulation Language(DML).

ID	NAME	Age	City	state	country
1	John Todd	35	Mumbai	NULL	NULL
2	Paul S	Twenty Six	Tumkuru	NULL	NULL
3	Dominic Dom	40	Pune	NULL	NULL
4	Rajat	32	Bangalore	NULL	NULL
5	Shruti	28	Gandhinagar	NULL	NULL
6	Tom	30	Patna	NULL	NULL

Download customer dataset from below link:

Link 1: <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/sitmbadept/sitmbadept.github.io/2022/BDTM/SQL/employee-update.sql>

OR

Link 2 : https://drive.google.com/file/d/18K8l0ELAU_1dH04YWkvLdFohRm2PbtDD

Write SQL Code for following Statements.

1. Import employee data into MySQL
2. Display all the records from employee table
3. Update Age with appropriate numbers for Employee ID : 2 / Employee Name : Paul S
4. Display all the records after updating Age
5. Update State name as per city
6. Display all the records after updating State
7. Update country name as India for all the employee
8. Display all the records after updating Country
9. Delete employee who all are from Karnataka
10. Display all the records after deleting Karnataka employee
11. Delete all the employee records
12. Display all the records after deleting all the records

1. Import dataset

Option -1

Import data using Navigation Bar



Importing into the database "demo"

File to import:

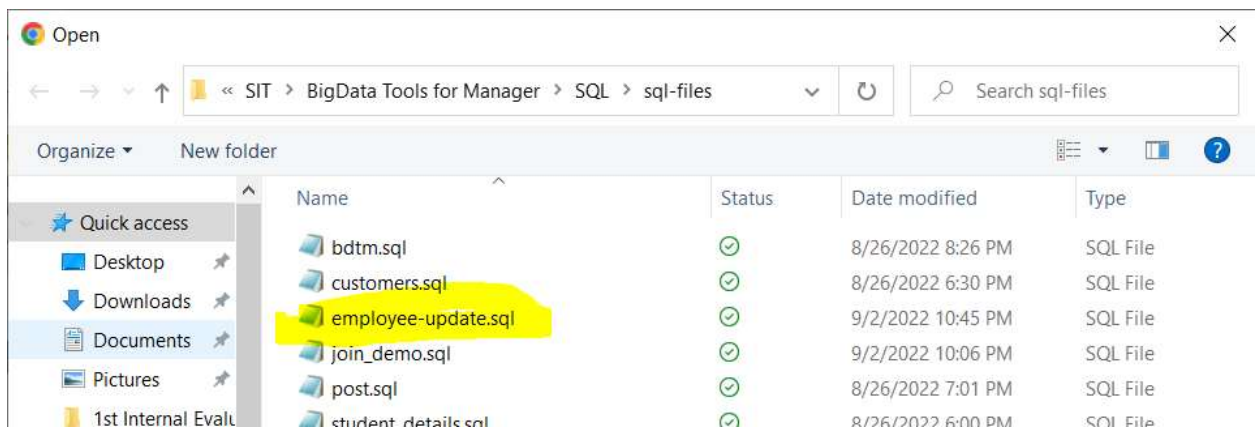
File may be compressed (gzip, bzip2, zip) or uncompressed.

A compressed file's name must end in `.[format].[compression]`. Example: `.sql.zip`

Browse your computer: **Choose File** No file chosen (Max: 40MiB)

You may also drag and drop a file on any page.

Character set of the file: utf-8



Click on Open after selecting employee-update.sql file

Option-2:

Copy the SQL code from above given link and paste in SQL window.

The screenshot shows a SQL editor window. The SQL code is as follows:

```
1 DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS emp_demo;  
2 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS emp_demo;  
3 USE emp_demo;  
4  
5  
6 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employee;  
7 CREATE TABLE employee (  
8   ID text,  
9   NAME text,  
10  Age text.
```

Below the code editor, there are buttons for SQL operations: SELECT *, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, Clear, Format, and Get auto-saved query. There is also a checkbox for "Bind parameters" and a "Bookmark this SQL query:" field. At the bottom, there is a "Delimiter" dropdown set to ";" and several checkboxes: "Show this query here again", "Retain query box", "Rollback when finished", and "Enable foreign key checks" (which is checked). A "Go" button is circled in red in the bottom right corner.

After importing database, select **emp_demo** database in phpmyadmin

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. The top navigation bar indicates the server is 127.0.0.1 and the selected database is emp_demo. The left sidebar shows a list of databases, with 'emp_demo' highlighted. The main panel shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'employee' table. The table structure is as follows:

Table	Action
employee	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Dr

Below the table structure, it says "1 table Sum". There are also links for "Print" and "Data dictionary".

2. Display all the records from employee table

SELECT * FROM employee;

```
SELECT * FROM employee;
```

☐ Profiling [[Edit inline](#)] [[Edit](#)] [[Explain SQL](#)] [[Create PHP code](#)] [[Refresh](#)]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: Filter rows:

+ Options

ID	NAME	Age	City	state	country
1	John Todd	35	Mumbai	NULL	NULL
2	Paul S	Twenty Six	Tumkuru	NULL	NULL
3	Dominic Dom	40	Pune	NULL	NULL
4	Rajat	32	Bangalore	NULL	NULL
5	Shruti	28	Gandhinagar	NULL	NULL
6	Tom	30	Patna	NULL	NULL

3. Update Age with appropriate numbers for Employee ID : 2 / Employee Name : Paul S

UPDATE employee SET Age=26 WHERE ID=2;

OR

UPDATE employee SET Age=26 WHERE NAME='Paul S';

✓ 1 row affected. (Query took 0.0076 seconds.)

```
UPDATE employee SET Age=26 WHERE NAME='Paul S';
```

[[Edit inline](#)] [[Edit](#)] [[Create PHP code](#)]

Query result will show number of records got affected with new value.

4. Display all the records after updating Age

SELECT * FROM employee;

✓ Showing rows 0 - 5 (6 total, Query took 0.0007 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM employee;
```

☐ Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Re

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search

+ Options

ID	NAME	Age	City	state	country
1	John Todd	35	Mumbai	NULL	NULL
2	Paul S	26	Tumkuru	NULL	NULL
3	Dominic Dom	40	Pune	NULL	NULL
4	Rajat	32	Bangalore	NULL	NULL

5. Update State name as per city

UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Karnataka' WHERE CITY IN ('Tumkuru','Bangalore');

UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Maharashtra' WHERE CITY IN ('Pune','Mumbai');

UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Bihar' WHERE CITY = 'Patna';

UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Gujarat' WHERE CITY = 'Gandhinagar';

✓ 2 rows affected. (Query took 0.0087 seconds.)

```
UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Karnataka' WHERE CITY IN ('Tumkuru','Bangalore');
```

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

✓ 2 rows affected. (Query took 0.0072 seconds.)

```
UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Maharashtra' WHERE CITY IN ('Pune','Mumbai');
```

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

✓ 1 row affected. (Query took 0.0070 seconds.)

```
UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Bihar' WHERE CITY = 'Patna';
```

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

✓ 1 row affected. (Query took 0.0060 seconds.)

```
UPDATE employee SET STATE = 'Gujarat' WHERE CITY = 'Gandhinagar';
```

6. Display all the records after updating State

SELECT * FROM employee;

```
SELECT * FROM employee;
```

☐ Profiling [[Edit inline](#)] [[Edit](#)] [[Explain SQL](#)] [[Create PHP code](#)]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25

+ Options

ID	NAME	Age	City	state
1	John Todd	35	Mumbai	Maharashtra
2	Paul S	26	Tumkuru	Karnataka
3	Dominic Dom	40	Pune	Maharashtra
4	Rajat	32	Bangalore	Karnataka
5	Shruti	28	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
6	Tom	30	Patna	Bihar

7. Update country name as India for all the employee

UPDATE employee SET country='India';

✓ 6 rows affected. (Query took 0.0074 seconds.)

```
UPDATE employee SET country='India';
```

[[Edit inline](#)] [[Edit](#)] [[Create PHP code](#)]

8. Display all the records after updating Country

SELECT * FROM employee;

✓ Showing rows 0 - 5 (6 total, Query took 0.0006 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM employee;
```

☐ Profiling [[Edit inline](#)] [[Edit](#)] [[Explain SQL](#)] [[Create PHP code](#)]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: 5

+ Options

ID	NAME	Age	City	state	country
1	John Todd	35	Mumbai	Maharashtra	India
2	Paul S	26	Tumkuru	Karnataka	India
3	Dominic Dom	40	Pune	Maharashtra	India
4	Rajat	32	Bangalore	Karnataka	India
5	Shruti	28	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	India
6	Tom	30	Patna	Bihar	India

9. Delete employee who all are from Karnataka

DELETE FROM employee WHERE state='Karnataka';

```
✓ 2 rows affected. (Query took 0.0131 seconds.)

DELETE FROM employee WHERE state='Karnataka';

[ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Create PHP code ]
```

10. Display all the records after deleting Karnataka employee

SELECT * FROM employee;

```
✓ Showing rows 0 - 3 (4 total, Query took 0.0005 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM employee;

☐ Profiling [ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Explain SQL ] [ Create PHP code ]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ▾ Filter rows:

+ Options


| ID | NAME        | Age | City        | state       | country |
|----|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|---------|
| 1  | John Todd   | 35  | Mumbai      | Maharashtra | India   |
| 3  | Dominic Dom | 40  | Pune        | Maharashtra | India   |
| 5  | Shruti      | 28  | Gandhinagar | Gujarat     | India   |
| 6  | Tom         | 30  | Patna       | Bihar       | India   |


```

11. Delete all the employee records

TRUNCATE TABLE employee;

```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0640 seconds.)

TRUNCATE TABLE employee;
```

12. Display all the records after deleting all the records

SELECT * FROM employee;

```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows).

SELECT * FROM employee;
```