

1. Write SQL Query to create following table (Student).

Fields	Datatypes	Null	Key	Default	Check	Extra
student_id	int(11)	No	Primary			Auto_Increment
name	varchar(50)	No				Unique
address	varchar(100)	No		Birtamode		
class_id	int(11)	No	Foreign			
section	varchar(50)	Yes				
Age	int(11)	No		16	Age>=15	

Note: Foreign key references to (Class) Table.

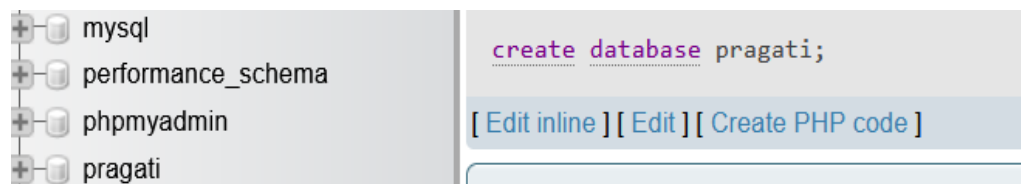
SQL QUERY:

```
create database pragati;
```

```
create table class (  
    class_id int primary key  
);
```

```
create table student  
(  
    student_id int primary key auto_increment,  
    name varchar (50) NOT NULL,  
    address varchar (100) default 'Birtamode' NOT NULL,  
    class_id int NOT NULL,  
    section varchar (50),  
    age int default 16 NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT st_na_un unique(name),  
    CONSTRAINT st_ag_ch check(age>=15),  
    CONSTRAINT st_ci_fk foreign key(class_id) references class(class_id)  
);
```

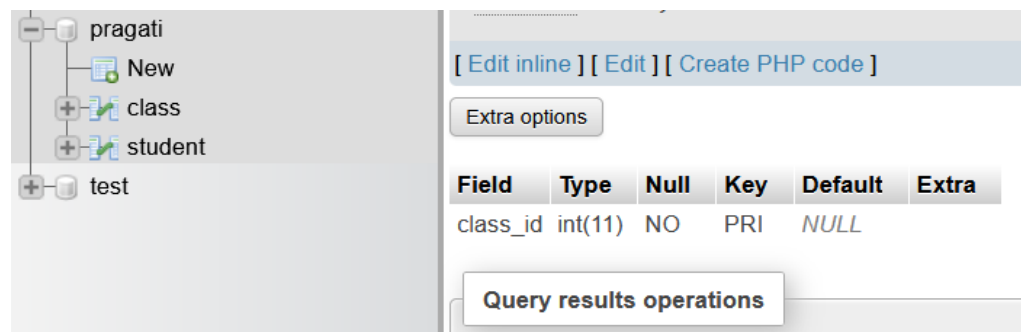
Database pragati:



```
create database pragati;
```

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

Table class:



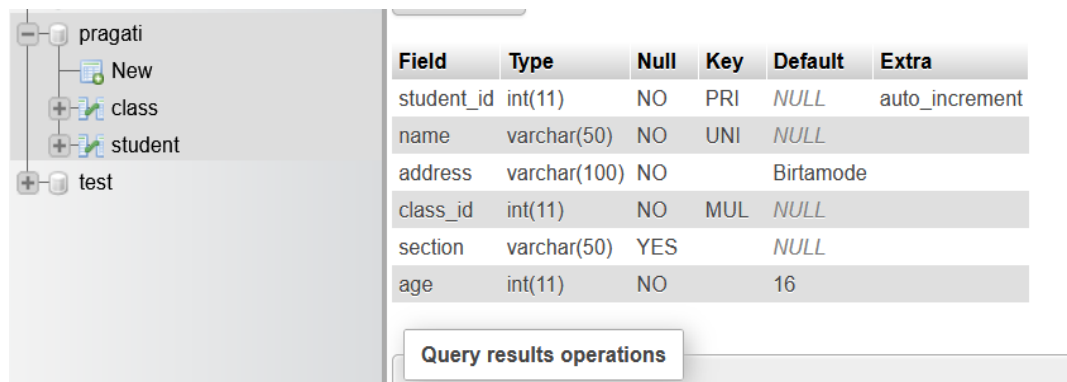
[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
class_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	

Query results operations

Table student:



Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
name	varchar(50)	NO	UNI	NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		16	

Query results operations

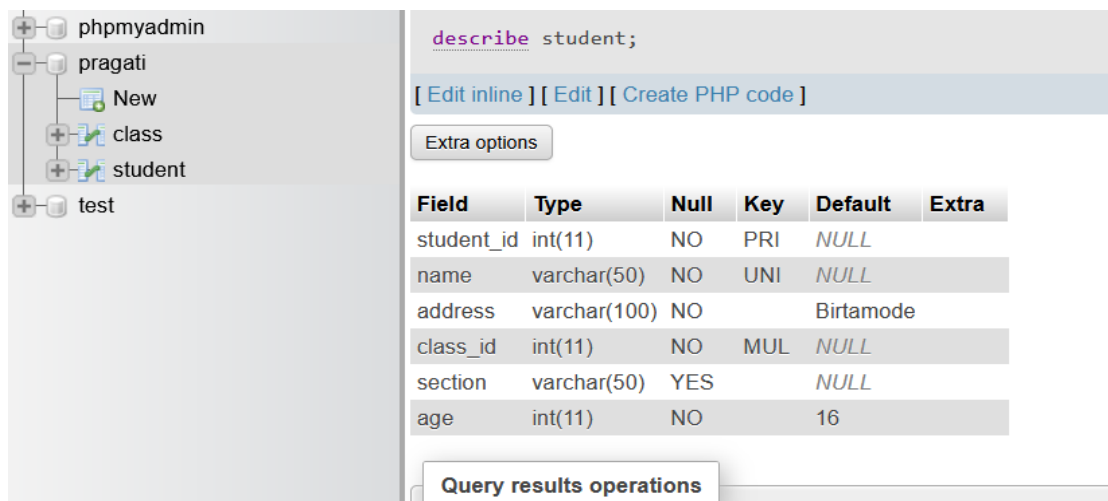
2. Write SQL query to drop primary key from above table.

SQL QUERY:

```
alter table student modify student_id int;
```

```
alter table student drop primary key;
```

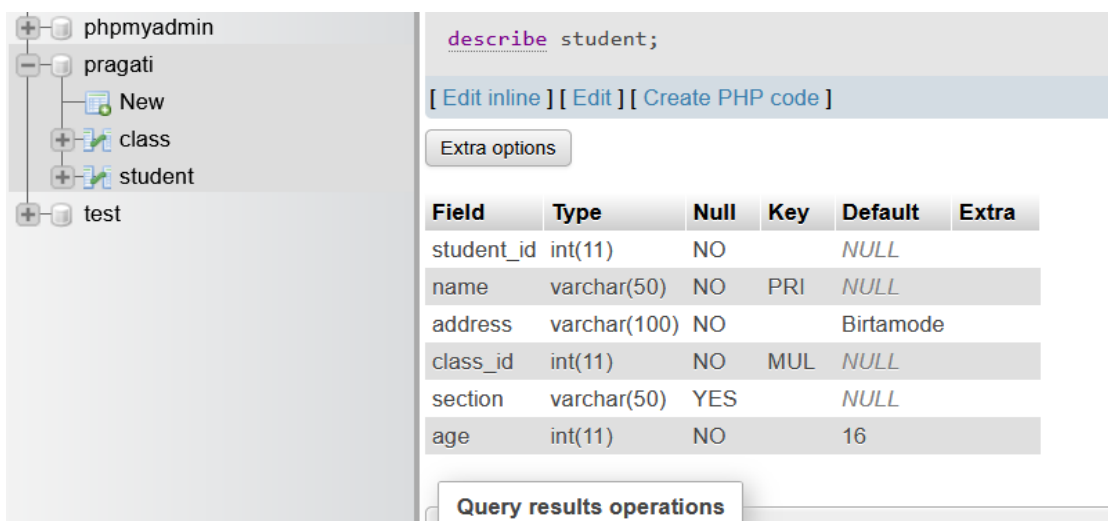
Table after removing auto_increment from student_id:



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. On the left, a tree view shows the database 'pragati' with tables 'class' and 'student'. The 'student' table is selected. The main panel shows the 'describe student;' query result. The table structure is as follows:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO	UNI	NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		16	

Table after removing primary key from student_id:



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. On the left, a tree view shows the database 'pragati' with tables 'class' and 'student'. The 'student' table is selected. The main panel shows the 'describe student;' query result. The table structure is as follows:

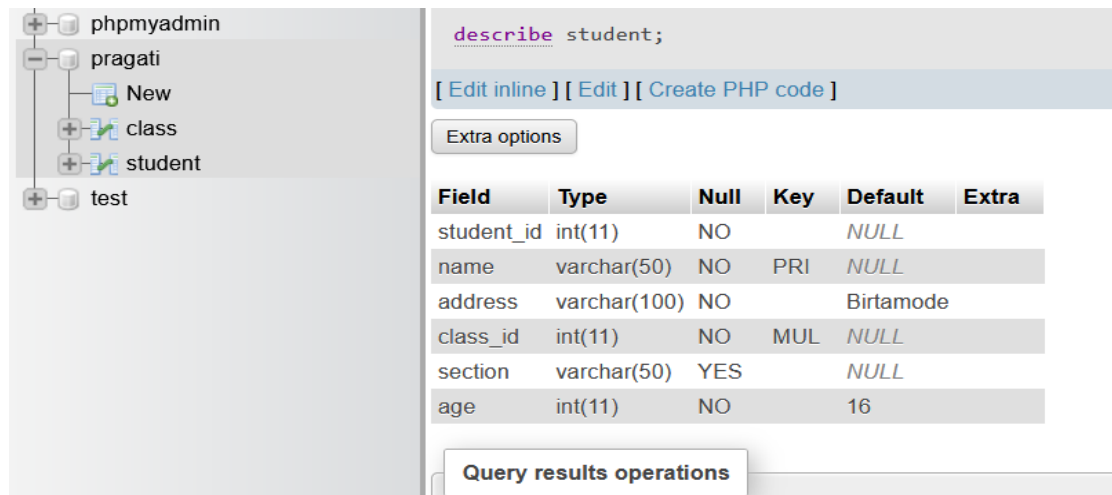
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO		NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO	PRI	NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		16	

3. Write SQL query to drop foreign key from above table.

SQL QUERY:

[alter table](#) student drop foreign key st_ci_fk;

Table student after removing foreign key from class_id attribute:



describe student;

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

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO		NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO	PRI	NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		16	

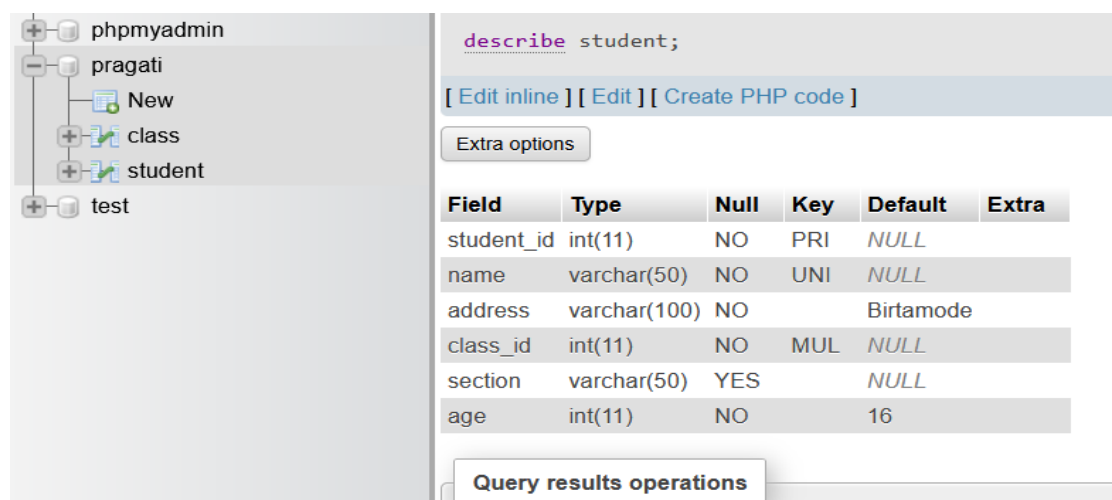
Query results operations

4. Write SQL query to set student id as primary key.

SQL QUERY:

alter table student add primary key (student_id);

Table student after adding primary key to student_id:



describe student;

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

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO	UNI	NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		16	

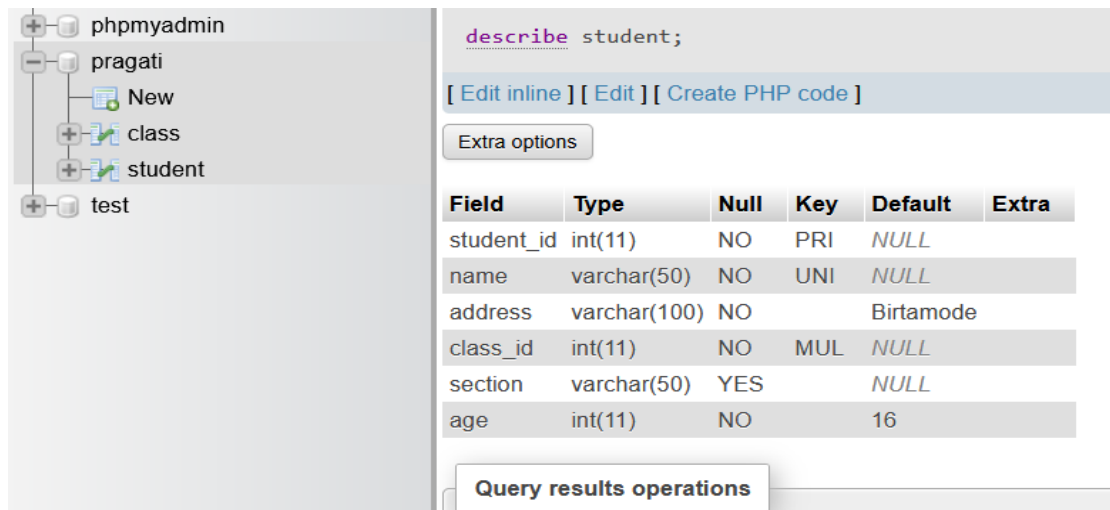
Query results operations

5. Write SQL query to set class id as foreign key.

SQL QUERY:

```
alter table student add foreign key (class_id) references class(class_id);
```

Table student after adding foreign key to class id taking reference from class table:



describe student;

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

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO	UNI	NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		16	

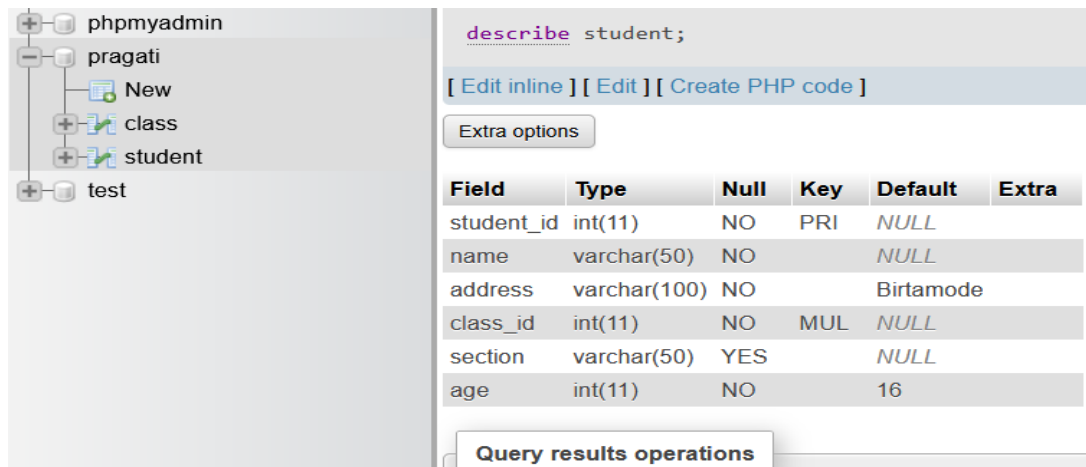
Query results operations

6. Write SQL query to remove unique constraint from name.

SQL QUERY:

```
alter table student drop constraint st_na_un;
```

Table student after removing unique constraint from name attribute:



describe student;

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

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		16	

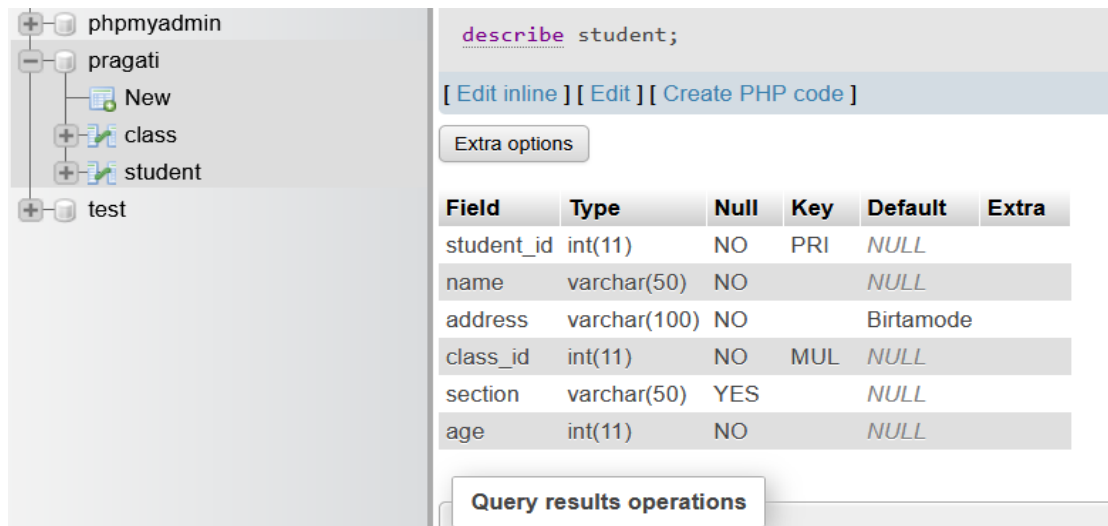
Query results operations

7. Write SQL query to remove default constraint from age.

SQL QUERY:

[alter table](#) student alter column age drop [default](#);

Table student after removing default constraint from age:



describe student;

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

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		NULL	

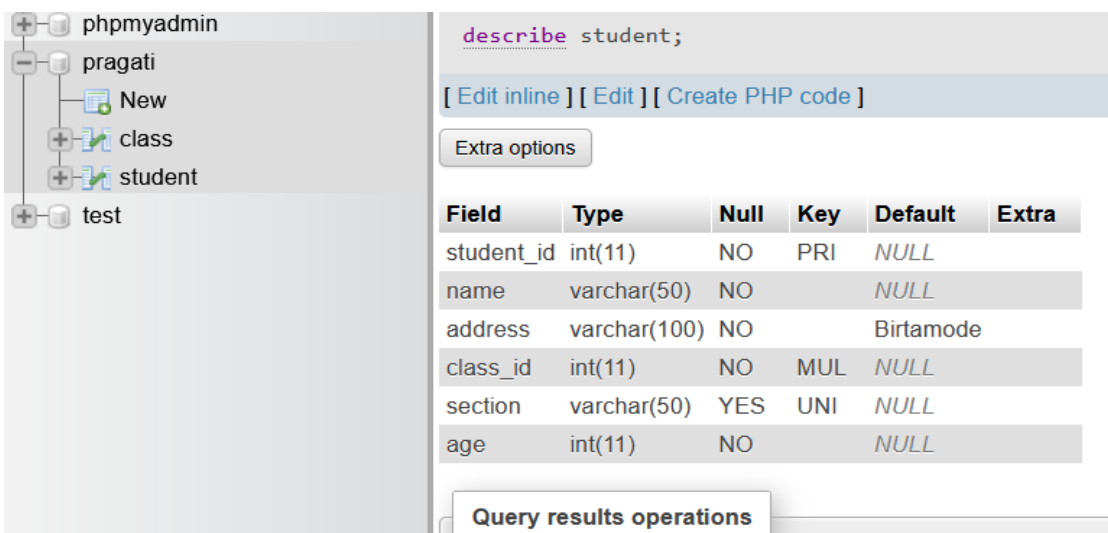
Query results operations

8. Write SQL query to add unique constraint to section.

SQL QUERY:

[alter table](#) student add constraint unique(section);

Table student after adding unique constraints to section:



describe student;

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

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES	UNI	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		NULL	

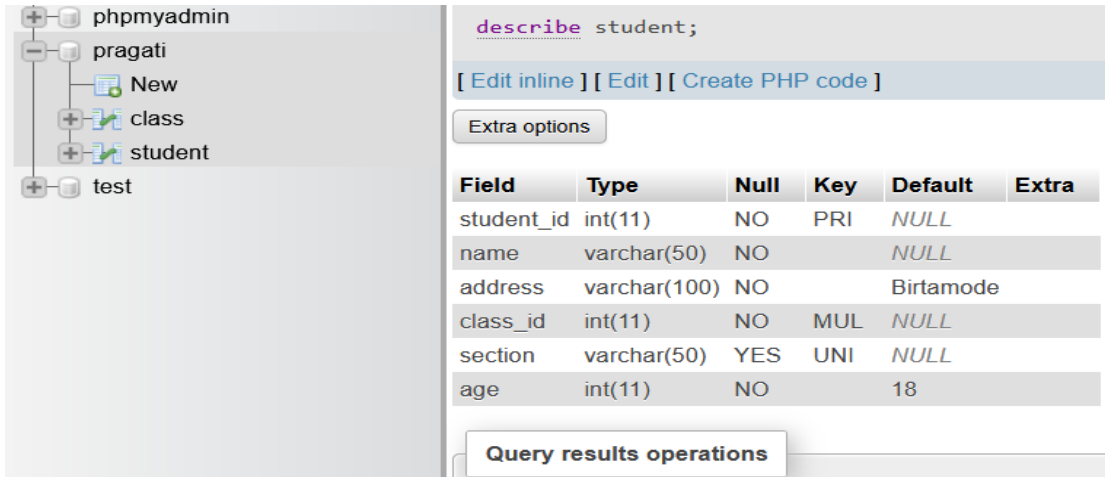
Query results operations

9. Write SQL query to add default value 18 to age.

SQL QUERY:

[alter table](#) student alter column age [set default](#) 18;

Table student after adding default value 18 to age:



describe student;

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

Extra options

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(100)	NO		Birtamode	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES	UNI	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		18	

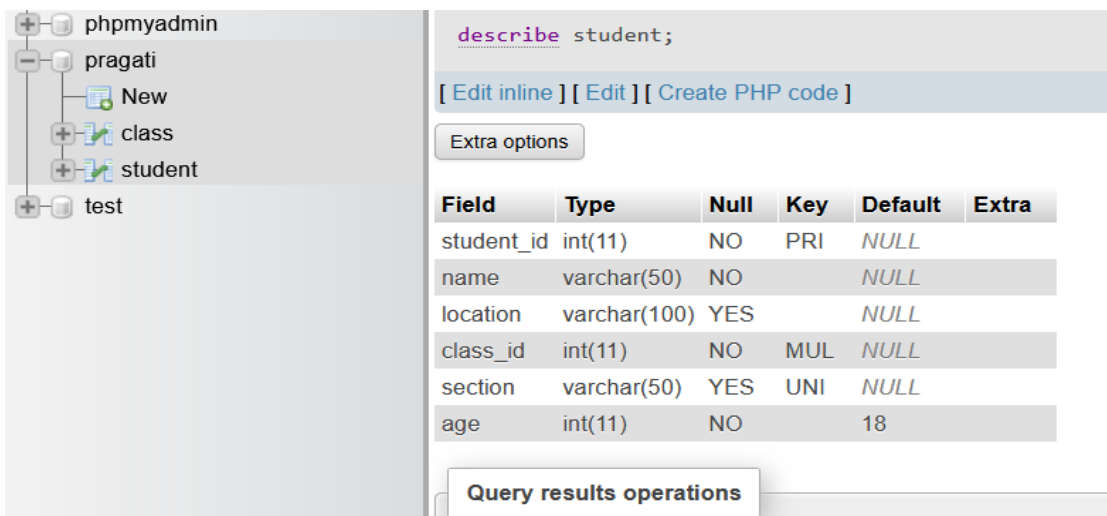
Query results operations

10. Write SQL query to change column name address to location.

SQL QUERY:

alter table student change address location varchar(100);

Table after changing column name address to location:



describe student;

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

Extra options

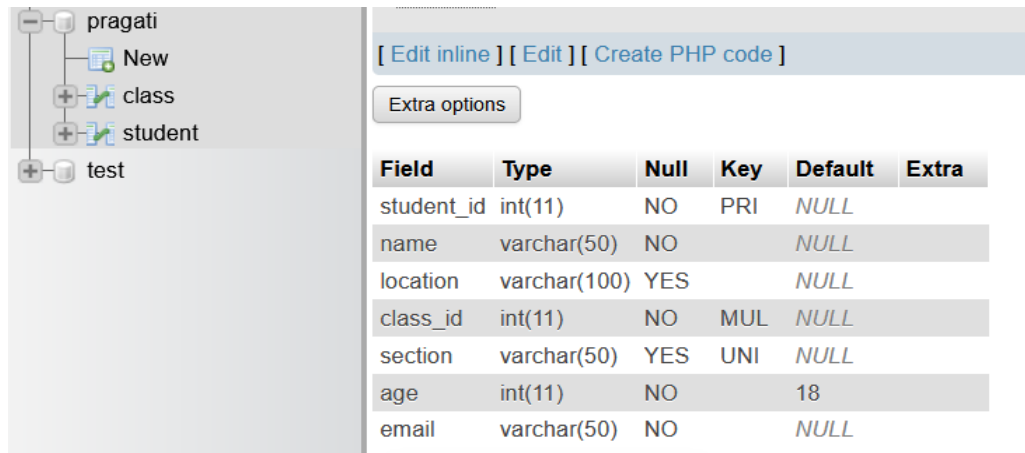
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
location	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES	UNI	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		18	

Query results operations

11. Write SQL query to add new column email and make it not null.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after adding email column:

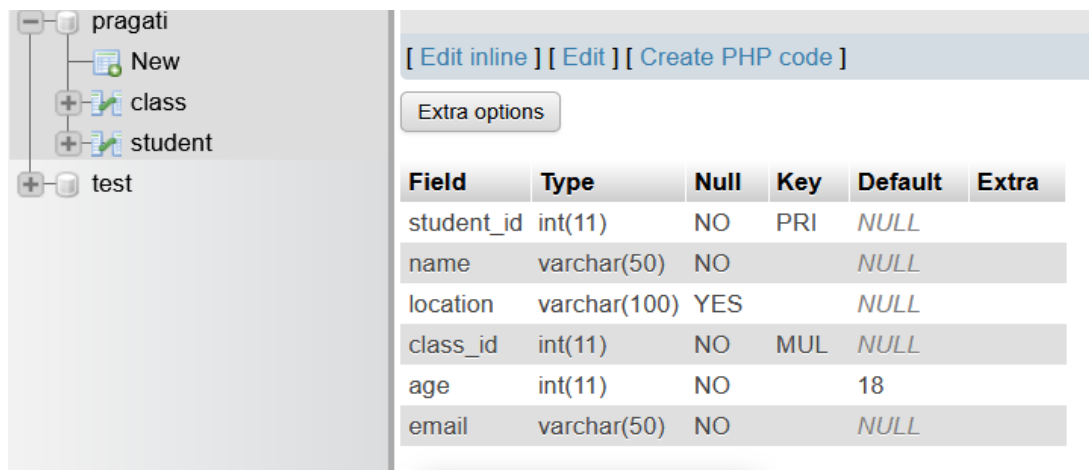


Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
location	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
section	varchar(50)	YES	UNI	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		18	
email	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	

12. Write SQL query to remove column section from above table.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after removing column section:

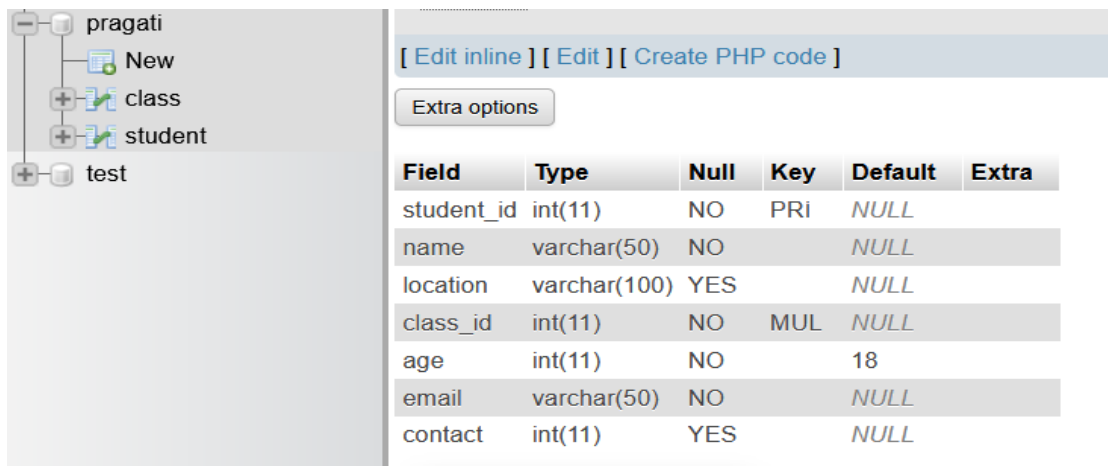


Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
location	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		18	
email	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	

13. Write SQL query to add new column contact and make data type as integer.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after adding column contact:

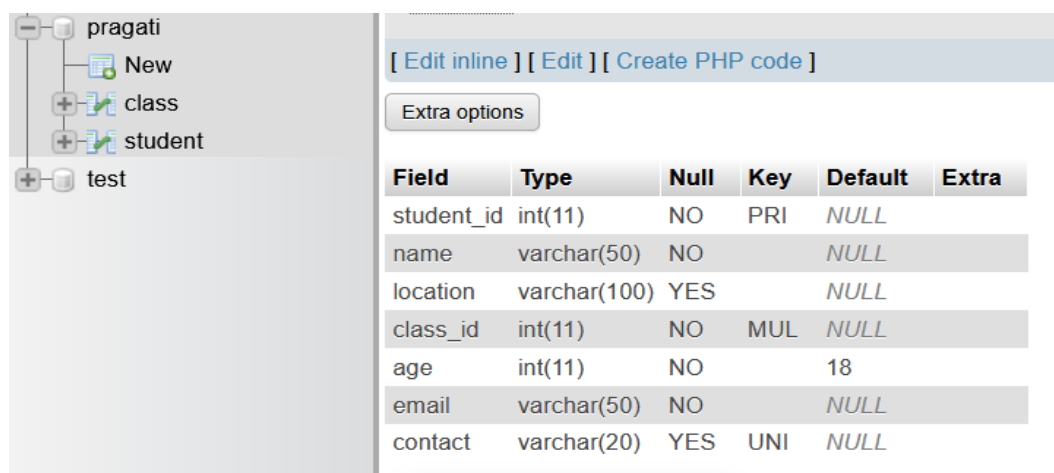


Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
location	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		18	
email	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
contact	int(11)	YES		NULL	

14. Write SQL query to change data type of column contact to varchar and make it unique.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after modifying data type of column contact to varchar:

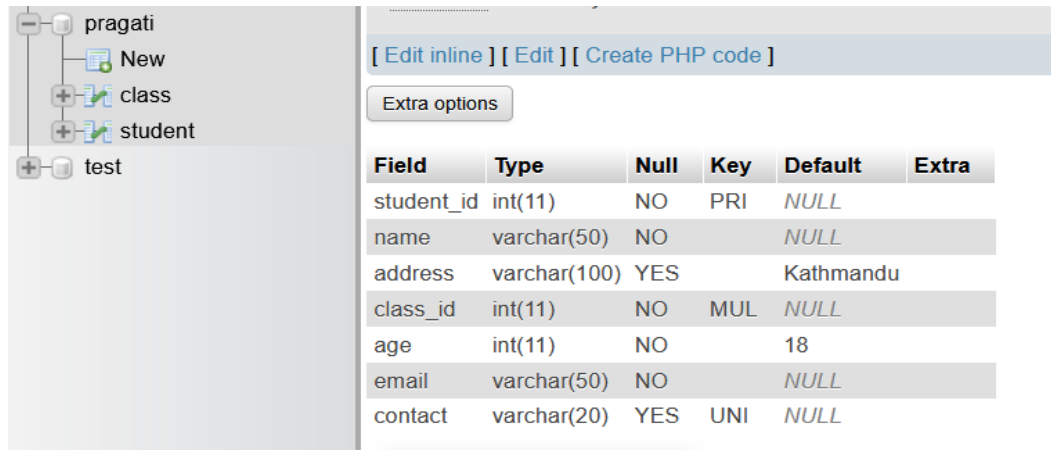


Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
location	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		18	
email	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
contact	varchar(20)	YES	UNI	NULL	

15. Write SQL query to change default value of address to Kathmandu.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after changing default value of the address to Kathmandu:

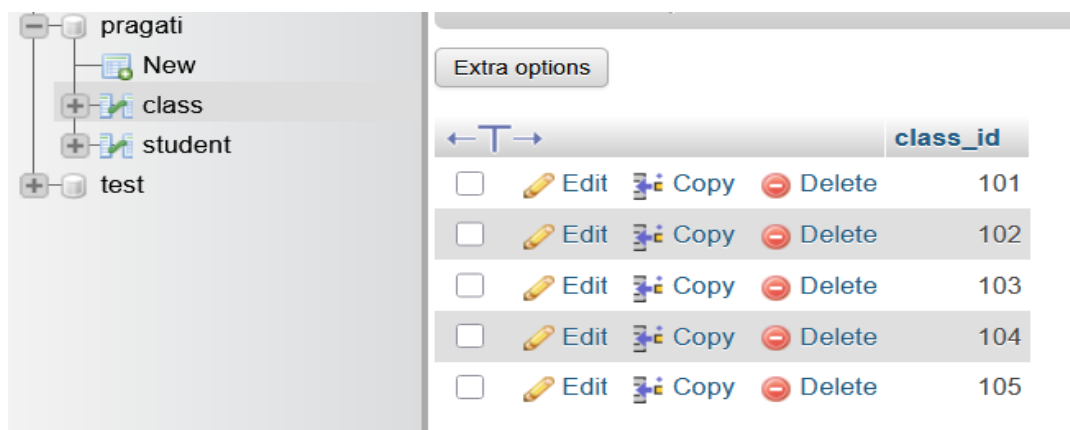


Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
student_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
address	varchar(100)	YES		Kathmandu	
class_id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
age	int(11)	NO		18	
email	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
contact	varchar(20)	YES	UNI	NULL	

16. Insert five set of records in above table.

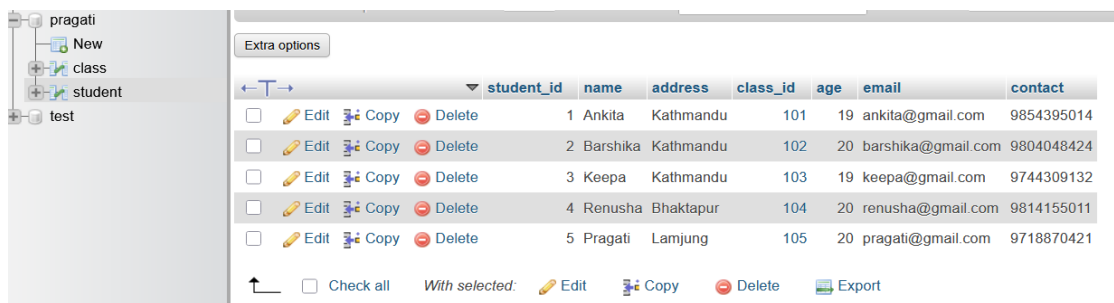
SQL QUERY:

Table class after inserting five sets of records:



	class_id
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	101
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	102
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	103
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	104
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit Copy Delete	105

Table student after inserting five sets of records:

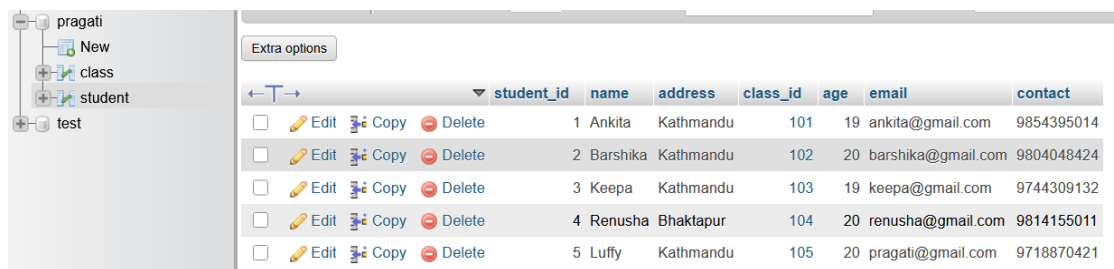


student_id	name	address	class_id	age	email	contact
1	Ankita	Kathmandu	101	19	ankita@gmail.com	9854395014
2	Barshika	Kathmandu	102	20	barshika@gmail.com	9804048424
3	Keepa	Kathmandu	103	19	keepa@gmail.com	9744309132
4	Renusha	Bhaktapur	104	20	renusha@gmail.com	9814155011
5	Pragati	Lamjung	105	20	pragati@gmail.com	9718870421

17. Write SQL query to update name and address of student whose student id is 5.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after updating name and address of student having student_id 5:

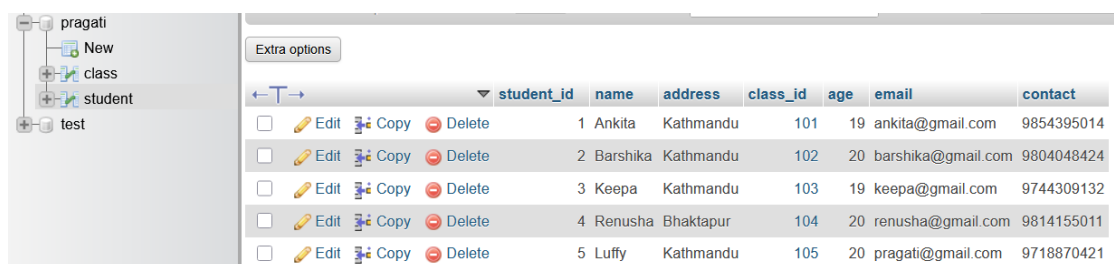


student_id	name	address	class_id	age	email	contact
1	Ankita	Kathmandu	101	19	ankita@gmail.com	9854395014
2	Barshika	Kathmandu	102	20	barshika@gmail.com	9804048424
3	Keepa	Kathmandu	103	19	keepa@gmail.com	9744309132
4	Renusha	Bhaktapur	104	20	renusha@gmail.com	9814155011
5	Luffy	Kathmandu	105	20	pragati@gmail.com	9718870421

18. Write SQL query to delete all the records of student having age greater than 20.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after removing student having age greater than 20:

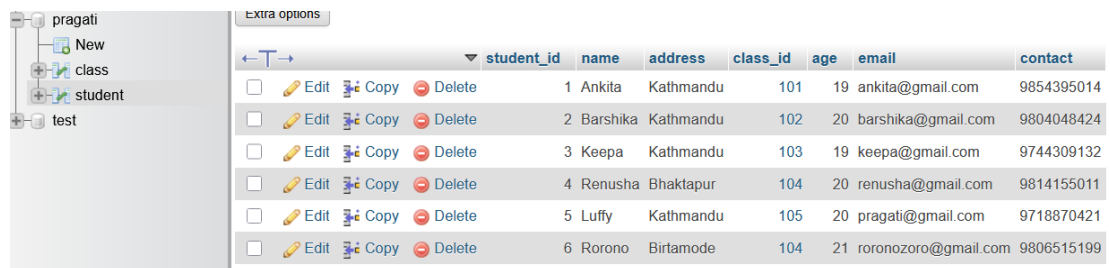


student_id	name	address	class_id	age	email	contact
1	Ankita	Kathmandu	101	19	ankita@gmail.com	9854395014
3	Keepa	Kathmandu	103	19	keepa@gmail.com	9744309132

19. Write SQL query to update age of student having address btm.

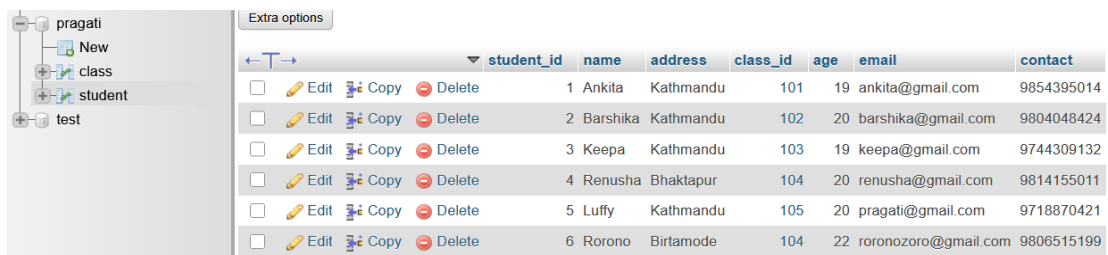
SQL QUERY:

Table student before upgrading age of student having address btm:



student_id	name	address	class_id	age	email	contact
1	Ankita	Kathmandu	101	19	ankita@gmail.com	9854395014
2	Barshika	Kathmandu	102	20	barshika@gmail.com	9804048424
3	Keepa	Kathmandu	103	19	keepa@gmail.com	9744309132
4	Renusha	Bhaktapur	104	20	renusha@gmail.com	9814155011
5	Luffy	Kathmandu	105	20	pragati@gmail.com	9718870421
6	Rorono	Birtamode	104	21	roronozoro@gmail.com	9806515199

Table student after upgrading age of student having address btm:

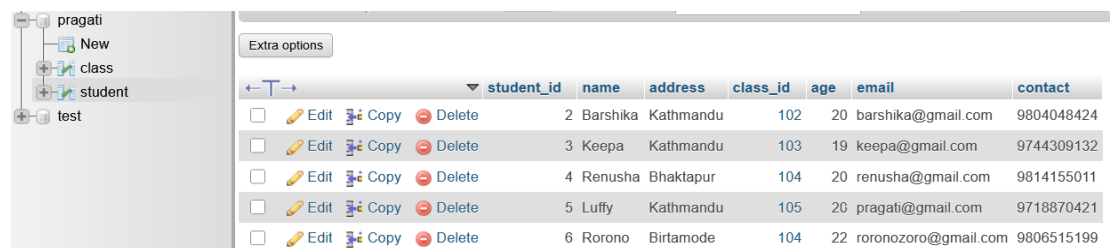


student_id	name	address	class_id	age	email	contact
1	Ankita	Kathmandu	101	19	ankita@gmail.com	9854395014
2	Barshika	Kathmandu	102	20	barshika@gmail.com	9804048424
3	Keepa	Kathmandu	103	19	keepa@gmail.com	9744309132
4	Renusha	Bhaktapur	104	20	renusha@gmail.com	9814155011
5	Luffy	Kathmandu	105	20	pragati@gmail.com	9718870421
6	Rorono	Birtamode	104	22	roronozoro@gmail.com	9806515199

20. Write SQL query to delete all records of student having student id 1.

SQL QUERY:

Table student after deleting all records of student having student id 1:



student_id	name	address	class_id	age	email	contact
2	Barshika	Kathmandu	102	20	barshika@gmail.com	9804048424
3	Keepa	Kathmandu	103	19	keepa@gmail.com	9744309132
4	Renusha	Bhaktapur	104	20	renusha@gmail.com	9814155011
5	Luffy	Kathmandu	105	20	pragati@gmail.com	9718870421
6	Rorono	Birtamode	104	22	roronozoro@gmail.com	9806515199