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**TABLE OF CONTENTS** [**(HIDE)**](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#show-toc)

[1.  Summary of MySQL Commands Used in this Tutorial](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-1.)  
[2.  An Example for the Beginners (But NOT for the dummies)](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.)  
[2.1  Creating and Deleting a Database - CREATE DATABASE and DROP DATABASE](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.1)  
[2.2  Setting the Default Database - USE](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.2)  
[2.3  Creating and Deleting a Table - CREATE TABLE and DROP TABLE](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.3)  
[2.4  Inserting Rows - INSERT INTO](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.4)  
[2.5  Querying the Database - SELECT](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.5)  
[2.6  Producing Summary Reports](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.6)  
[2.7  Modifying Data - UPDATE](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.7)  
[2.8  Deleting Rows - DELETE FROM](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.8)  
[2.9  Loading/Exporting Data from/to a Text File](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.9)  
[2.10  Running a SQL Script](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-2.10)  
[3.  More Than One Tables](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-3.)  
[3.1  One-To-Many Relationship](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-3.1)  
[3.2  Many-To-Many Relationship](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-3.2)  
[3.3  One-to-one Relationship](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-3.3)  
[3.4  Backup and Restore](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-3.4)  
[4.  More on Primary Key, Foreign Key and Index](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-4.)  
[4.1  Primary Key](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-4.1)  
[4.2  Foreign Key](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-4.2)  
[4.3  Indexes (or Keys)](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-4.3)  
[5.  More SQL](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-5.)  
[5.1  Sub-Query](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-5.1)  
[5.2  Working with Date and Time](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-5.2)  
[5.3  View](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-5.3)  
[5.4  Transactions](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-5.4)  
[5.5  User Variables](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-5.5)  
[6.  More on JOIN](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-6.)  
[6.1  INNER JOIN](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-6.1)  
[6.2  OUTER JOIN - LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-6.2)  
[7.  Exercises](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-7.)  
[7.1  Rental System](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-7.1)  
[7.2  Product Sales Database](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_Beginner.html#zz-7.2)

**MySQL by Examples for Beginners**

Read "[How to Install MySQL and Get Started](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/MySQL_HowTo.html)" on how to install, customize, and get started with MySQL.

**1.  Summary of MySQL Commands Used in this Tutorial**

For detailed syntax, check MySQL manual "SQL Statement Syntax" @ <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/sql-syntax.html>.

-- Database-Level

DROP DATABASE *databaseName* -- Delete the database (irrecoverable!)

DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS *databaseName* -- Delete if it exists

CREATE DATABASE *databaseName* -- Create a new database

CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS *databaseName* -- Create only if it does not exists

SHOW DATABASES -- Show all the databases in this server

USE *databaseName* -- Set the default (current) database

SELECT DATABASE() -- Show the default database

SHOW CREATE DATABASE *databaseName* -- Show the CREATE DATABASE statement

-- Table-Level

DROP TABLE [IF EXISTS] *tableName*, ...

CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] *tableName* (

*columnName columnType columnAttribute*, ...

PRIMARY KEY(*columnName*),

FOREIGN KEY (*columnNmae*) REFERENCES *tableName* (*columnNmae*)

)

SHOW TABLES -- Show all the tables in the default database

DESCRIBE|DESC *tableName* -- Describe the details for a table

ALTER TABLE *tableName* ... -- Modify a table, e.g., ADD COLUMN and DROP COLUMN

ALTER TABLE *tableName* ADD *columnDefinition*

ALTER TABLE *tableName* DROP *columnName*

ALTER TABLE *tableName* ADD FOREIGN KEY (*columnNmae*) REFERENCES *tableName* (*columnNmae*)

ALTER TABLE *tableName* DROP FOREIGN KEY *constraintName*

SHOW CREATE TABLE *tableName* -- Show the CREATE TABLE statement for this *tableName*

-- Row-Level

INSERT INTO *tableName*

VALUES (*column1Value*, *column2Value*,...) -- Insert on all Columns

INSERT INTO *tableName*

VALUES (*column1Value*, *column2Value*,...), ... -- Insert multiple rows

INSERT INTO *tableName* (*column1Name*, ..., *columnNName*)

VALUES (*column1Value*, ..., *columnNValue*) -- Insert on selected Columns

DELETE FROM *tableName* WHERE *criteria*

UPDATE *tableName* SET *columnName* = *expr*, ... WHERE *criteria*

SELECT \* | *column1Name* AS *alias1*, ..., *columnNName* AS *aliasN*

FROM *tableName*

WHERE *criteria*

GROUP BY *columnName*

ORDER BY *columnName* ASC|DESC, ...

HAVING *groupConstraints*

LIMIT *count* | *offset count*

-- Others

SHOW WARNINGS; -- Show the warnings of the previous statement

**2.  An Example for the Beginners (But NOT for the dummies)**

A MySQL database server contains many databases (or schemas). Each database consists of one or more tables. A table is made up of columns (or fields) and rows (records).

The SQL keywords and commands are NOT case-sensitive. For clarity, they are shown in uppercase. The *names* or *identifiers* (database names, table names, column names, etc.) are case-sensitive in some systems, but not in other systems. Hence, it is best to treat *identifiers* as case-sensitive.

You can use SHOW DATABASES to list all the existing databases in the server.

mysql> **SHOW DATABASES;**

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| information\_schema |

| mysql |

| performance\_schema |

| test |

+--------------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

The databases "mysql", "information\_schema" and "performance\_schema" are system databases used internally by MySQL. A "test" database is provided during installation for your testing.

Let us begin with a simple example - a *product sales database*. A product sales database typically consists of many tables, e.g., products, customers, suppliers, orders, payments, employees, among others. Let's call our database "southwind" (inspired from Microsoft's Northwind Trader sample database). We shall begin with the first table called "products" with the following columns (with the data types as indicated) and rows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Database: southwind Table: products** | | | | |
| **productID INT** | **productCode CHAR(3)** | **name VARCHAR(30)** | **quantity INT** | **price DECIMAL(10,2)** |
| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |
| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.25 |
| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |
| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.48 |
| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 8000 | 0.49 |

**2.1  Creating and Deleting a Database - CREATE DATABASE and DROP DATABASE**

**CREATE DATABASE and DROP DATABASE**

You can create a new database using SQL command "CREATE DATABASE *databaseName*"; and delete a database using "DROP DATABASE *databaseName*". You could optionally apply condition "IF EXISTS" or "IF NOT EXISTS" to these commands. For example,

mysql> **CREATE DATABASE southwind;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> **DROP DATABASE southwind;**

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.11 sec)

mysql> **CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS southwind;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> **DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS southwind;**

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

**IMPORTANT**: Use SQL DROP (and DELETE) commands with extreme care, as the deleted entities are irrecoverable. **THERE IS NO UNDO!!!**

**SHOW CREATE DATABASE**

The CREATE DATABASE commands uses some defaults. You can issue a "SHOW CREATE DATABASE *databaseName*" to display the full command and check these default values. We use \G (instead of ';') to display the results vertically. (Try comparing the outputs produced by ';' and \G.)

mysql> **CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS southwind;**

mysql> **SHOW CREATE DATABASE southwind \G**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Database: southwind

Create Database: CREATE DATABASE `southwind` /\*!40100 DEFAULT CHARACTER SET latin1 \*/

**Back-Quoted Identifiers (`name`)**

Unquoted names or identifiers (such as database name, table name and column name) cannot contain blank and special characters or crash with MySQL keywords (such as ORDER and DESC). You can include blanks and special characters or use MySQL keyword as identifier by enclosing it with a pair of back-quote, i.e., `*name*`. For robustness, the SHOW command back-quotes all the identifiers, as illustrated in the above example.

**MySQL Version Comments**

MySQL *multi-line comments* are enclosed within /\* and \*/; *end-of-line comments* begins with -- (followed by a space) or #.

The /\*!40100 ...... \*/ is known as *version comment*, which will only be run if the server is at or above this version number 4.01.00. To check the version of your MySQL server, issue query "SELECT version()".

**2.2  Setting the Default Database - USE**

The command "USE *databaseName*" selects a particular database as the default (or current) database. You can refer to a table in the default database using *tableName* directly; but you need to use the fully-qualified *databaseName.tableName* to refer to a table NOT in the default database.

In our example, we have a database named "southwind" with a table named "products". If we issue "USE southwind" to set southwind as the default database, we can simply call the table as "products". Otherwise, we need to reference the table as "southwind.products".

To display the current default database, issue command "SELECT DATABASE()".

**2.3  Creating and Deleting a Table - CREATE TABLE and DROP TABLE**

You can create a new table *in the default database* using command "CREATE TABLE *tableName*" and "DROP TABLE *tableName*". You can also apply condition "IF EXISTS" or "IF NOT EXISTS". To create a table, you need to define all its columns, by providing the columns' *name*, *type*, and *attributes*.

Let's create the table "products" for our database "southwind".

-- Remove the database "southwind", if it exists.

-- Beware that DROP (and DELETE) actions are irreversible and not recoverable!

mysql> **DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS southwind;**

Query OK, 1 rows affected (0.31 sec)

-- Create the database "southwind"

mysql> **CREATE DATABASE southwind;**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

-- Show all the databases in the server

-- to confirm that "southwind" database has been created.

mysql> **SHOW DATABASES;**

+--------------------+

| Database |

+--------------------+

| southwind |

| ...... |

+--------------------+

-- Set "southwind" as the default database so as to reference its table directly.

mysql> **USE southwind;**

Database changed

-- Show the current (default) database

mysql> **SELECT DATABASE();**

+------------+

| DATABASE() |

+------------+

| southwind |

+------------+

-- Show all the tables in the current database.

-- "southwind" has no table (empty set).

mysql> **SHOW TABLES;**

Empty set (0.00 sec)

-- Create the table "products". Read "explanations" below for the column defintions

mysql> **CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS products (**

**productID INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**productCode CHAR(3) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',**

**name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',**

**quantity INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,**

**price DECIMAL(7,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 99999.99,**

**PRIMARY KEY (productID)**

**);**

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)

-- Show all the tables to confirm that the "products" table has been created

mysql> **SHOW TABLES;**

+---------------------+

| Tables\_in\_southwind |

+---------------------+

| products |

+---------------------+

-- Describe the fields (columns) of the "products" table

mysql> **DESCRIBE products;**

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

| productID | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | auto\_increment |

| productCode | char(3) | NO | | | |

| name | varchar(30) | NO | | | |

| quantity | int(10) unsigned | NO | | 0 | |

| price | decimal(7,2) | NO | | 99999.99 | |

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

-- Show the complete CREATE TABLE statement used by MySQL to create this table

mysql> **SHOW CREATE TABLE products \G**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: products

Create Table:

CREATE TABLE `products` (

`productID` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`productCode` char(3) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`name` varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`quantity` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',

`price` decimal(7,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT '99999.99',

PRIMARY KEY (`productID`)

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1

**Explanations**

We define 5 columns in the table products: productID, productCode, name, quantity and price. The data types are:

* productID is INT UNSIGNED - non-negative integers.
* productCode is CHAR(3) - a fixed-length alphanumeric string of 3 characters.
* name is VARCHAR(30) - a variable-length string of up to 30 characters.  
  We use fixed-length string for productCode, as we assume that the productCode contains exactly 3 characters. On the other hand, we use variable-length string for name, as its length varies - VARCHAR is more efficient than CHAR.
* quantity is also INT.
* price is DECIMAL(10,2) - a decimal number with 2 decimal places.  
  DECIMAL is *precise* (represented as integer with a fix decimal point). On the other hand, FLOAT and DOUBLE (real numbers) are not precise and are approximated. DECIMAL type is recommended for currency.

The attribute "NOT NULL" specifies that the column cannot contain the NULL value. NULL is a special value indicating "no value", "unknown value" or "missing value". We also set the default values of all the columns. The column will take on its default value, if no value is specified during the record creation.

We set the column productID as the so-called *primary key*. Values of the primary-key column must be unique. Every table shall contain a primary key. This ensures that every row can be distinguished from other rows. You can specify a single column or a set of columns as the primary key. An *index* is build automatically on the primary-key column to facilitate fast search. Primary key is also used as reference for other tables.

We set the column productID to AUTO\_INCREMENT. with default starting value of 1. When you insert a NULL (recommended) (or 0, or a missing value), into an AUTO\_INCREMENT column, the maximum value of that column plus 1 would be inserted. You can also insert a valid value to an AUTO\_INCREMENT column, bypassing the auto-increment.

**2.4  Inserting Rows - INSERT INTO**

Let's fill up our "products" table with rows. We set the productID of the first record to 1001, and use AUTO\_INCREMENT for the rest of records by inserting a NULL, or with a missing column value. Take note that strings must be enclosed with a pair of single quotes (or double quotes).

-- Insert a row with all the column values

mysql> **INSERT INTO products VALUES (1001, 'PEN', 'Pen Red', 5000, 1.23);**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)

-- Insert multiple rows

-- Inserting NULL to an auto\_increment column results in max\_value + 1

mysql> **INSERT INTO products VALUES**

**(NULL, 'PEN', 'Pen Blue', 8000, 1.25),**

**(NULL, 'PEN', 'Pen Black', 2000, 1.25);**

Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.03 sec)

Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

-- Insert value to selected columns

-- Missing value for an auto\_increment column also results in max\_value + 1

mysql> **INSERT INTO products (productCode, name, quantity, price) VALUES**

**('PEC', 'Pencil 2B', 10000, 0.48),**

**('PEC', 'Pencil 2H', 8000, 0.49);**

Query OK, 2 row affected (0.03 sec)

-- Missing columns get their default values

mysql> **INSERT INTO products (productCode, name) VALUES ('PEC', 'Pencil HB');**

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)

-- 2nd column is defined to be NOT NULL

mysql> **INSERT INTO products values (NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);**  
ERROR 1048 (23000): Column 'productCode' cannot be null

-- Query the table

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products;**

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+------------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+------------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.25 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.48 |

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 8000 | 0.49 |

| 1006 | PEC | Pencil HB | 0 | 9999999.99 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+------------+

6 rows in set (0.02 sec)

-- Remove the last row

mysql> **DELETE FROM products WHERE productID = 1006;**

**Syntax**

We can use the INSERT INTO statement to insert a new row with all the column values, using the following syntax:

INSERT INTO *tableName* VALUES (*firstColumnValue*, ..., *lastColumnValue*) -- All columns

You need to list the values in the same order in which the columns are defined in the CREATE TABLE, separated by commas. For columns of string data type (CHAR, VARCHAR), enclosed the value with a pair of single quotes (or double quotes). For columns of numeric data type (INT, DECIMAL, FLOAT, DOUBLE), simply place the number.

You can also insert multiple rows in one INSERT INTO statement:

INSERT INTO *tableName* VALUES

(*row1FirstColumnValue*, ..., *row1lastColumnValue*),

(*row2FirstColumnValue*, ..., *row2lastColumnValue*),

...

To insert a row with values on selected columns only, use:

-- Insert single record with selected columns

INSERT INTO *tableName* (*column1Name*, ..., *columnNName*) VALUES (*column1Value*, ..., *columnNValue*)

-- Alternately, use SET to set the values

INSERT INTO *tableName* SET *column1*=*value1*, *column2*=*value2*, ...

-- Insert multiple records

INSERT INTO *tableName*

(*column1Name*, ..., *columnNName*)

VALUES

(*row1column1Value*, ..., *row2ColumnNValue*),

(*row2column1Value*, ..., *row2ColumnNValue*),

...

The remaining columns will receive their default value, such as AUTO\_INCREMENT, default, or NULL.

**2.5  Querying the Database - SELECT**

The most common, important and complex task is to query a database for a subset of data that meets your needs - with the SELECT command. The SELECT command has the following syntax:

-- List all the rows of the specified columns

SELECT *column1Name*, *column2Name*, ... FROM *tableName*

-- List all the rows of ALL columns, \* is a wildcard denoting all columns

SELECT *\** FROM *tableName*

-- List rows that meet the specified *criteria* in WHERE clause

SELECT *column1Name*, *column2Name*,... FROM *tableName* WHERE *criteria*

SELECT *\** FROM *tableName* WHERE *criteria*

For examples,

-- List all rows for the specified columns

mysql> **SELECT name, price FROM products;**

+-----------+-------+

| name | price |

+-----------+-------+

| Pen Red | 1.23 |

| Pen Blue | 1.25 |

| Pen Black | 1.25 |

| Pencil 2B | 0.48 |

| Pencil 2H | 0.49 |

+-----------+-------+

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

-- List all rows of ALL the columns. The wildcard \* denotes ALL columns

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products;**

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.25 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.48 |

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 8000 | 0.49 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

**SELECT without Table**

You can also issue SELECT without a table. For example, you can SELECT an expression or evaluate a built-in function.

mysql> **SELECT 1+1;**

+-----+

| 1+1 |

+-----+

| 2 |

+-----+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> **SELECT NOW();**

+---------------------+

| NOW() |

+---------------------+

| 2012-10-24 22:13:29 |

+---------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

// Multiple columns

mysql> **SELECT 1+1, NOW();**

+-----+---------------------+

| 1+1 | NOW() |

+-----+---------------------+

| 2 | 2012-10-24 22:16:34 |

+-----+---------------------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

**Comparison Operators**

For numbers (INT, DECIMAL, FLOAT), you could use comparison operators: '=' (equal to), '<>' or '!=' (not equal to), '>' (greater than), '<' (less than), '>=' (greater than or equal to), '<=' (less than or equal to), to compare two numbers. For example, price > 1.0, quantity <= 500.

mysql> SELECT name, price FROM products **WHERE price < 1.0**;

+-----------+-------+

| name | price |

+-----------+-------+

| Pencil 2B | 0.48 |

| Pencil 2H | 0.49 |

+-----------+-------+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT name, quantity FROM products **WHERE quantity <= 2000**;

+-----------+----------+

| name | quantity |

+-----------+----------+

| Pen Black | 2000 |

+-----------+----------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

CAUTION: Do not compare FLOATs (real numbers) for equality ('=' or '<>'), as they are not precise. On the other hand, DECIMAL are precise.

For strings, you could also use '=', '<>', '>', '<', '>=', '<=' to compare two strings (e.g., productCode = 'PEC'). The ordering of string depends on the so-called *collation* chosen. For example,

mysql> SELECT name, price FROM products **WHERE productCode = 'PEN'**;

-- String values are quoted

+-----------+-------+

| name | price |

+-----------+-------+

| Pen Red | 1.23 |

| Pen Blue | 1.25 |

| Pen Black | 1.25 |

+-----------+-------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

**String Pattern Matching - LIKE and NOT LIKE**

For strings, in addition to full matching using operators like '=' and '<>', we can perform *pattern matching* using operator LIKE (or NOT LIKE) with wildcard characters. The wildcard '\_' matches any single character; '%' matches any number of characters (including zero). For example,

* 'abc%' matches strings beginning with 'abc';
* '%xyz' matches strings ending with 'xyz';
* '%aaa%' matches strings containing 'aaa';
* '\_\_\_' matches strings containing exactly three characters; and
* 'a\_b%' matches strings beginning with 'a', followed by any single character, followed by 'b', followed by zero or more characters.

-- "name" begins with 'PENCIL'

mysql> SELECT name, price FROM products **WHERE name LIKE 'PENCIL%'**;

+-----------+-------+

| name | price |

+-----------+-------+

| Pencil 2B | 0.48 |

| Pencil 2H | 0.49 |

+-----------+-------+

-- "name" begins with 'P', followed by any two characters,

-- followed by space, followed by zero or more characters

mysql> SELECT name, price FROM products **WHERE name LIKE 'P\_\_ %'**;

+-----------+-------+

| name | price |

+-----------+-------+

| Pen Red | 1.23 |

| Pen Blue | 1.25 |

| Pen Black | 1.25 |

+-----------+-------+

MySQL also support regular expression matching via the REGEXE operator.

**Arithmetic Operators**

You can perform arithmetic operations on numeric fields using arithmetic operators, as tabulated below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** |
| + | Addition |
| - | Subtraction |
| \* | Multiplication |
| / | Division |
| DIV | Integer Division |
| % | Modulus (Remainder) |

**Logical Operators - AND, OR, NOT, XOR**

You can combine multiple conditions with boolean operators AND, OR, XOR. You can also invert a condition using operator NOT. For examples,

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products **WHERE quantity >= 5000 AND name LIKE 'Pen %'**;

+-----------+-------------+----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+----------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.25 |

+-----------+-------------+----------+----------+-------+

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products **WHERE quantity >= 5000 AND price < 1.24 AND name LIKE 'Pen %'**;

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products **WHERE NOT (quantity >= 5000 AND name LIKE 'Pen %')**;

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.48 |

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 8000 | 0.49 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

**IN, NOT IN**

You can select from members of a set with IN (or NOT IN) operator. This is easier and clearer than the equivalent AND-OR expression.

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products **WHERE name IN ('Pen Red', 'Pen Black')**;

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

**BETWEEN, NOT BETWEEN**

To check if the value is within a range, you could use BETWEEN ... AND ... operator. Again, this is easier and clearer than the equivalent AND-OR expression.

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products

**WHERE (price BETWEEN 1.0 AND 2.0) AND (quantity BETWEEN 1000 AND 2000)**;

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

**IS NULL, IS NOT NULL**

NULL is a special value, which represent "no value", "missing value" or "unknown value". You can checking if a column contains NULL by IS NULL or IS NOT NULL. For example,

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products WHERE productCode IS NULL**;

Empty set (0.00 sec)

Using comparison operator (such as = or <>) to check for NULL is a *mistake* - a very *common mistake*. For example,

SELECT \* FROM products WHERE productCode = NULL;

-- This is a common mistake. NULL cannot be compared.

**ORDER BY Clause**

You can order the rows selected using ORDER BY clause, with the following syntax:

SELECT ... FROM *tableName*

WHERE *criteria*

**ORDER BY *columnA* ASC|DESC, *columnB* ASC|DESC, ...**

The selected row will be ordered according to the values in *columnA*, in either ascending (ASC) (default) or descending (DESC) order. If several rows have the same value in *columnA*, it will be ordered according to *columnB*, and so on. For strings, the ordering could be case-sensitive or case-insensitive, depending on the so-called character collating sequence used. For examples,

-- Order the results by price in descending order

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products WHERE name LIKE 'Pen %' **ORDER BY price DESC**;

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.25 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

-- Order by price in descending order, followed by quantity in ascending (default) order

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products WHERE name LIKE 'Pen %' **ORDER BY price DESC, quantity**;

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.25 |

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

You can randomize the returned records via function RAND(), e.g.,

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products **ORDER BY RAND();**

**LIMIT Clause**

A SELECT query on a large database may produce many rows. You could use the LIMIT clause to limit the number of rows displayed, e.g.,

-- Display the first two rows

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products ORDER BY price **LIMIT 2**;

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.48 |

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 8000 | 0.49 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

To continue to the following records , you could specify the number of rows to be skipped, followed by the number of rows to be displayed in the LIMIT clause, as follows:

-- Skip the first two rows and display the next 1 row

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products ORDER BY price LIMIT 2, 1;

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

**AS - Alias**

You could use the keyword AS to define an *alias* for an identifier (such as column name, table name). The alias will be used in displaying the name. It can also be used as reference. For example,

mysql> SELECT **productID AS ID**, **productCode AS Code**, **name AS Description**, **price AS `Unit Price`**

-- Define aliases to be used as display names

FROM products

**ORDER BY ID**;

-- Use alias ID as reference

+------+------+-------------+------------+

| ID | Code | Description | Unit Price |

+------+------+-------------+------------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 1.23 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 1.25 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 1.25 |

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 0.48 |

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 0.49 |

+------+------+-------------+------------+

Take note that the identifier "Unit Price" contains a blank and must be *back-quoted*.

Function CONCAT()

You can also concatenate a few columns as one (e.g., joining the last name and first name) using function CONCAT(). For example,

mysql> SELECT CONCAT(productCode, ' - ', name) AS `Product Description`, price FROM products;

+---------------------+-------+

| Product Description | price |

+---------------------+-------+

| PEN - Pen Red | 1.23 |

| PEN - Pen Blue | 1.25 |

| PEN - Pen Black | 1.25 |

| PEC - Pencil 2B | 0.48 |

| PEC - Pencil 2H | 0.49 |

+---------------------+-------+

**2.6  Producing Summary Reports**

To produce a summary report, we often need to *aggregate related rows*.

**DISTINCT**

A column may have duplicate values, we could use keyword DISTINCT to select only distinct values. We can also apply DISTINCT to several columns to select distinct combinations of these columns. For examples,

-- Without DISTINCT

mysql> **SELECT price FROM products;**

+-------+

| price |

+-------+

| 1.23 |

| 1.25 |

| 1.25 |

| 0.48 |

| 0.49 |

+-------+

-- With DISTINCT on price

mysql> SELECT **DISTINCT price** AS `Distinct Price` FROM products**;**

+----------------+

| Distinct Price |

+----------------+

| 1.23 |

| 1.25 |

| 0.48 |

| 0.49 |

+----------------+

-- DISTINCT combination of price and name

mysql> SELECT **DISTINCT price, name** FROM products**;**

+-------+-----------+

| price | name |

+-------+-----------+

| 1.23 | Pen Red |

| 1.25 | Pen Blue |

| 1.25 | Pen Black |

| 0.48 | Pencil 2B |

| 0.49 | Pencil 2H |

+-------+-----------+

**GROUP BY Clause**

The GROUP BY clause allows you to *collapse* multiple records with a common value into groups. For example,

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products ORDER BY productCode, productID;**

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.48 |

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 8000 | 0.49 |

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.25 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.25 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products GROUP BY productCode;**

-- Only first record in each group is shown

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.48 |

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.23 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

GROUP BY by itself is not meaningful. It is used together with GROUP BY aggregate functions (such as COUNT(), AVG(), SUM()) to produce group summary.

**GROUP BY Aggregate Functions: COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG, SUM, STD, GROUP\_CONCAT**

We can apply GROUP BY Aggregate functions to each group to produce group summary report.

The function COUNT(\*) returns the rows selected; COUNT(*columnName*) counts only the non-NULL values of the given column. For example,

-- Function COUNT(\*) returns the number of rows selected

mysql> SELECT COUNT(\*) AS `Count` FROM products**;**

-- All rows without GROUP BY clause

+-------+  
| Count |  
+-------+  
| 5 |  
+-------+

mysql> SELECT productCode, COUNT(\*) FROM products GROUP BY productCode;

+-------------+----------+

| productCode | COUNT(\*) |

+-------------+----------+

| PEC | 2 |

| PEN | 3 |

+-------------+----------+

-- Order by COUNT - need to define an alias to be used as reference

mysql> SELECT productCode, COUNT(\*) AS count

FROM products

GROUP BY productCode

ORDER BY count DESC;

+-------------+-------+

| productCode | count |

+-------------+-------+

| PEN | 3 |

| PEC | 2 |

+-------------+-------+

Besides COUNT(), there are many other GROUP BY aggregate functions such as AVG(), MAX(), MIN() and SUM(). For example,

mysql> SELECT MAX(price), MIN(price), AVG(price), STD(price), SUM(quantity)

FROM products;

-- Without GROUP BY - All rows

+------------+------------+------------+------------+---------------+

| MAX(price) | MIN(price) | AVG(price) | STD(price) | SUM(quantity) |

+------------+------------+------------+------------+---------------+

| 1.25 | 0.48 | 0.940000 | 0.371591 | 33000 |

+------------+------------+------------+------------+---------------+

mysql> SELECT productCode, MAX(price) AS `Highest Price`, MIN(price) AS `Lowest Price`

FROM products

GROUP BY productCode;

+-------------+---------------+--------------+

| productCode | Highest Price | Lowest Price |

+-------------+---------------+--------------+

| PEC | 0.49 | 0.48 |

| PEN | 1.25 | 1.23 |

+-------------+---------------+--------------+

mysql> SELECT productCode, MAX(price), MIN(price),

CAST(AVG(price) AS DECIMAL(7,2)) AS `Average`,

CAST(STD(price) AS DECIMAL(7,2)) AS `Std Dev`,

SUM(quantity)

FROM products

GROUP BY productCode;

-- Use CAST(... AS ...) function to format floating-point numbers

+-------------+------------+------------+---------+---------+---------------+

| productCode | MAX(price) | MIN(price) | Average | Std Dev | SUM(quantity) |

+-------------+------------+------------+---------+---------+---------------+

| PEC | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.01 | 18000 |

| PEN | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 0.01 | 15000 |

+-------------+------------+------------+---------+---------+---------------+

**HAVING clause**

HAVING is similar to WHERE, but it can operate on the GROUP BY aggregate functions; whereas WHERE operates only on columns.

mysql> SELECT

productCode AS `Product Code`,

COUNT(\*) AS `Count`,

CAST(AVG(price) AS DECIMAL(7,2)) AS `Average`

FROM products

GROUP BY productCode

HAVING Count >=3;

-- CANNOT use WHERE count >= 3

+--------------+-------+---------+

| Product Code | Count | Average |

+--------------+-------+---------+

| PEN | 3 | 1.24 |

+--------------+-------+---------+

WITH ROLLUP

The WITH ROLLUP clause shows the summary of group summary, e.g.,

mysql> SELECT

productCode,

MAX(price),

MIN(price),

CAST(AVG(price) AS DECIMAL(7,2)) AS `Average`,

SUM(quantity)

FROM products

GROUP BY productCode

WITH ROLLUP; -- Apply aggregate functions to all groups

+-------------+------------+------------+---------+---------------+

| productCode | MAX(price) | MIN(price) | Average | SUM(quantity) |

+-------------+------------+------------+---------+---------------+

| PEC | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 18000 |

| PEN | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 15000 |

| NULL | 1.25 | 0.48 | 0.94 | 33000 |

+-------------+------------+------------+---------+---------------+

**2.7  Modifying Data - UPDATE**

To modify existing data, use UPDATE ... SET command, with the following syntax:

UPDATE *tableName* SET *columnName* = {*value*|NULL|DEFAULT}, ...WHERE *criteria*

For example,

-- Increase the price by 10% for all products

mysql> **UPDATE products SET price = price \* 1.1;**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products;**

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+------------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+------------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 5000 | 1.35 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.38 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.38 |

| 1004 | PEC | Pencil 2B | 10000 | 0.53 |

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 2H | 0 | 9999999.99 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+------------+

-- Modify selected rows

mysql> **UPDATE products SET quantity = quantity - 100 WHERE name = 'Pen Red';**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products WHERE name = 'Pen Red';**

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 4900 | 1.35 |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

-- You can modify more than one values

mysql> **UPDATE products SET quantity = quantity + 50, price = 1.23 WHERE name = 'Pen Red';**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products WHERE name = 'Pen Red';**

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 4950 | 1.23 |

+-----------+-------------+---------+----------+-------+

**CAUTION**: If the WHERE clause is omitted in the UPDATE command, ALL ROWS will be updated. Hence, it is a good practice to issue a SELECT query, using the same criteria, to check the result set before issuing the UPDATE. This also applies to the DELETE statement in the following section.

**2.8  Deleting Rows - DELETE FROM**

Use the DELELE FROM command to delete row(s) from a table, with the following syntax:

-- Delete all rows from the table. Use with extreme care! Records are NOT recoverable!!!

DELETE FROM *tableName*

-- Delete only row(s) that meets the *criteria*

DELETE FROM *tableName* WHERE *criteria*

For example,

mysql> **DELETE FROM products WHERE name LIKE 'Pencil%';**

Query OK, 2 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products;**

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1001 | PEN | Pen Red | 4950 | 1.23 |

| 1002 | PEN | Pen Blue | 8000 | 1.38 |

| 1003 | PEN | Pen Black | 2000 | 1.38 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

-- Use this with extreme care, as the deleted records are irrecoverable!

mysql> **DELETE FROM products;**

Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products;**

Empty set (0.00 sec)

Beware that "DELETE FROM *tableName*" without a WHERE clause deletes ALL records from the table. Even with a WHERE clause, you might have deleted some records unintentionally. It is always advisable to issue a SELECT command with the same WHERE clause to check the result set before issuing the DELETE (and UPDATE).

2.9  Loading/Exporting Data from/to a Text File

There are several ways to add data into the database: (a) manually issue the INSERT commands; (b) run the INSERT commands from a script; or (c) load raw data from a file using LOAD DATA or via mysqlimport utility.

LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE ... INTO TABLE ...

Besides using INSERT commands to insert rows, you could keep your raw data in a text file, and load them into the table via the LOAD DATA command. For example, create the following text file called "products\_in.csv", where the values are separated by ','. The file extension of ".csv" stands for Comma-Separated Values text file.

\N,PEC,Pencil 3B,500,0.52

\N,PEC,Pencil 4B,200,0.62

\N,PEC,Pencil 5B,100,0.73

\N,PEC,Pencil 6B,500,0.47

You can load the raw data into the products table as follows:

mysql> LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE 'd:/path-to/products\_in.csv' INTO TABLE products

COLUMNS TERMINATED BY ','

LINES TERMINATED BY '\r\n';

Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Records: 4 Deleted: 0 Skipped: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products;

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

| 1005 | PEC | Pencil 3B | 500 | 0.52 |

| 1006 | PEC | Pencil 4B | 200 | 0.62 |

| 1007 | PEC | Pencil 5B | 100 | 0.73 |

| 1008 | PEC | Pencil 6B | 500 | 0.47 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+

Notes:

* You need to provide the path (absolute or relative) and the filename. Use Unix-style forward-slash '/' as the directory separator, instead of Windows-style back-slash '\'.
* The default line delimiter (or end-of-line) is '\n' (Unix-style). If the text file is prepared in Windows, you need to include LINES TERMINATED BY '\r\n'. For Mac, use LINES TERMINATED BY '\r'.
* The default column delimiter is "tab" (in a so-called TSV file - Tab-Separated Values). If you use another delimiter, e.g. ',', include COLUMNS TERMINATED BY ','.
* You must use \N (back-slash + uppercase 'N') for NULL.

mysqlimport Utility

You can also use the mysqlimport utility to load data from a text file. For example,

-- Syntax

> mysqlimport -u username -p --local databaseName tableName.tsv

-- The raw data must be kept in a TSV file of filename the same as tablename

> mysqlimport --help

-- Example

> mysqlimport -u username -p --local southwind d:/myproject/products\_in.tsv

**SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE ...**

Complimenting LOAD DATA command, you can use SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE *fileName* FROM *tableName* to export data from a table to a text file. For example,

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products INTO OUTFILE '*d:/path-to*/products\_out.csv'**

**COLUMNS TERMINATED BY ','**

**LINES TERMINATED BY '\r\n';**

Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.00 sec)

**2.10  Running a SQL Script**

Instead of manually entering each of the SQL statements, you can keep many SQL statements in a text file, called SQL script, and run the script. For example, use a programming text editor to prepare the following script and save as "load\_products.sql" in a directory of your choice (e.g., "d:\myproject").

DELETE FROM products;

INSERT INTO products VALUES (2001, 'PEC', 'Pencil 3B', 500, 0.52),

(NULL, 'PEC', 'Pencil 4B', 200, 0.62),

(NULL, 'PEC', 'Pencil 5B', 100, 0.73),

(NULL, 'PEC', 'Pencil 6B', 500, 0.47);

SELECT \* FROM products;

You can run the script either:

1. via the "source" command in an interactive client. For example, to restore the southwind backup earlier:
2. -- Start mysql client
3. D:\myproject\mysql\bin> **mysql -u *username* -p**
4. ......
5. mysql> **source d:/myproject/load\_products.sql**
6. -- You can provide either absolute or relative filename of the script

-- Use Unix-style forward slash (/) as directory separator

1. via the "batch mode" of the mysql client program, by re-directing the input from the script:

> **mysql -u *username* -p southwind < d:\myproject\load\_products.sql**

**3.  More Than One Tables**

Our example so far involves only one table "products". A practical database contains many *related* tables.

Products have suppliers. If each product has one supplier, and each supplier supplies only one product (known as *one-to-one relationship*), we can simply add the supplier's data (name, address, phone number) into the products table. Suppose that each product has one supplier, and a supplier may supply zero or more products (known as *one-to-many* relationship). Putting the supplier's data into the Product table results in duplication of data. This is because one supplier may supply many products, hence, the same supplier's data appear in many rows. This not only wastes the storage but also easily leads to inconsistency (as all duplicate data must be updated simultaneously). The situation is even more complicated if one product has many suppliers, and each supplier can supply many products, in a *many-to-many* relationship.

**3.1  One-To-Many Relationship**

Suppose that each product has one supplier, and each supplier supplies one or more products. We could create a table called suppliers to store suppliers' data (e.g., name, address and phone number). We create a column with unique value called supplierID to identify every suppliers. We set supplierID as the *primary key* for the table suppliers (to ensure uniqueness and facilitate fast search).

To relate the suppliers table to the products table, we add a new column into the products table - the supplierID. We then set the supplierID column of the products table as a foreign key references the supplierID column of the suppliers table to ensure the so-called *referential integrity*.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Database: southwind Table: suppliers** | | |
| **supplierID INT** | **name VARCHAR(3)** | **phone CHAR(8)** |
| **501** | ABC Traders | 88881111 |
| **502** | XYZ Company | 88882222 |
| **503** | QQ Corp | 88883333 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Database: southwind Table: products** | | | | | |
| **productID INT** | **productCode CHAR(3)** | **name VARCHAR(30)** | **quantity INT** | **price DECIMAL(10,2)** | **supplierID INT (Foreign Key)** |
| 2001 | PEC | Pencil 3B | 500 | 0.52 | **501** |
| 2002 | PEC | Pencil 4B | 200 | 0.62 | **501** |
| 2003 | PEC | Pencil 5B | 100 | 0.73 | **501** |
| 2004 | PEC | Pencil 6B | 500 | 0.47 | **502** |

We need to first create the suppliers table, because the products table references the suppliers table. The suppliers table is known as the *parent* table; while the products table is known as the *child* table in this relationship.

mysql> **USE southwind;**

mysql> **DROP TABLE IF EXISTS suppliers;**

mysql> **CREATE TABLE suppliers (**

**supplierID INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',**

**phone CHAR(8) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',**

**PRIMARY KEY (supplierID)**

**);**

mysql> **DESCRIBE suppliers;**

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+

| supplierID | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | auto\_increment |

| name | varchar(30) | NO | | | |

| phone | char(8) | NO | | | |

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+

mysql> **INSERT INTO suppliers VALUE**

**(501, 'ABC Traders', '88881111'),**

**(502, 'XYZ Company', '88882222'),**

**(503, 'QQ Corp', '88883333');**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM suppliers;**

+------------+-------------+----------+

| supplierID | name | phone |

+------------+-------------+----------+

| 501 | ABC Traders | 88881111 |

| 502 | XYZ Company | 88882222 |

| 503 | QQ Corp | 88883333 |

+------------+-------------+----------+

**ALTER TABLE**

Instead of deleting and re-creating the products table, we shall use the statement "ALTER TABLE" to add a new column supplierID into the products table.

mysql> **ALTER TABLE products**

**ADD COLUMN supplierID INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL;**

Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.13 sec)

Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> **DESCRIBE products;**

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

| productID | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | auto\_increment |

| productCode | char(3) | NO | | | |

| name | varchar(30) | NO | | | |

| quantity | int(10) unsigned | NO | | 0 | |

| price | decimal(10,2) | NO | | 9999999.99 | |

| supplierID | int(10) unsigned | NO | | NULL | |

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

Next, we shall add a *foreign key constraint* on the supplierID columns of the products child table to the suppliers parent table, to ensure that every supplierID in the products table always refers to a *valid* supplierID in the suppliers table - this is called *referential integrity*.

Before we can add the foreign key, we need to set the supplierID of the existing records in the products table to a valid supplierID in the suppliers table (say supplierID=501).

-- Set the supplierID of the existing records to a valid supplierID of supplier table

mysql> **UPDATE products SET supplierID = 501;**

-- Add a foreign key constrain

mysql> **ALTER TABLE products**

**ADD FOREIGN KEY (supplierID) REFERENCES suppliers (supplierID);**

Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.26 sec)

Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> **DESCRIBE products;**

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

......

| supplierID | int(10) unsigned | NO | MUL | | |

+-------------+------------------+------+-----+------------+----------------+

mysql> **UPDATE products SET supplierID = 502 WHERE productID = 2004;**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products;**

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+------------+

| productID | productCode | name | quantity | price | supplierID |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+------------+

| 2001 | PEC | Pencil 3B | 500 | 0.52 | 501 |

| 2002 | PEC | Pencil 4B | 200 | 0.62 | 501 |

| 2003 | PEC | Pencil 5B | 100 | 0.73 | 501 |

| 2004 | PEC | Pencil 6B | 500 | 0.47 | 502 |

+-----------+-------------+-----------+----------+-------+------------+

The syntax for ALTER TABLE is as follows:

ALTER TABLE *tableName*

{ADD [COLUMN] *columnName* *columnDefinition*}

{ALTER|MODIFY [COLUMN] *columnName* *columnDefinition*

{SET DEFAULT *columnDefaultValue*} | {DROP DEFAULT}}

{DROP [COLUMN] *columnName* [RESTRICT|CASCADE]}

{ADD *tableConstraint*}

{DROP *tableConstraint* [RESTRICT|CASCADE]}

**SELECT with JOIN**

SELECT command can be used to query and join data from two related tables. For example, to list the product's name (in products table) and supplier's name (in suppliers table), we could join the two table via the two common supplierID columns:

-- ANSI style: JOIN ... ON ...

mysql> **SELECT products.name, price, suppliers.name**

**FROM products**

**JOIN suppliers ON products.supplierID = suppliers.supplierID**

**WHERE price < 0.6;**

+-----------+-------+-------------+

| name | price | name |

+-----------+-------+-------------+

| Pencil 3B | 0.52 | ABC Traders |

| Pencil 6B | 0.47 | XYZ Company |

+-----------+-------+-------------+

-- Need to use products.name and suppliers.name to differentiate the two "names"

-- Join via WHERE clause (lagacy and not recommended)

mysql> **SELECT products.name, price, suppliers.name**

**FROM products, suppliers**

**WHERE products.supplierID = suppliers.supplierID**

**AND price < 0.6;**

+-----------+-------+-------------+

| name | price | name |

+-----------+-------+-------------+

| Pencil 3B | 0.52 | ABC Traders |

| Pencil 6B | 0.47 | XYZ Company |

+-----------+-------+-------------+

In the above query result, two of the columns have the same heading "name". We could create *aliases* for headings.

-- Use aliases for column names for display

mysql> **SELECT products.name AS `Product Name`, price, suppliers.name AS `Supplier Name`**

**FROM products**

**JOIN suppliers ON products.supplierID = suppliers.supplierID**

**WHERE price < 0.6;**

+--------------+-------+---------------+

| Product Name | price | Supplier Name |

+--------------+-------+---------------+

| Pencil 3B | 0.52 | ABC Traders |

| Pencil 6B | 0.47 | XYZ Company |

+--------------+-------+---------------+

-- Use aliases for table names too

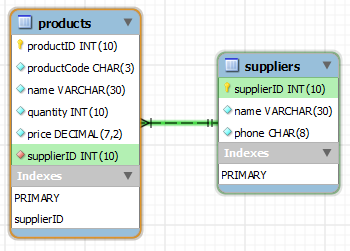
mysql> **SELECT p.name AS `Product Name`, p.price, s.name AS `Supplier Name`**

**FROM products AS p**

**JOIN suppliers AS s ON p.supplierID = s.supplierID**

**WHERE p.price < 0.6;**

The database diagram is as illustrated. The link indicates a one-to-many relationship between products and suppliers.



**3.2  Many-To-Many Relationship**

Suppose that a product has many suppliers; and a supplier supplies many products in a so-called many-to-many relationship. The above solution breaks. You cannot include the supplierID in the products table, as you cannot determine the number of suppliers, and hence, the number of columns needed for the supplierIDs. Similarly, you cannot include the productID in the suppliers table, as you cannot determine the number of products.

To resolve this problem, you need to create a new table, known as a *junction table* (or *joint table*), to provide the linkage. Let's call the junction table products\_suppliers, as illustrated.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Database: southwind Table: products\_suppliers** | | |
| **productID INT (Foreign Key)** | **supplierID INT (Foreign Key)** |  |
| 2001 | 501 |  |
| 2002 | 501 |  |
| 2003 | 501 |  |
| 2004 | 502 |  |
| 2001 | 503 |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Database: southwind Table: suppliers** | | |
| **supplierID INT** | **name VARCHAR(30)** | **phone CHAR(8)** |
| **501** | ABC Traders | 88881111 |
| **502** | XYZ Company | 88882222 |
| **503** | QQ Corp | 88883333 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Database: southwind Table: products** | | | | |
| **productID INT** | **productCode CHAR(3)** | **name VARCHAR(30)** | **quantity INT** | **price DECIMAL(10,2)** |
| **2001** | PEC | Pencil 3B | 500 | 0.52 |
| **2002** | PEC | Pencil 4B | 200 | 0.62 |
| **2003** | PEC | Pencil 5B | 100 | 0.73 |
| **2004** | PEC | Pencil 6B | 500 | 0.47 |

Let's create the products\_suppliers table. The primary key of the table consists of two columns: productID and supplierID, as their combination uniquely identifies each rows. This primary key is defined to ensure uniqueness. Two foreign keys are defined to set the constraint to the two parent tables.

mysql> **CREATE TABLE products\_suppliers (**

**productID INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,**

**supplierID INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,**

**-- Same data types as the parent tables**

**PRIMARY KEY (productID, supplierID),**

**-- uniqueness**

**FOREIGN KEY (productID) REFERENCES products (productID),**

**FOREIGN KEY (supplierID) REFERENCES suppliers (supplierID)**

**);**

mysql> **DESCRIBE products\_suppliers;**

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| productID | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | |

| supplierID | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | |

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

mysql> **INSERT INTO products\_suppliers VALUES (2001, 501), (2002, 501),**

**(2003, 501), (2004, 502), (2001, 503);**

-- Values in the foreign-key columns (of the child table) must match

-- valid values in the columns they reference (of the parent table)

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products\_suppliers;**

+-----------+------------+

| productID | supplierID |

+-----------+------------+

| 2001 | 501 |

| 2002 | 501 |

| 2003 | 501 |

| 2004 | 502 |

| 2001 | 503 |

+-----------+------------+

Next, remove the supplierID column from the products table. (This column was added to establish the one-to-many relationship. It is no longer needed in the many-to-many relationship.)

Before this column can be removed, you need to remove the foreign key that builds on this column. To remove a key in MySQL, you need to know its constraint name, which was generated by the system. To find the constraint name, issue a "SHOW CREATE TABLE products" and take note of the foreign key's constraint name in the clause "CONSTRAINT constraint\_name FOREIGN KEY ....". You can then drop the foreign key using "ALTER TABLE products DROP FOREIGN KEY *constraint\_name*"

mysql> **SHOW CREATE TABLE products \G**

Create Table: CREATE TABLE `products` (

`productID` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`productCode` char(3) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`name` varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`quantity` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',

`price` decimal(7,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT '99999.99',

`supplierID` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL DEFAULT '501',

PRIMARY KEY (`productID`),

KEY `supplierID` (`supplierID`),

CONSTRAINT **`products\_ibfk\_1`** FOREIGN KEY (`supplierID`)

REFERENCES `suppliers` (`supplierID`)

) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO\_INCREMENT=1006 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1

mysql> **ALTER TABLE products DROP FOREIGN KEY products\_ibfk\_1;**

Now, we can remove the column redundant supplierID column.

mysql> **ALTER TABLE products DROP supplierID;**

**Querying**

Similarly, we can use SELECT with JOIN to query data from the 3 tables, for examples,

mysql> **SELECT products.name AS `Product Name`, price, suppliers.name AS `Supplier Name`**

**FROM products\_suppliers**

**JOIN products ON products\_suppliers.productID = products.productID**

**JOIN suppliers ON products\_suppliers.supplierID = suppliers.supplierID**

**WHERE price < 0.6;**

+--------------+-------+---------------+

| Product Name | price | Supplier Name |

+--------------+-------+---------------+

| Pencil 3B | 0.52 | ABC Traders |

| Pencil 3B | 0.52 | QQ Corp |

| Pencil 6B | 0.47 | XYZ Company |

+--------------+-------+---------------+

-- Define aliases for tablenames too

mysql> **SELECT p.name AS `Product Name`, s.name AS `Supplier Name`**

**FROM products\_suppliers AS ps**

**JOIN products AS p ON ps.productID = p.productID**

**JOIN suppliers AS s ON ps.supplierID = s.supplierID**

**WHERE p.name = 'Pencil 3B';**

+--------------+---------------+

| Product Name | Supplier Name |

+--------------+---------------+

| Pencil 3B | ABC Traders |

| Pencil 3B | QQ Corp |

+--------------+---------------+

-- Using WHERE clause to join (legacy and not recommended)

mysql> **SELECT p.name AS `Product Name`, s.name AS `Supplier Name`**

**FROM products AS p, products\_suppliers AS ps, suppliers AS s**

**WHERE p.productID = ps.productID**

**AND ps.supplierID = s.supplierID**

**AND s.name = 'ABC Traders';**

+--------------+---------------+

| Product Name | Supplier Name |

+--------------+---------------+

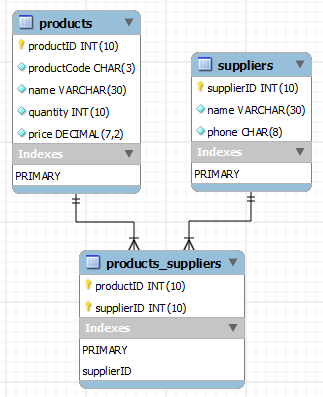
| Pencil 3B | ABC Traders |

| Pencil 4B | ABC Traders |

| Pencil 5B | ABC Traders |

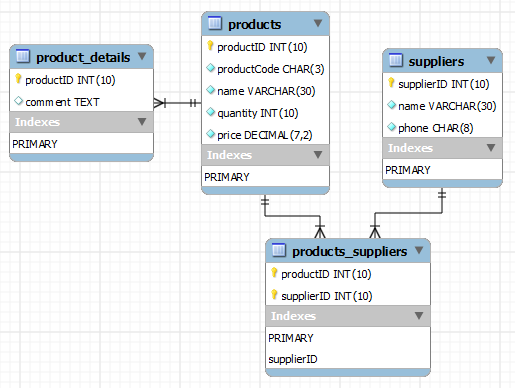
+--------------+---------------+

The database diagram is as follows. Both products and suppliers tables exhibit a one-to-many relationship to the junction table. The many-to-many relationship is supported via the junction table.



**3.3  One-to-one Relationship**

Suppose that some products have *optional* data (e.g., photo, comment). Instead of keeping these optional data in the products table, it is more efficient to create another table called product\_details, and link it to products with a *one-to-one relationship*, as illustrated.



mysql> **CREATE TABLE product\_details (**

**productID INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,**

**-- same data type as the parent table**

**comment TEXT NULL,**

**-- up to 64KB**

**PRIMARY KEY (productID),**

**FOREIGN KEY (productID) REFERENCES products (productID)**

**);**

mysql> **DESCRIBE product\_details;**

+-----------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-----------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| productID | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | |

| comment | text | YES | | NULL | |

+-----------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

mysql> **SHOW CREATE TABLE product\_details \G**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: product\_details

Create Table: CREATE TABLE `product\_details` (

`productID` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL,

`comment` text,

PRIMARY KEY (`productID`),

CONSTRAINT `product\_details\_ibfk\_1` FOREIGN KEY (`productID`) REFERENCES `products` (`productID`)

) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1

**3.4  Backup and Restore**

Backup: Before we conclude this example, let's run the mysqldump utility program to dump out (backup) the entire southwind database.

-- Change the current working directory to <MYSQL\_HOME>\bin

> **mysqldump -u guser -p --databases southwind > "d:\myproject\backup\_southwind.sql"**

Study the output file, which contains CREATE DATABASE, CREATE TABLE and INSERT statements to re-create the tables dumped.

The syntax for the mysqldump program is as follows:

-- Dump selected databases with --databases option

> mysqldump -u *username* -p --databases *database1Name* [*database2Name* ...] > *backupFile*.sql

-- Dump all databases in the server with --all-databases option, except mysql.user table (for security)

> mysqldump -u root -p --all-databases --ignore-table=mysql.user > *backupServer*.sql

-- Dump all the tables of a particular database

> mysqldump -u *username* -p *databaseName* > *backupFile*.sql

-- Dump selected tables of a particular database

> mysqldump -u *username* -p *databaseName* *table1Name* [*table2Name* ...] > *backupFile*.sql

Restore: The utility mysqldump produces a SQL script (consisting of CREATE TABLE and INSERT commands to re-create the tables and loading their data). You can restore from the backup by running the script either:

1. via the "source" command in an interactive client. For example, to restore the southwind backup earlier:
2. -- Start mysql client
3. D:\myproject\mysql\bin> **mysql -u *username* -p**
4. ......
5. mysql> **source d:/myproject/backup\_southwind.sql**
6. -- Provide absolute or relative filename of the script

-- Use Unix-style forward slash (/) as path separator

1. via the "batch mode" of the mysql client program by re-directing the input from the script:

> **mysql -u *username* -p southwind < d:\myproject\backup\_southwind.sql**

**4.  More on Primary Key, Foreign Key and Index**

**4.1  Primary Key**

In the relational model, a table shall not contain duplicate rows, because that would create ambiguity in retrieval. To ensure uniqueness, each table should have a column (or a set of columns), called *primary key*, that uniquely identifies every record of the table. For example, an unique number customerID can be used as the primary key for the customers table; productCode for products table; isbn for books table. A primary key is called a *simple key* if it is a single column; it is called a *composite key* if it is made up of several columns. Most RDBMSs build an index on the primary key to facilitate fast search. The primary key is often used to relate to other tables.

**4.2  Foreign Key**

A *foreign key* of a child table is used to reference the parent table. *Foreign key constraint* can be imposed to ensure so-called *referential integrity* - values in the child table must be valid values in the parent table.

We define the foreign key when defining the child table, which references a parent table, as follows:

-- Child table definition

CREATE TABLE *tableName* (

......

......

CONSTRAINT *constraintName* FOREIGN KEY (*columName*) REFERENCES *parentTableName* (*columnName*)

[ON DELETE RESTRICT | CASCADE | SET NULL | NO ACTION] -- On DELETE reference action

[ON UPDATE RESTRICT | CASCADE | SET NULL | NO ACTION] -- On UPDATE reference action

)

You can specify the *reference action* for UPDATE and DELETE via the optional ON UPDATE and ON DELETE clauses:

1. RESTRICT (default): disallow DELETE or UPDATE of the parent's row, if there are matching rows in child table.
2. CASCADE: cascade the DELETE or UPDATE action to the matching rows in the child table.
3. SET NULL: set the foreign key value in the child table to NULL (if NULL is allowed).
4. NO ACTION: a SQL term which means no action on the parent's row. Same as RESTRICT in MySQL, which disallows DELETE or UPDATE (do nothing).

Try deleting a record in the suppliers (parent) table that is referenced by products\_suppliers (child) table, e.g.,

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM products\_suppliers;**

+-----------+------------+

| productID | supplierID |

+-----------+------------+

| 2001 | **501** |

| 2002 | **501** |

| 2003 | **501** |

| 2004 | 502 |

| 2001 | 503 |

+-----------+------------+

-- Try deleting a row from parent table with matching rows in the child table

mysql> DELETE FROM suppliers WHERE supplierID = 501;

**ERROR 1451 (23000): Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails**

**(`southwind`.`products\_suppliers`, CONSTRAINT `products\_suppliers\_ibfk\_2`**

**FOREIGN KEY (`supplierID`) REFERENCES `suppliers` (`supplierID`))**

The record cannot be deleted as the default "ON DELETE RESTRICT" constraint was imposed.

**4.3  Indexes (or Keys)**

Indexes (or Keys) can be created on selected column(s) to facilitate *fast search*. Without index, a "SELECT \* FROM products WHERE productID=*x*" needs to match with the productID column of all the records in the products table. If productID column is indexed (e.g., using a binary tree), the matching can be greatly improved (via the binary tree search).

You should index columns which are frequently used in the WHERE clause; and as JOIN columns.

The drawback about indexing is cost and space. Building and maintaining indexes require computations and memory spaces. Indexes facilitate fast search but deplete the performance on modifying the table (INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE), and need to be justified. Nevertheless, relational databases are typically optimized for queries and retrievals, but NOT for updates.

In MySQL, the keyword KEY is synonym to INDEX.

In MySQL, indexes can be built on:

1. a single column (column-index)
2. a set of columns (concatenated-index)
3. on unique-value column (UNIQUE INDEX or UNIQUE KEY)
4. on a prefix of a column for strings (VARCHAR or CHAR), e.g., first 5 characters.

There can be more than one indexes in a table. Index are automatically built on the primary-key column(s).

You can build index via CREATE TABLE, CREATE INDEX or ALTER TABLE.

CREATE TABLE *tableName* (

......

[UNIQUE] INDEX|KEY *indexName* (*columnName*, ...),

-- The optional keyword UNIQUE ensures that all values in this column are distinct

-- KEY is synonym to INDEX

......

PRIMAY KEY (*columnName*, ...) -- Index automatically built on PRIMARY KEY column

);

CREATE [UNIQUE] INDEX *indexName* ON *tableName*(*columnName*, ...);

ALTER TABLE *tableName* ADD UNIQUE|INDEX|PRIMARY KEY *indexName* (*columnName*, ...)

SHOW INDEX FROM *tableName*;

**Example**

mysql> **CREATE TABLE employees (**

**emp\_no INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,**

**gender ENUM ('M','F') NOT NULL,**

**birth\_date DATE NOT NULL,**

**hire\_date DATE NOT NULL,**

**PRIMARY KEY (emp\_no) -- Index built automatically on primary-key column**

**);**

mysql> **DESCRIBE employees;**

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+

| emp\_no | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | auto\_increment |

| name | varchar(50) | NO | | NULL | |

| gender | enum('M','F') | NO | | NULL | |

| birth\_date | date | NO | | NULL | |

| hire\_date | date | NO | | NULL | |

+------------+------------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+

mysql> **SHOW INDEX FROM employees \G**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: employees

Non\_unique: 0

Key\_name: PRIMARY

Seq\_in\_index: 1

Column\_name: emp\_no

.......

mysql> **CREATE TABLE departments (**

**dept\_no CHAR(4) NOT NULL,**

**dept\_name VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL,**

**PRIMARY KEY (dept\_no), -- Index built automatically on primary-key column**

**UNIQUE INDEX (dept\_name) -- Build INDEX on this unique-value column**

**);**

mysql> **DESCRIBE departments;**

+-----------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-----------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| dept\_no | char(4) | NO | PRI | NULL | |

| dept\_name | varchar(40) | NO | UNI | NULL | |

+-----------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

mysql> **SHOW INDEX FROM departments \G**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: departments

Non\_unique: 0

Key\_name: PRIMARY

Seq\_in\_index: 1

Column\_name: dept\_no

.......

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 2. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: departments

Non\_unique: 0

Key\_name: dept\_name

Seq\_in\_index: 1

Column\_name: dept\_name

.......

-- Many-to-many junction table between employees and departments

mysql> **CREATE TABLE dept\_emp (**

**emp\_no INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,**

**dept\_no CHAR(4) NOT NULL,**

**from\_date DATE NOT NULL,**

**to\_date DATE NOT NULL,**

**INDEX (emp\_no), -- Build INDEX on this non-unique-value column**

**INDEX (dept\_no), -- Build INDEX on this non-unique-value column**

**FOREIGN KEY (emp\_no) REFERENCES employees (emp\_no)**

**ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,**

**FOREIGN KEY (dept\_no) REFERENCES departments (dept\_no)**

**ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,**

**PRIMARY KEY (emp\_no, dept\_no) -- Index built automatically**

**);**

mysql> **DESCRIBE dept\_emp;**

+-----------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-----------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

| emp\_no | int(10) unsigned | NO | PRI | NULL | |

| dept\_no | char(4) | NO | PRI | NULL | |

| from\_date | date | NO | | NULL | |

| to\_date | date | NO | | NULL | |

+-----------+------------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

mysql> **SHOW INDEX FROM dept\_emp \G**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 1. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: dept\_emp

Non\_unique: 0

Key\_name: PRIMARY

Seq\_in\_index: 1

Column\_name: emp\_no

........

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 2. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: dept\_emp

Non\_unique: 0

Key\_name: PRIMARY

Seq\_in\_index: 2

Column\_name: dept\_no

........

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 3. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: dept\_emp

Non\_unique: 1

Key\_name: emp\_no

Seq\_in\_index: 1

Column\_name: emp\_no

........

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 4. row \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Table: dept\_emp

Non\_unique: 1

Key\_name: dept\_no

Seq\_in\_index: 1

Column\_name: dept\_no

........

**5.  More SQL**

**5.1  Sub-Query**

Results of one query can be used in another SQL statement. Subquery is useful if more than one tables are involved.

**SELECT with Subquery**

In the previous many-to-many product sales example, how to find the suppliers that do not supply any product? You can query for the suppliers that supply at least one product in the products\_suppliers table, and then query the suppliers table for those that are not in the previous result set.

mysql> SELECT suppliers.name from suppliers

WHERE suppliers.supplierID

NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT supplierID from products\_suppliers);

Can you do this without sub-query?

A subquery may return a scalar, a single column, a single row, or a table. You can use comparison operator (e.g., '=', '>') on scalar, IN or NOT IN for single row or column, EXISTS or NOT EXIST to test for empty set.

**INSERT|UPDATE|DELETE with Subquery**

You can also use a subquery with other SQL statements such as INSERT, DELETE, or UPDATE. For example,

-- Supplier 'QQ Corp' now supplies 'Pencil 6B'

-- You need to put the SELECT subqueies in parentheses

mysql> INSERT INTO products\_suppliers VALUES (

(SELECT productID FROM products WHERE name = 'Pencil 6B'),

(SELECT supplierID FROM suppliers WHERE name = 'QQ Corp'));

-- Supplier 'QQ Copr' no longer supplies any item

mysql> DELETE FROM products\_suppliers

WHERE supplierID = (SELECT supplierID FROM suppliers WHERE name = 'QQ Corp');

**5.2  Working with Date and Time**

Date and time are of particular interest for database applications. This is because business records often carry date/time information (e.g., orderDate, deliveryDate, paymentDate, dateOfBirth), as well as the need to time-stamp the creation and last-update of the records for auditing and security.

With date/time data types, you can sort the results by date, search for a particular date or a range of dates, calculate the difference between dates, compute a new date by adding/subtracting an interval from a given date.

**Date By Example**

Let's begin with Date (without Time) with the following example. Take note that date value must be written as a string in the format of 'yyyy-mm-dd', e.g., '2012-01-31'.

-- Create a table 'patients' of a clinic

mysql> **CREATE TABLE patients (**

**patientID INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,**

**name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',**

**dateOfBirth DATE NOT NULL,**

**lastVisitDate DATE NOT NULL,**

**nextVisitDate DATE NULL,**

**-- The 'Date' type contains a date value in 'yyyy-mm-dd'**

**PRIMARY KEY (patientID)**

**);**

mysql> **INSERT INTO patients VALUES**

**(1001, 'Ah Teck', '1991-12-31', '2012-01-20', NULL),**

**(NULL, 'Kumar', '2011-10-29', '2012-09-20', NULL),**

**(NULL, 'Ali', '2011-01-30', CURDATE(), NULL);**

-- Date must be written as 'yyyy-mm-dd'

-- Function CURDATE() returns today's date

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM patients;**

+-----------+---------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

| patientID | name | dateOfBirth | lastVisitDate | nextVisitDate |

+-----------+---------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

| 1001 | Ah Teck | 1991-12-31 | 2012-01-20 | NULL |

| 1002 | Kumar | 2011-10-29 | 2012-09-20 | NULL |

| 1003 | Ali | 2011-01-30 | 2012-10-21 | NULL |

+-----------+---------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

-- Select patients who last visited on a particular range of date

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM patients**

**WHERE lastVisitDate BETWEEN '2012-09-15' AND CURDATE()**

**ORDER BY lastVisitDate;**

+-----------+-------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

| patientID | name | dateOfBirth | lastVisitDate | nextVisitDate |

+-----------+-------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

| 1002 | Kumar | 2011-10-29 | 2012-09-20 | NULL |

| 1003 | Ali | 2011-01-30 | 2012-10-21 | NULL |

+-----------+-------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

-- Select patients who were born in a particular year and sort by birth-month

-- Function YEAR(*date*), MONTH(*date*), DAY(*date*) returns

-- the year, month, day part of the given *date*

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM patients**

**WHERE YEAR(dateOfBirth) = 2011**

**ORDER BY MONTH(dateOfBirth), DAY(dateOfBirth);**

+-----------+-------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

| patientID | name | dateOfBirth | lastVisitDate | nextVisitDate |

+-----------+-------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

| 1003 | Ali | 2011-01-30 | 2012-10-21 | NULL |

| 1002 | Kumar | 2011-10-29 | 2012-09-20 | NULL |

+-----------+-------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

-- Select patients whose birthday is today

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM patients**

**WHERE MONTH(dateOfBirth) = MONTH(CURDATE())**

**AND DAY(dateOfBirth) = DAY(CURDATE());**

-- List the age of patients

-- Function TIMESTAMPDIFF(*unit*, *start*, *end*) returns the difference in the *unit* specified

mysql> **SELECT name, dateOfBirth, TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, dateOfBirth, CURDATE()) AS age**

**FROM patients**

**ORDER BY age, dateOfBirth;**

+---------+-------------+------+

| name | dateOfBirth | age |

+---------+-------------+------+

| Kumar | 2011-10-29 | 0 |

| Ali | 2011-01-30 | 1 |

| Ah Teck | 1991-12-31 | 20 |

+---------+-------------+------+

-- List patients whose last visited more than 60 days ago

mysql> **SELECT name, lastVisitDate FROM patients**

**WHERE TIMESTAMPDIFF(DAY, lastVisitDate, CURDATE()) > 60;**

-- Functions TO\_DAYS(*date*) converts the *date* to days

mysql> **SELECT name, lastVisitDate FROM patients**

**WHERE TO\_DAYS(CURDATE()) - TO\_DAYS(lastVisitDate) > 60;**

-- Select patients 18 years old or younger

-- Function DATE\_SUB(*date*, INTERVAL *x* *unit*) returns the date

-- by subtracting the given *date* by *x unit*.

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM patients**

**WHERE dateOfBirth > DATE\_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 18 YEAR);**

-- Schedule Ali's next visit to be 6 months from now

-- Function DATE\_ADD(date, INTERVAL *x unit*) returns the date

-- by adding the given *date* by *x unit*

mysql> **UPDATE patients**

**SET nextVisitDate = DATE\_ADD(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 6 MONTH)**

**WHERE name = 'Ali';**

**Date/Time Functions**

MySQL provides these built-in functions for getting the *current* date, time and datetime:

* NOW(): returns the current date and time in the format of 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'.
* CURDATE() (or CURRENT\_DATE(), or CURRENT\_DATE): returns the current date in the format of 'YYYY-MM-DD'.
* CURTIME() (or CURRENT\_TIME(), or CURRENT\_TIME): returns the current time in the format of 'HH:MM:SS'.

For examples,

mysql> **select now(), curdate(), curtime();**

+---------------------+------------+-----------+

| now() | curdate() | curtime() |

+---------------------+------------+-----------+

| 2012-10-19 19:53:20 | 2012-10-19 | 19:53:20 |

+---------------------+------------+-----------+

**SQL Date/Time Types**

MySQL provides these date/time data types:

* **DATETIME**: stores both date and time in the format of 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'. The valid range is '1000-01-01 00:00:00' to '9999-12-31 23:59:59'. You can set a value using the valid format (e.g., '2011-08-15 00:00:00'). You could also apply functions NOW() or CURDATE() (time will be set to '00:00:00'), but not CURTIME().
* **DATE**: stores date only in the format of 'YYYY-MM-DD'. The range is '1000-01-01' to '9999-12-31'. You could apply CURDATE() or NOW() (the time discarded) on this field.
* **TIME**: stores time only in the format of 'HH:MM:SS'. You could apply CURTIME() or NOW() (the date discarded) for this field.
* **YEAR(4|2)**: in 'YYYY' or 'YY'. The range of years is 1901 to 2155. Use DATE type for year outside this range. You could apply CURDATE() to this field (month and day discarded).
* **TIMESTAMP**: similar to DATETIME but stored the number of seconds since January 1, 1970 UTC (Unix-style). The range is '1970-01-01 00:00:00' to '2037-12-31 23:59:59'.  
  The differences between DATETIME and TIMESTAMP are:
  1. the range,
  2. support for time zone,
  3. TIMESTAMP column could be declared with DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP to set the default value to the current date/time. (All other data types' default, including DATETIME, must be a constant and not a function return value). You can also declare a TIMESTAMP column with "ON UPDATE CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP" to capture the timestamp of the last update.

The date/time value can be entered manually as a string literal (e.g., '2010-12-31 23:59:59' for DATAETIME). MySQL will issue a warning and insert all zeros (e.g., '0000-00-00 00:00:00' for DATAETIME), if the value of date/time to be inserted is invalid or out-of-range. '0000-00-00' is called a "dummy" date.

**More Date/Time Functions**

Reference: MySQL's "Date and Time Functions" @ <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/date-and-time-functions.html>.

There are many date/time functions:

* Extracting part of a date/time: YEAR(), MONTH(), DAY(), HOUR(), MINUTE(), SECOND(), e.g.,
* mysql> SELECT YEAR(NOW()), MONTH(NOW()), DAY(NOW()), HOUR(NOW()), MINUTE(NOW()), SECOND(NOW());
* +-------------+--------------+------------+-------------+---------------+---------------+
* | YEAR(NOW()) | MONTH(NOW()) | DAY(NOW()) | HOUR(NOW()) | MINUTE(NOW()) | SECOND(NOW()) |
* +-------------+--------------+------------+-------------+---------------+---------------+
* | 2012 | 10 | 24 | 11 | 54 | 45 |

+-------------+--------------+------------+-------------+---------------+---------------+

* Extracting information: DAYNAME() (e.g., 'Monday'), MONTHNAME() (e.g., 'March'), DAYOFWEEK() (1=Sunday, …, 7=Saturday), DAYOFYEAR() (1-366), ...
* mysql> **SELECT DAYNAME(NOW()), MONTHNAME(NOW()), DAYOFWEEK(NOW()), DAYOFYEAR(NOW());**
* +----------------+------------------+------------------+------------------+
* | DAYNAME(NOW()) | MONTHNAME(NOW()) | DAYOFWEEK(NOW()) | DAYOFYEAR(NOW()) |
* +----------------+------------------+------------------+------------------+
* | Wednesday | October | 4 | 298 |

+----------------+------------------+------------------+------------------+

* Computing another date/time: DATE\_SUB(*date*, INTERVAL *expr* *unit*), DATE\_ADD(*date*, INTERVAL *expr* *unit*), TIMESTAMPADD(*unit*, *interval*, *timestamp*), e.g.,
* mysql> **SELECT DATE\_ADD('2012-01-31', INTERVAL 5 DAY);**
* 2012-02-05
* mysql> **SELECT DATE\_SUB('2012-01-31', INTERVAL 2 MONTH);**

2011-11-30

* Computing interval: DATEDIFF(*end\_date*, *start\_date*), TIMEDIFF(*end\_time*, *start\_time*), TIMESTAMPDIFF(*unit*, *start\_timestamp*, *end\_timestamp*), e.g.,
* mysql> **SELECT DATEDIFF('2012-02-01', '2012-01-28');**
* 4
* mysql> **SELECT TIMESTAMPDIFF(DAY, '2012-02-01', '2012-01-28');**

-4

* Representation: TO\_DAYS(*date*) (days since year 0), FROM\_DAYS(*day\_number*), e.g.,
* mysql> **SELECT TO\_DAYS('2012-01-31');**
* 734898
* mysql> **SELECT FROM\_DAYS(734899);**

2012-02-01

* Formatting: DATE\_FORMAT(*date*, *formatSpecifier*), e.g.,
* mysql> **SELECT DATE\_FORMAT('2012-01-01', '%W %D %M %Y');**
* Sunday 1st January 2012
* -- %W: Weekday name
* -- %D: Day with suffix
* -- %M: Month name
* -- %Y: 4-digit year
* -- The format specifiers are case-sensitive
* mysql> **SELECT DATE\_FORMAT('2011-12-31 23:59:30', '%W %D %M %Y %r');**
* Saturday 31st December 2011 11:59:30 PM
* -- %r: Time in 12-hour format with suffix AM/PM

**Example**

1. Create a table with various date/time columns. Only the TIMESTAMP column can have the DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP and ON UPDATE CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP.
2. mysql> **CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `datetime\_arena` (**
3. **`description` VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,**
4. **`cDateTime` DATETIME DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',**
5. **`cDate` DATE DEFAULT '0000-00-00',**
6. **`cTime` TIME DEFAULT '00:00:00',**
7. **`cYear` YEAR DEFAULT '0000',**
8. **`cYear2` YEAR(2) DEFAULT '00',**
9. **`cTimeStamp` TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP**
10. );
12. mysql> **DESCRIBE `datetime\_arena`;**
13. +-------------+-------------+------+-----+---------------------+-----------------------------+
14. | Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
15. +-------------+-------------+------+-----+---------------------+-----------------------------+
16. | description | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
17. | cDateTime | datetime | YES | | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 | |
18. | cDate | date | YES | | 0000-00-00 | |
19. | cTime | time | YES | | 00:00:00 | |
20. | cYear | year(4) | YES | | 0000 | |
21. | cYear2 | year(2) | YES | | 00 | |
22. | cTimeStamp | timestamp | NO | | CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP | on update CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP |

+-------------+-------------+------+-----+---------------------+-----------------------------+

1. Insert values manually using string literals.
2. mysql> **INSERT INTO `datetime\_arena`**
3. **(`description`, `cDateTime`, `cDate`, `cTime`, `cYear`, `cYear2`)**
4. **VALUES**
5. **('Manual Entry', '2001-01-01 23:59:59', '2002-02-02', '12:30:30', '2004', '05');**
7. mysql> **SELECT \* FROM `datetime\_arena` WHERE description='Manual Entry';**
8. +--------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
9. | description | cDateTime | cDate | cTime | cYear | cYear2 | cTimeStamp |
10. +--------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
11. | Manual Entry | 2001-01-01 23:59:59 | 2002-02-02 | 12:30:30 | 2004 | 05 | 2010-04-08 14:44:37 |

+--------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+

1. Checking the on-update for TIMSTAMP.
2. mysql> **UPDATE `datetime\_arena` SET `cYear2`='99' WHERE description='Manual Entry';**
4. mysql> **SELECT \* FROM `datetime\_arena` WHERE description='Manual Entry';**
5. +--------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
6. | description | cDateTime | cDate | cTime | cYear | cYear2 | cTimeStamp |
7. +--------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
8. | Manual Entry | 2001-01-01 23:59:59 | 2002-02-02 | 12:30:30 | 2004 | 99 | 2010-04-08 14:44:48 |

+--------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+

1. Insert values using MySQL built-in functions now(), curdate(), curtime().
2. mysql> **INSERT INTO `datetime\_arena`**
3. **(`description`, `cDateTime`, `cDate`, `cTime`, `cYear`, `cYear2`)**
4. **VALUES**
5. **('Built-in Functions', now(), curdate(), curtime(), now(), now());**
7. mysql> **SELECT \* FROM `datetime\_arena` WHERE description='Built-in Functions';**
8. +--------------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
9. | description | cDateTime | cDate | cTime | cYear | cYear2 | cTimeStamp |
10. +--------------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
11. | Built-in Functions | 2010-04-08 14:45:48 | 2010-04-08 | 14:45:48 | 2010 | 10 | 2010-04-08 14:45:48 |

+--------------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+

1. Insert invalid or out-of-range values. MySQL replaces with all zeros.
2. mysql> **INSERT INTO `datetime\_arena`**
3. **(`description`, `cDateTime`, `cDate`, `cTime`, `cYear`, `cYear2`)**
4. **VALUES**
5. **('Error Input', '2001-13-31 23:59:59', '2002-13-31', '12:61:61', '99999', '999');**
7. mysql> **SELECT \* FROM `datetime\_arena` WHERE description='Error Input';**
8. +-------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
9. | description | cDateTime | cDate | cTime | cYear | cYear2 | cTimeStamp |
10. +-------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+
11. | Error Input | 0000-00-00 00:00:00 | 0000-00-00 | 00:00:00 | 0000 | 00 | 2010-04-08 14:46:10 |

+-------------+---------------------+------------+----------+-------+--------+---------------------+

1. An useful built-in function INTERVAL can be used to compute a future date, e.g.,
2. mysql> **SELECT `cDate`, `cDate` + INTERVAL 30 DAY, `cDate` + INTERVAL 1 MONTH FROM `datetime\_arena`;**
3. +------------+---------------------------+----------------------------+
4. | cDate | `cDate` + INTERVAL 30 DAY | `cDate` + INTERVAL 1 MONTH |
5. +------------+---------------------------+----------------------------+
6. | 2002-02-02 | 2002-03-04 | 2002-03-02 |
7. | 2010-04-08 | 2010-05-08 | 2010-05-08 |
8. | 0000-00-00 | NULL | NULL |

+------------+---------------------------+----------------------------+

**5.3  View**

A view is a *virtual table* that contains no physical data. It provide an alternative way to look at the data.

**Example**

-- Define a VIEW called supplier\_view from products, suppliers and products\_suppliers tables

mysql> **CREATE VIEW supplier\_view**

**AS**

**SELECT suppliers.name as `Supplier Name`, products.name as `Product Name`**

**FROM products**

**JOIN suppliers ON products.productID = products\_suppliers.productID**

**JOIN products\_suppliers ON suppliers.supplierID = products\_suppliers.supplierID;**

-- You can treat the VIEW defined like a normal table

mysql> SELECT \* FROM supplier\_view;

+---------------+--------------+

| Supplier Name | Product Name |

+---------------+--------------+

| ABC Traders | Pencil 3B |

| ABC Traders | Pencil 4B |

| ABC Traders | Pencil 5B |

| XYZ Company | Pencil 6B |

+---------------+--------------+

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM supplier\_view WHERE `Supplier Name` LIKE 'ABC%';**

+---------------+--------------+

| Supplier Name | Product Name |

+---------------+--------------+

| ABC Traders | Pencil 3B |

| ABC Traders | Pencil 4B |

| ABC Traders | Pencil 5B |

+---------------+--------------+

**Example**

mysql> **DROP VIEW IF EXISTS patient\_view;**

mysql> **CREATE VIEW patient\_view**

**AS**

**SELECT**

**patientID AS ID,**

**name AS Name,**

**dateOfBirth AS DOB,**

**TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, dateOfBirth, NOW()) AS Age**

**FROM patients**

**ORDER BY Age, DOB;**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM patient\_view WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';**

+------+---------+------------+------+

| ID | Name | DOB | Age |

+------+---------+------------+------+

| 1003 | Ali | 2011-01-30 | 1 |

| 1001 | Ah Teck | 1991-12-31 | 20 |

+------+---------+------------+------+

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM patient\_view WHERE age >= 18;**

+------+---------+------------+------+

| ID | Name | DOB | Age |

+------+---------+------------+------+

| 1001 | Ah Teck | 1991-12-31 | 20 |

+------+---------+------------+------+

**5.4  Transactions**

A *atomic transaction* is a set of SQL statements that either ALL succeed or ALL fail. Transaction is important to ensure that there is no *partial* update to the database, given an atomic of SQL statements. Transactions are carried out via COMMIT and ROLLBACK.

**Example**

mysql> CREATE TABLE accounts (

name VARCHAR(30),

balance DECIMAL(10,2)

);

mysql> INSERT INTO accounts VALUES ('Paul', 1000), ('Peter', 2000);

mysql> SELECT \* FROM accounts;

+-------+---------+

| name | balance |

+-------+---------+

| Paul | 1000.00 |

| Peter | 2000.00 |

+-------+---------+

-- Transfer money from one account to another account

mysql> START TRANSACTION;

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE name = 'Paul';

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE name = 'Peter';

mysql> COMMIT; -- Commit the transaction and end transaction

mysql> SELECT \* FROM accounts;

+-------+---------+

| name | balance |

+-------+---------+

| Paul | 900.00 |

| Peter | 2100.00 |

+-------+---------+

mysql> START TRANSACTION;

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE name = 'Paul';

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE name = 'Peter';

mysql> ROLLBACK; -- Discard all changes of this transaction and end Transaction

mysql> SELECT \* FROM accounts;

+-------+---------+

| name | balance |

+-------+---------+

| Paul | 900.00 |

| Peter | 2100.00 |

+-------+---------+

If you start another mysql client and do a SELECT during the transaction (before the commit or rollback), you will not see the changes.

Alternatively, you can also disable the so-called autocommit mode, which is set by default and commit every single SQL statement.

-- Disable autocommit by setting it to false (0)

mysql> SET autocommit = 0;

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE name = 'Paul';

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE name = 'Peter';

mysql> COMMIT;

mysql> SELECT \* FROM accounts;

+-------+---------+

| name | balance |

+-------+---------+

| Paul | 800.00 |

| Peter | 2200.00 |

+-------+---------+

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance - 100 WHERE name = 'Paul';

mysql> UPDATE accounts SET balance = balance + 100 WHERE name = 'Peter';

mysql> ROLLBACK;

mysql> SELECT \* FROM accounts;

+-------+---------+

| name | balance |

+-------+---------+

| Paul | 800.00 |

| Peter | 2200.00 |

+-------+---------+

mysql> SET autocommit = 1; -- Enable autocommit

A *transaction* groups a set of operations into a unit that meets the ACID test:

1. Atomicity: If all the operations succeed, changes are *committed* to the database. If any of the operations fails, the entire transaction is *rolled back*, and no change is made to the database. In other words, there is no partial update.
2. Consistency: A transaction transform the database from one consistent state to another consistent state.
3. Isolation: Changes to a transaction are not visible to another transaction until they are committed.
4. Durability: Committed changes are durable and never lost.

**5.5  User Variables**

In MySQL, you can define user variables via:

1. @varname :=value in a SELECT command, or
2. SET @varname := value or SET @varname = value command.

For examples,

mysql> SELECT **@ali\_dob := dateOfBirth** FROM patients WHERE name = 'Ali';

mysql> SELECT name WHERE dateOfBirth < **@ali\_dob**;

mysql> **SET @today := CURDATE()**;

mysql> SELECT name FROM patients WHERE nextVisitDate = **@today**;

**6.  More on JOIN**

**6.1  INNER JOIN**

In an inner join of two tables, each row of the first table is combined (joined) with every row of second table. Suppose that there are *n1* rows in the first table and *n2* rows in the second table, INNER JOIN produces all combinations of *n1*×*n2* rows - it is known as *Cartesian Product* or *Cross Product*.

**Example**

mysql> **DROP TABLE IF EXISTS t1, t2;**

mysql> **CREATE TABLE t1 (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY,**

**`desc` VARCHAR(30)**

**);**

-- `desc` is a reserved word - must be back-quoted

mysql> **CREATE TABLE t2 (**

**id INT PRIMARY KEY,**

**`desc` VARCHAR(30)**

**);**

mysql> **INSERT INTO t1 VALUES**

**(1, 'ID 1 in t1'),**

**(2, 'ID 2 in t1'),**

**(3, 'ID 3 in t1');**

mysql> **INSERT INTO t2 VALUES**

**(2, 'ID 2 in t2'),**

**(3, 'ID 3 in t2'),**

**(4, 'ID 4 in t2');**

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM t1;**

+----+------------+

| id | desc |

+----+------------+

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 |

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 |

+----+------------+

mysql> **SELECT \* FROM t2;**

+----+------------+

| id | desc |

+----+------------+

| 2 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t2 |

| 4 | ID 4 in t2 |

+----+------------+

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 INNER JOIN t2;**

+----+------------+----+------------+

| id | desc | id | desc |

+----+------------+----+------------+

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 | 2 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | 2 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | 2 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 | 3 | ID 3 in t2 |

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | 3 | ID 3 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | 3 | ID 3 in t2 |

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 | 4 | ID 4 in t2 |

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | 4 | ID 4 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | 4 | ID 4 in t2 |

+----+------------+----+------------+

-- SELECT all columns in t1 and t2 (\*)

-- INNER JOIN produces ALL combinations of rows in t1 and t2

You can impose constrain by using the ON clause, for example,

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 INNER JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;**

+----+------------+----+------------+

| id | desc | id | desc |

+----+------------+----+------------+

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | 2 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | 3 | ID 3 in t2 |

+----+------------+----+------------+

Take note that the following are equivalent:

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 INNER JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;**

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;** -- default JOIN is INNER JOIN

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 CROSS JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;** -- Also called CROSS JOIN

-- You can use USING clause if the join-columns have the same name

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 INNER JOIN t2 USING (id);**

+----+------------+------------+

| id | desc | desc |

+----+------------+------------+

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | ID 3 in t2 |

+----+------------+------------+

-- Only 3 columns in the result set, instead of 4 columns with ON clause

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 INNER JOIN t2 WHERE t1.id = t2.id;** -- Use WHERE instead of ON

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1, t2 WHERE t1.id = t2.id;** -- Use "commas" operator to join

**6.2  OUTER JOIN - LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN**

INNER JOIN with constrain (ON or USING) produces rows that are found in both tables. On the other hand, OUTER JOIN can produce rows that are in one table, but not in another table. There are two kinds of OUTER JOINs: LEFT JOIN produces rows that are in the left table, but may not in the right table; whereas RIGHT JOIN produces rows that are in the right table but may not in the left table.

In a LEFT JOIN, when a row in the left table does not match with the right table, it is still selected but by combining with a "fake" record of all NULLs for the right table.

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 LEFT JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;**

+----+------------+------+------------+

| id | desc | id | desc |

+----+------------+------+------------+

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 | NULL | NULL |

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | 2 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | 3 | ID 3 in t2 |

+----+------------+------+------------+

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 LEFT JOIN t2 USING (id);**

+----+------------+------------+

| id | desc | desc |

+----+------------+------------+

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 | NULL |

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | ID 3 in t2 |

+----+------------+------------+

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 RIGHT JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;**

+------+------------+----+------------+

| id | desc | id | desc |

+------+------------+----+------------+

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | 2 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | 3 | ID 3 in t2 |

| NULL | NULL | 4 | ID 4 in t2 |

+------+------------+----+------------+

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 RIGHT JOIN t2 USING (id);**

+----+------------+------------+

| id | desc | desc |

+----+------------+------------+

| 2 | ID 2 in t2 | ID 2 in t1 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t2 | ID 3 in t1 |

| 4 | ID 4 in t2 | NULL |

+----+------------+------------+

As the result, LEFT JOIN ensures that the result set contains every row on the left table. This is important, as in some queries, you are interested to have result on every row on the left table, with no match in the right table, e.g., searching for items without supplier. For example,

mysql> **SELECT t1.id, t1.desc**

**FROM t1 LEFT JOIN t2 USING (id)**

**WHERE t2.id IS NULL;**

+----+------------+

| id | desc |

+----+------------+

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 |

+----+------------+

Take note that the followings are equivalent:

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 LEFT JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;**

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 LEFT OUTER JOIN t2 ON t1.id = t2.id;**

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 LEFT JOIN t2 USING (id);** -- join-columns have same name

+----+------------+------------+

| id | desc | desc |

+----+------------+------------+

| 1 | ID 1 in t1 | NULL |

| 2 | ID 2 in t1 | ID 2 in t2 |

| 3 | ID 3 in t1 | ID 3 in t2 |

+----+------------+------------+

-- WHERE clause CANNOT be used on OUTER JOIN

mysql> **SELECT \***

**FROM t1 LEFT JOIN t2 WHERE t1.id = t2.id;**

ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax;

**7.  Exercises**

**7.1  Rental System**

Peter runs a small car rental company with 10 cars and 5 trucks. He engages you to design a web portal to put his operation online.

For the initial phase, the web portal shall provide these basic functions:

1. Maintaining the records of the vehicles and customers.
2. Inquiring about the availability of vehicle, and
3. Reserving a vehicle for rental.

A customer record contains his/her name, address and phone number.

A vehicle, identified by the vehicle registration number, can be rented on a daily basis. The rental rate is different for different vehicles. There is a discount of 20% for rental of 7 days or more.

A customer can rental a vehicle from a start date to an end date. A special customer discount, ranging from 0-50%, can be given to preferred customers.

**Database**

The initial database contains 3 tables: vehicles, customers, and rental\_records. The rental\_records is a *junction table* supporting many-to-many relationship between vehicles and customers.

DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS `rental\_db`;

CREATE DATABASE `rental\_db`;

USE `rental\_db`;

-- Create `vehicles` table

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `vehicles`;

CREATE TABLE `vehicles` (

`veh\_reg\_no` VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,

`category` ENUM('car', 'truck') NOT NULL DEFAULT 'car',

-- Enumeration of one of the items in the list

`brand` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`desc` VARCHAR(256) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

-- desc is a keyword (for descending) and must be back-quoted

`photo` BLOB NULL, -- binary large object of up to 64KB

-- to be implemented later

`daily\_rate` DECIMAL(6,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 9999.99,

-- set default to max value

PRIMARY KEY (`veh\_reg\_no`),

INDEX (`category`) -- Build index on this column for fast search

) ENGINE=InnoDB;

-- MySQL provides a few ENGINEs.

-- The InnoDB Engine supports foreign keys and transactions

DESC `vehicles`;

SHOW CREATE TABLE `vehicles` \G

SHOW INDEX FROM `vehicles` \G

-- Create `customers` table

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `customers`;

CREATE TABLE `customers` (

`customer\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

-- Always use INT for AUTO\_INCREMENT column to avoid run-over

`name` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`address` VARCHAR(80) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`phone` VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

`discount` DOUBLE NOT NULL DEFAULT 0.0,

PRIMARY KEY (`customer\_id`),

UNIQUE INDEX (`phone`), -- Build index on this unique-value column

INDEX (`name`) -- Build index on this column

) ENGINE=InnoDB;

DESC `customers`;

SHOW CREATE TABLE `customers` \G

SHOW INDEX FROM `customers` \G

-- Create `rental\_records` table

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `rental\_records`;

CREATE TABLE `rental\_records` (

`rental\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,

`veh\_reg\_no` VARCHAR(8) NOT NULL,

`customer\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,

`start\_date` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00',

`end\_date` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00',

`lastUpdated` TIMESTAMP NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP,

-- Keep the created and last updated timestamp for auditing and security

PRIMARY KEY (`rental\_id`),

FOREIGN KEY (`customer\_id`) REFERENCES `customers` (`customer\_id`)

ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE CASCADE,

-- Disallow deletion of parent record if there are matching records here

-- If parent record (customer\_id) changes, update the matching records here

FOREIGN KEY (`veh\_reg\_no`) REFERENCES `vehicles` (`veh\_reg\_no`)

ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE CASCADE

) ENGINE=InnoDB;

DESC `rental\_records`;

SHOW CREATE TABLE `rental\_records` \G

SHOW INDEX FROM `rental\_records` \G

-- Inserting test records

INSERT INTO `vehicles` VALUES

('SBA1111A', 'car', 'NISSAN SUNNY 1.6L', '4 Door Saloon, Automatic', NULL, 99.99),

('SBB2222B', 'car', 'TOYOTA ALTIS 1.6L', '4 Door Saloon, Automatic', NULL, 99.99),

('SBC3333C', 'car', 'HONDA CIVIC 1.8L', '4 Door Saloon, Automatic', NULL, 119.99),

('GA5555E', 'truck', 'NISSAN CABSTAR 3.0L', 'Lorry, Manual ', NULL, 89.99),

('GA6666F', 'truck', 'OPEL COMBO 1.6L', 'Van, Manual', NULL, 69.99);

-- No photo yet, set to NULL

SELECT \* FROM `vehicles`;

INSERT INTO `customers` VALUES

(1001, 'Tan Ah Teck', '8 Happy Ave', '88888888', 0.1),

(NULL, 'Mohammed Ali', '1 Kg Java', '99999999', 0.15),

(NULL, 'Kumar', '5 Serangoon Road', '55555555', 0),

(NULL, 'Kevin Jones', '2 Sunset boulevard', '22222222', 0.2);

SELECT \* FROM `customers`;

INSERT INTO `rental\_records` VALUES

(NULL, 'SBA1111A', 1001, '2012-01-01', '2012-01-21', NULL),

(NULL, 'SBA1111A', 1001, '2012-02-01', '2012-02-05', NULL),

(NULL, 'GA5555E', 1003, '2012-01-05', '2012-01-31', NULL),

(NULL, 'GA6666F', 1004, '2012-01-20', '2012-02-20', NULL);

SELECT \* FROM `rental\_records`;

**Exercises**

1. Customer 'Tan Ah Teck' has rented 'SBA1111A' from today for 10 days. (Hint: You need to insert a rental record. Use a SELECT subquery to get the customer\_id. Use CURDATE() (or NOW()) for today; and DATE\_ADD(CURDATE(), INTERVAL x unit) to compute a future date.)
2. INSERT INTO rental\_records VALUES
3. (NULL,
4. 'SBA1111A',
5. (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE name='Tan Ah Teck'),
6. CURDATE(),
7. DATE\_ADD(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 10 DAY),

NULL);

1. Customer 'Kumar' has rented 'GA5555E' from tomorrow for 3 months.
2. List all rental records (start date, end date) with vehicle's registration number, brand, and customer name, sorted by vehicle's categories followed by start date.
3. SELECT
4. r.start\_date AS `Start Date`,
5. r.end\_date AS `End Date`,
6. r.veh\_reg\_no AS `Vehicle No`,
7. v.brand AS `Vehicle Brand`,
8. c.name AS `Customer Name`
9. FROM rental\_records AS r
10. INNER JOIN vehicles AS v USING (veh\_reg\_no)
11. INNER JOIN customers AS c USING (customer\_id)

ORDER BY v.category, start\_date;

1. List all the expired rental records (end\_date before CURDATE()).
2. List the vehicles rented out on '2012-01-10' (not available for rental), in columns of vehicle registration no, customer name, start date and end date. (Hint: the given date is in between the start\_date and end\_date.)
3. List all vehicles rented out today, in columns registration number, customer name, start date, end date.
4. Similarly, list the vehicles rented out (not available for rental) for the period from '2012-01-03' to '2012-01-18'. (Hint: start\_date is inside the range; or end\_date is inside the range; or start\_date is before the range and end\_date is beyond the range.)
5. List the vehicles (registration number, brand and description) available for rental (not rented out) on '2012-01-10' (Hint: You could use a subquery based on a earlier query).
6. Similarly, list the vehicles available for rental for the period from '2012-01-03' to '2012-01-18'.
7. Similarly, list the vehicles available for rental from today for 10 days.
8. Foreign Key Test:
   1. Try deleting a parent row with matching row(s) in child table(s), e.g., delete 'GA6666F' from vehicles table (ON DELETE RESTRICT).
   2. Try updating a parent row with matching row(s) in child table(s), e.g., rename 'GA6666F' to 'GA9999F' in vehicles table. Check the effects on the child table rental\_records (ON UPDATE CASCADE).
   3. Remove 'GA6666F' from the database (Hints: Remove it from child table rental\_records; then parent table vehicles.)
9. Payments: A rental could be paid over a number of payments (e.g., deposit, installments, full payment). Each payment is for one rental. Create a new table called payments. Need to create columns to facilitate proper audit check (such as create\_date, create\_by, last\_update\_date, last\_update\_by, etc.)
10. DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `payments`;
11. CREATE TABLE payments (
12. `payment\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,
13. `rental\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
14. `amount` DECIMAL(8,2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
15. `mode` ENUM('cash', 'credit card', 'check'),
16. `type` ENUM('deposit', 'partial', 'full') NOT NULL DEFAULT 'full',
17. `remark` VARCHAR(255),
18. `created\_date` DATETIME NOT NULL,
19. `created\_by` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL, -- staff\_id
20. -- Use a trigger to update create\_date and create\_by automatically
21. `last\_updated\_date` TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP,
22. -- Updated by the system automatically
23. `last\_updated\_by` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
24. -- Use a trigger to update created\_by
25. PRIMARY KEY (`payment\_id`),
26. INDEX (`rental\_id`),
27. FOREIGN KEY (`rental\_id`) REFERENCES rental\_records (`rental\_id`)
28. ) ENGINE=InnoDB;
29. DESC `payments`;
30. SHOW CREATE TABLE `payments` \G

SHOW INDEX FROM `payments` \G

1. Staff: Keeping track of staff serving the customers. Create a new staff table. Assume that each transaction is handled by one staff, we can add a new column called staff\_id in the rental\_records table,
2. DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `staff`;
3. CREATE TABLE `staff` (
4. `staff\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,
5. -- Always use INT for AUTO\_INCREMENT column to prvent run-over
6. `name` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
7. `title` VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
8. `address` VARCHAR(80) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
9. `phone` VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
10. `report\_to` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
11. -- Reports to manager staff\_id. Boss reports to himself
12. PRIMARY KEY (`staff\_id`),
13. UNIQUE INDEX (`phone`), -- Build index on this unique-value column
14. INDEX (`name`), -- Build index on this column
15. FOREIGN KEY (`report\_to`) REFERENCES `staff` (`staff\_id`)
16. -- Reference itself
17. ) ENGINE=InnoDB;
18. DESC `staff`;
19. SHOW INDEX FROM `staff` \G
21. INSERT INTO staff VALUE (8001, 'Peter Johns', 'Managing Director', '1 Happy Ave', '12345678', 8001);
22. SELECT \* FROM staff;
24. -- Add a new column to rental\_records table
25. ALTER TABLE `rental\_records` ADD COLUMN `staff\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL;
26. -- Need to set to a valid value, before adding the foreign key
27. UPDATE `rental\_records` SET `staff\_id` = 8001;
28. ALTER TABLE `rental\_records` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`staff\_id`) REFERENCES staff (`staff\_id`)
29. ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE CASCADE;
31. SHOW CREATE TABLE `rental\_records` \G
32. SHOW INDEX FROM `rental\_records` \G
33. -- Also Add a new column to payments table
34. ALTER TABLE `payments` ADD COLUMN `staff\_id` INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL;
35. -- Need to set to a valid value, before adding the foreign key
36. UPDATE `payments` SET `staff\_id` = 8001;
37. ALTER TABLE `payments` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`staff\_id`) REFERENCES staff (`staff\_id`)
38. ON DELETE RESTRICT ON UPDATE CASCADE;
40. SHOW CREATE TABLE `payments` \G

SHOW INDEX FROM `payments` \G

**Advanced Exercises**

1. Adding Photo: We could store photo in MySQL using data type of BLOB (Binary Large Object) (up to 64KB), MEDIUMBLOB (up to 16MBytes), LONGBOLB (up to 4GBytes). For example,
2. -- Use function LOAD\_FILE to load a picture file into a BLOB field
3. UPDATE vehicles SET photo=LOAD\_FILE('d:/temp/car.jpg') WHERE veh\_reg\_no = 'SBA1111A';

SELECT \* FROM vehicles WHERE veh\_reg\_no = 'SBA1111A' \G

You can conveniently load and view the photo via graphical tools such as MySQL Workbench. To load a image in MySQL Workbench ⇒ right-click on the cell ⇒ Load Value From File ⇒ Select the image file. To view the image ⇒ right-click on the BLOB cell ⇒ Open Value in Editor ⇒ choose "Image" pane.  
I also include a Java program for reading and writing image BLOB from/to the database, based on this example: "[TestImageBLOB.java](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/sql/codes/TestImageBLOB.java.txt)".

1. VIEW: Create a VIEW called rental\_prices on the rental\_records with an additional column called price. Show all the records of the VIEW.
2. DROP VIEW IF EXISTS rental\_prices;
3. CREATE VIEW **rental\_prices**
4. AS
5. SELECT
6. v.veh\_reg\_no AS `Vehicle No`,
7. v.daily\_rate AS `Daily Rate`,
8. c.name AS `Customer Name`,
9. c.discount\*100 AS `Customer Discount (%)`,
10. r.start\_date AS `Start Date`,
11. r.end\_date AS `End Date`,
12. DATEDIFF(r.end\_date, r.start\_date) AS `Duration`,
13. -- Compute the rental price
14. -- Preferred customer has discount, 20% discount for 7 or more days
15. -- CAST the result from DOUBLE to DECIMAL(8,2)
16. CAST(
17. IF (DATEDIFF(r.end\_date, r.start\_date) < 7,
18. DATEDIFF(r.end\_date, r.start\_date)\*daily\_rate\*(1-discount),
19. DATEDIFF(r.end\_date, r.start\_date)\*daily\_rate\*(1-discount)\*0.8)
20. AS DECIMAL(8,2)) AS price
21. FROM rental\_records AS r
22. INNER JOIN vehicles AS v USING (veh\_reg\_no)
23. INNER JOIN customers AS c USING (customer\_id);
25. DESC `rental\_prices`;
26. SHOW CREATE VIEW `rental\_prices` \G
28. -- Try selecting all rows

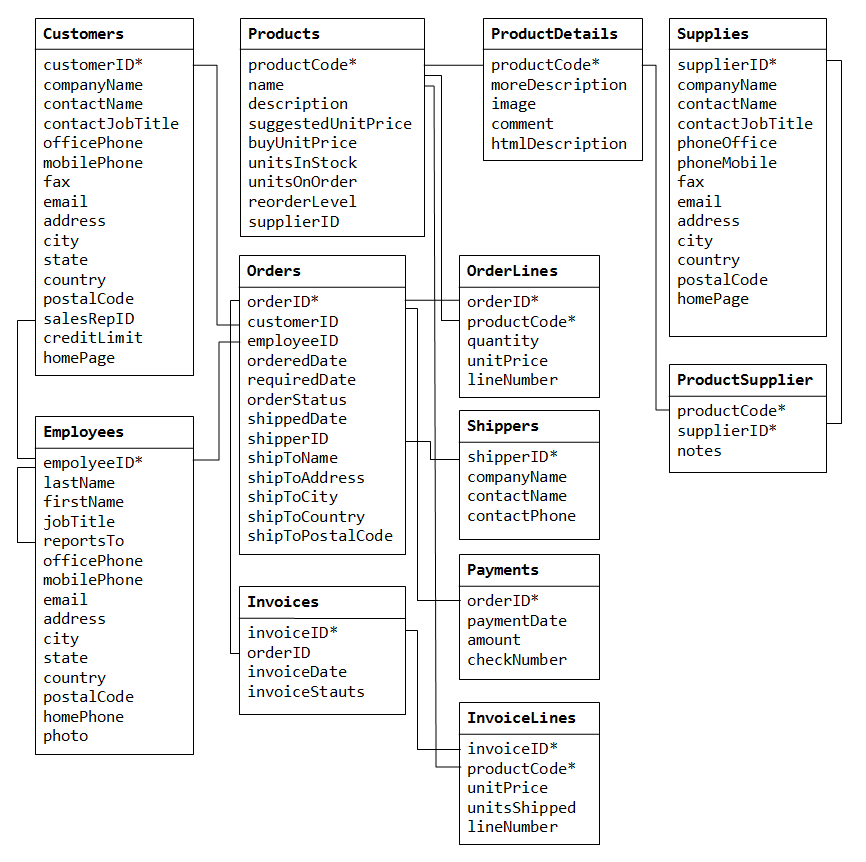
SELECT \* FROM `rental\_prices`;

It is probably easier to compute the price using a program/procedure, instead of inside the view.

1. From the payments table, create a view to show the outstanding balance.
2. Define more views.
3. FUNCTION: Write a function to compute the rental price.
4. Define more procedures and functions.
5. TRIGGER: Write a trigger for the created\_date and created\_by columns of the payments table.
6. Define more triggers.
7. Implement discount on weekday (Monday to Friday, except public holiday): Need to set up a new table called public\_hoilday with columns date and description. Use function DAYOFWEEK (1=Sunday, …, 7=Saturday) to check for weekday or weekend.
8. -- pseudocode for calculating rental price
9. price = 0;
10. for each date from start\_date to end\_date {
11. if date is weekend or public\_holiday, price += daily\_rate;
12. else price += daily\_rate\*(1-discount);
13. }
14. if (duration >= 7) price \*= (1 - long\_duration\_discount);

price \*= (1 - perferred\_customer\_discount);

**7.2  Product Sales Database**



[TODO] Explanation

[Link to MySQL References & Resources](http://www3.ntu.edu.sg/home/ehchua/programming/howto/References.html#mysql)

Latest version tested: MySQL Community Server 5.5.28  
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