# **EXPERIMENT - 2**

# DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS LAB

### Aim

Creating Database tables and performing the operation of table creations ,insert data and fetch data.

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#### Aim:

Creating Database tables and performing the operation of table creations, insert data and fetch data.

#### **Tools Used:**

MariaDB

#### **Procedure:**

#### Creation of Table:

1. Table Name: CLIENT\_MASTER

2. **Description:** Used to store Client Information

#### Commands used for Creating Table:

- → CREATE TABLE CLIENT\_MASTER (
- $\rightarrow$  CLIENT\_NO CHAR(6),
- → NAME VARCHAR(20),
- → ADDRESS1 VARCHAR(30),
- → ADDRESS2 VARCHAR(30),
- → CITY VARCHAR(15),
- $\rightarrow$  PINCODE INT(8),
- → STATE VARCHAR(15),
- $\rightarrow$  BAL\_DUE FLOAT(10,2));

```
MariaDB [(none)]> use info
Database changed
MariaDB [info]> CREATE TABLE CLIENT_MASTER (
    -> CLIENT_NO CHAR(6),
    -> NAME VARCHAR(20),
    -> ADDRESS1 VARCHAR(30),
    -> CITY VARCHAR(15),
    -> PINCODE INT(8),
    -> STATE VARCHAR(15),
    -> BAL_DUE FLOAT(10,2));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.021 sec)
```

#### Describing Schema of the Table:

#### Commands used:

→ DESCRIBE CLIENT MASTER or DESC CLIENT MASTER;

```
MariaDB [info]> DESC CLIENT MASTER;
                           Null | Key | Default
 Field
             Type
                           YES
 CLIENT NO
             char(6)
                                        NULL
 NAME
             varchar(20)
                           YES
                                        NULL
 ADDRESS1
            varchar(30)
                          YES
                                        NULL
            varchar(30)
 ADDRESS2
                          YES
                                        NULL
             varchar(15)
                          YES
 CITY
                                        NULL
 PINCODE
             int(8)
                           YES
                                        NULL
             varchar(15)
 STATE
                         YES
                                        NULL
 BAL DUE
             float(10,2)
                         YES
                                        NULL
8 rows in set (0.034 sec)
```

#### Creation of Table:

1. **Table Name:** PRODUCT\_MASTER

2. **Description:** Used to store Product Information of the Client

#### Commands used for Creating Table:

```
    → CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_MASTER (
    → PRODUCT_NO VARCHAR(6),
    → DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(15),
    → PROFIT_PERCENT FLOAT(4,2),
    → UNIT_MEASURE VARCHAR(10),
    → QTY_ON_HEAD INT(8),
    → REORDER_LVL INT(8),
    → SELL_PRICE FLOAT(8,2),
```

→ COST\_PRICE FLOAT(8,2));

```
MariaDB [info]> CREATE TABLE PRODUCT_MASTER (
    -> PRODUCT_NO VARCHAR(6),
    -> DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(15),
    -> PROFIT_PERCENT FLOAT(4,2),
    -> UNIT_MEASURE VARCHAR(10),
    -> QTY_ON_HEAD INT(8),
    -> REORDER_LVL INT(8),
    -> SELL_PRICE FLOAT(8,2),
    -> COST_PRICE FLOAT(8,2));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.011 sec)
```

# Describing Schema of the Table:

#### Commands used:

→ DESCRIBE PRODUCT\_MASTER or DESC PRODUCT\_MASTER;

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
PRODUCT_NO	varchar(6)	YES		NULL	
DESCRIPTION	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
PROFIT_PERCENT	float(4,2)	YES		NULL	
UNIT_MEASURE	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
QTY_ON_HEAD	int(8)	YES		NULL	
REORDER_LVL	int(8)	YES		NULL	
SELL_PRICE	float(8,2)	YES		NULL	
COST_PRICE	float(8,2)	YES		NULL	

### Creation of Table:

1. **Table Name:** SALESMAN\_MASTER

2. **Description:** Used to store Salesman Working Information

#### Commands for Creating Table:

- → CREATE TABLE SALESMAN\_MASTER (
- → SALESMAN\_NO VARCHAR(6),
- → SALESMAN\_NAME VARCHAR(20),
- → ADDRESS1 VARCHAR(30),
- → ADDRESS2 VARCHAR(30),
- → CITY VARCHAR(20),
- → PINCODE INT(8),
- → STATE VARCHAR(20),
- $\rightarrow$  SAL\_AMT FLOAT(8,2),
- $\rightarrow$  TGT\_TO\_GET FLOAT(6,2),
- → YTD\_SALES FLOAT(6,2),
- → REMARKS VARCHAR(60));

```
MariaDB [info]> CREATE TABLE SALESMAN_MASTER (
    -> SALESMAN_NO VARCHAR(6),
    -> SALESMAN_NAME VARCHAR(20),
    -> ADDRESS1 VARCHAR(30),
    -> ADDRESS2 VARCHAR(30),
    -> CITY VARCHAR(20),
    -> PINCODE INT(8),
    -> STATE VARCHAR(20),
    -> SAL_AMT FLOAT(8,2),
    -> TGT_TO_GET FLOAT(6,2),
    -> YTD_SALES FLOAT(6,2),
    -> REMARKS VARCHAR(60));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.011 sec)
```

# Describing Schema of the Table:

### Commands used:

→ DESCRIBE SALESMAN\_MASTER or DESC SALESMAN\_MASTER;

Field	Туре	   Null	Key	Default   E	xtra
SALESMAN NO	+   varchar(6)	+   YES	+ 	++   NULL	+
SALESMAN NAME	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	i i
ADDRESS1	varchar(30)	YES	j	NULL	i
ADDRESS2	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	i i
CITY	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	ĺ
PINCODE	int(8)	YES		NULL	
STATE	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
SAL_AMT	float(8,2)	YES		NULL	
TGT_TO_GET	float(6,2)	YES		NULL	
YTD_SALES	float(6,2)	YES		NULL	
REMARKS	varchar(60)	YES		NULL	
	+	+	+	<del></del>	+

#### Inserting Data in the Tables:

#### **Table Name:** CLIENT\_MASTER

#### Commands used:

- → INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00001', 'Ivan','','', 'Mumbai', '400054', 'Maharashtra','15000');
- → INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00002', 'Mamta Muzumdar','','','Madras', '780001', 'TamilNadu', '0');
- → INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00003', 'Chhaya Bankar',",", 'Mumbai', '400057', 'Maharashtra', '5000');
- → INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00004', 'Ashwini Joshi',",", 'Banglore', '560001', 'Karnataka','0');
- → INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00005', 'Hansel Colaco',",",'Mumbai', '400060', 'Maharashtra','2000');
- → INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00006', 'Deepak Sharma','',", 'Mangalore', '560050', 'Karnataka', '0');

```
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO CLIENT_MASTER VALUES ('C00001', 'Ivan','',' 'Mumbai', '400054', 'Maharashtra', '15000');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO CLIENT_MASTER VALUES ('C00002', 'Mamta Muzumdar','','', 'Madras', '780001', 'Tamil Nadu', '0');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO CLIENT_MASTER VALUES ('C00003', 'Chhaya Bankar','',' 'Mumbai', '400057', 'Maharashtra', '5000');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO CLIENT_MASTER VALUES ('C00004', 'Ashwini Joshi','',' 'Banglore', '560001', 'Karnataka','0');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO CLIENT_MASTER VALUES ('C00005', 'Hansel Colaco','','', 'Mumbai', '400060', 'Maharashtra','2000');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO CLIENT_MASTER VALUES ('C00006', 'Deepak Sharma','',' 'Mangalore', '560050', 'Karnataka', '0');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
```

#### Display Table:

#### SELECT \* FROM CLIENT\_MASTER;

CLIENT_NO	NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	BAL_DUE
00001	Ivan	<del></del> -		Mumbai	+   400054	Maharashtra	15000.00
000002	Mamta Muzumdar	j		Madras	780001	Tamil Nadu	0.00
000003	Chhaya Bankar	j		Mumbai	400057	Maharashtra	5000.00
C00004	Ashwini Joshi	Ì		Banglore	560001	Karnataka	0.00
00005	Hansel Colaco			Mumbai	400060	Maharashtra	2000.00
00006	Deepak Sharma	j		Mangalore	560050	Karnataka	0.00

#### Table Name:

#### PRODUCT\_MASTER

- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P00001','T-shirts',5,'Piece',200,50,5350,250);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P00345', 'Shirts', 6, 'Piece', 150, 50, 500, 350);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P06734','CottonJeans',5,'Piece',100,20,600,450);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P07865','Jeans',5,'Piece',100,20,750,500);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P07868','Trousers',2,'Piece',150,50,850,550);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P07885','PullOvers',2.5,'Piece',80,30,700,450);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P07965', 'DenimShirts', 4, 'Piece', 100, 40, 350, 250);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P07975','LycraTops',5,'Piece',70,30,300,175);
- → INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P08865','Skirts',5,'piece',75,30,450,300);

```
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P00001','T-shirts',5,'Piece',200,50,5350,250);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P00345','Shirts',6,'Piece',150,50,500,350);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P06734','CottonJeans',5,'Piece',100,20,600,450);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P07865','Jeans',5,'Piece',100,20,750,500);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P07868','Trousers',2,'Piece',150,50,850,550);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P07885','PullOvers',2.5,'Piece',80,30,700,450);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P07965','DenimShirts',4,'Piece',100,40,350,250);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P07975','LycraTops',5,'Piece',70,30,300,175);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO product_master VALUES('P08865','Skirts',5,'piece',75,30,450,300);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
```

#### Display Table:

#### SELECT \* FROM PRDOUCT\_MASTER;

RODUCT_NO	DESCRIPTION	PROFIT_PERCENT	UNIT_MEASURE	QTY_ON_HEAD	REORDER_LVL	SELL_PRICE	COST_PRICE
P00001	T-shirts	5.00	Piece	200	50	5350.00	250.00
P00345	Shirts	6.00	Piece	150	50	500.00	350.00
P06734	CottonJeans	5.00	Piece	100	20	600.00	450.00
P07865	Jeans	5.00	Piece	100	20	750.00	500.00
P07868	Trousers	2.00	Piece	150	50	850.00	550.00
P07885	PullOvers	2.50	Piece	80	30	700.00	450.00
P07965	DenimShirts	4.00	Piece	100	40	350.00	250.00
P07975	LycraTops	5.00	Piece	70	30	300.00	175.00
P08865	Skirts	5.00	piece	75	30	450.00	300.00

#### Table Name:

#### SALESMAN\_MASTER

- → INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER VALUES ('S00001','Aman','A/14','Worli', 'Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','100','50','Good');
- → INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER

  VALUES('S00002','Omkar','65','Nariman','Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','0','

  100','Good');
- → INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER VALUES ('S00003','Raj','P/7','Bandra', 'Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','200','100','Good');
- → INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER VALUES ('S00004','Ashish','A/5','Juhu', 'Mumbai','400044','Maharashtra','3500','200','150','Good');

```
MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO SALESMAN_MASTER VALUES ('S00001','Aman','A/14','Worli', 'Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','100','50','Good');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO SALESMAN_MASTER VALUES('S00002','Omkar','65','Nariman','Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','0','100','Good');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO SALESMAN_MASTER VALUES ('S00003','Raj','P/7','Bandra', 'Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','200','100','Good');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [info]> INSERT INTO SALESMAN_MASTER VALUES ('S00004','Ashish','A/5','Juhu', 'Mumbai','400044','Maharashtra','3500','200','150','Good');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.001 sec)
```

# Display Table:

# SELECT \* FROM SALESMAN\_MASTER;

SALESMAN_NO	SALESMAN_NAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	SAL_AMT	TGT_TO_GET	YTD_SALES	REMARKS
S00001	Aman	A/14	Worli	Mumbai	400002	Maharashtra	3000.00	100.00	50.00	Good
S00002	Omkar	65	Nariman	Mumbai	400002	Maharashtra	3000.00	0.00	100.00	Good
S00003	Raj	P/7	Bandra	Mumbai	400002	Maharashtra	3000.00	200.00	100.00	Good
S00004	Ashish	A/5	Juhu	Mumbai	400044	Maharashtra	3500.00	200.00	150.00	Good

### College:

- 1) CREATE DATABASE COLLEGE;
- 2) USE COLLEGE;

```
C:\WINDOWS\System32>mysql -u root -p
Enter password: ****
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MariaDB connection id is 20
Server version: 10.5.9-MariaDB mariadb.org binary distribution

Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> use college
Database changed
```

- 3) CREATE TABLE Students (stud\_id int,LastName varchar(255),FirstName varchar(255),Address varchar(255),City varchar(255));
- 4) SHOW TABLES;

- 5) INSERT INTO Students (stud\_id,LastName,FirstName,Address,City)VALUES ('1', 'solkjaer', 'Ole gunner', '15 Norway road', 'Norway');
- 6) INSERT INTO Students (stud\_id,LastName,FirstName,Address,City)VALUES ('2', 'fernandes', 'Bruno', 'lisbon street', 'Portugal');
- 7) SELECT \* FROM Students;

```
MariaDB [College]> INSERT INTO Students (stud_id,LastName,FirstName,Address,City)VALUES ('1', 'solkjaer', '0le gunner', '15 Norway road', 'Norway');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.012 sec)

MariaDB [College]> INSERT INTO Students (stud_id,LastName,FirstName,Address,City)VALUES ('2', 'fernandes', 'Bruno', 'lisbon street', 'Portugal');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)

MariaDB [College]> select * from students;

| stud_id | LastName | FirstName | Address | City |
| 1 | solkjaer | Ole gunner | 15 Norway road | Norway |
| 2 | fernandes | Bruno | lisbon street | Portugal |
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [College]>
```

#### **VIVA QUESTIONS:**

Que1. What is a NULL value and how does it differ from a zero value?

Ans.

Zero is a number value. It is a definite with precise mathematical properties. (You can do arithmetic on it.

NULL means the absence of any value. You can't do anything with it except test for it.

#### Que2. What are SQL Constraints?

Ans.

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table. Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

- NOT NULL- Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
- UNIQUE- Ensures that all values in a column are different
- PRIMARY KEY- A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- FOREIGN KEY- Uniquely identifies a row/record in another table
- CHECK- Ensures that all values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- DEFAULT- Sets a default value for a column when no value is specified
- INDEX- Ued to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

Que3. What is the difference between CHAR and VARCHAR?

CHAR is fixed length and VARCHAR is variable length. CHAR always uses the same amount of storage space per entry, while VARCHAR only uses the amount necessary to store the actual text

Varchar cuts off trailing spaces if the entered characters is shorter than the declared length. Char will pad spaces and will always be the length of the declared length. In in terms of efficiency, varchar is more adept .

Que 4. What is Difference between NUMBER, INTEGER and INT DataTypes?

Ans.

Number allows a decimal component Integer doesn't. If we try to store 3.43 in an Integer, it will just store 3.Number allows for much larger values than Integer does.