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4C7

Aim

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

Experiment - 2

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS LAB

# **EXPERIMENT – 2**

## **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 (

 CLIENT\_NO CHAR(6),

 NAME VARCHAR(20),

 ADDRESS1 VARCHAR(30),

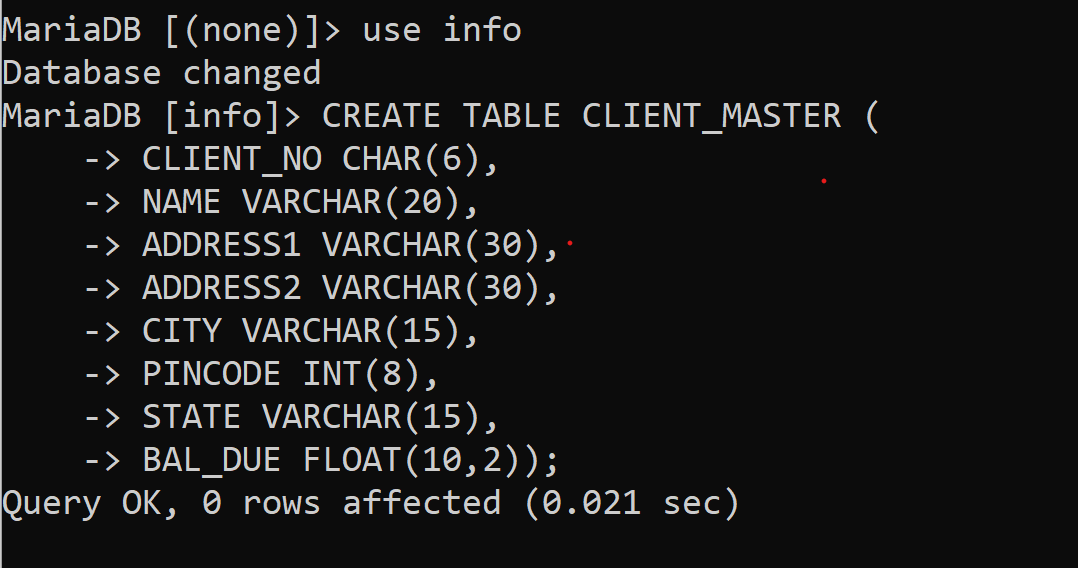
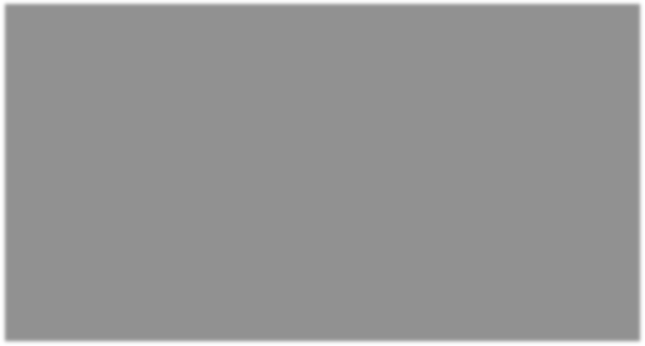
 ADDRESS2 VARCHAR(30),

 CITY VARCHAR(15),

 PINCODE INT(8),

 STATE VARCHAR(15),

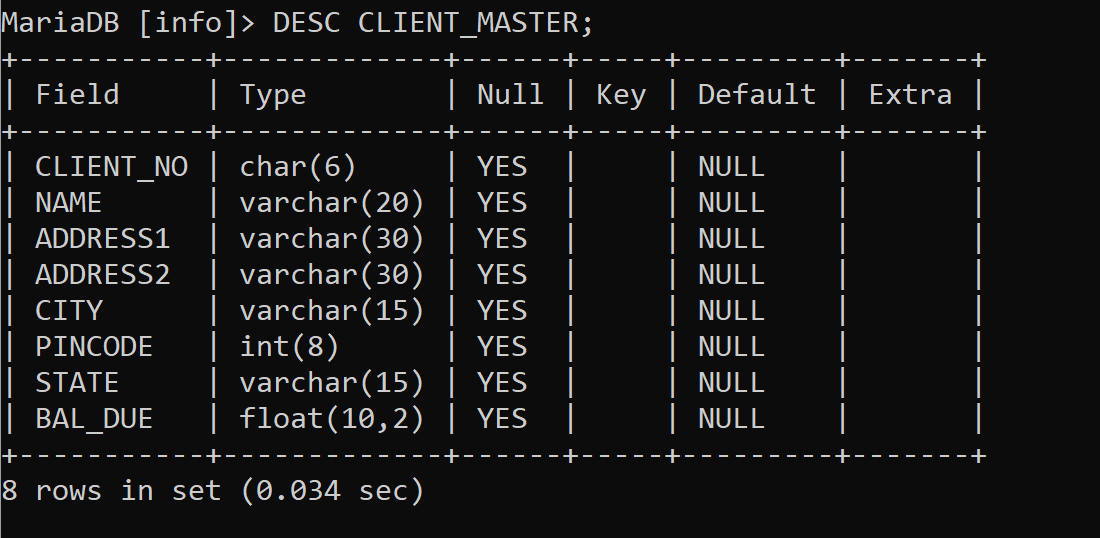
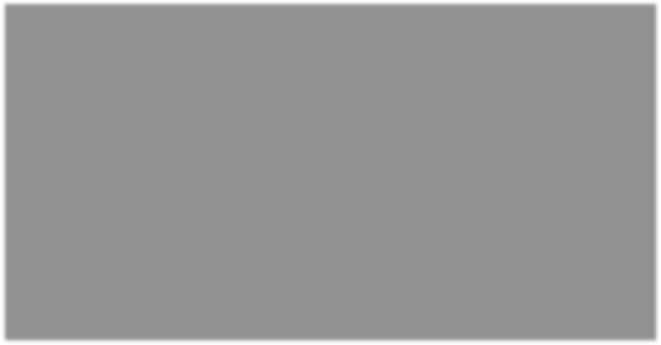
 BAL\_DUE FLOAT(10,2));



### Describing Schema of the Table:

#### Commands used:

 DESCRIBE CLIENT\_MASTER or DESC CLIENT\_MASTER;



## 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),

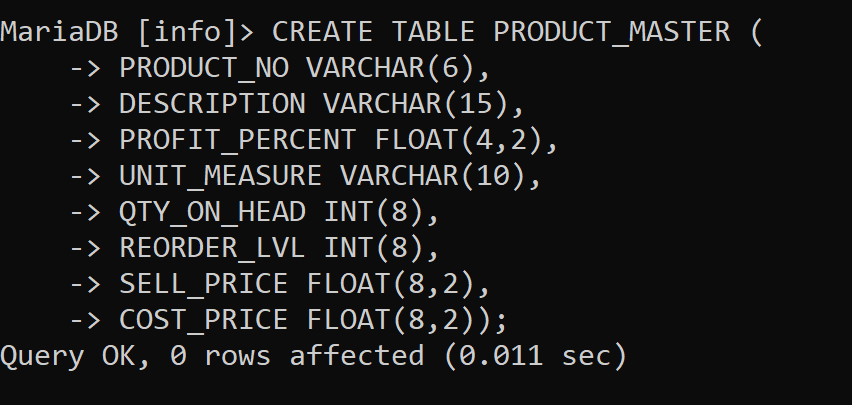
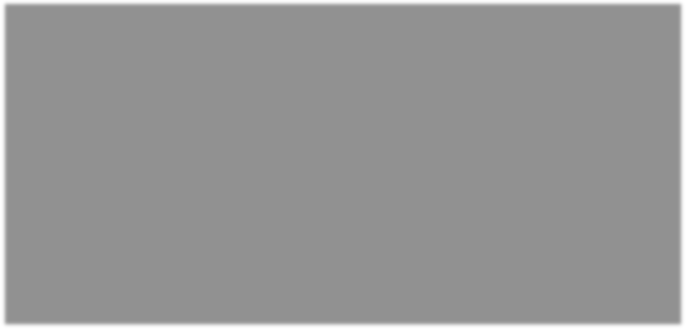
 UNIT\_MEASURE VARCHAR(10),

 QTY\_ON\_HEAD INT(8),

 REORDER\_LVL INT(8),

 SELL\_PRICE FLOAT(8,2),

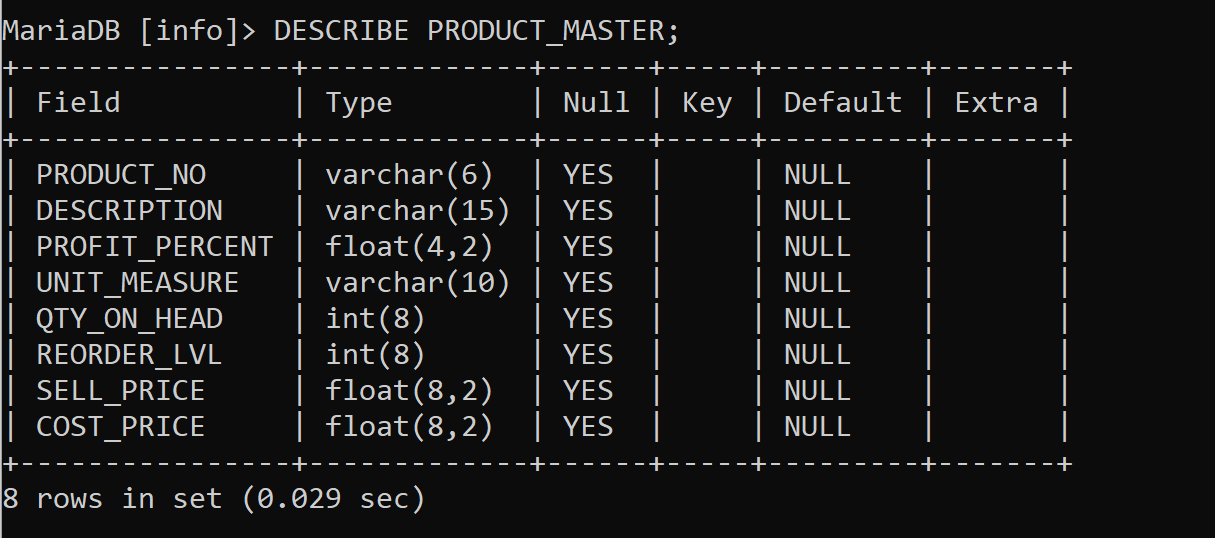
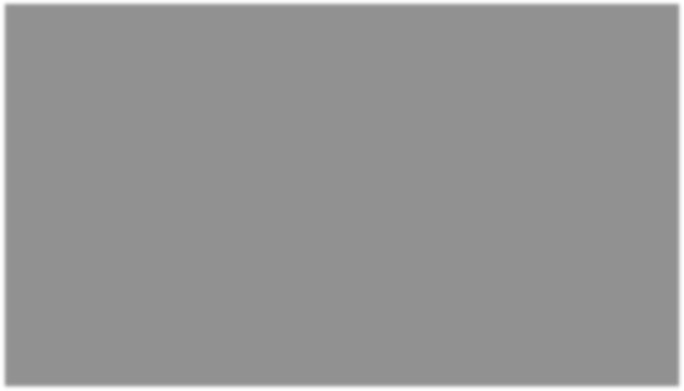
 COST\_PRICE FLOAT(8,2));



## Describing Schema of the Table:

### Commands used:

* DESCRIBE PRODUCT\_MASTER or DESC PRODUCT\_MASTER;



## 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),

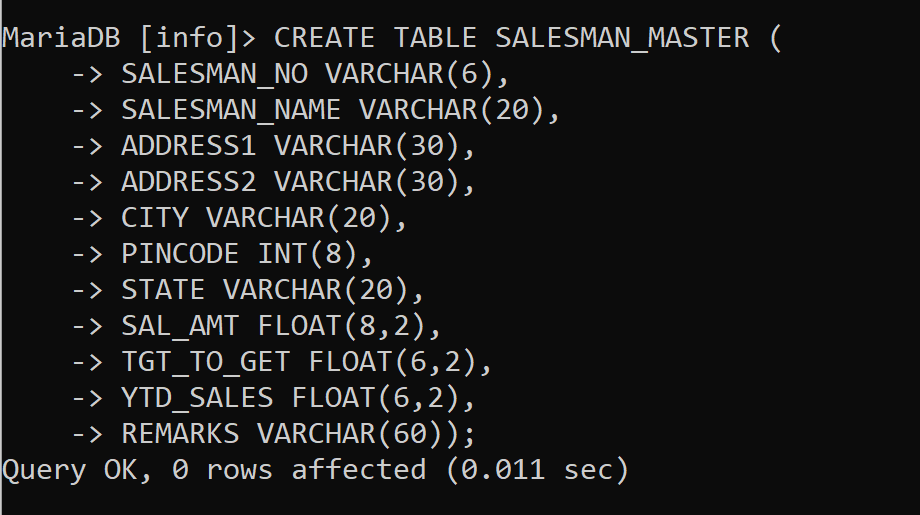
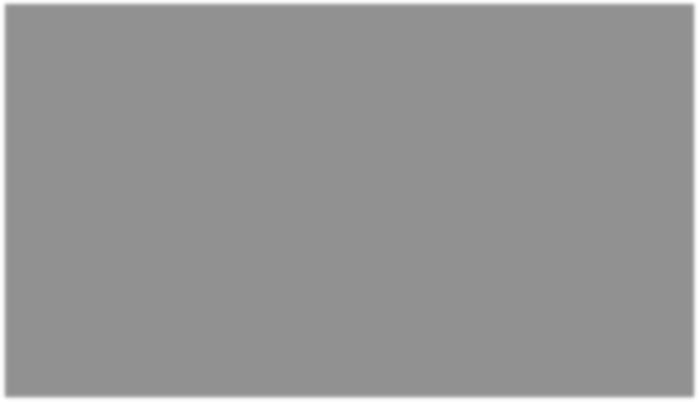
 STATE VARCHAR(20),

 SAL\_AMT FLOAT(8,2),

 TGT\_TO\_GET FLOAT(6,2),

 YTD\_SALES FLOAT(6,2),

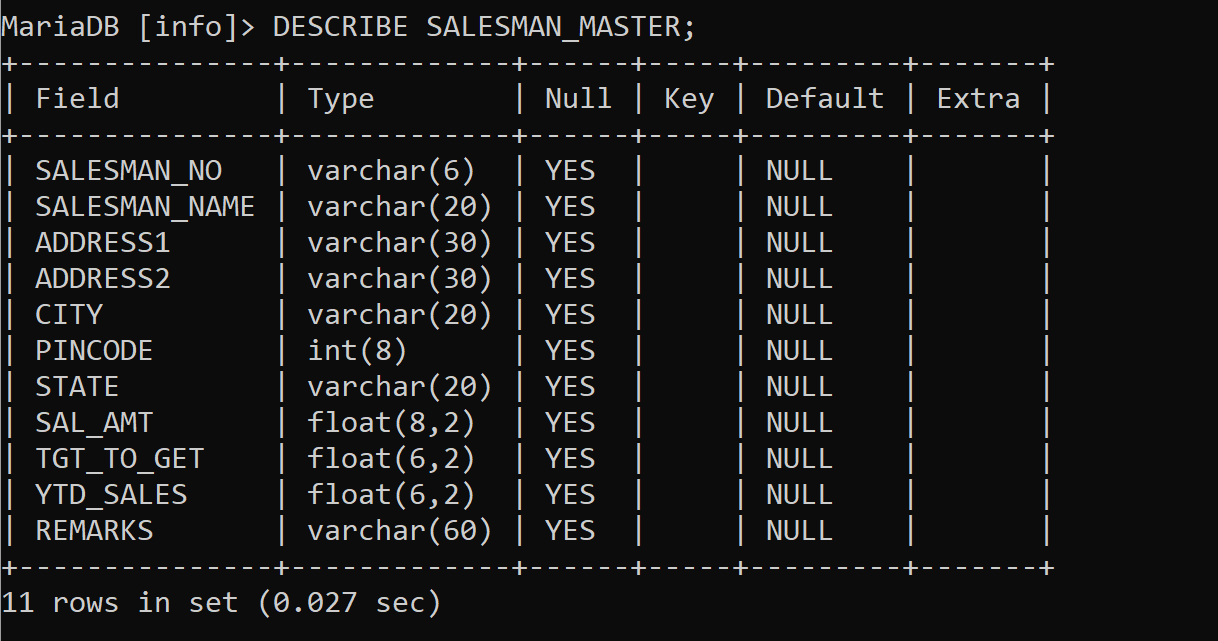
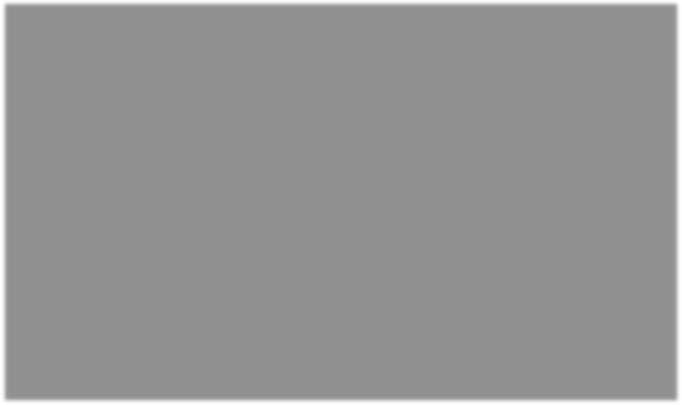
 REMARKS VARCHAR(60));



## Describing Schema of the Table:

### Commands used:

* DESCRIBE SALESMAN\_MASTER or DESC SALESMAN\_MASTER;



## 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', 'Tamil Nadu', '0');

 INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00003', 'Chhaya Bankar','','', 'Mumbai', '400057',

'Maharashtra', '5000');

 INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00004', 'Ashwini Joshi','','', 'Banglore', '560001',

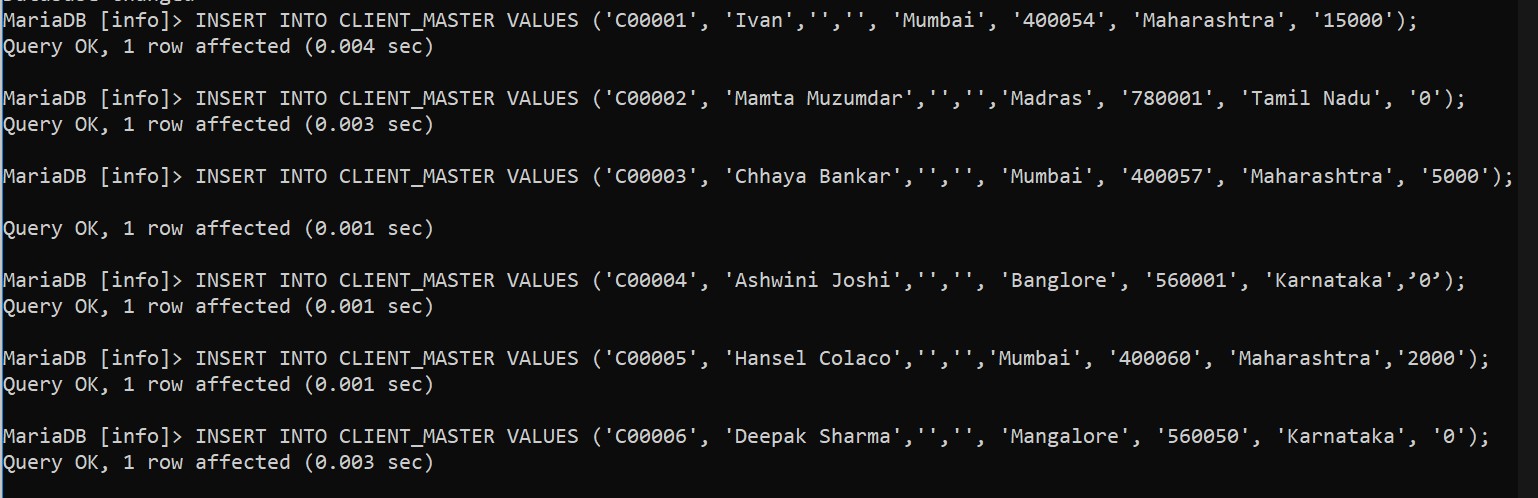
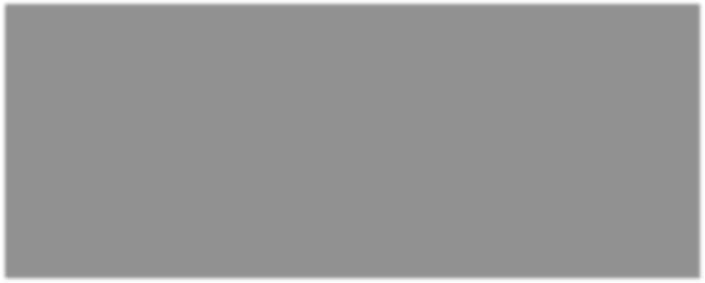
'Karnataka',’0’);

 INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00005', 'Hansel Colaco','','','Mumbai', '400060',

'Maharashtra','2000');

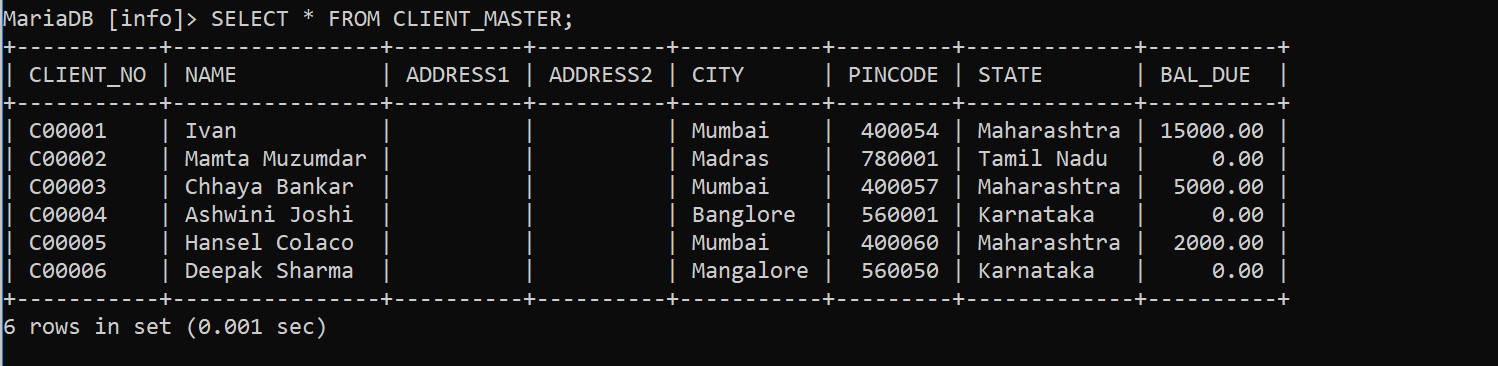
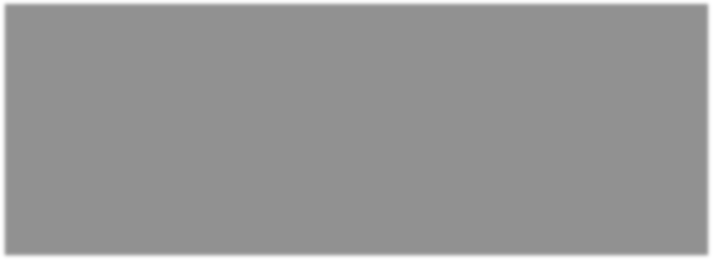
 INSERT INTO CLIENT\_MASTER VALUES ('C00006', 'Deepak Sharma','','', 'Mangalore', '560050',

'Karnataka', '0');



## Display Table:

SELECT \* FROM CLIENT\_MASTER;



## 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);

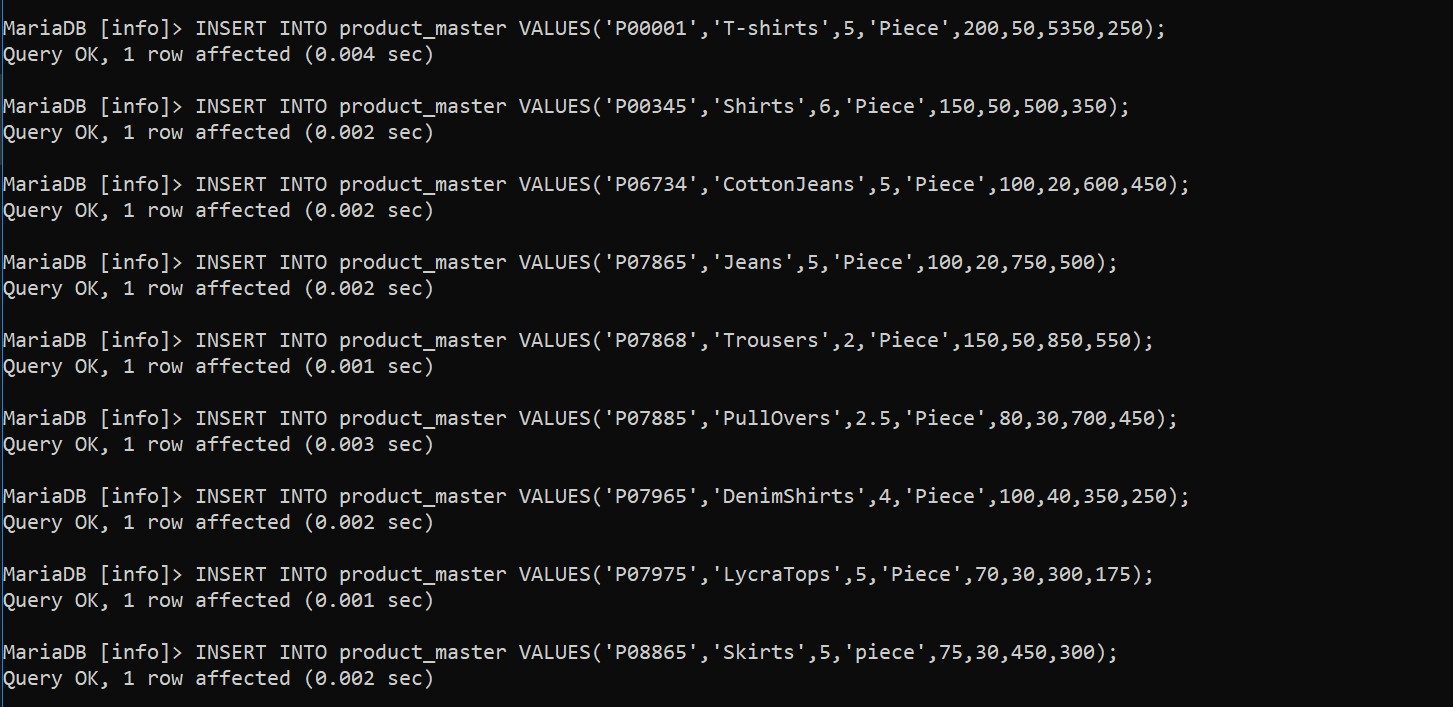
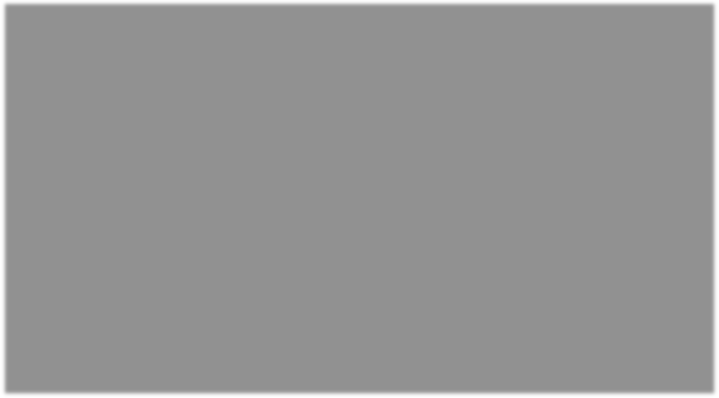
 INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P07868','Trousers',2,'Piece',150,50,850,550);

 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);

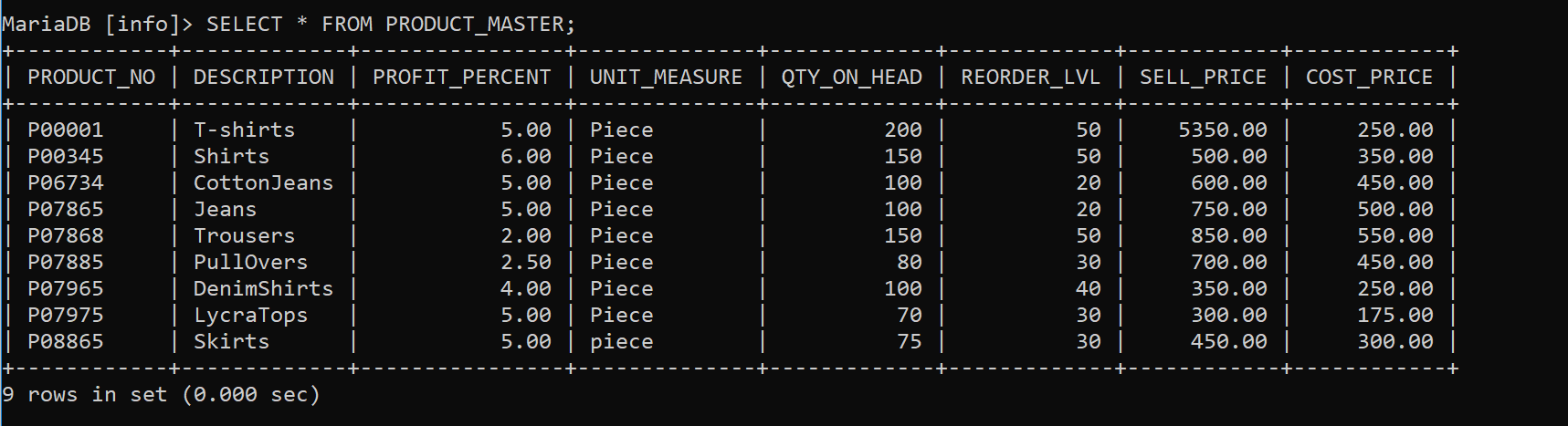
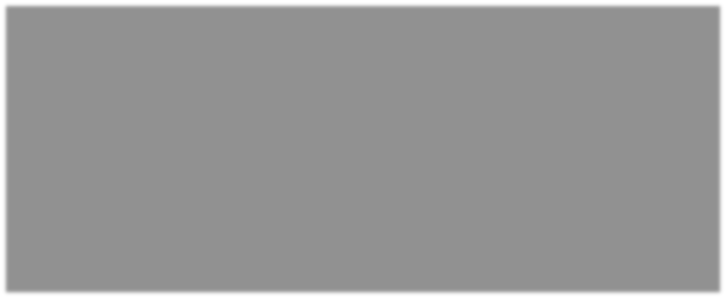
 INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P07975','LycraTops',5,'Piece',70,30,300,175);

 INSERT INTO product\_master VALUES('P08865','Skirts',5,'piece',75,30,450,300);



## Display Table:

SELECT \* FROM PRDOUCT\_MASTER;



## Table Name:

### SALESMAN\_MASTER

 INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER VALUES ('S00001','Aman','A/14','Worli',

'Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','100','50','Good');

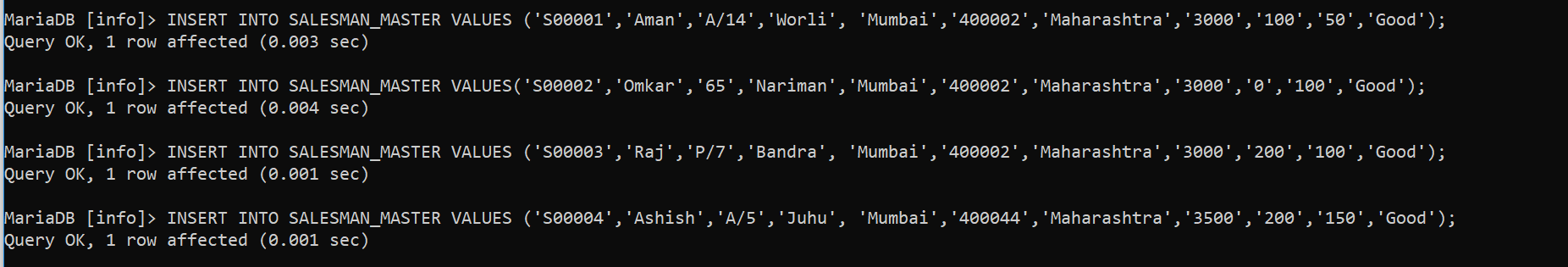
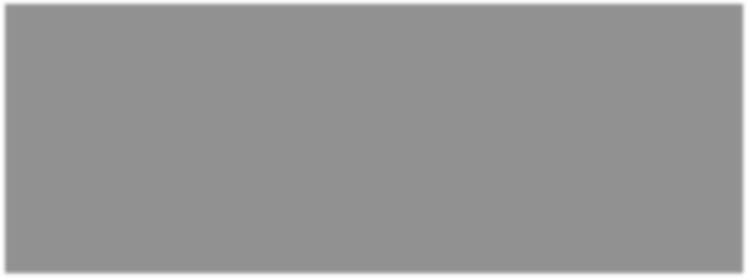
 INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER VALUES('S00002','Omkar','65','Nariman','Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','0','100','Good');

 INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER VALUES ('S00003','Raj','P/7’,'Bandra',

'Mumbai','400002','Maharashtra','3000','200','100','Good');

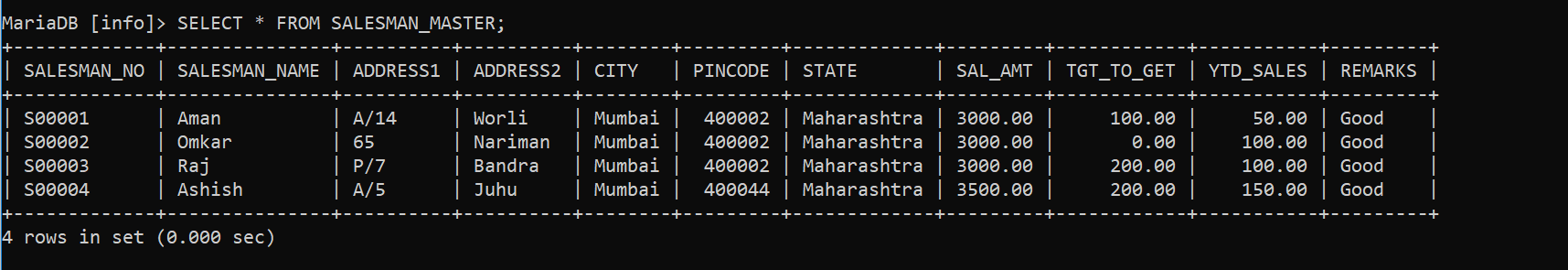
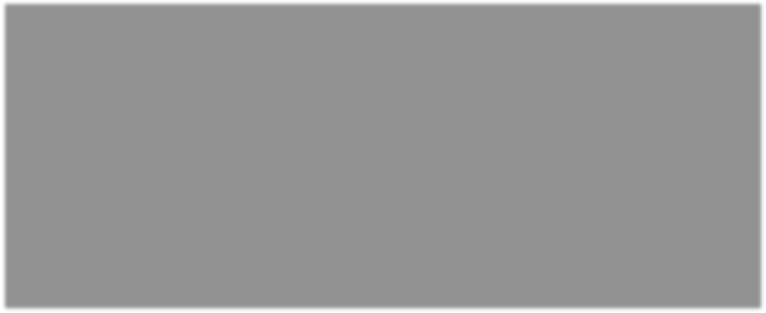
 INSERT INTO SALESMAN\_MASTER VALUES ('S00004','Ashish','A/5','Juhu’,

‘Mumbai','400044','Maharashtra','3500','200','150','Good');



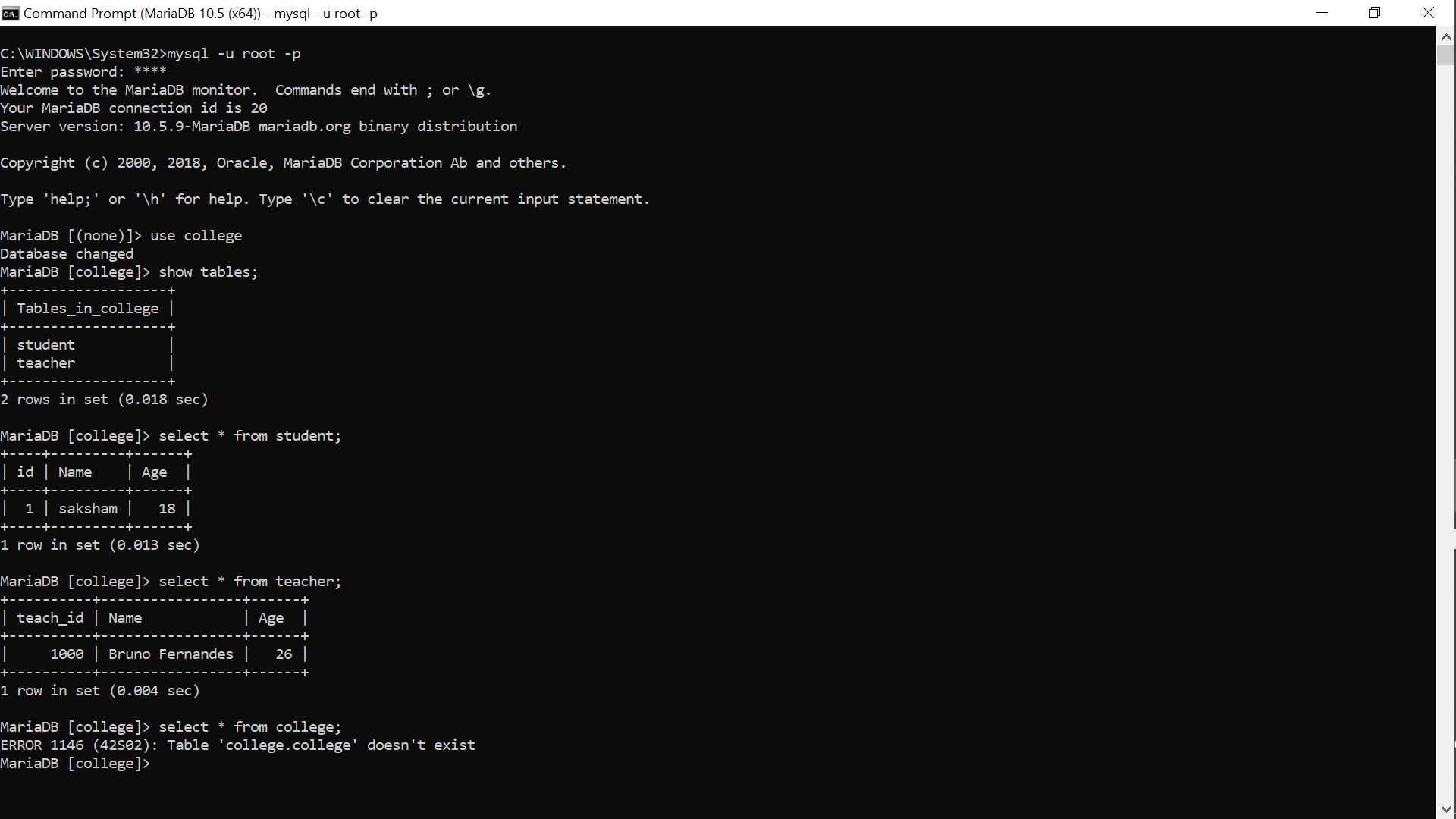
## Display Table:

SELECT \* FROM SALESMAN\_MASTER;

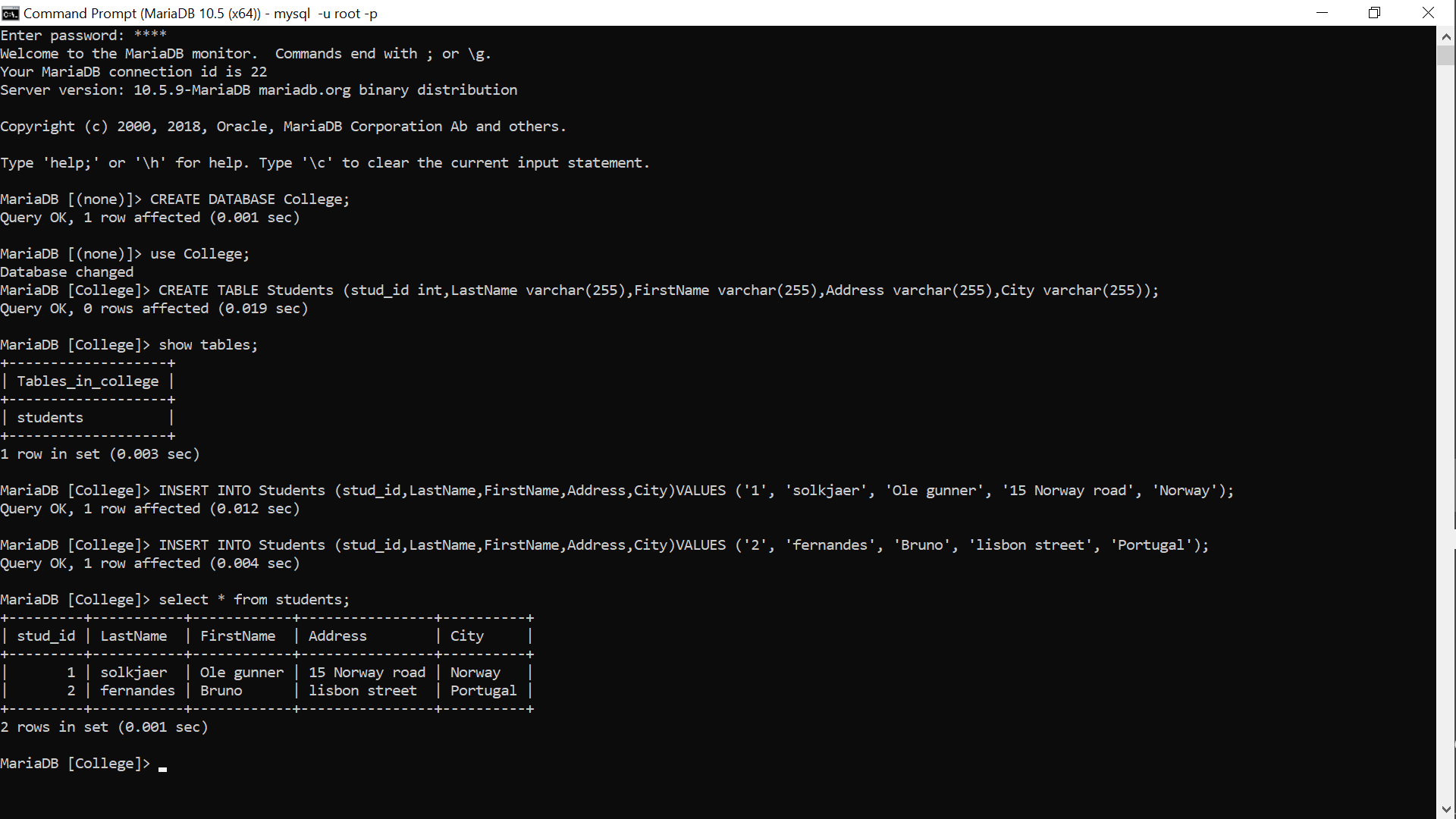


# College:

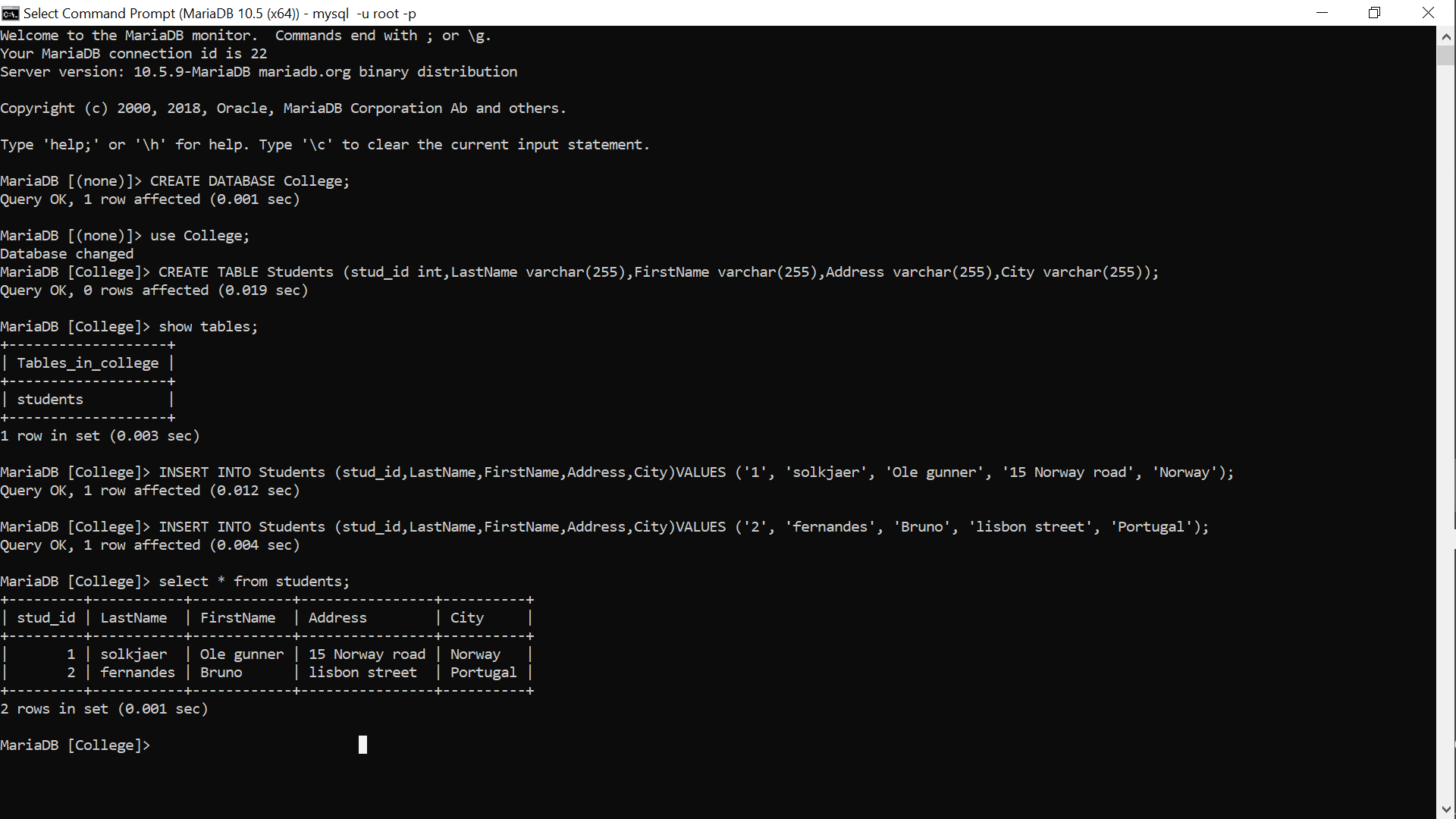
1. CREATE DATABASE COLLEGE;
2. USE COLLEGE;



1. CREATE TABLE Students (stud\_id int,LastName varchar(255),FirstName varchar(255),Address varchar(255),City varchar(255));
2. SHOW TABLES;



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



# 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?

Ans.

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.