SL. NO	Operation	COMMAND	EXAMPLE
1	Create Database	CREATE DATABASE database_name;	CREATE DATABASE university;
2	Delete Database	DROP DATABASE database_name;	DROP DATABASE university;
3.	Display Available Databases	SHOW databases;	
4.	Show Working database	SELECT database();	
5.	Enter into Database	USE database_name;	USE university;
6.	Show Tables	SHOW tables;	
7.	Details of Tables	DESCRIBE table_name; OR DESC tablename;	
8.	Create Table without Key	CREATE TABLE tablename(Attribute1 datatype, Attribute2 datatype, Attribute3 datatype);	CREATE TABLE student(student_id INT, name VARCHAR(20), course VARCHAR(20));
9.	Create Table with Primary Key	CREATE TABLE tablename (Attribute1 datatype PRIMARY KEY, Attribute2 datatatype, Attribute3 datatype); OR CREATE TABLE tablename (Attribute1 datatype, Attribute2 datatype, Attribute3 datatype PRIMARY KEY(Attribute name));	CREATE TABLE student(student_id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(20), course VARCHAR(20)); CREATE TABLE student(student_id INT, name VARCHAR(20), course VARCHAR(20), primary KEY(student_id));

	mysql> desc student;						
	Field Type	Null Key Default Extra					
	student_id int(11) name varchar(course varchar(
	+						
10.	Drop Primary Key	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP PRIMARY KEY;	ALTER TABLE student DROP PRIMARY KEY;				
11.	Adding Primary Key after Table Creation	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD PRIMARY KEY(attribute name);	ALTER TABLE student ADD PRIMARY KEY(student_id);				
12.	Modify the Table	ALTER TABLE tablename ADD new_colm_name datatype;	ALTER TABLE student ADD gpa DECIMAL(3,2);				
	mysql> ALTER TABLE stud -> ADD gpa DECIMALO Query OK, 0 rows affect Records: 0 Duplicates:	(3,2); ted (1.41 sec)					
	mysql> desc student;						
	Field Type	Null Key Default Extra					
	student_id int(11) name varchar(course varchar(gpa decimal(20) YES NULL					
	4 rows in set (0.00 sec	:)					
13.	Delete a Particular Column	ALTER TABLE tablename DROP COLUMN column_name;	ALTER TABLE student DROP COLUMN gpa;				

14.	Creation of a new Tab Existing Table	ole from	CREATE TABLE new_table_name AS SELECT column1, column2, FROM existing_table_name;				CREATE TABLE student1 AS SELECT student_id, name FROM student;
	-> Fi Query OK, 5 rows Records: 5 Dupl: mysql> desc stude	ELECT stur ROM stude affected icates: 0 ent1;	dent_id, n nt; (0.34 sec	:) :: 0			
	Field Ty	ype	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
	student_id in name	nt(11) archar(20	NO YES	j	NULL NULL		
	2 rows in set (0	.00 sec)					
15.	Delete table		DROP TABLE tablename;				DROP TABLE student;
16.	Application of Constra NOT NULL/ UNIQUI	CREATE TABLE table_name (Attribute1 datatype, Attribute2 datatype NOT NULL, Attribute3 datatype UNIQUE,);			T NULL,	CREATE TABLE student (student_id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, course VARCHAR(20));	

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE student (
             -> student id INT PRIMARY KEY,
             -> name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
             -> course VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE
             -> );
        Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.49 sec)
        mysql> desc student;
          Field
                                         Null
                                                       Default | Extra
                         Type
                                                 Key
          student id
                         int(11)
                                         NO
                                                 PRI
                                                       NULL
                         varchar(20)
                                         NO
                                                        NULL
           name
                         varchar(20)
                                         YES
                                                       NULL
           course
                                                 UNI
        Insertion of Items
                                     INSERT TABLE tablename VALUES (value1,
                                                                               INSERT into student VALUES (1,'Akash','CSE');
17.
        a) If we have all column
                                     value2, value3.....);
                                                                               INSERT into student VALUES (2,'Seema','ECE');
           information then
                                                                               INSERT into student VALUES (3, 'Bibhan', 'CSE'); // duplicate
        b) If we have only some
                                     INSERT TABLE
            attribute values then
                                     tablename(column1,column2,..) values (value1,
                                                                               INSERT into student (student id, name) VALUES (4, 'Ridhi');
```

INSERT into student (Student_id, course) VALUES(5, 'Mech'); //NULL INSERT into student(name,course) VALUES('Arti', 'Chemical'); //PK

value2,....);

```
mysql> INSERT into student VALUES (1,'Akash','CSE');
        Query OK, 1 row affected (0.10 sec)
        mysql> INSERT into student VALUES (2,'Seema','ECE');
        Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
        mysql> INSERT into student VALUES (3,'Bibhan','CSE');
        ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry 'CSE' for key 'course'
        mysql> INSERT into student (student id, name) VALUES (4,'Ridhi');
        Query OK, 1 row affected (0.10 sec)
        mysql> INSERT into student (Student id, course) VALUES(5,'Mech');
        ERROR 1364 (HY000): Field 'name' doesn't have a default value
        mysql> INSERT into student(name,course)    VALUES('Arti','Chemical');
        ERROR 1364 (HY000): Field 'student id' doesn't have a default value
        mysql>
                                                                          SELECT * from student;
       Display content of the tables
18
                                   SELECT * from tablename:
        mysql> SELECT * from student;
          student id | name
                                course
                       Akash | CSE
                       Seema
                                ECE
                       Ridhi | NULL
          rows in set (0.00 sec)
                                   CREATE TABLE table name (
19
       Default KEYWORD
                                                                           CREATE TABLE student (
                                         Attribute1 datatype,
                                                                                 student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
                                         Attribute2 datatype NOT NULL,
                                                                                 name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
                                         Attribute3 datatype DEFAULT
                                                                                 course VARCHAR(20) default 'Undecided', UNIQUE
                                   'Undecided'.
                                                                           );
                                   );
                                                                           INSERT into student (student id, name) values (1, 'CSE');
```

```
Foreign Key Constraint
                                 CREATE TABLE table name (
                                                                              CREATE TABLE course (
20
                                   own_attribute datatype constraint1,
                                                                                couse name varchar(20) NOT NULL,
                                   own attribute datatype constraint1,
                                                                                course id int NOT NULL,
                                   foreign_attribute datatype,
                                                                                reg_st_id int,
                                   PRIMARY KEY (own_attribute),
                                                                                PRIMARY KEY (course_id),
                                   FOREIGN KEY (foreignm_attribute)
                                                                                FOREIGN KEY (reg_st_id) REFERENCES student(student_id)
                                   REFERENCES table_name(foreign_attrbutename)
       mysql> CREATE TABLE course (
                   couse name varchar(20) NOT NULL,
                   course id int NOT NULL,
                   reg st id int,
                   PRIMARY KEY (course id),
                   FOREIGN KEY (reg st id) REFERENCES student(student id)
            -> );
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.38 sec)
        mysql> desc course;
          Field
                       Type
                                       Null | Key
                                                     Default | Extra
          couse name
                       varchar(20)
                                                     NULL
          course id
                       int(11)
                                       NO
                                               PRI
                                                     NULL
         reg st id
                       int(11)
                                       YES
                                                     NULL
                                               MUL
         rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT into course VALUES('AI',01,1);
       Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
       mysql> INSERT into course VALUES('ML',02,1);
       Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
       mysql> INSERT into course VALUES('DBMS',03,1);
       Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
       mysql> INSERT into course VALUES('OS',04,3);
       ERROR 1452 (23000): Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails
        course ibfk 1` FOREIGN KEY (`reg st id`) REFERENCES `student` (`student id`))
        mysql> SELECT * from course;
         couse_name | course_id | reg_st_id
          ΑI
                                2
          ML
                                            1
          DBMS
                                3
         rows in set (0.00 sec)
       To display selected column
                                                                          SELECT name, course FROM student;
                               SELECT column1, column2,.....
21
                               FROM table_name;
       mysql> SELECT name, course from student;
         name
                 course
         Akash | CSE
         Seema
                 ECE
         Ridhi | NULL
         rows in set (0.00 sec)
       To display only distinct
                               SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...
                                                                           SELECT DISTINCT course FROM student;
22
       values in a column
                               FROM table name;
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT course FROM student;
          course
          CSE
         ECE
         ML
         rows in set (0.10 sec)
        mysql> select * from student;
         student_id | name
                                course
                      Akash
                                CSE
                   2 | Seema
                                ECE
                   4 | Ridhi
                                ML
                   5 | Riju
                                ML
                   6 | Rakesh | CSE
         rows in set (0.00 sec)
       To display based on
                                SELECT * FROM table name
                                                                           SELECT * FROM student WHERE student_id<3;</pre>
23
       conditions
                                WHERE condition;
                                                                           SELECT * FROM student WHERE course = 'CSE';
        mysql> SELECT * FROM student WHERE student id<3;
         student id | name
                                course
                       Akash
                                CSE
                   2 | Seema | ECE
       2 rows in set (0.13 sec)
       Change of Tablename
                                ALTER TABLE table_name
                                                                           ALTER TABLE student
24
       Solution:
                                RENAME TO new_table_name;
                                                                           RENAME TO student_tb;
```

```
mysql> use university;
       Database changed
       mysql> ALTER TABLE student
           -> RENAME TO student tb;
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.33 sec)
       mysql> desc student_tb;
                      Type
                                     Null | Key | Default | Extra
         Field
         student_id | int(11)
                                     NO
                                             PRI | NULL
                       varchar(20)
                                     NO
                                                   NULL
         name
                      varchar(20)
                                    YES
         course
                                                   NULL
         rows in set (0.00 sec)
       mysql> select * from student_tb;
         student id | name
                                course
                  1 | Akash
                                CSE
                  2 | Seema
                                ECE
                  4 | Ridhi
                                ML
                  5 | Riju
                                ML
                  6 | Rakesh | CSE
       5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
                               TRUNCATE TABLE table name;
                                                                          TRUNCATE TABLE student;
25
       To delete all the values in a
       Table
       mysql> TRUNCATE TABLE student tb;
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.42 sec)
       mysql> select * from student_tb;
       Empty set (0.00 sec)
                               UPDATE table name
26
       Update some rows in a Table
                                                                          UPDATE student
                               SET attribute name = new value
                                                                          SET course = 'MCA'
                               WHERE condition_attribute = existing value;
                                                                          WHERE student_id = 6;
```

Update some rows in a Table | UPDATE table_name

UPDATE table_name SET attribute_name = new value WHERE condition1 OR condition2 OR condition3;

UPDATE table_name
SET attribute_name = new value
WHERE condition1 AND condition2 AND
condition3;

UPDATE table_name SET attribute_name = new value WHERE Not condition1;

```
UPDATE student
SET course = 'MCA'
WHERE student_id = 3 OR syudent_id = 5;
```

UPDATE student SET course = 'DBMS' WHERE student_id = 2 AND name = 'Seema';

Display: SELECT * FROM student;

```
mysql> UPDATE student_tb
    -> SET course = 'MCA'
    -> WHERE student id = 6;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.10 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from student tb;
  student id | name
                       course
          1 | Akash
                       CSE
              Seema
          2
                       ECE
          4 | Ridhi
                       ML
              Riju
                       ML
          6 | Rakesh | MCA
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> UPDATE student tb
           -> SET course = 'DBMS'
           -> WHERE student id = 2 AND name = 'Seema';
       Query OK, 1 row affected (0.19 sec)
       Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
       mysql> select * from student_tb;
         student id | name
                                course
                  1 |
                      Akash
                                CSE
                  2 | Seema
                                DBMS
                  4 | Ridhi
                                ML
                  5 | Riju
                                ML
                  6 | Rakesh | MCA
       5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
       To delete particular value
                               DELETE FROM table name
                                                                         DELETE FROM student tb
27
       from a table
                               WHERE attribute_name = exiting value;
                                                                         WHERE student name = 'Akash';
                                                                         Display: SELECT * FROM student;
       mysql> DELETE FROM student tb
           -> WHERE name = 'Rakesh';
       Query OK, 1 row affected (0.11 sec)
       mysql>
       mysql> SELECT * FROM student tb;
         student_id | name
                              course
                  1 | Akash | CSE
                  2
                      Seema
                              DBMS
                  4 | Ridhi
                              ML
                  5 | Riju
                              ML
         rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
CREATE TABLE tablename1 (
Create Constraints with
                                                                           CREATE TABLE Faculty (
                                                                             FID int NOT NULL.
constraint name
                          column1 datatype,
                          column2 datatype,
                                                                             FirstName varchar(255).
                          column3 datatype
                                                                             LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
                          constraint constraint name1 primary key (column
                                                                             course1 int.
                          name1),
                                                                             course2 int,
                          constraint constraint name2 foreign key (column
                                                                             CONSTRAINT PK_Faculty PRIMARY KEY (FID),
                                                                             CONSTRAINT FK Faculty FOREIGN KEY(course1)
                          name2)
                          references tablename2 (column name1)
                                                                           REFERENCES course(course id)
                          );
                                                                           );
                                                                           INSERT INTO Faculty VALUES (201, 'Anisha', 'Gupta', 1,5);
                                                                           INSERT INTO Faculty VALUES (202, 'Ridhi', 'Baruah', 2,3);
                                                                           INSERT INTO Faculty VALUES (203, 'Raktim', 'Sharma',1,3);
                                                                           INSERT INTO Faculty VALUES (204, 'Aradhya', 'Choudhury', 3,4);
                                                                           INSERT INTO Faculty VALUES (205, 'Animesh', 'Yadav', 2,4);
  mysql> CREATE TABLE Faculty (
              FID int NOT NULL,
              FirstName varchar(255),
              LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
              course1 int,
              course2 int,
              CONSTRAINT PK Faculty PRIMARY KEY (FID),
              CONSTRAINT FK Faculty FOREIGN KEY(course1) REFERENCES course(course_id)
      -> );
  Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.49 sec)
mysql> select * from Faculty;
  FID | FirstName
                      LastName
                                    course1
                                                course2
```

201

202

203

204

205

Anisha

Raktim

Aradhya

Animesh

rows in set (0.00 sec)

Ridhi

Gupta

Baruah

Sharma

Yadav

Choudhury

2

3

3

4

```
28
          CHECK Constraint
          The CHECK constraint is
          used to limit the value
          range that can be placed in
          a column.
          If you define a CHECK
          constraint on a single
          column it allows only
          certain values for this
          column.
          If you define a CHECK
          constraint on a table it can
          limit the values in certain
          columns based on values in
          other columns in the row.
```

```
CREATE TABLE < tablename> (
column1 datatype,
column2 datatype,
check (column1 in (values))
check (column2 between val1 and val2);

CREATE TABLE Persons (
Atrribute1 datatype,
Attribute2 datatype,
CHECK (Attribute value >= limit)
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE classroom (
    -> class id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    -> floor details int NOT NULL,
              CHECK (floor details<=10)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.38 sec)
mysql>
mysql> ALTER TABLE classroom
   -> ADD capacity int;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.63 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql>
mysql> ALTER TABLE classroom
   -> ADD CONSTRAINT CHK capacity CHECK (capacity<=100);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE classroom (
   -> class_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
   -> floor details int NOT NULL,
              CHECK (floor_details<=10)</pre>
   -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.63 sec)
mysql> ALTER TABLE classroom
  -> ADD capacity int;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.15 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> desc classroom;
  Field
               Type
                         | Null | Key | Default | Extra
  class id
               | int(11) | NO | PRI | NULL
 floor details | int(11) | NO
                                       NULL
  capacity
               | int(11) | YES
                                      NULL
3 rows in set (0.06 sec)
```