Name: Naveenraj Karthikeyan

**Emp id:** 11958

## Mysql Day 3: 03-10-2023

## **Mysql Alias:**

--> Used to give understandable or meaningful column names while displaying.

```
mysql> select * from tbl_employee;
 eid | ename
                esalary
  101
        Valan
                     2000
  102
                     2000
        Naveen
  103
        NULL
                     2000
  104
       Praveen
                     2000
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select eid as "Employee Id", ename "Employee Name" from tbl_employee;
 Employee Id | Employee Name |
         101 | Valan
         102 | Naveen
         103
             NULL
         104 | Praveen
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### **Select now command:**

It is a command to display the system date and time.

#### Update the null column:

```
mysql> update tbl_employee set edno = 10 where eid in (101, 102);
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 2 Changed: 2 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from tbl_employee;
 eid | ename | esalary | edno |
  101
        Valan
                      2000
                            10
                     2000 | 10
  102
        Naveen
                     2000 | NULL
2000 | NULL
  103 l
        NULL
  104 | Praveen |
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> update tbl_employee set edno = 20 where eid in (103, 104);
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 2 Changed: 2 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from tbl_employee;
 eid | ename | esalary | edno |
  101
        Valan
                     2000
                            10
                      2000 I
  102
        Naveen
                            10
  103
        NULL
                      2000
                            20
  104 | Praveen |
                      2000 | 20
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

### Single row subquery:

- 1) Select \* from tbl\_employee where edno = (select dno from tbl\_dept where dname="LD");
- 2) Select dname from tbl\_dept where dno = (select edno from tbl\_employee where ename="Praveen");

3) Select dname from tbl\_dept where dno = (select edno from tbl\_employee where ename is null);

4) Update tbl\_employee set esalary = esalary + 200 where edno = (select dno from tbl\_dept where dname="LD");

```
mysql> Update tbl_employee set esalary = esalary + 200 where edno = (select dno from tbl_dept where dname="LD");
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 2 Changed: 2 Warnings: 0
mysql> select * from tbl_employee;
  eid
                   | esalary | edno |
   101
                        2200
          Valan
                                10
   102
          Naveen
                        2200
                                10
   103
          NULL
                         2000
                                 20
   104
       Praveen
                         2000
                                20
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### Multi row subquery:

Select dname from tbl\_dept where dno in (select edno from tbl\_employee where eid in (101,103));

select dname from tbl\_dept where dno in (select edno from tbl\_employee where esalary > 2000);

## **Mysql Constraints:**

create table tbl\_student (rno int(5) primary key, sname varchar(20) not null, smarks int(3) check(smarks>0), smno int(10) unique, sage int(3) default 15);

### **Auto increment:**

create table tbl\_student(srno int(5) primary key auto\_increment, sname varchar(20), smarks int(3));

```
mysql> create table tbl student(srno int(5) primary key auto increment, sname varchar(20), smarks int(3));
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.02 sec)
mysql> insert into tbl_student (sname, smarks) values ("valan", 30);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from tbl student;
srno | sname | smarks |
   1 | valan | 30 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into tbl_student (sname, smarks) values ("naveen", 40);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from tbl_student;
 -----
 srno | sname | smarks |
 1 | valan | 30 |
2 | naveen | 40 |
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

for primary key we can combine two or more related column and make it as primary key.

for int in SQL it can accept based on every programming language 4 bytes.

Deriving the difference b/w primary key and foreign key:

create table tbl dept (dno int primary key, dname varchar(20));

create table tbl\_employee (id int primary key, name varchar(20), salary int, dno int, foreign key(dno) references tbl\_dept(dno));

mysql> create table tbl\_dept (dno int primary key, dname varchar(20));

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> create table tbl\_employee (id int primary key, name varchar(20), salary int, dno int, foreign key(dno) references tbl\_dept(dno));

```
mysql> desc tbl dept;
                        Null | Key | Default |
  Field | Type
 dno
          int
                        NO
                                PRI
                                      NULL
          varchar(20)
 dname
                        YES
                                      NULL
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> desc tbl_employee;
 Field
                                       Default
          Type
                         Null
                                Key
                                                 Extra
 id
           int
                         NO
                                PRI
                                       NULL
           varchar(20)
                         YES
                                       NULL
 name
 salary
          int
                         YES
                                       NULL
                         YES
                                MUL
  dno
           int
                                       NULL
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# **Inserting the elements:**

mysql> insert into tbl employee values(101, "Valan", 3000, 10);

ERROR 1452 (23000): Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails ('day2'.`tbl\_employee`, CONSTRAINT `tbl\_employee\_ibfk\_1` FOREIGN KEY ('dno`) REFERENCES `tbl\_dept` ('dno`))

mysql> insert into tbl\_dept values(10, "LD");

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into tbl employee values(101, "Valan", 3000, 10);

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)