Task - 2

8/8/25

Generating Design of other Traditional database model

Aim :- To generate design of other traditional database model and implement DDL commands of sql with samples

Data Definition language (DDL):-

Definition: DDL Commands are used to define modify or delete the structure of database objects such as tables

1) Create Table :-

Definition: used to create a new table in database Query

SQL

```
CREATE TABLE mobile phone (
customer Id INT
Name VARCHAR (50),
~~Comand~~ VARCHAR(30),
Brand
Amount INT
);
```

Table Created

Output :- Tables mobile phone and customer

2) Describe or Desc

Definition: Displays the Structure of table (columns, names and data types)

Query:-

sql

desc mobile phone

output:-

ID	
mobile	INT
BRAND	VARCHAR(50)
AMOUNT	VARCHAR(30)
	INT

3) Drop table:-

: (Deletes the table)

Query :- DROP TABLE mobile phone

output : Table mobile phone SUCCESFULLY Deleted

4) Alter table (Adds Add in a table

Query :⇒ Alter table mobile phone ADD model-Name VARCHAR(100)

II DML Queries :-

* INSERT INTO : (Insert new rows in table)

Query :

-> INSERT INTO mobile phone (ID, mobile, Brand, Amount) values (1, 'iphone', Appl's 100000);

Output :-

1 row inserted to mobile phone

* SELCT :- (It gives data from one or more tables)

Query :-

SQL

Select * From mobile phone

OUTPUT :-

ID	mobile	brand	Amount
1	Reame	NUR10	30,000
2	Redmi	POCO	15,000
3	Vivo	1900	25,0

* Update :- (modifies Existing data)

Query :-

→ Update mobile phone set ID = 2
where Amount = 30,000

1 row = Updated

* Delete :- (Delete one or more rows from a table)

Query :- 1 row deleted;

* Select : (Retrieves specific record that satisfy conditions)

Query :-

-select * From mobile phones where
name = "Redmi";

Output :-

0	mobile		
1	Redmi	poco	15,000

VIVA VOCE
EX NO.
PERFORMANCE (5)
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)
VIVA VOCE (5)
RECORD (5)
TOTAL (20)
SIGNATURE

Result :- Thus, the DDL and DML commands using MySQL have been implemented sucessfully

19/08/24 2b)

Aim:- To design and implement a database for a mobile phone purchase and Billing management system that manages information about customer, Bill, login, mobile

Steps:- 1. identify entities

- customer
- Bill
- login
- mobile

2. Identify Attributes

customer → cust_name, cust_ID, cust_phone NO, cust_city, cust_amount_paid

Bill → price, Bid, custName

login → Admin ID, Password

mobile → mobile_name, mobile price, mobile_ID

3. Relationships.

- customer-mobile → (many-to-many) A customer can purchase multiple mobi
- customer-Bill → (one-to-many) A customer can have bills and bill is with one customer
- Mobile-login → (one-to-many) A mobile is

associated with one login can be multiple mobiles

```
CREATE TABLE customers (
    CUST_ID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
    Cust_Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    cust_phone_no VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    CUST_City VARCHR(255) NOT NULL,
    CUST_amount_paid DECIMAL(10,2) NOTNULL
);

CREATE TABLE Bill (
    Bill_ID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
    Price DECIMAL(10.2) NOT NULL,
    Cust_name VARCHAR(255) NO NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (Cust_name) References
        Costomer (Cust_Name)
);

    CREATE TABLE MOBILE (
        mobile_ID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY)
        mobile_Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
        mobile_Price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
```

```
Phone_ID VARCHAR (255) NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (Phone_ID) REFERENCES Pho
                              (Phone_ID)
);

CREATE TABLE Admin(

  Login_ID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
ADMIN_ID VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
Password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
);
```

Constraints:-

1) Primary keys:
   - Login_ID in login
   - Cust_ID in customer
   - Bid in Bill
   - Phone_ID in mobile

2) Foriegn keys:
   - Cost_Name in Bill reference Cost_Name in customer
   - Phone_ID in mobile is a foreign

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PERFORMANCE (5)	5
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (5)	5
VIVA VOCE (5)	3
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	13
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Result:- Thus the design and implement and a database management system for mobile p purchase has been implemented