# SQL 1

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## 1 Run Mysql database

The first step is to learn how to run a mysql database on your workstation. To not spend too much time on the configuration, we will use docker to run your mysql instance.

#### 1.1 Verify whether your laptop setup

Let's check whether we have correctly configured Docker, open your terminal and run the following command:

```
# on macOS you do not use sudo to run docker
# commands
sudo docker ps
# you should see:
CONTAINER ID IMAGE COMMAND CREATED STATUS PORTS NAMES
```

#### 1.2 Run your instance

To start your mysql instance with Docker, run the following command:

```
sudo docker run --name wsb-mysql \
   -e MYSQL_ROOT_PASSWORD=nomoresecret \
   -p 3306:3306 \
   -d mysql:8

# check whether you see your database running sudo docker ps
```

#### Notice:

- to stop the Mysql database in Docker: docker stop wsb-mysql
- to start your Mysql database in Docker: docker start wsb-mysql.

#### 1.3 Mysql CLI

You need to install the command line interface mysql package first:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt install -y mysql-client
```

To open the connection to your database:

```
# your password is: nomoresecret
mysql -u root -h 127.0.0.1 -p
```

In the mysql console, please execute the following command: show databases;:

```
mysql> show databases;
```

#### 1.4 Mysql Workbench

We can also use a grafical interface to work with Mysql. There are many available tools, today we will use mysql-workbench<sup>1</sup>:

```
sudo apt update
sudo snap install mysql-workbench-community
snap connect mysql-workbench-community:password-manager-service
```

You can run the workbench from your terminal:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>You might use sequelpro.com as well

```
# if we cannot see fonts:
export LANG=en_US
mysql-workbench-community &
```

In the graphical interface select: Local Instance 3306 (user root). To verify that everyhing works, please run the following commands:

```
show databases;
-- 2
use mysql;
-- 3
show tables;
-- 4
select * from user;
```

Note down what users we have in the system.

**Notice**: You should not work as a database user **root**, you should always create a dedicated admin user for yourself.

## 2 Recap

### 2.1 Data Types

• Characters: CHAR(20), VARCHAR(50), TEXT

• Numbers: INT, BIGINT, SMALLINT, FLOAT

• Logical: BOOL

• Others: MONEY, DATETIME...

#### 2.2 Tables, views, and relations

- relation or table (defined by a schema)
- rows
- each column (has a type)
- key keys

## 3 Create your database

Let's build our own database.

1. Open the workbench and create your database with a prefix: wsb.

```
-- 1: do not forget to change the name create database wsbnatalia
-- 2: show databases;
-- 3: use wsbnatalia
```

2. Create your first table (in the schemas, choose your database as the default target for your commands):

```
CREATE TABLE Products (
ProductID CHAR(20),
ProductName VARCHAR(50),
Price float,
Category VARCHAR(50),
SuplierName VARCHAR(50),
PRIMARY KEY (ProductID))
```

3. Let's add one product:

- 4. Please create new table Suppliers and add two rows with the following attributes:
  - SupplierID (key)
  - SupplierName
  - ContactName
  - Country

## 4 Ecommerce database

To work with a larger database, we will use the database behind w3schools SQL tutorial (w3schools.com/sql).

1. Download w3schools.sql z https://github.com/wojciech11/w3schools-databasel (open the file in browser and choose Raw):

```
# long URL
wget https://raw.githubuse..
ls
w3schools.sql
```

2. Let's load the database through CLI:

```
# your password is: nomoresecret
$ mysql -u root -h 127.0.0.1 -p

mysql>
mysql> source w3schools.sql;

# let's see whether the DB is there
mysql> use w3schools;
mysql> show tables;

mysql> SELECT customerName, city FROM customers;
```

3. Go back to /mysql-workbench| and choose w3schools DB as your default target for your queries.

```
-- let's explore
show tables;

-- go through all the tables
-- and display the top 5
select * from products limit 5

-- check schema:
describe table products
```

3. Choose  $\mathtt{Database} \to \mathtt{Reverse}$  Engineer to run a wizard, so we can learn more about the imported database.

#### 5 Exercises

#### 5.1 SFW Queries

- 1. select;
- 2. select and where;
- 3. select, where, and like;

```
4. select and distinct;
```

- 5. select, where, and order by;
- 6. select, where, and count(\*);
- 7. update

## 5.2 Multiple tables

- Supplier, productName
- $\bullet \;$  ProductName, SupplierName, CategoryName
- OrderID, CustomerName, OrderDate

Notes: