

# Databases with *MYSQL*

## 5. *SQL*

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Dante – Digital Area for Networking Teachers and Educators



# Learning Outcomes

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After this lesson, the learner will be able to use all the following SQL commands:

- CREATE DATABASE
- CREATE TABLE
- ALTER TABLE
- DROP TABLE
- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE



# *Structured Query Language (SQL)*

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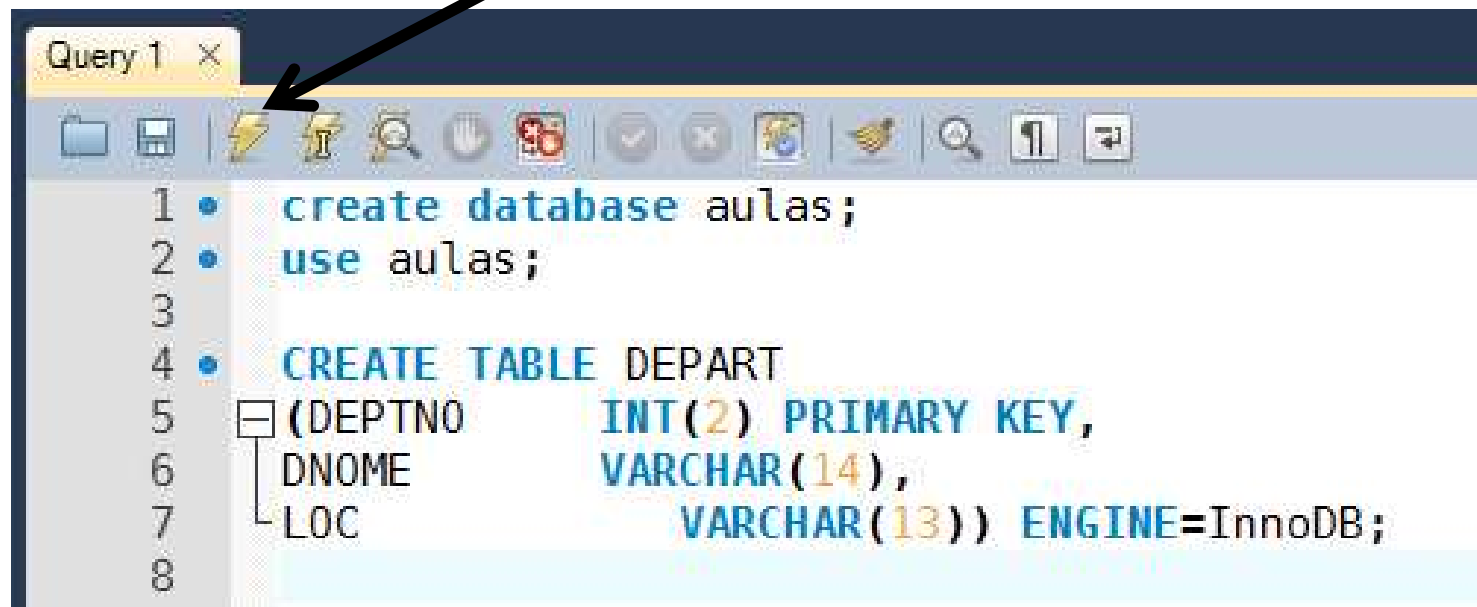
- Standard database language.
- For all accesses to the database.
- Types of commands:
  - Data Definition Language (DDL) : Create, Alter, Drop
  - Data Manipulation Language (DML): Insert, Delete, Update
  - Data Retrieval: Select
  - Transaction Control: Commit, Rollback, Savepoint
  - Data Control Language (DCL): Grant, Revoke



# Execute Script in *MYSQL Workbench*

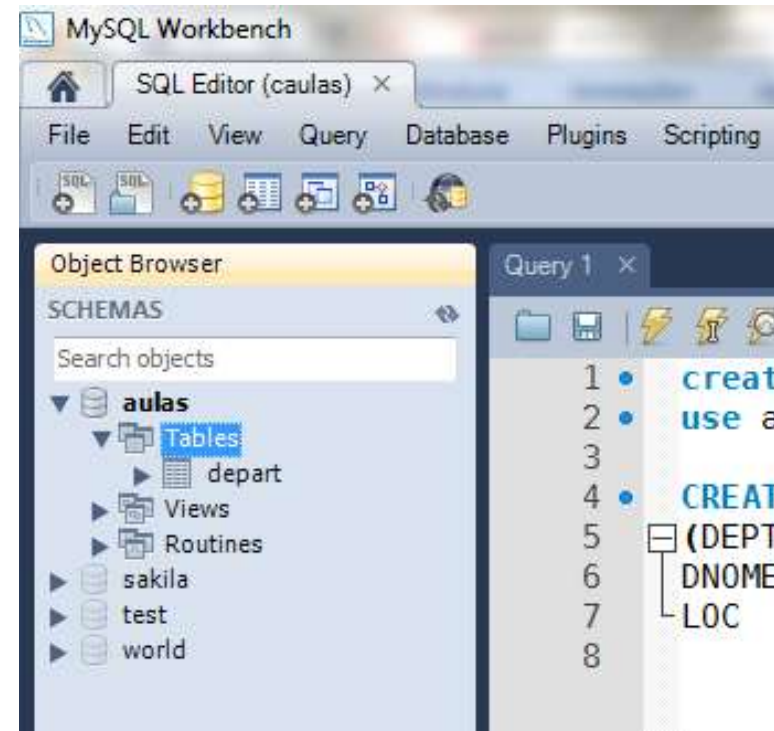
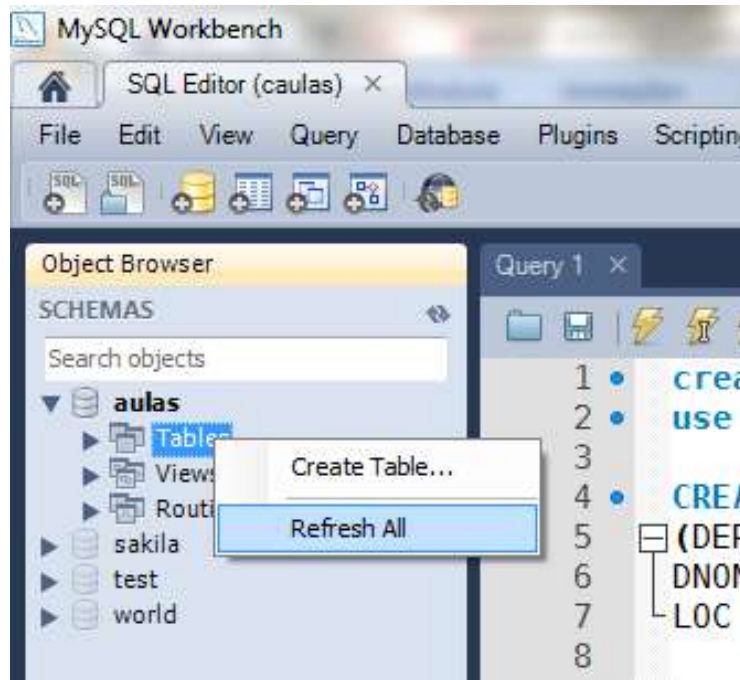
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Execute Command





# Execute *script*





# Example Database

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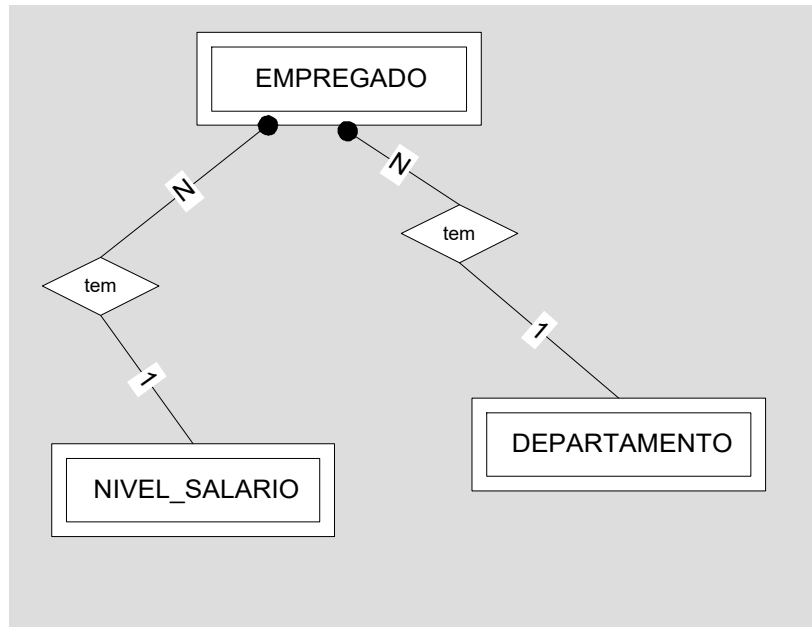


Table names:

EMP – employees;

DEPT – departments;

SALGRADE – salary grades.

**EMP** (Empno, Ename, Job, Mgr, Hiredate, Sal, Comm, Deptno)

**DEPT** (Deptno, Dname, Loc)

**SALGRADE** (Grade, Losal, Hisal)



# Create and Select a Database

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Command to create the classes database:

```
CREATE DATABASE CLASSES;
```

Command to Select the classes database:

```
USE CLASSES;
```

The database only needs to be created once, however it is always necessary to select the database you are going to use when entering *MySql*.



# Data Types

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The types of data that a field can have can be grouped into three large groups:

- Numeric types
- Date Types
- Chain Types



# Data Types

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CHAR (*w*)

Fixed length alphanumeric string; maximum  $w=256$  caracteres

VARCHAR (*w*)

Variable length alphanumeric string ; maximum  $w=256$  caracteres

NUMERIC (*w*)

numeric values; maximum  $w=38$  digits

INT (*w*)

integer values; maximum  $w=38$  digits

NUMERIC (*w*, *d*)

numeric values;  $w$  digits and  $d$  decimal digits

DATE

dates (includes hour)

DATETIME

dates (includes hour)



# Creating a table

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To create a table, CREATE TABLE command is used to specify

- The name of the table
- The name of each column
- The type of data to be stored in each column
- The width of each column

Command to create DEPT table:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT  
(DEPTNO      INT(2) PRIMARY KEY,  
DNAME        VARCHAR(14) ,  
LOC          VARCHAR(13)) ;
```



# Creating a table

---

To store the simple information of departments in a table.  
We will identify columns

```
DEPTNO      INT(2) primary key,  
DNAME       VARCHAR(14),  
LOC         VARCHAR(13)
```



# Creating tables

---

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT  
(DEPTNO      INT (2) ,  
DNAME        VARCHAR (14) ,  
LOC          VARCHAR (13) ) ;
```



# Creating tables / Primary key

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```
CREATE TABLE DEPT  
(DEPTNO          INT(2) PRIMARY KEY,  
DNAME           VARCHAR(14) ,  
LOC             VARCHAR(13) ) ;
```



# Creating tables / foreign key

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```
CREATE TABLE EMP
(EMPNO      INT(4)      PRIMARY KEY,
ENAME      VARCHAR(10),
JOB        VARCHAR(9),
MGR        NUMERIC(4),
HIREDATE   DATE,
SAL        NUMERIC(7,2),
COMM       NUMERIC(7,2),
DEPTNO     NUMERIC(2),
FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES DEPT (DEPTNO) );
```



# Foreign key

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	80.12.17	800	(null)	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	81.02.20	1600	300	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	81.02.22	1250	500	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	81.04.02	2975	(null)	20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	81.09.28	1250	1400	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	81.05.01	2850	(null)	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	81.06.09	2450	(null)	10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	87.04.19	3000	(null)	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	(null)	81.11.17	5000	(null)	10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	81.09.08	1500	0	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	87.05.23	1100	(null)	20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	81.12.03	950	(null)	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	81.12.03	3000	(null)	20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	82.01.23	1300	(null)	10

**FK**

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	LISBON
20	RESEARCH	PORTO
30	SALES	COIMBRA
40	OPERATIONS	FARO

**PK**



# Creating tables / Restrictions

## NULL/NOT NULL

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NULL/NOT NULL

Columns that can't have null values.

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT  
(DEPTNO      INT(2) PRIMARY KEY,  
DNAME        VARCHAR(14) NOT NULL,  
LOC          VARCHAR(13));
```

DNAME – can't be null.



# Creating tables / Restrictions

## CHECK

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*CHECK* Specifies a condition in a table.

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT
(DEPTNO      INT(2) PRIMARY KEY,
DNAME        VARCHAR(14) NOT NULL,
LOC          VARCHAR(13) CHECK (LOC='LISBON' OR
                               LOC='PARIS' OR LOC='NEW YORK' );
```

The localities introduced can only be LISBON, PARIS or NEW YORK



# Creating tables / Restrictions

## AUTO INCREMENT

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AUTO\_INCREMENT - automatically increments the column value. It should only be used with INT datatype.

```
CREATE TABLE EMP
(EMPNO      INT(4)      AUTO_INCREMENT,
ENAME      VARCHAR(10),
JOB        VARCHAR(14),
MGR        NUMERIC(4),
HIREDATE   DATE,
SAL        NUMERIC(7,2),
COMM       NUMERIC(7,2),
DEPTNO    NUMERIC(2),
PRIMARY KEY (EMPNO),
CONSTRAINT FK FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES DEPT(DEPTNO));
```



# Altering table structure / Adding columns

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```
ALTER TABLE <table name>  
ADD (column name  datatype (size)      [<restrictions>],  
-----);
```

Adding the new column "NOTE":

```
ALTER TABLE DEPT  
ADD ( NOTE CHAR(1) CHECK (TYPE='S' OR TYPE='L') );
```



# Dropping a table

---

```
DROP TABLE <Table Name>;
```

```
DROP TABLE DEPT;
```

All data int the DEPT table will be lost.



# Inserting data into tables

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```
INSERT INTO <Table Name> [(column1,column2,...)]  
VALUES (value1, value2,...);
```

```
INSERT INTO DEPT (DNAME, DEPTNO)  
VALUES (' PRODUCTION', 20);  
Department 20 will be inserted.
```

```
INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (10, "SALES", NULL);  
Department 10 will be inserted.
```

```
INSERT INTO DEPT VALUES (NULL, "OPERATIONS", NULL);  
Since the first column is DEPTNO, which is auto incremente, The next department in  
the auto increment order will be inserted because a NULL value is being used.
```



# View data in Tables

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```
SELECT * FROM <table name>;
```

```
SELECT * FROM DEPT;
```

Show all data in the DEPT table.



## Inserting data into tables

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- Only one line per command;
- May omit column names if the data is inserted in the order that the columns were create.
- Use word NULL for null values.



# Deleting data from tables

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```
DELETE FROM <Table Name> WHERE  
<condition>;
```

```
DELETE FROM DEPT;
```

Deletes all lines from the department table.



# Deleting data from tables

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```
DELETE FROM DEPT WHERE DEPTNO=10;
```

Only the lines that respect the WHERE condition will be deleted.

Department 10 will be deleted.

# Updating data

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```
UPDATE <table name>
    SET    column = (value, expression,...),
          column = (value, expression,...),....
WHERE <condition>;
```

```
UPDATE DEPT
    SET LOC = 'LISBON',
        DNAME='OPERATIONS'
WHERE DEPTNO=10;
```

Only updates the lines that respect the conditions LOC = 'LISBON',  
DNAME='FABRICO'

# Deleting a Database

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Command to delete the database CLASSES and all the tables included.

```
DROP DATABASE CLASSES;
```



# Database Integrity

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MySQL validates the integrity of the database in the following commands:

- INSERT;
- UPDATE;
- DELETE.