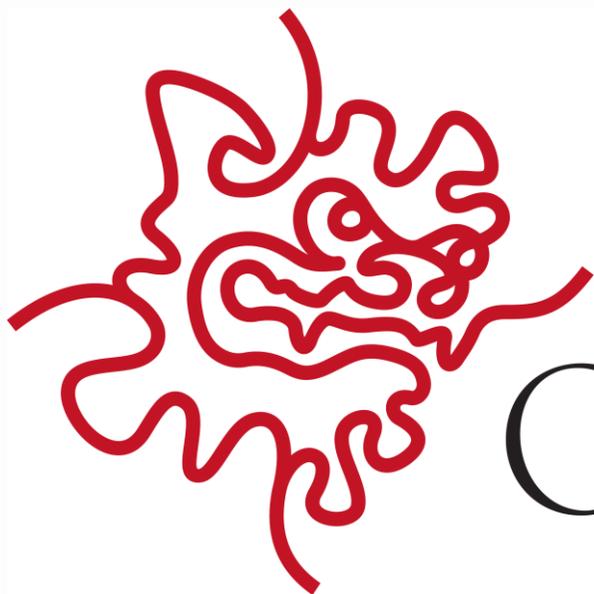


The logo for SkillPills, featuring the word "SKILLPILLS" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The text is contained within a dark red rounded rectangle that has a white rectangular cutout on its right side, creating a stylized pill shape.

SKILLPILLS

Skill Pill: Database Manipulation

Session 3 - DB creation and
manipulation with SQL



OIST

- **Access Skill Pill MySQL server via terminal**

```
$ mysql -u userX -p -h localhost
```

- **Check what databases exist in DB**

```
> SHOW DATABASES [LIKE 'pattern' | WHERE expr];
```

- **Try the following:**

```
> SHOW DATABASES;
```

```
> SHOW DATABASES LIKE 'user%'
```

```
> SHOW DATABASE WHERE `Database` LIKE 'user%' or  
`Database` LIKE '%schema'
```

- **Default MySQL DBs**

```
> information_schema, performance_schema, mysql
```



```
CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] database_name  
[CHARACTER SET charset] [COLLATE collation]
```

- > CREATE DATABASE `students`;
- > CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS `students`;

Character set is a set of symbols and encoding while collation dictates rules for character comparison for sorting.

Character	ISO-8859-15 or Latin-9 (hex)	UTF-8 (hex)
¥	0xa5	0xc2a5

- > SELECT * FROM `information_schema.SCHEMATA`;
- > CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS `teachers` CHARACTER SET `utf8` COLLATE `utf_general_ci`;



```
ALTER DATABASE database_name [CHARACTER SET  
charset] [COLLATE collation]
```

```
> ALTER DATABASE students CHARACTER SET utf8  
COLLATE utf8_general_ci;  
> ALTER DATABASE students CHARACTER SET latin1;  
> SELECT * FROM information_schema.SCHEMATA;
```

```
DROP DATABASE database_name
```

```
> DROP DATABASE students;  
> SELECT * FROM information_schema.SCHEMATA;  
> SHOW DATABASES;  
> DROP DATABASE teachers;
```



```
CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] table_name (  
    field1 type1 [NOT NULL|NULL] [DEFAULT val],  
    field2 type2 [NOT NULL|NULL] [DEFAULT val],  
    .../  
    PRIMARY KEY (field1, field2));
```

Recall: DESCRIBE table_name;

column_name – name of the column, e.g. studentID

data_type[size] – data type & size of values, e.g. VARCHAR(6)

[NOT NULL|NULL] – indicates if column accepts NULL value

[DEFAULT value] – specify a default value

[AUTO_INCREMENT] – column value is increased automatically when a new row is inserted (Note: Each table has only 1 auto_increment column)



Sample table creation for student list

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS students (  
    studentID INT(2) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    lastName VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',  
    givenName VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',  
    thesisUnit VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,  
    birthDate DATE DEFAULT NULL,  
    country CHAR(10) NULL DEFAULT ' ',  
    PRIMARY KEY (studentID)  
);
```

Try: Include class year and count students per class year.



```
ALTER TABLE table_name action1[,action2,...];
```

rename table

```
old_table_name RENAME (TO) new_table_name
```

modify/change field

```
MODIFY field1 type1 ...;
```

```
CHANGE COLUMN field1 field11 type1 ...;
```

add/drop field

```
ADD COLUMN field1 type1 ... [FIRST|AFTER field2];
```

```
DROP COLUMN field1;
```

add primary key

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY field2;
```



```
INSERT INTO table_name (field list)
VALUES (value list);
```

```
INSERT table_name SET field1 = value1, ...;
```

```
LOAD DATA INFILE '/tmp/students.txt' INTO
TABLE table_name FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'
ESCAPED BY '\n';
```

Example:

```
INSERT INTO students (studentID, lastName,
givenName, thesisUnit, birthDate, country) VALUES
(1, 'Esporlas', 'Cindy', NULL, DATE(19881014), 'PH');
```



```
UPDATE table_name  
    SET field1=value11,... WHERE condition;
```

```
UPDATE table1 t1, table2 t2  
    SET field1=value11, field2=value22,...  
    WHERE t1.id1 = t2.id2 and ...;
```

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;  
    SET field1=value11,... WHERE condition;
```

```
DELETE FROM table1 t1, table2 t2  
    WHERE t1.id1 = t2.id2 and ...;
```

