

LU07.A01 - Preparations for DML commands

Requirements

- Work type: Individual
- Timeframe: 10 Minutes
- Means of aid:
 - Only teaching materials, no websearch, no use of ai.
- Establishment of a MySQL table „employee **and import of the provided initial data in order to perform the requirements of the task** * 2: INSERT * 3: UPDATE * 4: DELETE =====
Preparation tasks ===== CREATE TABLE ===== To exercise the DML commands, we need a suitable table including a reasonable amount of data. The following SQL statement will create a table employee regarding all necessary attributes of an „average employee“. CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (employee_ID INT PRIMARY KEY, - Employee ID as the primary key name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, - Name of the employee (max length 50 characters) surname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, - Surname of the employee (max length 50 characters) birthdate DATE NOT NULL, - Birthdate of the employee sex CHAR(1), - Sex of the employee (M/F/O for other) pronomen VARCHAR(10), - Pronoun of the employee employment_date DATE NOT NULL, - Date when the employee was hired salary DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL, - Salary of the employee (up to 10 digits, 2 decimal places) department VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL - Department where the employee works); Explanation - employee_ID is the primary key and ensures that each employee has a unique ID. - name and surname are VARCHAR fields that store the name and surname of the employee. - birthdate and employment_date use the `DATE` data type to store the birth and employment dates. - sex is stored as a CHAR(1) type to represent gender with one letter (`M` for male, `F` for female, etc.). - pronomen stores the employee's pronouns. - salary is stored as a `DECIMAL` value to account for financial precision. - department is a VARCHAR(50) field that stores the name of the department the employee is associated with. It has a NOT NULL constraint to ensure that every employee is assigned to a department.**

Assignments

Task A

Make sure, that your MySQL database system is running and connect with you webstorm editor to your database with your DBA credentials (user: root, password: yourPW).

Task B

Display all instances which are currently running on our database.

Task C

Create the database instances

- myDB_PERFECT
- myDB_OK
- myDB_OBSOLETE

and display your result.

Task D

Drop the instance „myDB_obsolete“, as it obviously obsolete (no longer needed). Display the result.

Task E

Activate the instance „myDB_good“ by using the USE command.

Task F

Display the system date by using the command „SELECT sysdate();“

Solution

[Lösung](#)

Vocabulary

English	German
obsolete	überflüssig
credential	Berechtigungsnachweis



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