

cis20.2, spring 2010, lab II.2.
second mysql exercise

1 getting started

- Make sure that you have completed the first MySQL exercise from last class before you do this one!
- Begin by logging into the class web server:
`ssh 146.245.250.181`
- Then start up **mysql**:
`unix-prompt$ mysql -u <username> -p`
- After you have logged in to MySQL, you can select that database:
`mysql> use <username>;`
- This lab will give you the opportunity to design your own table, load it with some data and write some scripts to manipulate the data.
- You will design a **users** table for your project (BigNightOut, BetterPortal or SportsMonkey).
- Refer back to lab II.1 (from last class) if you don't remember the MySQL commands to perform the tasks below.

2 creating the users table

Design a table that will contain the information about users of your project web-based system. Think about what information you want to keep (like "name"). For example: password? preferences (e.g., favorite food)?

Create the table in your MySQL database.

3 storing data in your table

Now that you have created your users table, write a MySQL script that you can use to store data in the table (using the INSERT command). Generate the script and run it.

4 selecting information from a table

Now that you've put some data in your table, you probably want to be able to see what is there. Generate a script that will let you display some of the fields in your users table (using the SELECT command).

Create multiple scripts to let you display different combinations of data. For example, one script might display only user names. Another script might display user names and users' favorite foods.

5 editing information in your table

At some point, you may need to edit fields that are in your table. For example, a user named Suzanne may decide that her favorite food is really sushi instead of ice cream.

The MySQL command to edit the data in a table is `UPDATE`. You need to specify the name of the table you are editing (e.g., `users`), the name of the column you want to edit and a “where” clause which indicates which rows you want to edit. Without the “where” clause, all the rows in the table will be edited!

Here is an example:

```
UPDATE users SET food="sushi" WHERE username="Suzanne";
```

You can try this from the command line, but also write a script to do this.

6 adding information to your table

At some point, you will need to add rows to the table, for example, when new users register. You can use the same `INSERT` command that you used above to do this.

Write a script that lets you add a new user to the table.

7 removing information from your table

At some point, you may want to delete rows from the table. For example, a user may abuse their privileges and you want to deny them access to the system.

The MySQL command to delete rows in a table is `DELETE`. You need to specify the name of the table from which to delete rows and a “where” clause specifying which row to delete. The default (without the “where” clause) is to delete all the rows in the table (and you probably don’t want that).

Try this from the command line, but also write a script to do it.