

LAB CYCLE:1

EXPERIMENT NO: 1

Familiarization of DDL Commands

A. Consider the database for a college. Write SQL commands to implement the following:

1. Create a database

```
>> CREATE DATABASE 24MCA30
```

2. Select the current database

```
>> use 24mca30;
```

```
mysql> use 24mca30;  
Database changed
```

3. Create the following tables:

a). Student (roll_no integer, name varchar, dob date, address text, phone_no varchar, blood_grp varchar)

```
>> CREATE TABLE Student(roll_no INT PRIMARY KEY,name VARCHAR(255),dob  
DATE,address TEXT,phone_no VARCHAR(15),blood_grp VARCHAR(5));
```

b). Course (Course_id integer, Course_name varchar, course_duration integer)

```
>> CREATE TABLE Course(Course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,Course_name  
varchar(255),course_duration INT);
```

4. List all tables in the current database.

```
>> show tables;
```

```
mysql> show tables;  
+-----+  
| Tables_in_24mca30 |  
+-----+  
| Course             |  
| Student            |  
+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

5.Display the structure of the Student table.

>>DESC Student;

```
mysql> DESC Student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| roll_no    | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| name       | varchar(255)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dob        | date          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| address    | text          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| phone_no   | varchar(15)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| blood_grp  | varchar(5)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

>>DESC Course;

```
mysql> DESC Course;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Course_id      | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Course_name    | varchar(255)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| course_duration | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

6. Drop the column blood_grp from Student table.

>>ALTER TABLE Student DROP COLUMN blood_grp;

```
mysql> desc Student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| roll_no    | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| name       | varchar(255)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dob        | date          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| address    | text          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| phone_no   | varchar(15)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Adar_no    | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

7).Add a new column Adar_no with domain number to the table Student.

>> **alter table Student ADD COLUMN Adar_no int(20);**

```
mysql> desc Student;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
roll_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
dob	date	YES		NULL	
address	text	YES		NULL	
phone_no	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
Adar_no	int	YES		NULL	

8).Change the datatype of phone_no from varchar to int

>>**ALTER TABLE Student MODIFY phone_no INT;**

```
mysql> DESC Student;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
roll_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
dob	date	YES		NULL	
address	text	YES		NULL	
phone_no	int	YES		NULL	
Adar_no	int	YES		NULL	

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

9).Drop the tables.

>> **drop table Course;**

```
mysql> drop table Course;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.36 sec)

mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_24mca30 |
+-----+
| Student           |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

B.Consider the database for an organization. Write SQL commands to implement the following:

1).Create a database

```
>> CREATE DATABASE 24MCA30
```

2).Select the current database

```
>> use 24mca30;
```

3.Create the following tables:

a).Employee (emp_no varchar, emp_name varchar, dob date, address text, mobile_no integer, dept_no varchar, salary integer)

```
create table Employee(emp_no varchar(25),emp_name varchar(255),dob date,address text,mobile_no int,dept_no varchar(10),salary int);
```

b).Department (dept_no varchar, dept_name varchar, location varchar)

```
create table department(dept_no varchar(50), dept_name varchar(20), location varchar(50));
```

4.List all tables in the current database.

```
>>show tables;
```

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_24mca30 |
+-----+
| Employee           |
| Student            |
| department         |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5.Display the structure of the Employee table and Department table.

```
>>DESC Employee;
```

```
mysql> DESC Employee;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no     | varchar(25)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| emp_name   | varchar(255)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dob        | date          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| address     | text          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| mobile_no  | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dept_no    | varchar(10)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| salary     | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

>>DESC department;

```
mysql> DESC department;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| dept_no    | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dept_name  | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| location   | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

6.Display the structure of the Employee table and Department table.

>>ALTER TABLE Employee ADD COLUMN designation varchar(50);

```
mysql> DESC Employee;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no     | varchar(25)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| emp_name   | varchar(255)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dob        | date          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| address    | text          | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| mobile_no  | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dept_no    | varchar(10)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| salary     | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| designation | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7.Drop the column ‘location’ from Department table.

>> alter table department drop column location;

```
mysql> DESC department;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| dept_no    | varchar(50)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| dept_name  | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

EXPERIMENT NO: 2

Familiarization of SQL Constraints

1. Create new table Persons with attributes PersonID (integer, PRIMARY KEY), Name (varchar , NOT NULL), Aadhar (Number, NOT NULL, UNIQUE), Age (integer , CHECK>18)

```
>>create table Persons(PersonID int PRIMARY KEY, Name varchar(30) NOT NULL, Aadhar int NOT NULL UNIQUE, Age int CHECK(Age>18));
```

2.CREATE TABLE Orders with attributes OrderID (PRIMARY KEY), OrderNumber(NOT NULL) and PersonID(set FOREIGN KEY on attribute PersonID referencing the column PersonId of Person table)

```
>>create table Orders (OrderID int PRIMARY KEY, OrderNumber int NOT NULL, PersonID int, FOREIGN KEY(PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonId));
```

3.Display the structure of Persons tables

```
>>desc Persons;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
PersonID	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
Name	varchar(30)	NO		NULL	
Aadhar	int	NO	UNI	NULL	
Age	int	YES		NULL	

4. Display the structure of Orders tables.

```
>>desc Orders;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
OrderID	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
OrderNumber	int	NO		NULL	
PersonID	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

5. Add emp_no as the primary key of the table Employee.

```
>>Alter table Employee modify Emp_no varchar(10) PRIMARY KEY;
```


Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Emp_no	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
Emp_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
DoB	date	YES		NULL	
Address	text	YES		NULL	
Mobile_no	int	YES		NULL	
Dept_no	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
Salary	int	YES		NULL	
Designation	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

6. Add dept_no as the primary key of the table Department.

>> Alter table Department modify Dept_no varchar(10) PRIMARY KEY;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Dept_no	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
Dept_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

7. Add dept_no in Employee table as the foreign key reference to the table Department with on delete cascade.

>> Alter table Employee Add CONSTRAINT FK_Dept FOREIGN KEY(Dept_no) REFERENCES Department(Dept_no) ON DELETE CASCADE;

8. Drop the primary key of the table Orders

>> Alter table Orders drop PRIMARY KEY;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
OrderID	int	NO		NULL	
OrderNumber	int	NO		NULL	
PersonID	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

EXPERIMENT NO: 3

1. Add at least 10 rows into the table Employee and Department.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Department (dept_no, dept_name) VALUES
-> ('D01', 'HR'),
-> ('D02', 'Finance'),
-> ('D03', 'Engineering'),
-> ('D04', 'Sales'),
-> ('D05', 'Marketing');
```

```
Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.06 sec)
Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> █
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Employee (emp_no, emp_name, dob, address, mobile_no, dept_no, salary, designation) VALUES
-> ('emp1', 'Alice', '1985-06-15', '123 Elm St', 1234567890, 'D01', 6000, 'Manager'),
-> ('emp2', 'Bob', '1990-08-10', '456 Oak St', 2345678901, 'D02', 8000, 'Developer'),
-> ('emp3', 'Charlie', '1988-03-22', '789 Pine St', 3456789012, 'D03', 4000, 'Engineer'),
-> ('emp4', 'David', '1992-11-30', '101 Maple St', 4567890123, 'D04', 5000, 'Salesperson'),
-> ('emp5', 'Eva', '1995-04-18', '202 Birch St', 5678901234, 'D01', 5500, 'HR Assistant'),
-> ('emp6', 'John', '1987-07-12', '303 Cedar St', 6789012345, 'D05', 10000, 'Marketing Manager'),
-> ('emp7', 'Sara', '1991-05-25', '404 Oak St', 7890123456, 'D02', 7000, 'Accountant'),
-> ('emp8', 'Tom', '1993-09-04', '505 Pine St', 8901234567, 'D03', 6000, 'Developer'),
-> ('emp9', 'Ursula', '1989-01-09', '606 Birch St', 9012345678, 'D04', 4500, 'Sales Manager'),
-> ('emp10', 'Victor', '1994-02-20', '707 Cedar St', 1023456789, 'D01', 9500, 'HR Manager');
```

```
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.08 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>
mysql> █
```

2. Display all the records from the above tables.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee;
```

emp_no	emp_name	dob	address	mobile_no	dept_no	salary	designation
emp1	Alice	1985-06-15	123 Elm St	1234567890	D01	6000	Manager
emp10	Victor	1994-02-20	707 Cedar St	1023456789	D01	9500	HR Manager
emp2	Bob	1990-08-10	456 Oak St	2345678901	D02	8000	Developer
emp3	Charlie	1988-03-22	789 Pine St	3456789012	D03	4000	Engineer
emp4	David	1992-11-30	101 Maple St	4567890123	D04	5000	Salesperson
emp5	Eva	1995-04-18	202 Birch St	5678901234	D01	5500	HR Assistant
emp6	John	1987-07-12	303 Cedar St	6789012345	D05	10000	Marketing Manager
emp7	Sara	1991-05-25	404 Oak St	7890123456	D02	7000	Accountant
emp8	Tom	1993-09-04	505 Pine St	8901234567	D03	6000	Developer
emp9	Ursula	1989-01-09	606 Birch St	9012345678	D04	4500	Sales Manager

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Department;
```

dept_no	dept_name
D01	HR
D02	Finance
D03	Engineering
D04	Sales
D05	Marketing

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
```


3. Display the emp_no and name of employees from department no 'D02'.

```
mysql> SELECT emp_no, emp_name FROM Employee WHERE dept_no = 'D02';
+-----+-----+
| emp_no | emp_name |
+-----+-----+
| emp2   | Bob      |
| emp7   | Sara     |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> █
```

4. Display emp_no, emp_name, designation, deptno and salary of employees in the descending order of salary.

```
mysql> SELECT emp_no, emp_name, designation, dept_no, salary
-> FROM Employee
-> ORDER BY salary DESC;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | emp_name | designation | dept_no | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp6   | John     | Marketing Manager | D05     | 10000 |
| emp10  | Victor   | HR Manager      | D01     | 9500  |
| emp2   | Bob      | Developer       | D02     | 8000  |
| emp7   | Sara     | Accountant      | D02     | 7000  |
| emp1   | Alice    | Manager         | D01     | 6000  |
| emp8   | Tom      | Developer       | D03     | 6000  |
| emp5   | Eva      | HR Assistant    | D01     | 5500  |
| emp4   | David    | Salesperson     | D04     | 5000  |
| emp9   | Ursula   | Sales Manager   | D04     | 4500  |
| emp3   | Charlie  | Engineer        | D03     | 4000  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> █
```

5. Display the emp_no, name of employees whose salary is between 2000 and 5000

```
mysql> SELECT emp_no, emp_name FROM Employee WHERE salary BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000;
+-----+-----+
| emp_no | emp_name |
+-----+-----+
| emp3   | Charlie  |
| emp4   | David    |
| emp9   | Ursula   |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

6. Display the designations without duplicate values

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT designation FROM Employee;
+-----+
| designation |
+-----+
| Manager     |
| HR Manager  |
| Developer   |
| Engineer    |
| Salesperson |
| HR Assistant|
| Marketing Manager |
| Accountant  |
| Sales Manager |
+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> █
```

7. Change the salary of employees to 45000 whose designation is 'Manager'

```
mysql> UPDATE Employee SET salary = 45000 WHERE designation = 'Manager';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE designation = 'Manager';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | emp_name | dob       | address   | mobile_no | dept_no | salary | designation |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp1   | Alice    | 1985-06-15 | 123 Elm St | 1234567890 | D01     | 45000 | Manager     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

8. Change the mobile number of employees named John

```
mysql> UPDATE Employee SET mobile_no = 9876543210 WHERE emp_name = 'John';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE emp_name = 'John';
```

emp_no	emp_name	dob	address	mobile_no	dept_no	salary	designation
emp6	John	1987-07-12	303 Cedar St	9876543210	D05	10000	Marketing Manager

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

9. Delete all employees whose salary is equal to Rs.7000

```
mysql> DELETE FROM Employee WHERE salary = 7000;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee;
```

emp_no	emp_name	dob	address	mobile_no	dept_no	salary	designation
emp1	Alice	1985-06-15	123 Elm St	1234567890	D01	45000	Manager
emp10	Victor	1994-02-20	707 Cedar St	1023456789	D01	9500	HR Manager
emp2	Bob	1990-08-10	456 Oak St	2345678901	D02	8000	Developer
emp3	Charlie	1988-03-22	789 Pine St	3456789012	D03	4000	Engineer
emp4	David	1992-11-30	101 Maple St	4567890123	D04	5000	Salesperson
emp5	Eva	1995-04-18	202 Birch St	5678901234	D01	5500	HR Assistant
emp6	John	1987-07-12	303 Cedar St	9876543210	D05	10000	Marketing Manager
emp8	Tom	1993-09-04	505 Pine St	8901234567	D03	6000	Developer
emp9	Ursula	1989-01-09	606 Birch St	9012345678	D04	4500	Sales Manager

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

10. Retrieve the name, mobile number of all employees whose name start with "A".

```
mysql> SELECT emp_name, mobile_no FROM Employee WHERE emp_name LIKE 'A%';
```

emp_name	mobile_no
Alice	1234567890

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

11. Display the details of the employee whose name has at least three characters and salary greater than 20000.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE LENGTH(emp_name) >= 3 AND salary > 20000;
```

emp_no	emp_name	dob	address	mobile_no	dept_no	salary	designation
emp1	Alice	1985-06-15	123 Elm St	1234567890	D01	45000	Manager

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

12. Display the details of employees with empid 'emp1', 'emp2' and 'emp6'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE emp_no IN ('emp1', 'emp2', 'emp6');
```

emp_no	emp_name	dob	address	mobile_no	dept_no	salary	designation
emp1	Alice	1985-06-15	123 Elm St	1234567890	D01	45000	Manager
emp2	Bob	1990-08-10	456 Oak St	2345678901	D02	8000	Developer
emp6	John	1987-07-12	303 Cedar St	9876543210	D05	10000	Marketing Manager

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

13. Display employee name and employee id of those who have salary between 120000 and 300000.

```
mysql> SELECT emp_no, emp_name FROM Employee WHERE salary BETWEEN 120000 AND 300000;
```

emp_no	emp_name
emp1	Alice
emp2	Bob

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

14. Display the details of employees whose designation is 'Manager' or 'Computer Assistant'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee WHERE designation IN ('Manager', 'Computer Assistant');
```

emp_no	emp_name	dob	address	mobile_no	dept_no	salary	designation
emp1	Alice	1985-06-15	123 Elm St	1234567890	D01	150000	Manager

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

15. Displays how many employees work for each department.

```
mysql> SELECT dept_no, COUNT(*) AS employee_count FROM Employee GROUP BY dept_no;
```

dept_no	employee_count
D01	3
D02	1
D03	2
D04	2
D05	1

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

16. Displays average salary of employees in each department.


```
mysql> SELECT dept_no, AVG(salary) AS average_salary FROM Employee GROUP BY dept_no;
```

dept_no	average_salary
D01	55000.0000
D02	150000.0000
D03	5000.0000
D04	4750.0000
D05	10000.0000

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

17. Displays total salary of employees in each department.

```
mysql> SELECT dept_no, SUM(salary) AS total_salary FROM Employee GROUP BY dept_no;
```

dept_no	total_salary
D01	165000
D02	150000
D03	10000
D04	9500
D05	10000

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

18. Displays top and lower salary of employees in each department.

```
mysql> SELECT dept_no, MAX(salary) AS top_salary, MIN(salary) AS lowest_salary
-> FROM Employee
-> GROUP BY dept_no;
```

dept_no	top_salary	lowest_salary
D01	150000	5500
D02	150000	150000
D03	6000	4000
D04	5000	4500
D05	10000	10000

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


19. Displays average salary of employees in all departments except department with department number 'D05'.

```
mysql> SELECT dept_no, AVG(salary) AS average_salary
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE dept_no != 'D05'
-> GROUP BY dept_no;
+-----+-----+
| dept_no | average_salary |
+-----+-----+
| D01     | 55000.0000     |
| D02     | 150000.0000    |
| D03     | 5000.0000      |
| D04     | 4750.0000      |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

20. Displays average salary of employees in all departments except department with department number 'D01' and average salary greater than 20000 in the ascending order of average salary.

```
mysql> SELECT dept_no, AVG(salary) AS average_salary
-> FROM Employee
-> WHERE dept_no != 'D01'
-> GROUP BY dept_no
-> HAVING AVG(salary) > 20000
-> ORDER BY average_salary ASC;
+-----+-----+
| dept_no | average_salary |
+-----+-----+
| D02     | 150000.0000    |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```