

LAB ASSIGNMENT
DATABASE LAB
TKM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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MANDATORY ASSIGNMENT

```
CREATE database db_aggemp;
```

```
use db_aggemp;
```

```
CREATE table tbl_details
```

```
(e_id int(10)primary key,
```

```
e_name varchar(15) not null,
```

```
age int(3),
```

```
salary float(15));
```

```
insert into tbl_details values(101,"Anu",22,9000);
```

```
insert into tbl_details values(102,"Shane",29,8000);
```

```
insert into tbl_details values(103,"Roshan",34,6000);
```

```
insert into tbl_details values(104,"Scott",44,10000);
```

```
insert into tbl_details values(105,"Tiger",35,8000);
```

```
insert into tbl_details values(106,"Alex",27,7000);
```

```
insert into tbl_details values(107,"Abhi",29,8000);
```

```
1.select * from tbl_details;
```

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```

10 • select * from tbl_details;
11
12
13
14

```

Result Grid

	e_id	e_name	age	salary
▶	101	Anu	22	9000
	102	Shane	29	8000
	103	Roshan	34	6000
	104	Scott	44	10000
	105	Tiger	35	8000
	106	Alex	27	7000

tbl_details 8 x

Output

2. select count(e_name) from tbl_details;

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```

10 • insert into tbl_details values(107,"Abhi",29,8000);
11 • select * from tbl_details;
12 • select count(e_name ) from tbl_details;

```

Result Grid

	count(e_name)
▶	7

Result 3 x

Output

Action Output

3. select max(age) from tbl_details;

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```

11 • select * from tbl_details;
12 • select count(e_name ) from tbl_details;
13 • select e_name,max(age) from tbl_details;

```

Result Grid

	e_name	max(age)
▶	Anu	44

Result 4 x

Output

Action Output

4. select min(age) from tbl_details;

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains two lines of SQL code:

```
1 • use db_aggemp;  
2 • select min(age) from tbl_details;
```

The toolbar includes icons for file operations, query execution, and a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" shows the following data:

max(age)
44

Below the result grid, there is a "Result 41" tab and an "Output" section with a dropdown menu set to "Action Output".

5. select sum(age) from tbl_details;

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains two lines of SQL code:

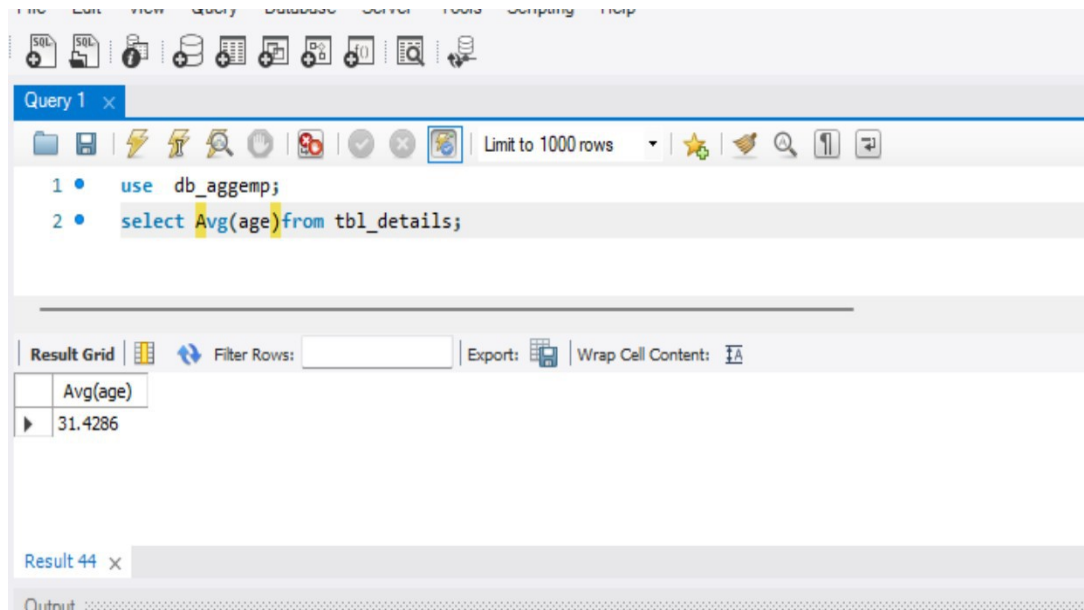
```
1 • use db_aggemp;  
2 • select sum(age) from tbl_details;
```

The toolbar includes icons for file operations, query execution, and a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" shows the following data:

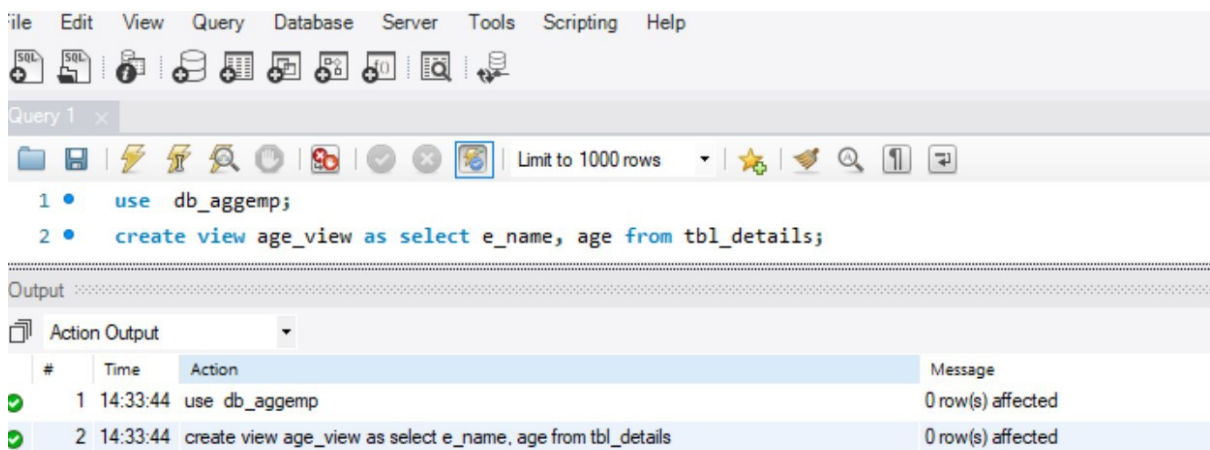
sum(age)
220

Below the result grid, there is a "Result 43" tab and an "Output" section with a dropdown menu set to "Action Output".

6. select Avg(age) from tbl_details;



7. create view age_view as select e_name, age from tbl_details;



8. select *from details_view;

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • use db_aggemp;
2 • select * from age_view;
```

Result Grid

	e_name	age
▶	Anu	22
	Shane	29
	Roshan	34
	Scott	44
	Tiger	35

age_view 1 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 1	14:33:44	use db_aggemp	0 row(s) affected

9. select e_name , salary from tbl_details group by e_name;

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • use db_aggemp;
2 • select e_name , salary from tbl_details group by e_name;
3

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	e_name	salary
▶	Abhi	8000
	Alex	7000
	Anu	9000
	Roshan	6000
	Scott	10000

tbl_details 1 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✖ 1	17:11:20	select e_name , salary from tbl_details group by e_name LIMIT 0, 1000	Error Co

10. select e_name , salary from tbl_details order by salary asc; OR

select e_name , salary from tbl_details order by salary ;

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • use db_aggemp;
2 • select * from age_view;insert into tbl_details values(101,"Anu",22,9000);
3 • create view age_view as select e_name, age from tbl_details;
4 • select e_name, salary from tbl_details group by e_name;
5 • select e_name , salary from tbl_details order by salary asc;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	e_name	salary
	Roshan	6000
	Alex	7000
	Shane	8000
	Tiger	8000
	Abhi	8000

tbl_details 6 x

Output

Action Output

11. select e_name , salary from tbl_details order by salary DESC;

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The script editor contains the following SQL queries:

```

2 • select * from age_view; insert into tbl_details values(101, "Anu", 22, 9000);
3 • create view age_view as select e_name, age from tbl_details;
4 • select e_name, salary from tbl_details group by e_name;
5 • select e_name , salary from tbl_details order by salary asc;
6 • select e_name , salary from tbl_details order by salary desc;
7

```

The result grid displays the following data:

e_name	salary
Scott	10000
Anu	9000
Shane	8000
Tiger	8000
Abhi	8000
Alex	7000

The interface also includes a toolbar with various icons and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown menu.

GROUP 3

1. Consider the database for a college and design an ER diagram. Write the query for the following.

(1.i) Create the tables:

Student (sid, sname, sex,

dob, dno) Department (dno,

dname)

Faculty (F_id, fname, designation,

salary, dno) Course (cid, cname, credits, dno)

Register (sid, cid, sem)

Teaching

(f_id, cid, sem)

Hostel(hid, hname, seats,

)

(1.ii) Include the necessary constraints NOT NULL, DEFAULT, CHECK, and PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE.

- (1.iii) Create a database college
- (1.iv) Use college as the current database
- (1.v) Display all the tables in college database
- (1.vi) Describe the structure of all tables
- (1.vii) Modify the student table to add a new field 'grade'

Consider the database for a college. Write the query for the following.

- Insert at least 5 tuples into each table.
- List the details of students in the ascending order of date of birth
- Display the details of students from computer department
- List the faculties in the descending order of salary
- Display the total number of students in each department
- Display the total number of faculties in each department with salary greater than 25000

```
create database db_college;
```

```
use db_college;
```

```
create table tbl_student(sid int(5) primary key, sname varchar(15) not null, dob date, sex  
varchar(8), dname varchar(10));
```

```
create table tbl_depart(dno varchar(6) primary key, dname varchar(10));
```

```
create table tbl_faculty(F_id int(6) primary key, fname varchar(15), designation varchar(10), salary  
float(15), dno varchar(6));
```

```
create table tbl_course(cid int(6) primary key, cname varchar(15), credits int(3), dno varchar(6));
```

```
create table tbl_regi(sid int(5), cid int(6), sem int(2));
```

```
create table tbl_teaching(f_id int(6), cid int(6), sem int(2));
```

```
create table tbl_hostel(hid int(6) primary key, hname varchar(15) not null, seats int(3));
```

```
show tables;
```


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query text is as follows:

```
4 • create table tbl_faculty(F_id int(6)primary key, fname varchar(15), designation varcl
5 • create table tbl_course(cid int(6)primary key, cname varchar(15), credits int(3),dno
6 • create table tbl_regi(sid varchar(5),cid int(6),sem int (2));
7 • create table tbl_teaching(f_id int(6),cid int(6),sem int(2));
8 • create table tbl_hostel(hid int(6) primary key,hname varchar(15)not null,seats int(3,
9 • show tables;
```

Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" section. It includes a "Filter Rows:" input field, an "Export:" button, and a "Wrap Cell Content:" checkbox. The table of results is as follows:

	Tables_in_db_college
▶	tbl_course
	tbl_depart
	tbl_faculty
	tbl_hostel
	tbl_regi
	tbl_student
	tbl_teaching

describe tbl_student;

describe tbl_depart;

describe tbl_faculty;

describe tbl_course;

describe tbl_regi;

describe tbl_teaching;

describe tbl_hostel;

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```

4 • create table tbl_faculty(f_id int(6)primary key, fname varchar(15), designation varchar
5 • create table tbl_course(cid int(6)primary key, cname varchar(15), credits int(3),dno va
6 • create table tbl_regi(sid varchar(5),cid int(6),sem int (2));
7 • create table tbl_teaching(f_id int(6),cid int(6),sem int(2));
8 • create table tbl_hostel(hid int(6) primary key,hname varchar(15)not null,seats int(3));
9 • show tables;
10 • describe tbl_student;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
sid	int(5)	NO	PRI	NULL	
sname	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
dob	date	YES		NULL	
sex	varchar(8)	YES		NULL	
dname	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	

alter table tbl_student add grade varchar(2);

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```

14 • describe tbl_regi;
15 • describe tbl_teaching;
16 • describe tbl_hostel;
17 • alter table tbl_student add grade varchar(2);
18

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Cor

sid	sname	dob	sex	dname	grade
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 21	20:11:23	describe tbl_student	5 row(s) retume
✓ 22	20:11:23	describe tbl_depart	2 row(s) retume
✓ 23	20:14:57	describe tbl_student	5 row(s) retume
✓ 24	20:18:02	alter table tbl_student add grade varchar(2)	0 row(s) affecte
✓ 25	20:18:48	select *from tbl_student LIMIT 0, 1000	0 row(s) retume

insert into tbl_student values(101,"manoj","2000-04-13","male","maths");

```
insert into tbl_student values(103,"trisha","1999-05-10","female","dca");  
insert into tbl_student values(104,"jacob","2000-07-03","male","ecnomics");  
insert into tbl_student values(105,"martin","1999-06-07","male","maths");  
insert into tbl_student values(106,"anjana","2000-01-31","female","ecnomics");
```