

# **DBMS Assignment-4 on SQL**

## 1. (a) Create the following Tables in your database:

Manufacturers			Products	
Code (PK)	integer	7	Code (PK)	integer
Name	text	7\	Name	text
		_ /	Price	real
		*	Manufacturer (FK)	integer

```
Code INTEGER,
 Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (Code)
);
CREATE TABLE Products (
 Code INTEGER,
 Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 Price DECIMAL NOT NULL,
 Manufacturer INTEGER NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (Code),
 FOREIGN KEY (Manufacturer) REFERENCES Manufacturers(Code)
);
INSERT INTO Manufacturers(Code, Name) VALUES(1, 'Sony');
INSERT INTO Manufacturers(Code, Name) VALUES(2, 'Creative Labs');
INSERT INTO Manufacturers(Code, Name) VALUES(3, 'Hewlett-Packard');
INSERT INTO Manufacturers(Code, Name) VALUES(4, 'Iomega');
INSERT INTO Manufacturers(Code, Name) VALUES(5, 'Fujitsu');
INSERT INTO Manufacturers(Code, Name) VALUES(6, 'Winchester');
INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(1, 'Hard drive', 240,5);
INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(2, 'Memory', 120,6);
INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(3, 'ZIP drive', 150,4);
INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(4, 'Floppy disk', 5,6);
```

CREATE TABLE Manufacturers (



INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(5, 'Monitor', 240,1);

INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(6, 'DVD drive', 180,2);

INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(7,'CD drive', 90,2);

INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(8, 'Printer', 270,3);

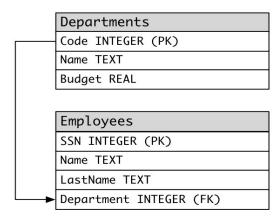
INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(9, 'Toner cartridge', 66,3);

INSERT INTO Products(Code, Name, Price, Manufacturer) VALUES(10, 'DVD burner', 180,2);

# (b) Implement the following queries in MySQL with the Tables generated in Ouestion 1(a):

- i. Compute the average price of all products with manufacturer code equal to 2.
- ii. Compute the number of products with a price larger than or equal to \$180.
- iii. Select the name and price of all products with a price larger than or equal to \$180, and sort first by price (in descending order), and then by name (in ascending order).
- iv. Select all the data from the products, including all the data for each product's manufacturer.
- v. Select the average price of each manufacturer's products, showing only the manufacturer's code.
- vi. Select the product name, price, and manufacturer name of all the products.
- vii. Select the names of manufacturer whose products have an average price larger than or equal to \$150.
- viii. Select the name and price of the cheapest product.
  - ix. Select the name of each manufacturer along with the name and price of its most expensive product. Apply a 10% discount to all products with a price larger than or equal to \$120.
  - x. Apply a 10% discount to all products with a price larger than or equal to \$120.

## 2. (a) Create the following Tables in your database:



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CREATE TABLE Departments (
 Code INTEGER PRIMARY KEY.
 Name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 Budget decimal NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Employees (
 SSN INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
 Name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 Department INTEGER NOT NULL,
 foreign key (department) references Departments(Code)
);
INSERT INTO Departments(Code, Name, Budget) VALUES(14, 'IT', 65000);
INSERT INTO Departments(Code, Name, Budget) VALUES(37, 'Accounting', 15000);
INSERT INTO Departments(Code, Name, Budget) VALUES(59, 'Human Resources', 240000);
INSERT INTO Departments(Code, Name, Budget) VALUES(77, 'Research', 55000);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('123234877', 'Michael', 'Rogers', 14);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('152934485','Anand','Manikutty',14);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('222364883', 'Carol', 'Smith', 37);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('326587417','Joe','Stevens',37);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department) VALUES('332154719','Mary-
Anne', 'Foster', 14);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('332569843','George','ODonnell',77);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('546523478','John','Doe',59);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('631231482','David','Smith',77);
INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)
VALUES('654873219','Zacary','Efron',59);
```



INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department) VALUES('745685214','Eric','Goldsmith',59);

INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)

VALUES('845657245', 'Elizabeth', 'Doe', 14);

INSERT INTO Employees(SSN,Name,LastName,Department)

VALUES('845657246','Kumar','Swamy',14);

# (b) Implement the following queries in MySQL with the Tables generated in Ouestion 2(a):

- Select the number of employees in each department (you only need to show the department code and the number of employees).
- ii. Select the name and last name of each employee, along with the name and budget of the employee's department.
- iii. Select the name and last name of employees working for departments with a budget greater than \$60,000.
- Select the departments with a budget larger than the average budget of all the iv. departments.
- Select the names of departments with more than two employees. v.
- Select the name and last name of employees working for departments with second vi. lowest budget.
- Reduce the budget of all departments by 10%. vii.
- viii. Reassign all employees from the Research department (code 77) to the IT department (code 14).
- Add a new department called "Quality Assurance", with a budget of \$40,000 and ix. departmental code 11. And Add an employee called "Mary Moore" in that department, with SSN 847-21-9811.
- Delete from the table all employees who work in departments with a budget greater than Χ. or equal to \$60,000.

# 3. Put all your screenshots (query wih output) in a single PDF file and upload

(10)