DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING LAB MANUAL

Academic Year: 2018-19 ODD SEMESTER

Program: UG - CSE

Semester: 5

Course Code: 15IT302J

Course Title: DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Prepared By

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Submitted To,

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LIST OF EXPERIMENTS& SCHEDULE

Course Code: 15IT302J

Course Title: Database Management System

| Exp. No. | Title | Week No. |
|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | Creating database table | 1 |
| 2 | Working with Data Manipulation commands | 2 |
| 3 | Basic SELECT statements | 3 |
| 4 | Advanced SELECT statements | 4 |
| 5 | Integrity and Constraints | 5 |
| 6 | Joining Tables | 6 |
| 7 | SQL functions | 7 |
| 8 | Sub queries | 8 |
| 9 | Views | 9 |
| 10 | Basics of PL/SQL | 10,11 |
| 11 | Design and Develop applications | 12,13 |

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

INTEL PENTIUM 915 GV 80GB HDD 512MB DDR SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

ORACLE 8i, 9i.

MY SQL,

DB2

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARK SPLIT UP

Observation: 30 Marks + Mini Project with the Report: 10 Marks : 40 Marks

Model Exam : 10 Marks

Record : 5 Marks

MCQ / Quiz / Viva Voice: 5Marks

TOTAL MARKS : 60 Marks

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARK : 40 Marks

EX.NO:1 CREATING DATABASE TABLE

AIM:

To create a DDL to perform creation of table, alter, modify and drop column.

QUERY:

 create table emp(empno number(10), ename varchar2(10),des varchar2(10),salary number(10,2));

DISCRIPTION:

The Create Table Command: - it defines each column of the table uniquely. Each column has minimum of three attributes, a name, data type and size.

OUTPUT: table created , desc emp

| NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|--------|-------|---------------|
| Empno | | number(4) |
| Ename | | varchar 2(10) |
| Des | | varchar 2(10) |
| Salary | | number(10,2) |

QUERY:

2. create table emp1 As select * from emp;

DISCRIPTION:

We copied all the data of emp to the newly created table emp1.

| NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|--------|-------|---------------|
| Empno | | number(10) |
| Ename | | varchar 2(10) |
| Des | | varchar 2(10) |
| Salary | | number(10,2) |

3. create table emp2 As select empno, ename from emp;

DISCRIPTION:

we only copied empno & ename from emp to emp2.

OUTPUT: Table created ,desc emp2

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(10)

Ename varchar 2(10)

QUERY:

4. create table emp3 As select * from emp where 1>2;

DISCRIPTION:

We only copy the basic structure of the table and not original.

OUTPUT: Table created ,desc emp2

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(10)

Ename varchar 2(10)

Des varchar 2(10)

Salary number(10,2)

QUERY:

5. alter table emp modify empno number(20);

DISCRIPTION:

We here change the size of attribute empno.

OUTPUT: Table created ,desc emp2

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(20)

Ename varchar 2(10)

Des varchar 2(10)

Salary number(10)

QUERY:

6. alter table emp modify (empno number(20), ename varchar2(20);

DISCRIPTION:

Here we change the size of both emp no and ename.

OUTPUT: Table created ,desc emp.

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(20)

Ename varchar 2(20)

Des varchar 2(10)

Salary number(10,2)

QUERY:

7. alter table emp add qualification varchar2(20);

DISCRIPTION:

We added a new column of type varchar2(20).

OUTPUT: Table created ,desc emp

| NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|-------|-------|---------------|
| Empno | | number(20) |
| Ename | | varchar 2(20) |
| Des | | varchar 2(10) |

Salary number(10,2)

Qualification varchar2(20)

QUERY:

8. alter table emp add (DOJ date, DOB date);

DISCRIPTION:

We should added two new column to emp named DOJ and DOB of the type data.

OUTPUT: Table created ,desc emp

| NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Empno | | number(20) |
| Ename | | varchar 2(20) |
| Des | | varchar 2(10) |
| Salary | | number(10,2) |
| Qualificati | on | varchar2(20) |
| DOJ | | date |
| | | |

QUERY:

DOB

9. alter table emp drop column DOJ;

DISCRIPTION:

we drop (delete) the column DOJ from the table emp.

date

OUTPUT: Table created, desc emp

| NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Empno | | number(20) |
| Ename | | varchar 2(20) |
| Des | | varchar 2(10) |
| Salary | | number(10,2) |
| Qualificati | ion | varchar2(20) |
| DOB | | date |

10. alter table emp drop (qualification, DOB);

DISCRIPTION:

We deleted attributes qualification and DOB.

OUTPUT: Table created ,desc emp

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(20)

Ename varchar 2(20)

Des varchar 2(10)

Salary number(10,2)

QUERY:

11. insert into emp values (1001,'soyash','GM',10000);

DISCRIPTION:

we need inserted data in the table.

OUTPUT: 1 row inserted.

QUERY:

12. select * from emp;

DISCRIPTION:

To show the data in the table we use this command.

OUTPUT:

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno ename des salary

1001 yesh GM 100000

13. alter table emp rename to emp14;

DISCRIPTION:

We changed the name of table emp as emp14.

OUTPUT: table altered.

QUERY:

14. drop table emp14;

DISCRIPTION:

To delete the whole table including.

OUTPUT: table droped.

QUERY:

15. truncate table emp14.

DISCRIPTION:

To delete only data inside the table.

OUTPUT: table truncate.

RESULT:

Thus the DDL commands have been executed successfully.

EX.NO:2 WORKING WITH DATA MANIPULATION COMMANDS

AIM:

To study the various DML commands and implement them on the database.

QUERY:

- 1. insert into dept values (1001, 'arjun', '99525', 'AP', 10000);
- 2. insert into emp values(&empno,'&ename','&mobile',&job',&sal);
- 3. insert into emp (empno,ename,phno) values(1002,sam,99667.'ASP',12000);
- 4. insert into emp (empno,ename,phno) values(1003,Ram,99867,'ASP',12000);

DISCRIPTION:

Insert command is used to put the values in the values in the table formed before we can take "&" symbol runtime input, while we can also change order of insertion.

OUTPUT: select * from emp;

| EMPNO | ENAME | MOBILE | JOB | SALARY |
|-------|-------|--------|-----|--------|
| 1001 | ARJUN | 99525 | AP | 10000 |
| 1002 | SAM | 99667 | ASP | 12000 |
| 1003 | RAM | 99867 | ΔSP | 12000 |

QUERY:

5. update emp set sal=15000 where job='ASP';

DISCRIPTION:

Update the value in the table.

OUTPUT: select * from emp;

| EMPNO | ENAME | MOBILE | JOB | SALARY |
|-------|-------|--------|-----|--------|
| 1001 | ARJUN | 99525 | AP | 10000 |
| 1002 | SAM | 99667 | ASP | 15000 |
| 1003 | RAM | 99867 | ASP | 15000 |

6. select ename, job from emp;

DISCRIPTION:

Select the attributs from the table.

OUTPUT: select ename, job from emp;

ENAME JOB

ARJUN AP

SAM ASP

RAM ASP

RESULT:

Thus the DML commands have been executed successfully.

EX.NO:3 BASIC SELECT STATEMENTS

AIM:

To study the various Basic Select statement on the database.

QUERY:

1. select * from emp order by sal;

DISCRIPTION:

Row sorting ascending order.

OUTPUT:

| EMPNO | ENAME | MOBILE | JOB | SALARY | |
|-------|-------|--------|-----|--------|--|
| 1001 | ARJUN | 99525 | AP | 10000 | |
| 1002 | SAM | 99667 | ASP | 15000 | |
| 1003 | RAM | 99867 | ASP | 15000 | |

QUERY:

2. delete from emp where job='AP';

DISCRIPTION:

To delete a particular row.

OUTPUT: 1 row deleted, select * from emp;

| EMPNO | ENAME | MOBILE | JOB | SALARY |
|-------|-------|--------|-----|--------|
| 1002 | SAM | 99667 | ASP | 15000 |
| 1003 | RAM | 99867 | ASP | 15000 |

3. select * from emp where empno='1002';

DISCRIPTION:

Column-row filter contained.

OUTPUT:

EMPNO ENAME MOBILE JOB SALARY

1002 SAM 99667 ASP 15000

QUERY:

4. select distinct empno from emp;

DISCRIPTION:

Display the distinct employee number.

OUTPUT:

EMPNO

1002

1003

QUERY:

5. select ename from emp where sal>14000;

DISCRIPTION:

Display the employee name who salaray is greater than 14000.

OUTPUT:

EMPNO SALARY

1002 15000

1003 15000

6. SELECT * FROM Store_Information WHERE Txn_Date BETWEEN 'Jan-06-1999' AND 'Jan-10-1999';

DISCRIPTION:

Display the store information between the given date.

OUTPUT:

Store_Name Sales Txn_Date
San Diego 250 Jan-07-1999
San Francisco 300 Jan-08-1999
Boston 700 Jan-08-1999

QUERY:

 SELECT * FROM Store_Information WHERE Store_Name IN ('Los Angeles', 'San Diego');

DISCRIPTION:

Display the store information of certain city.

OUTPUT:

Store_Name Sales Txn_Date Los Angeles 1500 Jan-05-1999 San Diego 250 Jan-07-1999

QUERY:

8. SELECT * FROM Store_Information WHERE Store_Name LIKE '%AN%';

DISCRIPTION:

We want to find all stores whose name contains 'AN'.

| Store_Name | Sales | Txn_Date |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| LOS ANGELES | 1500 | Jan-05-1999 |
| SAN DIEGO | 250 | Jan-07-1999 |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 300 | Jan-08-1999 |

SELECT Store_Name, Sales, Txn_Date FROM Store_Information ORDER BY Sales DESC:

DISCRIPTION:

To list the contents of Table Store_Information by Sales in descending order.

OUTPUT:

| Store_Name | Sales | Txn_Date |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| Los Angeles | 1500 | Jan-05-1999 |
| Boston | 700 | Jan-08-1999 |
| San Francisco | 300 | Jan-08-1999 |
| San Diego | 250 | Jan-07-1999 |

QUERY:

SELECT Store_Name, SUM(Sales)
 FROM Store_Information GROUP BY Store_Name HAVING SUM(Sales) > 1500;

DISCRIPTION:

To see only the stores with sales over \$1,500.

OUTPUT:

Store_Name SUM(Sales)
Los Angeles 1800

RESULT:

Thus the Basic select commands have been executed successfully.

EX.NO:4 ADVANCED SELECT STATEMENTS

AIM:

To study the various Advanced Select statement on the database.

• LIMIT:

QUERY:

1. select * from courier limit 3;

DISCRIPTION:

LIMIT clause is used to specify the number of records to return.

OUTPUT:

| name | pincode | amount | day | weight | delivery_type |
|-----------|---------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|
| sravanthi | 390008 | 250 | 1998-09-02 | 25 | express |
| yash | 390007 | 520 | 1997-10-09 | 52 | express |
| medha | 603203 | 460 | 1997-08-31 | 46 | express |

• CASE:

QUERY:

DISCRIPTION:

The CASE function lets you evaluate conditions and return a value.

OUTPUT:

• UNION:

QUERY:

3. select pincode from courier union select pincode from courier1;

DISCRIPTION:

The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

Each SELECT statement within UNION must have the same number of columns The columns must also have similar data types.

The columns in each SELECT statement must also be in the same order.

| PINCODE |
|---------|
| |
| 110044 |
| 110062 |
| 110076 |
| 390006 |
| 390007 |
| 390008 |
| 516432 |
| 516434 |
| 516436 |
| 602401 |
| 603203 |
| |

• INTERSECT:

QUERY:

 select pincode from courier intersect select pincode from courier1;

DISCRIPTION:

The SQL INTERSECT clause/operator is used to combine two SELECT statements, but returns rows only from the first SELECT statement that are identical to a row in the second SELECT statement. This means INTERSECT returns only common rows returned by the two SELECT statements.

OUTPUT:

PINCODE

603203

• MINUS:

QUERY:

5. select pincode from courier minus select pincode from courier1;

DISCRIPTION:

The Minus Operator in SQL is used with two SELECT statements. The MINUS operator is used to subtract the result set obtained by first SELECT query from the result set obtained by second SELECT query.

| PINCODE |
|---------|
| |
| 110044 |
| 110062 |
| 110076 |
| 390006 |
| 390007 |
| 390008 |

• EXISTS:

QUERY:

6. select place_name from courier where exists(select name from courier1 where pincode=courier.pin code and bill<1000);</pre>

DISCRIPTION:

The EXISTS operator is used to test for the existence of any record in a subquery. The EXISTS operator returns true if the subquery returns one or more records.

OUTPUT:

PLACE_NAME
---Potheri

RESULT:

Thus the advanced Select Statements have been executed successfully.

EX.NO:5 INTEGRITY AND CONSTRAINTS

AIM:

To implement various constraint in sql plus.

Primary Key:

QUERY:

- 1. Create table emp(empno number(10) primary key, ename varchar2(10));
- 2. Create table emp2(empno number(10) Constraint_emp primary key,ename varchar2(10));
- 3. Create table emp3(empno number(10) ,ename varchar2(10), Constraint_emp primary key(emp no));
- 4. , Constraint emp_FK Foreign key(dept) reference dept(dept no));

DISCRIPTION:

It does not allow repletion and take unique and not null entites.

OUTPUT: desc emp 1

| 1) | NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|----|------|-------|------|
| | | | |

Empno not null number(10)

Ename varchar 2(10)

OUTPUT: desc dept

2) NAME NULL? TYPE

Dept no not null number(10)

Dname varchar 2(10)

OUTPUT: desc emp5

3) NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(10)

Dm number(10)

• Foreign Key:

QUERY: {creating main table}

Create table dept(dptno number(10) primary key, dname varchar2(10));

{constriants}:

- Create table emp5(empno number(10), dept number(10) reference dept(dept no));
- Create table emp6(empno number(10), dept number(10) Constraint emp_FK reference dept(dept no));
- Create table emp7(empno number(10), dept number(10), Constraint emp_FK
 Foreign key(dept) reference dept(dept no));
- Alter table emp8 ADD Constraint emp_FK Foreign key(dept) reference dept(dept no));

DISCRIPTION:

Use to get reference of data from the main table defined by the user.

OUTPUT: desc dept

| 1) | NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|----|----------|----------|---------------|
| | Dept no | not null | number(10) |
| | Name | | varchar 2(10) |
| | Location | | varchar 2(10) |

OUTPUT: desc emp5

| 2) | NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|----|---------|-------|---------------|
| | emo no | | number(10) |
| | Dept no | | number(10) |
| | Design | | varchar 2(10) |

• Check:

QUERY:

- Create table emp9(empno number(10), sal number(10) check (sal>500 and sal <1000));
- 2. Create table emp10(empno number(10) ,sal number(10) Constraint emp_un check (sal>500 and sal <1000));
- 3. Create table emp11(empno number(10), sal number(10), Constraint emp_un, check (sal>500 and sal <1000));
- 4. Alter table emp12 ADD Constraint emp_um2 check (sal>500 and sal <1000));

DISCRIPTION:

It is used when we have to check the given condition and the data shown in the output should abide by the condition.

OUTPUT:

| NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|-------|-------|------------|
| Empno | | number(10) |
| Sal | | number(10) |

• UNIQUE:

QUERY:

- 1. Create table emp13(empno number(10) unique ,sal number(10));
- Create table emp14(empno number(10) constraint emp2_emp_um unique ,sal number(10));
- 3. Create table emp16(empno number(10), sal number(10), constraint emp9_um unique (emp no));
- 4. Alter table emp15 ADD Constraint emp_um unique(emp no));

DISCRIPTION:

It accept unique entities irrespective od null or not null values.

OUTPUT:

| NAME N | ULL? | TYPE |
|--------|------|-------------|
|--------|------|-------------|

Empno number(10)

Sal number(10)

NOT NULL:

QUERY:

- 1. Create table emp17(empno number(10),dm number(10) not null);
- 2. Create table emp18(empno number(10),dm number(10) constraint em_1 not null);
- **3.** Create table emp19(empno number(10) ,dm number(10) constraint em_3 not null(dm));

DISCRIPTION:

It can accept not null values.

OUTPUT:

| NAIVIE NULL! ITP | NAME | NULL? | TYPE |
|------------------|------|-------|------|
|------------------|------|-------|------|

Empno number(10)

Dm not null number(10)

• NULL:

QUERY:

- 1. Create table emp20(empno number(10),dm number(10) null);
- 2. Create table emp21(empno number(10),dm number(10) constraint em null);

DISCRIPTION:

It can accept not null values.

OUTPUT:

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(10)

Dm number(10)

• DEFAULT:

QUERY:

1. Create table emp22(empno number(10),dm number(10) default (10));

DISCRIPTION:

In thid type of constraints we set a default value for the query.

OUTPUT:

NAME NULL? TYPE

Empno number(10)

Dm number(10)

RESULT:

Thus the Integrity and Constraints have been executed successfully

EX.NO:6 JOINING TABLES

AIM:

To study the various Join operations on the database.

QUERY:

SELECT * FROM COURIER1;

DISCRIPTION:

It shows table 1 content.

| NAME | ADDRESS | PINCODE | CONTACT | AMOUNT | DAY |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|------------|--------|-----|
| | | | | | |
| SARANYA MAY-18 | KANCHEEPURAM | 603203 | 7845129663 | 250 | 21- |
| JHON MAY-18 | CHENNAI | 603202 | 9887456321 | 250 | 21- |
| KALAIVANI MAY-18 | KONCHI | 502203 | 8798456321 | 250 | 21- |
| VIJYAKUMAR | BANGALORE | 402201 | 9888456321 | 300 | |
| RAJAKUMARAN MAY-18 | TRICHY | 542103 | 7845123690 | 250 | 21- |
| RAM MAY-18 | LUCKNOW | 226010 | 9415400435 | 250 | 21- |
| JASMEET | CHANDIGARH | 335001 | 9002145630 | 320 | |

SELECT * FROM COURIER2;

DISCRIPTION:

It shows the table 2 content.

OUTPUT:

| TO_NAME | TO_ADDRESS | TO_CONTACT | TO_PINCODE | AMOUNT | NAME |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|
| | | | | | |
| MEDHA | LKO | 8687333303 | 226010 | 300 | SARANYA |
| DEVANSH | UK | 7478015222 | 226611 | 300 | JHON |
| SHRUTI | TN | 9415400435 | 603203 | 300 | KALAIVANI |
| HARSH | KA | 9876543210 | 401020 | 300 | KALAM |
| ADITI | BANGALORE | 9878654510 | 226550 | 300 | PALAK |
| SUNIDHI | MUMBAI | 8787662100 | 403203 | 300 | JASMEET |
| SANYOGITA | DELHI | 9045022310 | 502330 | 300 | RAM |

• INNER JOIN:

QUERY:

3. SELECT ADDRESS, PINCODE FROM COURIER1 INNER JOIN COURIER2 ON COURIER1.NAME=COURIER2.NAME;

DISCRIPTION:

The INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.

| ADDRESS | PINCODE |
|--------------|---------|
| | |
| KANCHEEPURAM | 603203 |
| CHENNAI | 603202 |
| KONCHI | 502203 |
| LUCKNOW | 226010 |
| CHANDIGARH | 335001 |

• LEFT JOIN:

QUERY:

4. SELECT TO_ADDRESS, TO_CONTACT FROM COURIER2 LEFT JOIN COURIER1 ON COURIER2.NAME=COURIER1.NAME;

DISCRIPTION:

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.

OUTPUT:

| TO_ADDRESS | TO_CONTACT |
|------------|------------|
| | |
| LKO | 8687333303 |
| UK | 7478015222 |
| TN | 9415400435 |
| DELHI | 9045022310 |
| MUMBAI | 8787662100 |
| BANGALORE | 9878654510 |
| KA | 9876543210 |

• RIGHT JOIN:

QUERY:

5. SELECT ADDRESS, CONTACT FROM COURIER1 RIGHT JOIN COURIER2 ON COURIER1.NAME = COURIER2.NAME;

DISCRIPTION:

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matched records from the left table (table1). The result is NULL from the left side, when there is no match.

OUTPUT:

| ADDRESS | CONTACT |
|--------------|------------|
| | |
| KANCHEEPURAM | 7845129663 |
| CHENNAI | 9887456321 |
| KONCHI | 8798456321 |
| LUCKNOW | 9415400435 |
| CHANDIGARH | 9002145630 |

• FULL OUTER JOIN:

QUERY:

6. SELECT ADDRESS, PINCODE FROM COURIER1 FULL OUTER JOIN COURIER2 ON COURIER1.NAME=COURIER2.NAME;

DISCRIPTION:

The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword return all records when there is a match in either left (table1) or right (table2) table records.

OUTPUT:

| ADDRESS | PINCODE |
|--------------|---------|
| | |
| KANCHEEPURAM | 603203 |
| CHENNAI | 603202 |
| KONCHI | 502203 |
| CHANDIGARH | 335001 |
| LUCKNOW | 226010 |
| TRICHY | 542103 |
| BANGALORE | 402201 |

RESULT:

Thus the joining tables have been executed successfully.

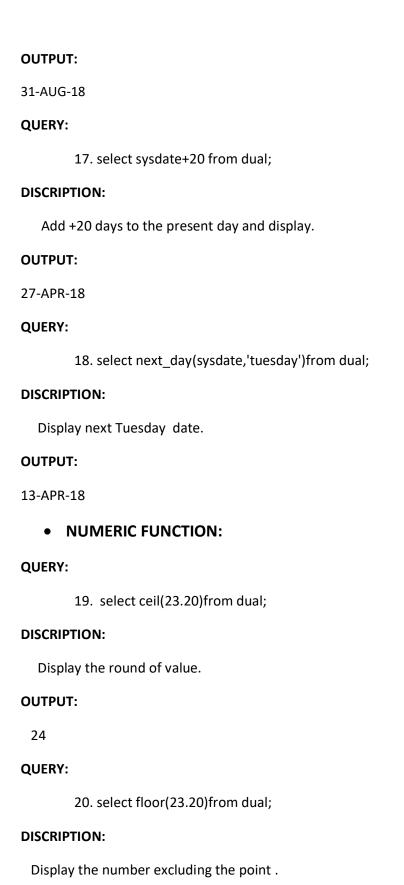
EX.NO:7 SQL FUNCTIONS

```
QUERY:
        1. select upper('welcome') from dual;
DISCRIPTION:
       Convert it capital letter.
OUTPUT:
   WELCOME
 QUERY:
       2. select lower('HAI') from dual;
DISCRIPTION:
      Convert it lower case.
OUTPUT:
   Hai
QUERY:
       3. select initcap('hello world') from dual;
DISCRIPTION:
    Convert the starting letter into the upper case.
OUTPUT:
 Hello World
QUERY:
       4. select ltrim(' hai') from dual;
DISCRIPTION:
      It trim the left side of the character.
OUTPUT:
 hai
```

QUERY: 5. select rtrim('hai ')from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** It trim the right side of the character. **OUTPUT:** hai QUERY: 6. select concat('SRM',' university')from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Join the two different string. **OUTPUT:** SRM university **QUERY:** 7. select length('SRM')from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Display the length of the given string. **OUTPUT:** 3 **QUERY:** 8. select replace('SRM university', 'SRM','Anna')from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Replace the string from another string. **OUTPUT:** Anna university

QUERY: 9. select substr('SRM university', 7,6)from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Remove the subtraction that remove at certain position size. **OUTPUT:** Iversi **QUERY:** 10. select rpad('hai',3,'*')from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Display the right side of the portion of the string. **OUTPUT:** hai*** **QUERY:** 11. select lpad('hai',3,'*')from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Display the left side of the portion of the string. **OUTPUT:** ***hai **QUERY:** 12. select replace('Dany','y','ie')from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Replace the one character to another character. **OUTPUT:** Danie

| QUERY: |
|--|
| 13. select translate('cold','ld','ol')from dual; |
| DISCRIPTION: |
| Translate one character to another character. |
| ОИТРИТ: |
| cool |
| |
| • DATE & TIME FUNCTION: |
| QUERY: |
| 14. select sysdate from dual; |
| DISCRIPTION: |
| Display system date. |
| ОИТРИТ: |
| 07-APR-18 |
| QUERY: |
| 15. select round(sysdate)from dual; |
| DISCRIPTION: |
| Display round system date. |
| ОИТРИТ: |
| 07-APR-18 |
| QUERY: |
| 16. select add_months(sysdate,3)from dual; |
| DISCRIPTION: |
| Add the month to the system date. |



| OUTPUT: |
|--|
| 23 |
| QUERY: |
| 21. select trunc(15.56743)from dual; |
| DISCRIPTION: |
| Display the number before the point. |
| OUTPUT: |
| 15 |
| QUERY: |
| 22. select sign(-345)from dual; |
| DISCRIPTION: |
| Display the sign of the given number . |
| OUTPUT: |
| -1 |
| QUERY: |
| 23. select abs(-70)from dual; |
| DISCRIPTION: |
| Display the opposite sign value. |
| OUTPUT: |

• MATH FUNCTION: **QUERY:** 24. select power(10,12) from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Display the power of the given input. **OUTPUT:** 1.000E+12 **QUERY:** 25. select mod(11,5) from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Display remainder of the given input. **OUTPUT:** 1 **QUERY:** 26. select exp(10) from dual; **DISCRIPTION:** Display the exponent value of given input. **OUTPUT:** 22026.466 **QUERY:**

DISCRIPTION:

Display the square root value of the given input.

27. select sqrt(225) from dual;

• AGGREGATE FUNCTION:

QUERY: 28. Create table abc (xyz number(10)); 29. Insert into abc value(&xyz); **DISCRIPTION:** To main table. **OUTPUT:** select *from abc; xyz 1 2 3 4 5 **QUERY:** 30. Select min(xyz) from abc where abc>0; **DISCRIPTION:** To find minimum value. **OUTPUT:** Min(xyz) 1 **QUERY:** 31. Select max(xyz) from abc; **DISCRIPTION:** To find maximum value. **OUTPUT:** Max(xyz) 5

```
QUERY:
        32. Select count(xyz) from abc;
DISCRIPTION:
To find the count of the given table.
OUTPUT:
Count(xyz)
   5
QUERY:
        33. Select avg(xyz) from abc;
DISCRIPTION:
 To find the average of the given table.
OUTPUT:
AVG(xyz)
  3
QUERY:
        34. Select sum(xyz) from abc;
DISCRIPTION:
To find the sum of table.
OUTPUT:
SUM(xyz)
 15
RESULT:
```

Thus the SQL Functions have been executed successfully.

EX.NO:9 VIEWS

AIM:

To study various VIEW operations on database.

1. CREATE VIEW:

QUERY:

35. CREATE VIEW PACKAGE AS SELECT NAME, AMOUNT, DAY FROM COURIER1;

DISCRIPTION:

Database views are created using the CREATE VIEW statement.

OUTPUT: SELECT * FROM PACKAGE;

| NAME | AMOUNT | DAY |
|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | | |
| SARANYA | 250 | 21-MAY-18 |
| JHON | 250 | 21-MAY-18 |
| KALAIVANI | 250 | 21-MAY-18 |
| VIJYAKUMAR | 300 | |
| RAJAKUMARAN | 250 | 21-MAY-18 |
| RAM | 250 | 21-MAY-18 |
| JASMEET | 320 | |

2. INSERT INTO VIEW:

QUERY:

- 36. INSERT INTO PACKAGE VALUES ('MEDHA', 225, '20-SEP-2018');
- 37. INSERT INTO PACKAGE VALUES('&NAME',&AMOUNT,'&DAY');

DISCRIPTION:

We can insert into table using views. This updates both the original table and the view we created.

OUTPUT1:

1 row created.

OUTPUT2:

```
Enter value for name: DEVANSH

Enter value for amount: 320

Enter value for day: 14-SEP-2018

old 1: INSERT INTO PACKAGE VALUES('&NAME', &AMOUNT, '&DAY')

new 1: INSERT INTO PACKAGE VALUES('DEVANSH', 320, '14-SEP-2018')

1 row created.
```

3. UPDATE VIEW:

QUERY:

```
38. UPDATE PACKAGE SET DAY='26-SEP-18' WHERE NAME='JASMEET'; 39. UPDATE PACKAGE SET DAY='23-SEP-18' WHERE AMOUNT=300;
```

DISCRIPTION:

We can update the table using this. Both the table and the view will be updated.

OUTPUT1:

1 row created.

OUTPUT2:

1 row created.

4. DELETE FROM VIEW:

QUERY:

```
40. DELETE FROM PACKAGE WHERE DAY='26-SEP-18'; 41. DELETE FROM PACKAGE;
```

DISCRIPTION:

You can delete a record from view and the same will also be reflected in the original table.

OUTPUT1:

1 row deleted.

OUTPUT2:

8 rows deleted.

5. DROP VIEW:

QUERY:

42. DROP VIEW PACKAGE;

DISCRIPTION:

This will drop the full view but wont affect the original table.

OUTPUT:

View dropped.

RESULT:

The view operations were successfully implemented.

EX.NO:10 BASICS OF PL/SQL

AIM:

To study the various basic PL/SQL view operations on the database.

1.PL/SQL CODING FOR ADDITION OF TWO NUMBERS:

QUERY:

```
set serveroutput on;
declare
a number;
b number;
c number;
begin
a:=&a;
b:=&b;
c:=a+b;
dbms_output.put_line('sum of'||a||'and'||b||'is'||c);
end;
/
```

DISCRIPTION:

It will calculate addition of Two numbers

INPUT:

```
Enter value for a: 23 old 6: a:=&a; new 6: a:=23; Enter value for b: 12 old 7: b:=&b; new 7: b:=12;
```

OUTPUT:

sum of23and12is35

2.PL/ SQL GENERAL SYNTAX FOR IF CONDITION:

QUERY:

```
set serveroutput on;
DECLARE
b number;
c number;
BEGIN
B:=10;
C:=20;
if(C>B) THEN
dbms_output.put_line('C is maximum');
end if;
end;
/
```

DISCRIPTION:

It will show the basic syntax of if condition. It will calculate the \max imum of 2 numbers.

OUTPUT:

C is maximum

3.PL/ SQL GENERAL SYNTAX FOR IF AND ELSECONDITION:

QUERY:

```
declare
n number;
begin
dbms_output. put_line('enter a number');
n:=&number;
if n<5 then
dbms_output.put_line('entered number is less than 5');
else
dbms_output.put_line('entered number is greater than 5');
end if;
end;
/
```

DISCRIPTION:

It will show the basic syntax of if and else condition. It will calculate the maximum of 2 numbers.

OUTPUT: n=3

The entered number is greater than 5

4.PL/ SQL GENERAL SYNTAX FOR NESTED IF:

QUERY:

```
declare
a number;
b number;
c number;
d number;
begin
a:=&a;
b := \&b;
c:=&b;
if (a>b) and (a>c) then
dbms_output.put_line('A is maximum');
elsif(b>a) and (b>c) then
dbms output.put line('B is maximum');
else
dbms output.put line('C is maximum');
end \overline{i}f;
end;
```

DISCRIPTION:

It shows the basic syntax of nested if condition. It will calculate the maximum of 2 numbers. It will calculate the maximum of 3 numbers.

INPUT:

A=6 B=7

C=5

OUTPUT:

B is maximum

5.PL/ SQL GENERAL SYNTAX FOR LOOPING STATEMENT:

QUERY:

```
declare
n number;
sum1 number default 0;
endvalue number;
begin
endvalue:=&endvalue;
n := 1;
for n in 1..endvalue
Loop
if mod(n, 2) = 1
Then
sum1:=sum1+n;
end if;
end loop;
dbms output.put line('sum ='||sum1);
end;
DISCRIPTION:
```

It shows the basic syntax of looping statement.

INPUT:

N=5

OUTPUT:

Sum=10

6. TRIGGER:

TYPE 1- TRIGGER AFTER UPDATE:

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER VIJAY AFTER UPDATE OR INSERT
OR DELETE ON EMP FOR EACH ROW BEGIN IF UPDATING THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TABLE IS UPDATED'); ELSIF INSERTING
THEN DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TABLE IS INSERTED'); ELSIF
DELETING THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TABLE IS DELETED');
END IF;
END;
/
```

DISCRIPTION:

It shows the basic syntax of trigger statement.

```
Trigger created. SQL> update emp set income =900 where empname='kumar';
TABLE IS UPDATED 1 row updated.
SQL> insert into emp values (4,'Chandru',700,250,80); TABLE IS INSERTED 1 row created.
SQL> DELETE FROM EMP WHERE EMPID = 4; TABLE IS DELETED 1 row deleted.
```

TYPE 2 - TRIGGER BEFORE UPDATE:

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER VASANTH
BEFORE UPDATE OR INSERT OR DELETE ON EMPLOYEE
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF UPDATING THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TABLE IS UPDATED');
ELSIF INSERTING THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TABLE IS INSERTED');
ELSIF DELETING THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TABLE IS DELETED');
END IF;
END;
/
```

```
Trigger created. SQL> INSERT INTO EMP VALUES
(4,'SANKAR',700,98,564);
TABLE IS INSERTED
1 row created.
  SQL> UPDATE EMP SET EMPID = 5 WHERE EMPNAME = 'SANKAR';
TABLE IS UPDATED
1 row updated.
SQL> DELETE EMP WHERE EMPNAME='SANKAR'; TABLE IS DELETED
1 row deleted
```

3.Create a Trigger to check the age valid or not Using Message Alert:

QUERY:

```
CREATE TRIGGER TRIGNEW
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OF AGE ON TRIG
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN IF (:NEW.AGE < 0 ) THEN
DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('INVALID AGE');
DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE('VALID AGE');
END IF;
END;
SQL> CREATE TRIGGER DATACHECK
AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OF AGE ON DATA
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF(:NEW.AGE < 0) THEN
RAISE APPLICATION ERROR (-20000, 'NO NEGATIVE AGE ALLOWED');
END \overline{\text{IF}};
END;
```

```
Trigger created. SQL> insert into trig values('abc',15);
Valid age 1 row created.
SQL> insert into trig values('xyz',-12);
  Invalid age 1 row created.
NAME AGE
-----
abc 15
xyz -12
SQL> create table data(name char(10),age number(3));
Table created.
```

PROCEDURE USING POSITIONAL PARAMETERS:

QUERY:

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
SQL> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE PROC
1 AS
2 BEGIN
3 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello from procedure...');
4 END;
5 /
```

DISCRIPTION:

It will give the position using positional parameters.

OUTPUT:

```
: Procedure created.
SQL> EXECUTE PROC1 Hello from procedure...
```

PROCEDURE USING NOTATIONAL PARAMETERS:

QUERY:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE PROC2
2 (N1 IN NUMBER, N2 IN NUMBER, TOT OUT NUMBER) IS
3 BEGIN
4 TOT := N1 + N2;
5 END;
6 /
```

DISCRIPTION:

It will procedure using notational parameters.

INPUT:

```
Output: Procedure created.

SQL> VARIABLE T NUMBER

SQL> EXEC PROC2(33,66,:T)

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> PRINT T

T
```

EX.NO:8 SUB QUERIES

AIM:

To study the various SQL sub queries operations on the database

QUERY:

1. select deptid, deptname from emp dept where empid=(select empid from empsalary where empid >103);

DISCRIPTION:

Select department and department name of the company which is assigned to the employee whose employee id is greater than 103.

OUTPUT:

```
      Name
      Dept id
      Emp id

      Dev
      226010
      105

      Sakti
      236611
      108

      Rohit
      603203
      109
```

QUERY:

1. select salary from emp salary where project id =(select project id from project where project id = p-2);

DISCRIPTION:

Select salary of the employee who is currently working on the project p-2.

```
Name salary project- id

Dev 22600 p-2

Sakti 23611 p-2

Rohit 60103 p-2
```

QUERY:

1. select empname from employee where deptname = (select deptname from empdept where deptname = 'HR');

DISCRIPTION:

Select name of the employee who is department head is HR.

OUTPUT:

```
Name salary project- id Dept Head

Dev 22600 p-2 HR

Sakti 22611 p-2 HR
```

QUERY:

1. select empname from employee where deptname = (select deptname from empdept where deptname = 'SALES');

DISCRIPTION:

Select name of the employee who is department head in soles.

OUTPUT:

```
Name salary project- id Dept Head

Dev 22600 p-2 sales

Sakti 22611 p-2 sales
```

QUERY:

1. select empname from employee where deptname = (select deptname from empdept where deptname = 'SALES' or empdept.deptname = 'HR');

DISCRIPTION:

Select name of the employee who is department head is sales or department head is HR.

OUTPUT:

```
Name salary project- id Dept Head

Dev 22600 p-2 sales

Sakti 22611 p-2 sales

Medha 22600 p-2 HR
```

QUERY:

2. Select duration from project where project ID not in (select project ID from empproject);

DISCRIPTION:

Duration of the project which didn't assigned to any candidate.

OUTPUT:

```
Name salary project- id Dept Head
RAM 22600 p-2 Sales
```

QUERY:

1. select empname from employee where deptname = (select deptid from empdept where deptname = 'HR') and empid in (select empid from empsalary where is permanent = 'Yes');

DISCRIPTION:

Select the name of the candidate who is working HR department and they are working as permanent.

OUTPUT:

```
Name salary project- id Dept Head Ispermanenet

RAM 22600 p-2 Sales yes
```

RESULT:

Thus the SQL sub query has been executed successfully.

EX.NO:11 Design and Develop applications

Hostel Management System

SOURCE CODE:

#Creating a table for staff where staff id is the primary key

```
CREATE TABLE 'hms'.'staff' (
'staffid' INT(20) NOT NULL,
'name' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'post' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'block_assigned' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'email' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'contact' INT(20) NULL,
'salary' INT(20) NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ('staffid'));
```

#Inserting values into staff

```
INSERT INTO 'hms'.'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1001', 'Jayakumar S', 'Warden', 'C', 'jayakumar@gmail.com', '9854022853', '45000');
```

INSERT INTO 'hms'.'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1002', 'Robinson', 'Warden', 'C', 'robinson@gmail.com', '984405041', '45000');

INSERT INTO 'hms'.'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1003', 'Shyam Kumar', 'Warden', 'B', 'skumar@gmail.com', '9844001245', '45000');

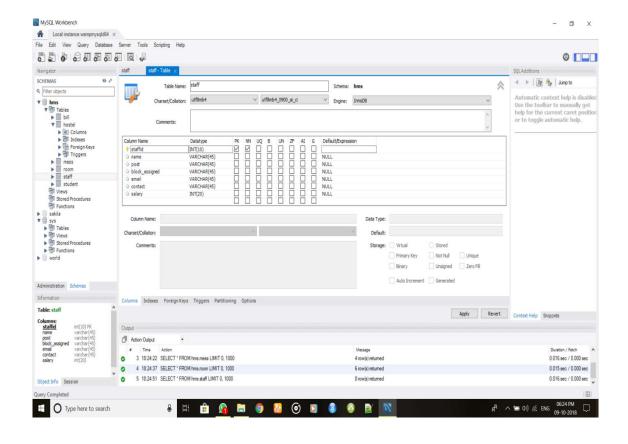
INSERT INTO 'hms'.'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1101', 'R.Michael', 'Asst. Warden', 'B', 'michael@gmail.com', '9844115355', '35000');

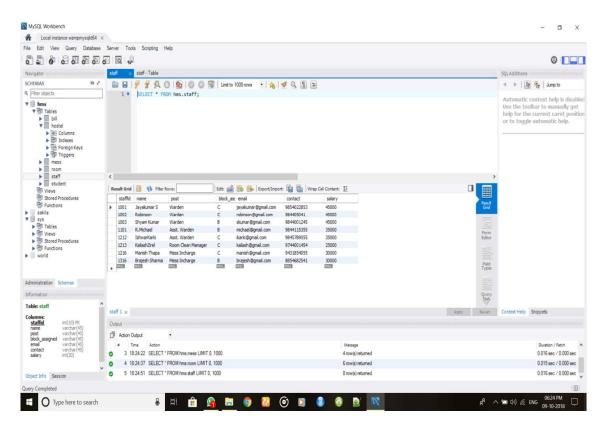
INSERT INTO 'hms'. 'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1212', 'IshwarKarki', 'Asst. Warden', 'C', 'ikarki@gmail.com', '9845789055', '35000');

INSERT INTO 'hms'.'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1213', 'KailashZirel', 'Room Clean Manager', 'C', 'kailash@gmail.com', '9744001454', '25000');

INSERT INTO 'hms'.'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1216', 'Manish Thapa', 'Mess Incharge', 'C', 'manish@gmail.com', '9431854055', '30000');

INSERT INTO 'hms'. 'staff' ('staffid', 'name', 'post', 'block_assigned', 'email', 'contact', 'salary') VALUES ('1316', 'Brajesh Sharma', 'Mess Incharge', 'B', 'brajesh@gmail.com', '8854682541', '30000');





#Creating a table for student where registration number of a student is the primary key

```
CREATE TABLE 'hms'. 'student' (
'reg_no' INT(20) NOT NULL,
'name' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'dob' DATE NULL,
'program' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'year' INT(10) NULL,
'nationality' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'address' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'contact' INT(20) NULL,
'hostel' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'room_no' INT(10) NULL,
'room_type' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ('reg_no'));
```

#Inserting values into Student

INSERT INTO `hms`.`student` (`reg_no`, `name`, `dob`, `program`, `year`, `nationality`, `address`, `contact`, `hostel`, `room_no`, `room_type`) VALUES ('1001', 'hardik', '23-11-1998', 'CSE', '2016', 'indian', 'madhya pradesh', '9876543210', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '102', 'Twin');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`student` (`reg_no`, `name`, `dob`, `program`, `year`, `nationality`, `address`, `contact`, `hostel`, `room_no`, `room_type`) VALUES ('1002', 'apoorva', '12-12-1997', 'IT', '2016', 'indian', 'jaipur', '8974561230', 'NRI Premium Hostel', '501', 'Twin');

INSERT INTO 'hms'. 'student' ('reg_no', 'name', 'dob', 'program', 'year', 'nationality', 'address', 'contact', 'hostel', 'room_no', 'room_type') VALUES ('1003', 'naresh', '24-11-1998', 'IT', '2016', 'indian', 'haryana', '7894561230', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '102', 'Twin');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`student` (`reg_no`, `name`, `dob`, `program`, `year`, `nationality`, `address`, `contact`, `hostel`, `room_no`, `room_type`) VALUES ('1004', 'monika', '02-03-1997', 'SW', '2017', 'indian', 'up', '8459671230', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '103', 'Tripple');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`student` (`reg_no`, `name`, `dob`, `program`, `year`, `nationality`, `address`, `contact`, `hostel`, `room_no`, `room_type`) VALUES ('1005', 'abhash', '03-11-1997', 'SW', '2016', 'indian', 'patna', '8745963210', 'NRI Premium Hostel', '501', 'Twin');

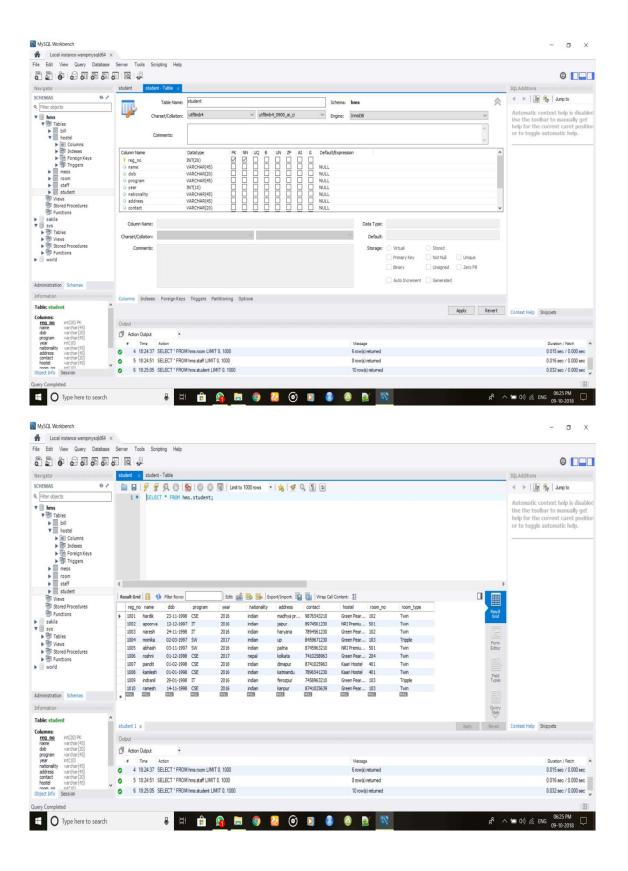
INSERT INTO 'hms'.'student' ('reg_no', 'name', 'dob', 'program', 'year', 'nationality', 'address', 'contact', 'hostel', 'room_no', 'room_type') VALUES ('1006', 'roshni', '01-12-1998', 'CSE', '2017', 'nepal', 'kolkata', '7410258963', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '204', 'Twin');

INSERT INTO 'hms'.'student' ('reg_no', 'name', 'dob', 'program', 'year', 'nationality', 'address', 'contact', 'hostel', 'room_no', 'room_type') VALUES ('1007', 'pandit', '01-02-1998', 'CSE', '2016', 'indian', 'dimapur', '8741025963', 'Kaari Hostel', '401', 'Twin');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`student` (`reg_no`, `name`, `dob`, `program`, `year`, `nationality`, `address`, `contact`, `hostel`, `room_no`, `room_type`) VALUES ('1008', 'kamlesh', '01-01-1998', 'CSE', '2016', 'indian', 'katmandu', '7896541230', 'Kaari Hostel', '401', 'Twin');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`student` (`reg_no`, `name`, `dob`, `program`, `year`, `nationality`, `address`, `contact`, `hostel`, `room_no`, `room_type`) VALUES ('1009', 'indranil', '29-01-1998', 'IT', '2016', 'indian', 'ferozpur', '7458963210', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '103', 'Tripple');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`student` (`reg_no`, `name`, `dob`, `program`, `year`, `nationality`, `address`, `contact`, `hostel`, `room_no`, `room_type`) VALUES ('1010', 'ramesh', '14-11-1998', 'CSE', '2016', 'indian', 'kanpur', '8741025639', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '103', 'Twin');



#Creating a table for mess where mess id is the primary key

```
CREATE TABLE 'hms'.'mess' (
'mess_id' INT(10) NOT NULL,
'mess_name' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'lunch_time' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'dinner_time' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
'mess_charge' VARCHAR(45) NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ('mess_id'));
```

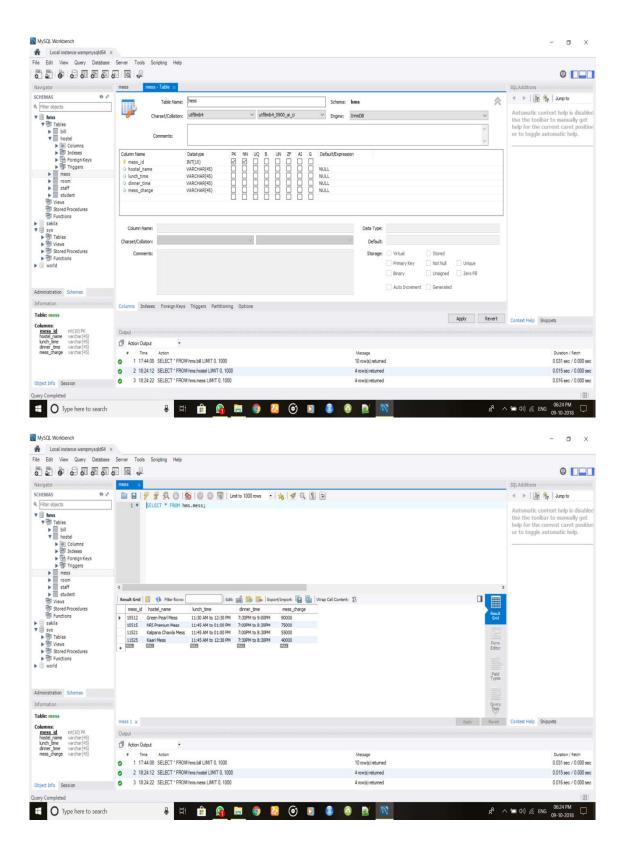
#Inserting values into mess

```
INSERT INTO `hms`.`mess` (`mess_id`, `mess_name`, `lunch_time`, `dinner_time`, `mess_charge`) VALUES ('10512', 'Green Pearl Mess', '11:30 AM to 12:30 PM', '7:30PM to 9:00PM', '90000');
```

INSERT INTO `hms`.`mess` (`mess_id`, `mess_name`, `lunch_time`, `dinner_time`, `mess_charge`) VALUES ('10515', 'NRI Premium Mess', '11:45 AM to 01:00 PM', '7:00PM to 8:30PM', '75000');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`mess` (`mess_id`, `mess_name`, `lunch_time`, `dinner_time`, `mess_charge`) VALUES ('11521', 'Kalpana Chawla Mess', '11:45 AM to 01:00 PM', '7:00PM to 8:30PM', '55000');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`mess` (`mess_id`, `mess_name`, `lunch_time`, `dinner_time`, `mess_charge`) VALUES ('11525', 'Kaari Mess', '11:45 AM to 12:30 PM', '7:30PM to 8:30PM', '40000');



#Creating a table for hostel where hostel id is the primary key

```
CREATE TABLE `hms`.`hostel` (

`hostel_id` INT(10) NOT NULL,

`hostel_name` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

`no_of_rooms` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

`no_of_students` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

`annual_expenses` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

`room_total_cost` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`hostel_id`));
```

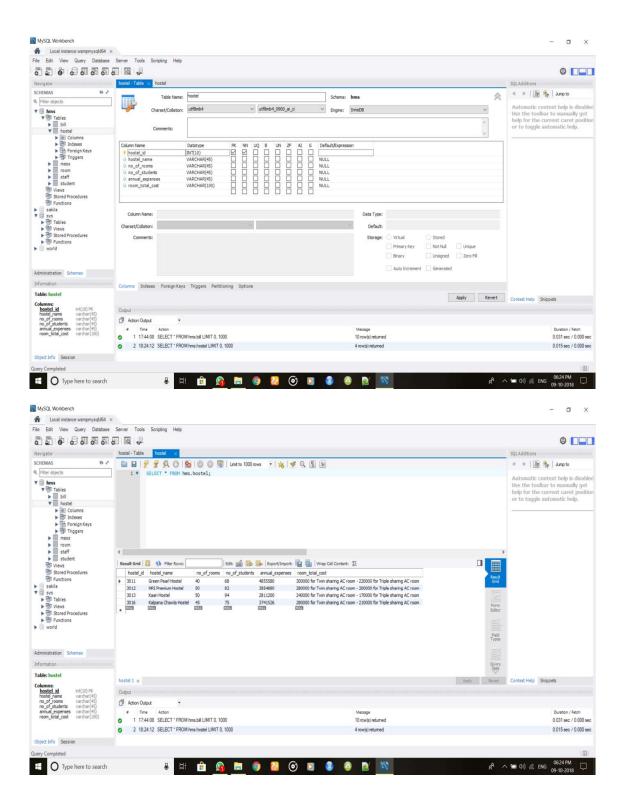
#Inserting values into hostel

```
INSERT INTO `hms`.`hostel` (`hostel_id`, `hostel_name`, `no_of_rooms`, `no_of_students`, `annual_expenses`, `room_total_cost`) VALUES ('3011', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '40', '68', '4855580', '300000 for Twin sharing AC room - 220000 for Triple sharing AC room');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`hostel` (`hostel_id`, `hostel_name`, `no_of_rooms`, `no_of_students`, `annual_expenses`, `room_total_cost`) VALUES ('3012', 'NRI Premium Hostel', '50', '82', '3854880', '280000 for Twin sharing AC room - 200000 for Triple sharing AC room');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`hostel` (`hostel_id`, `hostel_name`, `no_of_rooms`, `no_of_students`, `annual_expenses`, `room_total_cost`) VALUES ('3013', 'Kaari Hostel', '50', '94', '2811200', '240000 for Twin sharing AC room - 170000 for Triple sharing AC room');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`hostel` (`hostel_id`, `hostel_name`, `no_of_rooms`, `no_of_students`, `annual_expenses`, `room_total_cost`) VALUES ('3016', 'Kalpana Chawla Hostel', '45', '75', '3741526', '280000 for Twin sharing AC room - 210000 for Triple sharing AC room');
```



#Creating a table for bill where registration number of a student is a primary key

```
CREATE TABLE `hms`.`bill` (

'reg_no` INT(20) NOT NULL,

'hostel_name` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

'total_fees` INT(20) NULL,

'fees_status` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`reg_no`));
```

#Inserting values into bill

```
INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1002', 'NRI Premium Hostel', '280000', 'paid');
```

INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1003', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '300000', 'not paid');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1004', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '220000', 'paid');

INSERT INTO 'hms'.'bill' ('reg_no', 'hostel_name', 'total_fees', 'fees_status') VALUES ('1005', 'NRI Premium Hostel', '280000', 'not paid');

INSERT INTO 'hms'.'bill' ('reg_no', 'hostel_name', 'total_fees', 'fees_status') VALUES ('1006', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '300000', 'paid');

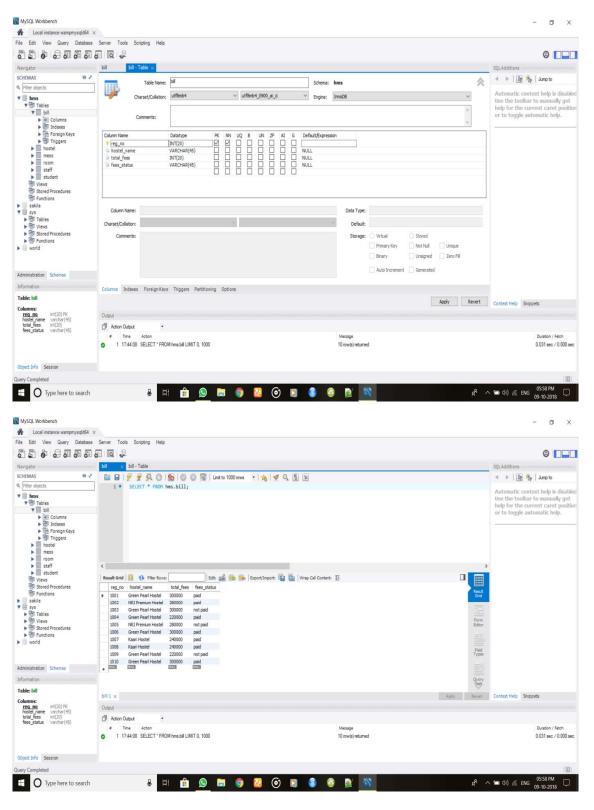
INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1008', 'Kaari Hostel', '240000', 'paid');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1009', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '220000', 'not paid');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1010', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '300000', 'paid');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1001', 'Green Pearl Hostel', '300000', 'paid');

INSERT INTO `hms`.`bill` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('1007', 'Kaari Hostel', '240000', 'paid');



#Creating a table for room where room id is a primary key

```
CREATE TABLE `hms`.`room` (

`room_id` INT(10) NOT NULL,

`capacity` INT(20) NULL,

`hostel_id` INT(20) NULL,

`room_status` VARCHAR(45) NULL,

PRIMARY KEY (`room_id`));
```

#Inserting values into room

```
INSERT INTO `hms`.`room` (`reg_no`, `hostel_name`, `total_fees`, `fees_status`) VALUES ('102', '2', '3011', 'full')

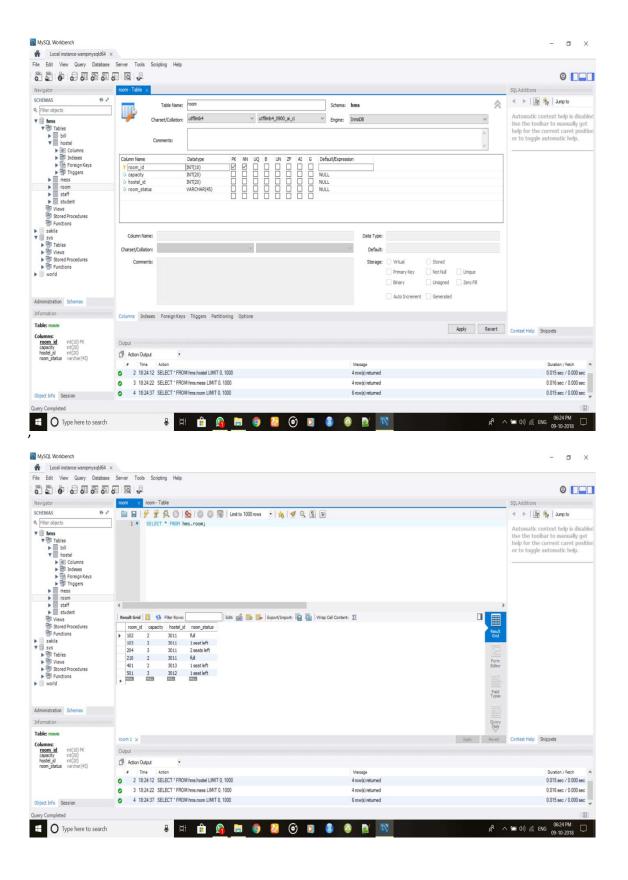
INSERT INTO `hms`.`room` (`room_id`, `capacity`, `hostel_id`, `room_status`) VALUES ('103', '2', '3011', '1 seat left')

INSERT INTO `hms`.`room` (`room_id`, `capacity`, `hostel_id`, `room_status`) VALUES ('204', '3', '3011', '2 seats left')

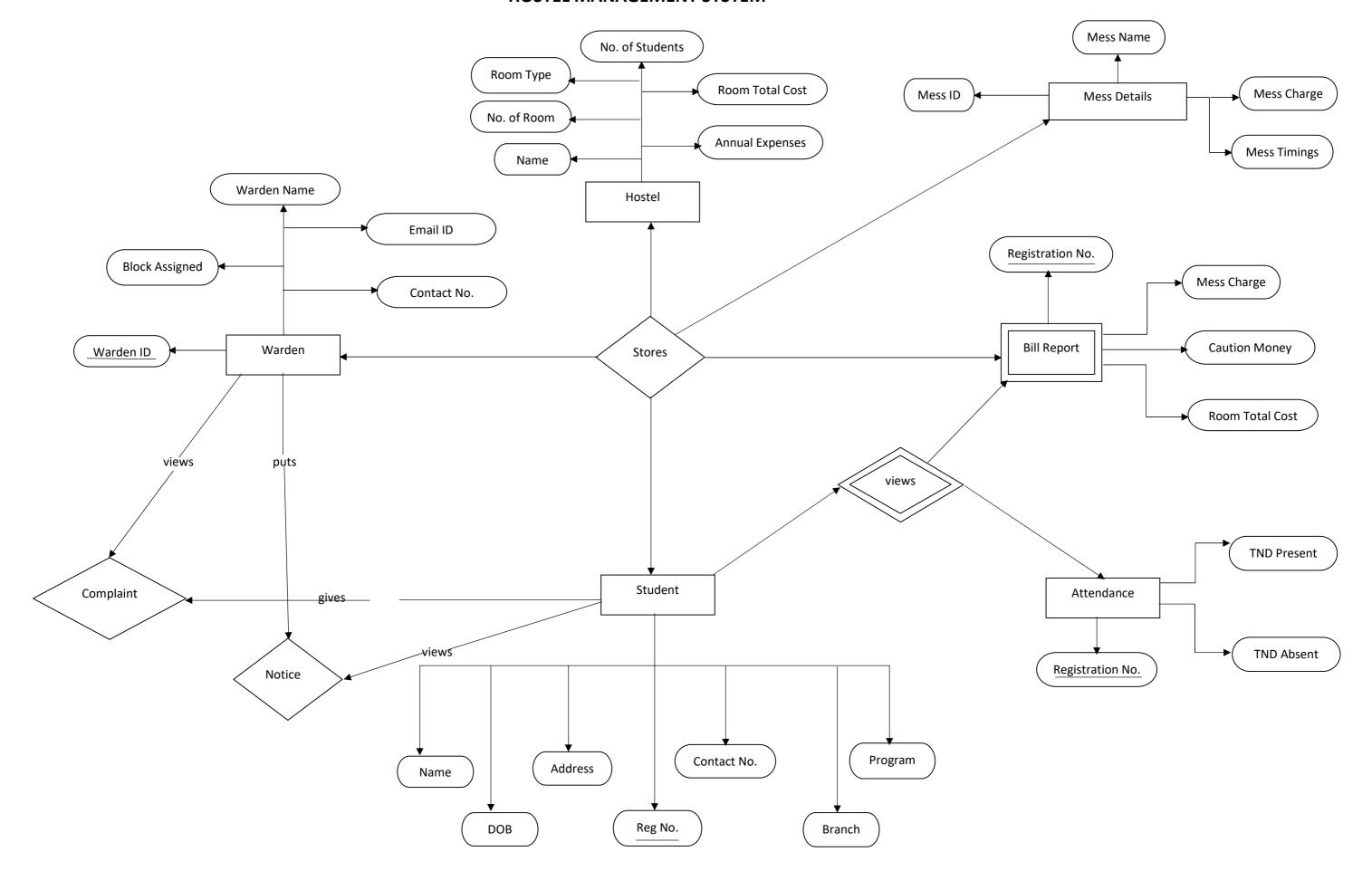
INSERT INTO `hms`.`room` (`room_id`, `capacity`, `hostel_id`, `room_status`) VALUES ('501', '3', '3012', '1 seat left')

INSERT INTO `hms`.`room` (`room_id`, `capacity`, `hostel_id`, `room_status`) VALUES ('401', '2', '3013', '1 seat left')

INSERT INTO `hms`.`room` (`room_id`, `capacity`, `hostel_id`, `room_status`) VALUES ('210', '2', '3011', 'full')
```



HOSTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



```
Query:
mysql> select * from bill where fees_status='Paid';
Output:
+----+
+----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select sum(mess_charge)from mess;
Output:
+----+
| sum(mess_charge) |
+----+
  260000
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select count(name) from student;
Output:
+----+
| count(name) |
+----+
10 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select count(name) from staff;
```

```
Output:
+----+
| count(name) |
  8 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select * from student where program='CSE';
Output:
-----+
| reg_no | name | dob | program | year | nationality | address contact | hostel | room_no | room type |
-----
  1001 | hardik | 23-11-1998 | CSE | 2016 | indian | madhya pradesh |
9876543210 | Green Pearl Hostel | 102 | Twin |
  1006 | roshni | 01-12-1998 | CSE | 2017 | nepal
                                     kolkata
7410258963 | Green Pearl Hostel | 204 | Twin
| 1007 | pandit | 01-02-1998 | CSE | 2016 | indian | dimapur
8741025963 | Kaari Hostel | 401 | Twin |
  1008 | kamlesh | 01-01-1998 | CSE | 2016 | indian
                                       katmandu
7896541230 | Kaari Hostel | 401 | Twin |
  1010 | ramesh | 14-11-1998 | CSE | 2016 | indian | kanpur
8741025639 | Green Pearl Hostel | 103 | Twin |
----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select name, reg no, program from student where nationality='nepal';
Output:
+----+
| name | reg_no | program |
+----+
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Page 2

Query:

mysql> select staffid,name,post from staff ORDER BY staffid;

Output:

| + | + | ++ |
|--|--|--------|
| staffid | name | post |
| 1001 1002 1003 1101 1212 1213 1216 1316 | Jayakumar S Robinson Shyam Kumar R.Michael IshwarKarki KailashZirel Manish Thapa Brajesh Sharma | Warden |
| + | <u> </u> | ++ |

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select staffid, name, salary from staff where salary between 25000 and 40000;

Output:

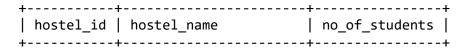
| | L | L |
|---------|----------------|--------|
| staffid | name | salary |
| + | | + |
| 1101 | R.Michael | 35000 |
| 1212 | IshwarKarki | 35000 |
| 1213 | KailashZirel | 25000 |
| 1216 | Manish Thapa | 30000 |
| 1316 | Brajesh Sharma | 30000 |
| | L | L |

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select hostel_id,hostel_name,no_of_students from hostel ORDER BY
no_of_students;

Output:



```
BASIC QUERIES
     3011 | Green Pearl Hostel | 68
     3016 | Kalpana Chawla Hostel | 75
     3012 | NRI Premium Hostel | 82
     3013 | Kaari Hostel | 94
    -----+------
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select * from room where room_status='1 seat left';
Output:
+----+
| room_id | capacity | hostel_id | room_status |
+----+
    103 | 2 | 3011 | 1 seat left |
401 | 2 | 3013 | 1 seat left |
501 | 3 | 3012 | 1 seat left |
+----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select avg(total_fees) from bill;
Output:
+----+
avg(total_fees)
+----+
268000.0000 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
Query:
mysql> select max(mess_charge) from mess;
Output:
+----+
max(mess_charge) |
+----+
90000
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select avg(salary),max(salary),min(salary),sum(salary) from staff;

Output:

| İ | avg(salary) | max(salary) | min(salary) | ++ sum(salary) + |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| İ | 36250.0000 | 45000 | 25000 | 290000 |
| • | | • | | тт |

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select s.name,s.reg_no,b.total_fees,b.fees_status from student s join bill b
on(s.reg_no=b.reg_no);

Output:

| + | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| name | reg_no | total_fees | fees_status |
| hardik apoorva naresh monika abhash roshni pandit kamlesh indranil | 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 | 300000 280000 300000 220000 280000 300000 240000 240000 220000 300000 | paid paid not paid paid paid not paid paid paid paid paid paid paid |
| + | | | ·+ |

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select s.name,s.reg_no,s.program,b.total_fees from student s join bill b
on(s.reg_no=b.reg_no) and s.reg_no=1001;

Output:

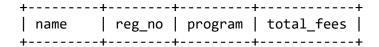
| + | + | + | ++ |
|----------|--------|---------|-------------------|
| name | reg_no | program | total_fees + |
| hardik | 1001 | CSE | 300000 |
| 1 nov in | | - | ++ |

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select s.name,s.reg_no,s.program,b.total_fees from student s join bill b
on(s.reg_no=b.reg_no) where s.reg_no=1008;

Output:



Page 1

JOINS

| | kamlesh | 1008 | CSE | 240000 |
|---|----------|----------|------|--------|
| + | | + | + | ++ |
| 1 | now in c | o+ (0 00 | 505) | |

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select s.name,s.reg_no,b.total_fees,b.fees_status from student s left outer
join bill b on(s.reg_no=b.reg_no);

Output:

| name | reg_no | total_fees | fees_status |
|----------|--------|------------|-------------|
| hardik | 1001 | 300000 | paid |
| apoorva | 1002 | 280000 | paid |
| naresh | 1003 | 300000 | not paid |
| monika | 1004 | 220000 | paid |
| abhash | 1005 | 280000 | not paid |
| roshni | 1006 | 300000 | paid |
| pandit | 1007 | 240000 | paid |
| kamlesh | 1008 | 240000 | paid |
| indranil | 1009 | 220000 | not paid |
| ramesh | 1010 | 300000 | paid |
| + | H | + | + |

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select s.name,s.reg_no,s.address,b.total_fees from student s right outer join bill b on(s.reg_no=b.reg_no);

Output:

| + | L | | L |
|------|--|--|--|
| name | reg_no | address | total_fees |
| + | 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 | madhya pradesh jaipur haryana up patna kolkata dimapur katmandu ferozpur | 300000 280000 300000 220000 280000 300000 240000 240000 220000 |
| | | · | , |

Page 2

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select h.hostel_id,m.hostel_name from hostel h cross join mess m;

Output:

| + | + |
|-----------|---------------------|
| hostel_id | hostel_name |
| + | + |
| 3011 | Green Pearl Mess |
| 3011 | NRI Premium Mess |
| 3011 | Kalpana Chawla Mess |
| 3011 | Kaari Mess |
| 3012 | Green Pearl Mess |
| 3012 | NRI Premium Mess |
| 3012 | Kalpana Chawla Mess |
| 3012 | Kaari Mess |
| 3013 | Green Pearl Mess |
| 3013 | NRI Premium Mess |
| 3013 | Kalpana Chawla Mess |
| 3013 | Kaari Mess |
| 3016 | Green Pearl Mess |
| 3016 | NRI Premium Mess |
| 3016 | Kalpana Chawla Mess |
| 3016 | Kaari Mess |
| | |

16 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select staffid,name,contact,salary from staff where salary >(select salary from staff where staffid='1212');

Output:

| staffid | + name | + contact | ++ salary |
|---------|--|----------------|----------------------|
| 1002 | Jayakumar S Robinson Shyam Kumar | 984405041 | 45000 |

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select staffid,name,contact,salary from staff where salary <(select salary from staff where staffid='1002');</pre>

Output:

| | L | L | L |
|---------|----------------|------------|---------|
| staffid | name | contact | salary |
| | | | |
| 1101 | R.Michael | 9844115355 | 35000 |
| 1212 | IshwarKarki | 9845789055 | 35000 l |
| ! | ! | • | ! ! |
| 1213 | KailashZirel | 9744001454 | 25000 |
| 1216 | Manish Thapa | 9431854055 | 30000 |
| 1316 | Brajesh Sharma | 8854682541 | 30000 |
| + | | + | |
| | | | |

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select staffid,post,block_assigned from staff where salary <(select salary from staff where staffid='1002');

Output:

| | | <u> </u> |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|
| staffid | | block_assigned |
| | Asst. Warden | B |
| 1212 | Asst. Warden | C |
| 1213 | Room Clean Manager | C |

| 1216 Mess Incharge 1316 Mess Incharge | C |
|--|---|
| 5 rows in set (0.00 sec) | |

Query:

mysql> select hostel_id,hostel_name,no_of_students from hostel where no_of_students
>(select no_of_students from hostel where hostel_id='3011');

Output:

| hostel_id | hostel_name | ++ no_of_students |
|-----------|---|------------------------|
| 3013 | NRI Premium Hostel Kaari Hostel Kalpana Chawla Hostel | 82 94 75 |

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select hostel_id,hostel_name,no_of_students,annual_expenses from hostel
where no_of_students >(select no_of_students from hostel where hostel_id='3011');

Output:

| hostel_id | - | • | annual_expenses |
|----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3012 3013 | NRI Premium Hostel | 82 94 | 3854880 2811200 3741526 |

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select hostel_id,hostel_name,no_of_students,annual_expenses from hostel
where no_of_students >(select no_of_students from hostel where hostel_id='3011');

Output:

| hostel_id hostel_name | no_of_students annual_expenses |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 3012 NRI Premium Hostel | |

| j 3016 j | Kaari Hostel Kalpana Chawla Hostel | 75 | 2811200 3741526 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| 3 rows in set | (0.00 sec) | + | |

Query:

mysql> select hostel_id,hostel_name,no_of_students,no_of_rooms,annual_expenses from
hostel where no_of_students <=(select no_of_students from hostel where
hostel_id='3013');</pre>

Output:

| + | | + | | + | | +- | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|------------|----|------------|---------|
| annual | el_id hostel_name _expenses | · | no_of_students | | | • | |
| + | | + | | + | | +- | |
| + | 3011 Green Pearl Hostel | | 68 | I | 40 | | 4855580 |
| 1 | 3012 NRI Premium Hostel | I | 82 | | 50 | | 3854880 |
| 1 | 3013 Kaari Hostel | | 94 | | 50 | | 2811200 |
| 1 | 3016 Kalpana Chawla Hostel | L | 75 | | 45 | | 3741526 |
| + | | + | | + . | | + - | |
| + | · | • | | • | | • | |

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select mess_id,hostel_name,lunch_time from mess where mess_charge <(select
mess_charge from mess where mess_id='10512');</pre>

Output:

| + mess_id hostel_name | lunch_time |
|---|--|
| 10515 NRI Premium Mess 11521 Kalpana Chawla Mess | 11:45 AM to 01:00 PM 11:45 AM to 01:00 PM 11:45 AM to 12:30 PM |

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Query:

mysql> select reg_no,hostel_name, total_fees,fees_status from bill where total_fees
<= (select total_fees from bill where reg_no ='1001');</pre>

Output:

| reg_no | hostel_name | total_fees | fees_status |
|--------|--------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1001 | Green Pearl Hostel | 300000 | paid |
| 1002 | NRI Premium Hostel | 280000 | paid |
| 1003 | Green Pearl Hostel | 300000 | not paid |
| 1004 | Green Pearl Hostel | 220000 | paid |
| 1005 | NRI Premium Hostel | 280000 | not paid |
| 1006 | Green Pearl Hostel | 300000 | paid |
| 1007 | Kaari Hostel | 240000 | paid |
| 1008 | Kaari Hostel | 240000 | paid |
| 1009 | Green Pearl Hostel | 220000 | not paid |
| 1010 | Green Pearl Hostel | 300000 | paid |
| + | | | - |

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)