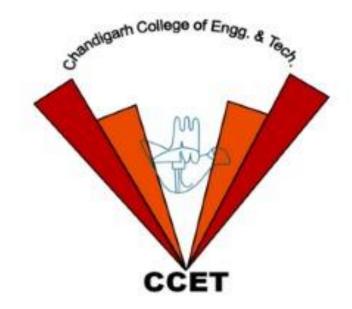
Chandigarh College of Engineering & Technology (Degree Wing)



Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Database Systems (Practical)

CS 352

Practical - 7

DOP: - 23/08/2024 **DOS:** -30/08/2024

Submitted By:

Submitted To:

Abhay Pratap Singh (Roll No: - CO23306)

Dr. Dheerendra Singh CSE Department

Running of at least 10 different SQL queries on each "Banking, and University database Project" on XAMPP server.

Running 10 different queries on banking database

SQL QUERY 1:-

select distinct customer_name from borrower where customer_name in (select customer_name from deposi tor);

Output :- Find all customers who have both an account and a loan at the bank.

customer_name
Hayes
Jones
Smith

SQL QUERY 2:-

select distinct T.branch_name from branch as T, branch as S where T.assets > S.assets and S.branch_city = 'Brooklyn';

Output :- Find all branches that have greater assets than some branch located in Brooklyn.

branch_name

Downtown

Round Hill

SQL QUERY 3:-

select loan_number from loan where branch_name = 'Perryridge' and amount > 1200;

Output :- find all loan number for loans made at the Perryridge branch with loan amounts greater than \$1200

loan_number
L-15
L-16
L-15
L-16

SQL QUERY 4:-

(select customer_name from depositor) union (select customer_name from borrower);

Output :- Find all customers who have a loan, an account, or both.

customer_name

Hayes

Johnson

Jones

Lindsay

Smith

Turner

Curry

Jackson

Williams

Adams

SQL QUERY 5:-

select branch_name, avg (balance) from account group by branch_name; Output :- Find the avg. account balance at each branch.

branch_name	avg (balance)	
Brighton	825.0000	
Downtown	500.0000	
Mianus	700.0000	
Perryridge	400.0000	
Redwood	700.0000	
Round Hill	350.0000	

DOP:- 23/08/2024 PRACTICAL - 7 DOS:- 30/08/2024

SQL QUERY 6:-

(select customer_name from depositor) intersect (select customer_name from borrower);

Output: - Find all customers who have both a loan and an account.

customer_name
Hayes
Jones

Smith

SQL QUERY 7:-

SELECT branch_name, COUNT(DISTINCT customer_name) FROM depositor INNER JOIN account ON depositor.account_number = account_account_number GROUP BY branch_name;

Output :- Find the no. of depositors in each branch.

branch_name	COUNT(DISTINCT customer_name)
Brighton	2
Downtown	. 1
Mianus	1
Perryridge	1
Redwood	1
Round Hill	1

SQL QUERY 8:-

select avg (balance) from account;

Output :- Find the average balance for all accounts.

avg (balance)

614.2857

SQL QUERY 9:-

SELECT * FROM `account` ORDER BY balance ASC, branch_name DESC; Output :- Arranges data by balance in ascending and branch name in descending.

account_number	branch_name	v 2	balance	a 1
A-305	Round Hill			350
A-305	Round Hill			350
A-102	Perryridge			400
A-102	Perryridge			400
A-101	Downtown			500
A-101	Downtown			500
A-222	Redwood			700
A-222	Redwood			700
A-215	Mianus			700
A-215	Mianus			700
A-217	Brighton			750
A-217	Brighton			750
A-201	Brighton			900
A-201	Brighton			900

SQL QUERY 10:-

select distinct S.customer_name from depositor as S where not exists ((select branch_name from branch wh ere branch_city = 'Brooklyn') except (select R.branch_name from depositor as T, account as R where T.account_number = R.account_number and S.customer_name = T.customer_name));

Output :- Find all customers who have an account at all branches located in Brooklyn.

customer_name
Johnson

❖ Running 10 different queries on University database

SQL QUERY 1:-

select course_id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010;

Output :- Set of all courses taught in the Spring 2010 semester.

course_id

CS-101

CS-315

CS-319

CS-319

FIN-201

HIS-351

MU-199

SQL QUERY 2:-

(select course_id from section where semester = 'Fall' and year = 2009) intersect (select course_id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010);

Output :- Find courses that ran in Fall 2009 and in Spring 2010.

course_id

CS-101

SQL QUERY 3:-

(select course_id from section where semester = 'Fall' and year = 2009) except (select course_id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year = 2010);

Output :- Find courses that ran in Fall 2009 or in Spring 2010.

course_id

CS-347

PHY-101

SQL QUERY 4:-

select distinct T.salary from instructor as T, instructor as S where T.salary < S.salary;

Output: Find the salaries of all instructors that are less than the largest salary.

salary 53603.82 80405.75 83085.93 87106.23 110052.22 100507.18 105165.61 96486.88 113847.14 114160.36

SQL QUERY 5:-

select avg (salary) from instructor where dept_name= 'Comp. Sci.';

Output :- Find the average salary of instructors in the Computer Science department.

avg (salary)

100591.256667

SQL QUERY 6:-

select count(distinct ID) from teaches where semester = "Spring" and year = 2010;

Output :- Find the total number of instructors who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

count(distinct ID)

6

SQL QUERY 7:-

select dept_name, avg (salary) as avg_salary from instructor group by dept_name;

Output :- Find the average salary of instructors in each department.

dept_name	avg_salary
Biology	96486.880000
Comp. Sci.	100591.256667
Elec. Eng.	105165.610000
Finance	109506.375000
History	81745.840000
Music	53603.820000
Physics	113967.605000

SQL QUERY 8:-

select dept_name, $count(distinct\ ID)$ as instr_count from instructor NATURAL JOIN teaches where semeste r = "spring" and year = 2010 group by $dept_name$;

Output :- Find the number of instructor in each department who teach a course in the Spring 2010 semester.

dept_name	instr_count
Comp. Sci.	3
Finance	1
History	1
Music	1

SQL QUERY 9:-

select distinct course_id from section where semester = 'Fall' and year= 2009 and course_id in (select course _id from section where semester = 'Spring' and year= 2010);

Output :- Find courses offered in Fall 2009 and in Spring 2010.

course_id

SQL QUERY 10:-

with dept_total (dept_name, value) as (select dept_name, sum(salary) from instructor group by dept_name), dept_total_avg(value) as (select avg(value) from dept_total) select dept_name from dept_total, dept_total_avg where dept_total.value > dept_total_avg.value;

Output :- Find all departments where the total salary is greater than the average of the total salary at all departments.

dept_name

Comp. Sci.

Finance

Physics