SQL ASSIGGNMENT

1.Create a database

Query

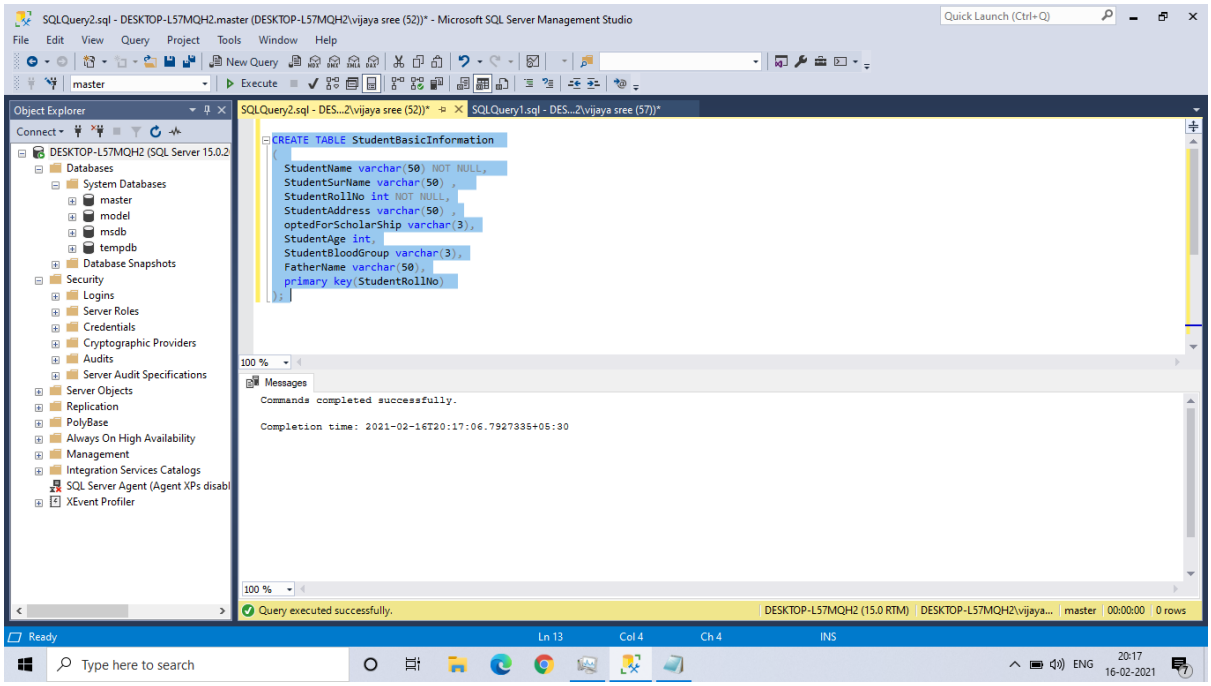
```
CREATE DATABASE Students
```

2.Create table StudentBasicInformation

a)

```
CREATE TABLE StudentBasicInformation
(
  StudentName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  StudentSurName varchar(50) ,
  StudentRollNo int NOT NULL,
  StudentAddress varchar(50) ,
  optedForScholarShip varchar(3),
  StudentAge int,
  StudentBloodGroup varchar(3),
  FatherName varchar(50),
  primary key(StudentRollNo)
);
```

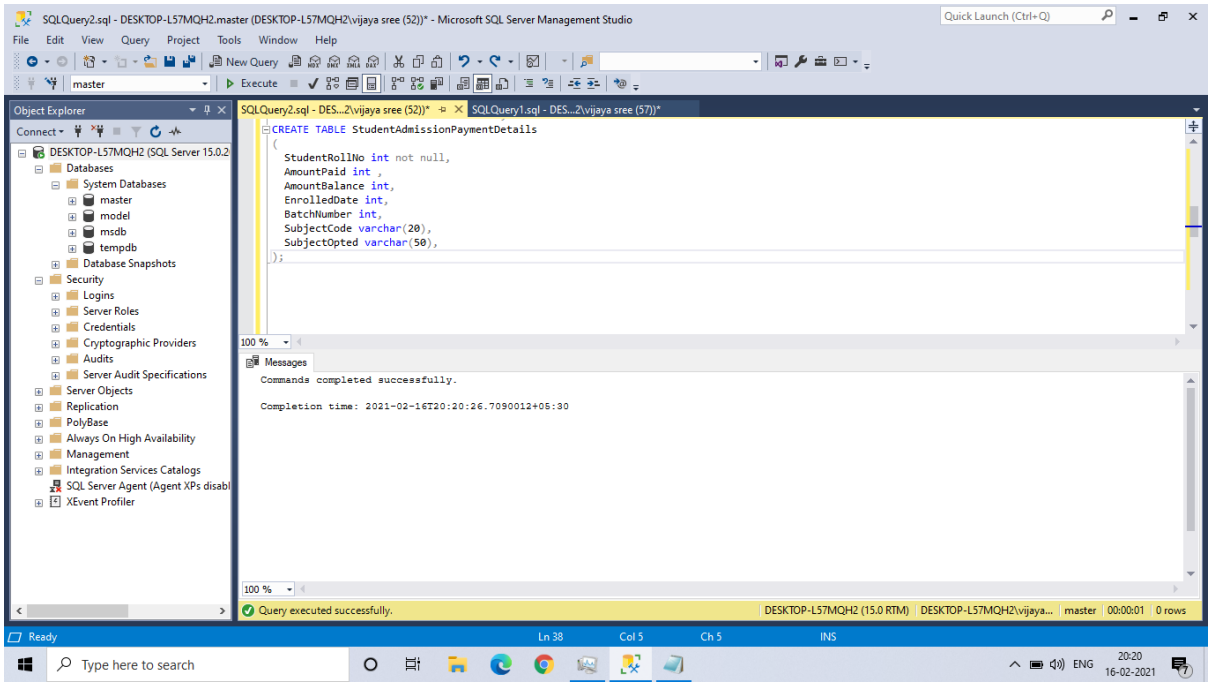
Output screenshot:



b)Create Table StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails

```
CREATE TABLE StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
(
  StudentRollNo int not null,
  AmountPaid int ,
  AmountBalance int,
  EnrolledDate int,
  BatchNumber int,
  SubjectCode varchar(20),
  SubjectOpted varchar(50),
);
```

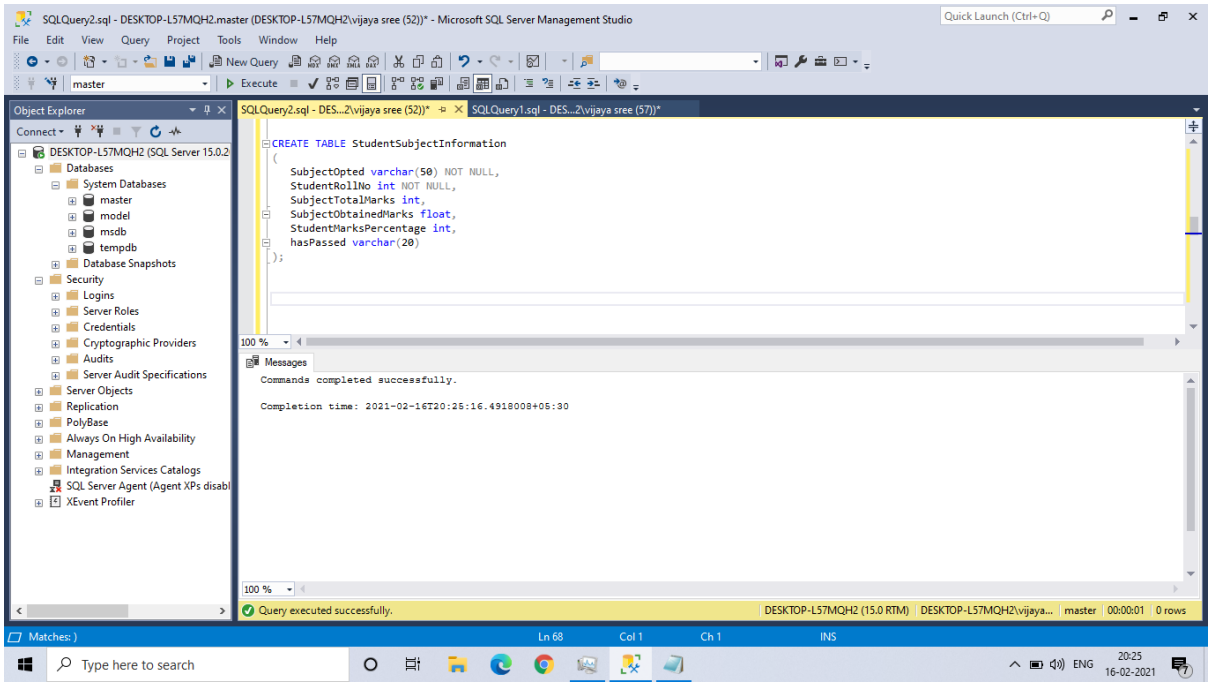
Output Screenshot:



c)Create Table StudentSubjectInformation:

```
CREATE TABLE StudentSubjectInformation
(
  SubjectOpted varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  StudentRollNo int NOT NULL,
  SubjectTotalMarks int,
  SubjectObtainedMarks float,
  StudentMarksPercentage int,
  hasPassed varchar(20)
);
```

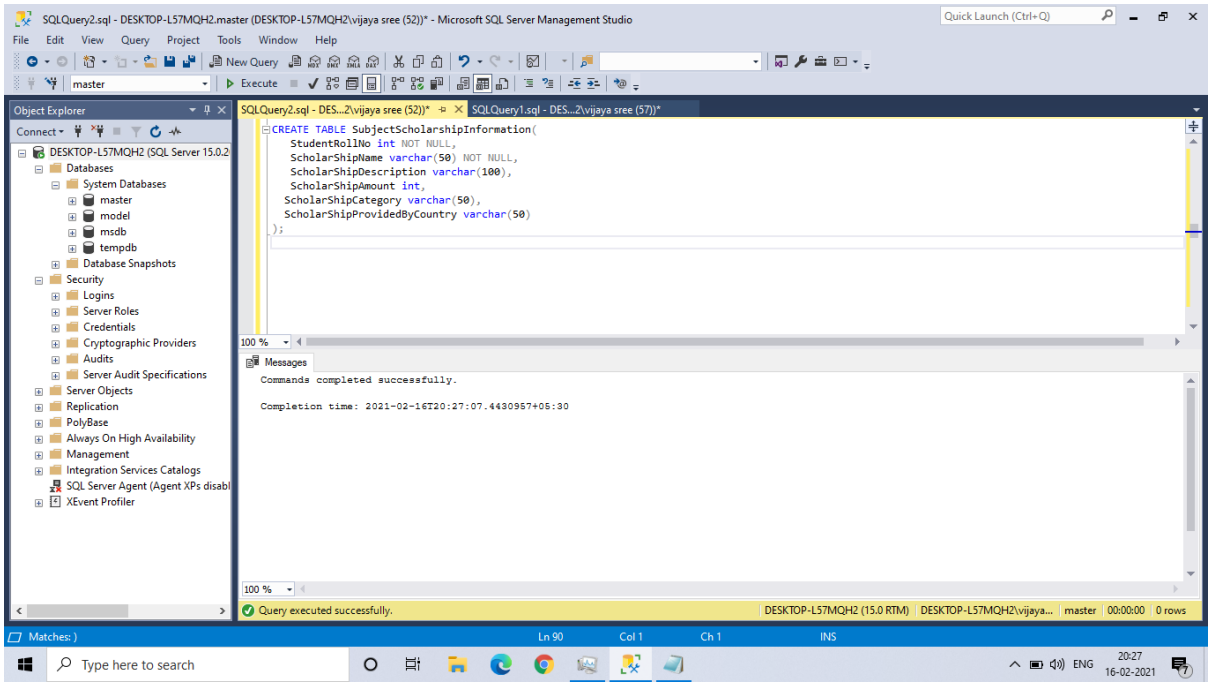
Output Screenshot:



d)Create Table SubjectScholarshipInformation:

```
CREATE TABLE SubjectScholarshipInformation(
   StudentRollNo int NOT NULL,
   ScholarShipName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
   ScholarShipDescription varchar(100),
   ScholarShipAmount int,
  ScholarShipCategory varchar(50),
  ScholarShipProvidedByCountry varchar(50)
);
```

Output Screenshot:



3.

a)Insert into Table StudentBasicInformation:

insert into StudentBasicInformation
values('Ravi','linga',1112,'delhi','yes',22,'A+','krishna');

insert into StudentBasicInformation
values('john','doe',1113,'Hyderabad','no',21,'A-','Mukesh');

insert into StudentBasicInformation
values('peter','parker',1114,'delhi','yes',21,'B+','Deshmukh');

insert into StudentBasicInformation
values('bae','suzy',1115,'bangalore','no',21,'B+','Ramana');

insert into StudentBasicInformation
values('paris','Allen',1116,'delhi','yes',22,'A-','Rakesh');

insert into StudentBasicInformation
values('baker','hannah',1117,'chennai','no',22,'O+','Supreeth');

insert into StudentBasicInformation
values('Ravi','kishore',1118,'delhi','yes',22,'O-','Madhav');

insert into StudentBasicInformation values('kareena','kappor',1119,'Hyderabad','no',22,'O+','Rithvik');

insert into StudentBasicInformation values('Ranbir','kapoor',1120,'delhi','yes',22,'AB+','Sumedh');

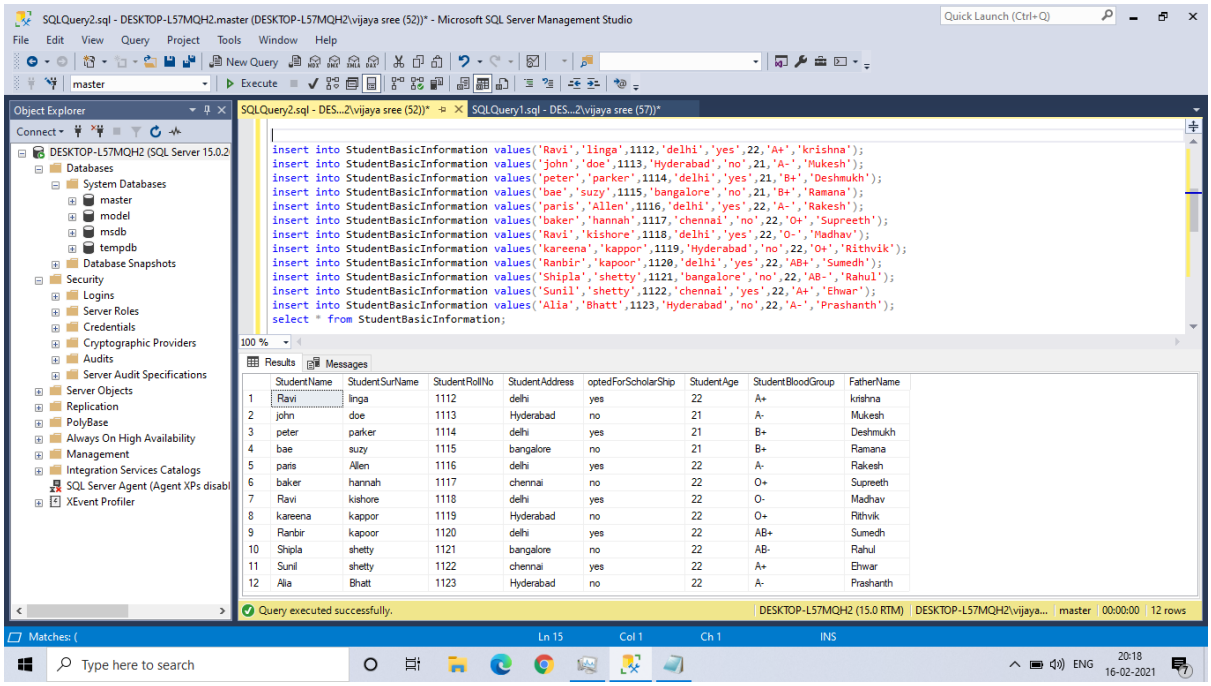
insert into StudentBasicInformation values('Shipla','shetty',1121,'bangalore','no',22,'AB-','Rahul');

insert into StudentBasicInformation values('Sunil','shetty',1122,'chennai','yes',22,'A+','Ehwar');

insert into StudentBasicInformation values('Alia','Bhatt',1123,'Hyderabad','no',22,'A-','Prashanth');

select * from StudentBasicInformation;

Output screenshot:



b)Insert into Table StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails values(1112,10000,12000,11-02-2021,2021,'IT737','Information technology');

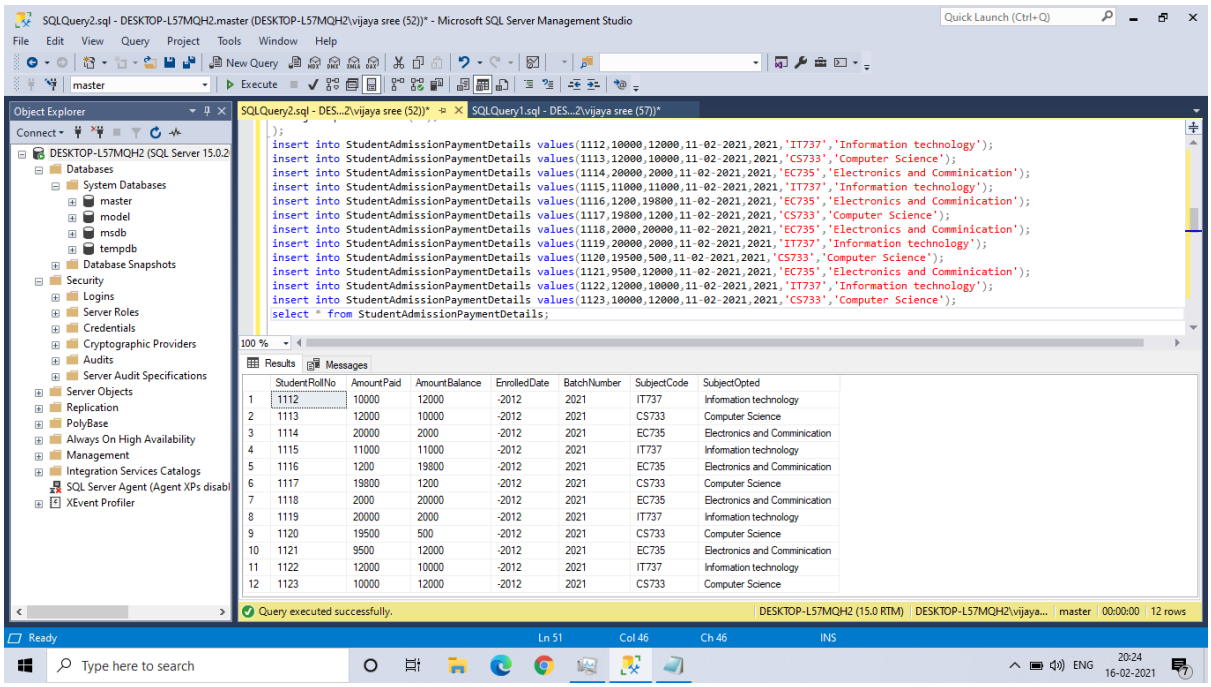
```
insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1113,12000,10000,11-02-2021,2021,'CS733','Computer
Science');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1114,20000,2000,11-02-2021,2021,'EC735','Electronics and
Comminication');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1115,11000,11000,11-02-2021,2021,'IT737','Information
technology');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1116,1200,19800,11-02-2021,2021,'EC735','Electronics and
Comminication');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1117,19800,1200,11-02-2021,2021,'CS733','Computer
Science');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1118,2000,20000,11-02-2021,2021,'EC735','Electronics and
Comminication');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1119,20000,2000,11-02-2021,2021,'IT737','Information
technology');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1120,19500,500,11-02-2021,2021,'CS733','Computer
Science');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
values(1121,9500,12000,11-02-2021,2021,'EC735','Electronics and
Comminication');
```

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails values(1122,12000,10000,11-02-2021,2021,'IT737','Information technology');

insert into StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails values(1123,10000,12000,11-02-2021,2021,'CS733','Computer Science');

select * from StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails;

Output Screenshot:



c)Insert into table StudentSubjectInformation

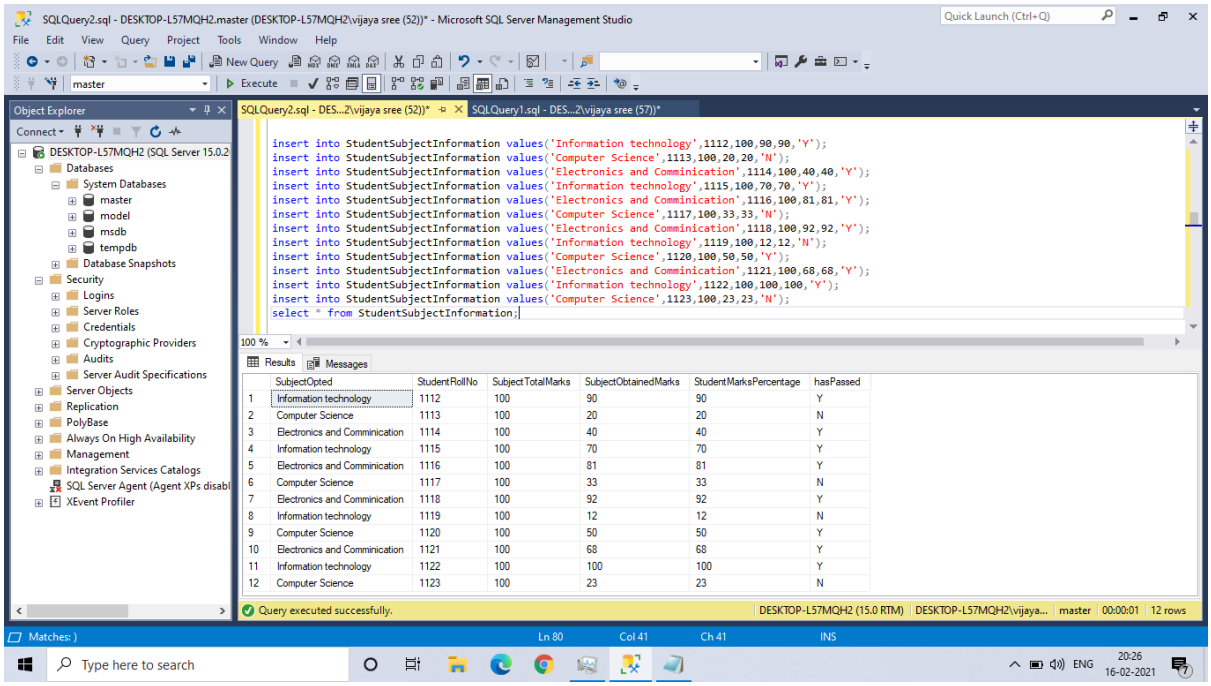
insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Information technology',1112,100,90,90,'Y');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Computer Science',1113,100,20,20,'N');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Electronics and Comminication',1114,100,40,40,'Y');

```
insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Information technology',1115,100,70,70,'Y');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Electronics and Comminication',1116,100,81,81,'Y');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Computer Science',1117,100,33,33,'N');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Electronics and Comminication',1118,100,92,92,'Y');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Information technology',1119,100,12,12,'N');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Computer Science',1120,100,50,50,'Y');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Electronics and Comminication',1121,100,68,68,'Y');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Information technology',1122,100,100,100,'Y');

insert into StudentSubjectInformation values('Computer Science',1123,100,23,23,'N');

select * from StudentSubjectInformation;
```

Output Screenshot:



d)Insert into table SubjectScholarshipInformation:

insert into SubjectScholarshipInformation values(1112,'Tata Scholarship- Cornell University, USA','Tata Scholarship is offered by Tata Education support 20 scholars from India ',

25000,'merit','USA');

insert into SubjectScholarshipInformation values(1116,'Australian Embassy Fully Funded Scholarships','Australian Embassy scholarships ares for Undergraduate at universities in Australia',

1000,'merit','Australia');

insert into SubjectScholarshipInformation values(1118,'Melbourne - India PG Scholarship - Australia','The University of Melbourne offers International PG Scholarship to international students ',

100000,'merit','Australia');

insert into SubjectScholarshipInformation values(1120,'Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship-

UK','Offered by the Commonwealth Scholarships Commission to Indian students ',

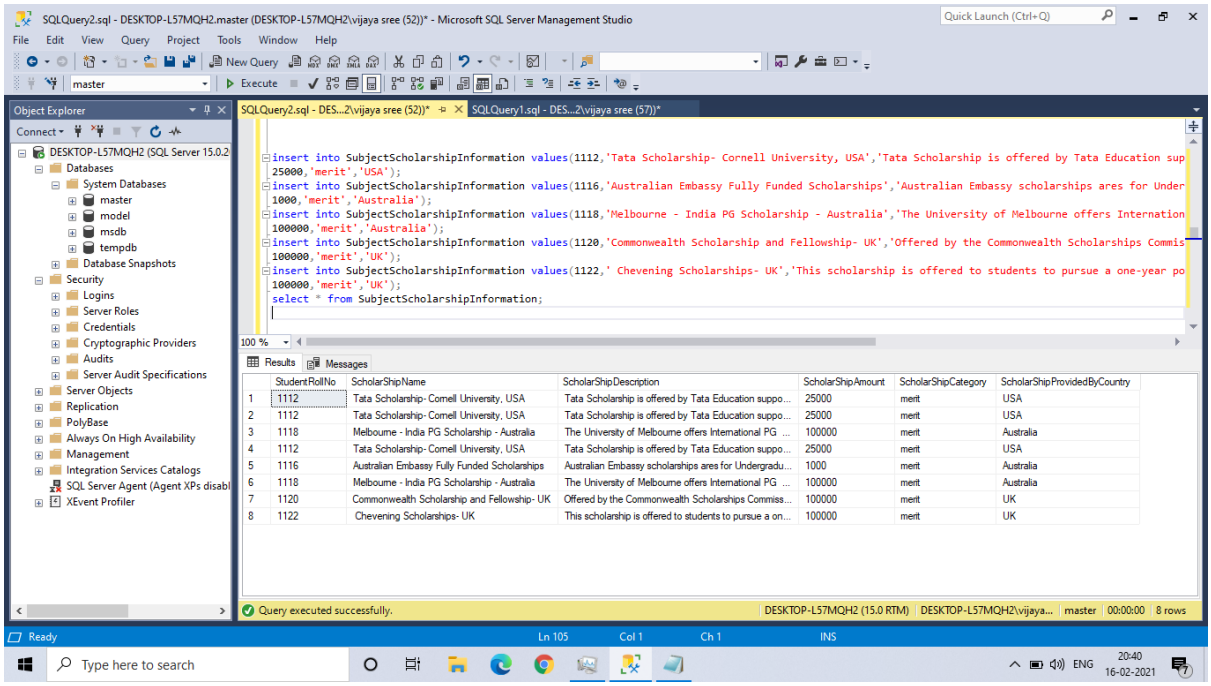
100000,'merit','UK');

insert into SubjectScholarshipInformation values(1122,' Chevening Scholarships- UK','This scholarship is offered to students to pursue a one-year postgraduate program in UK university ',

100000,'merit','UK');

select * from SubjectScholarshipInformation;

Output Screenshot:



5)Update Records

a)Update Table StudentBasicInformation

update StudentBasicInformation set StudentAddress='bangalore' where StudentRollNo=1116;

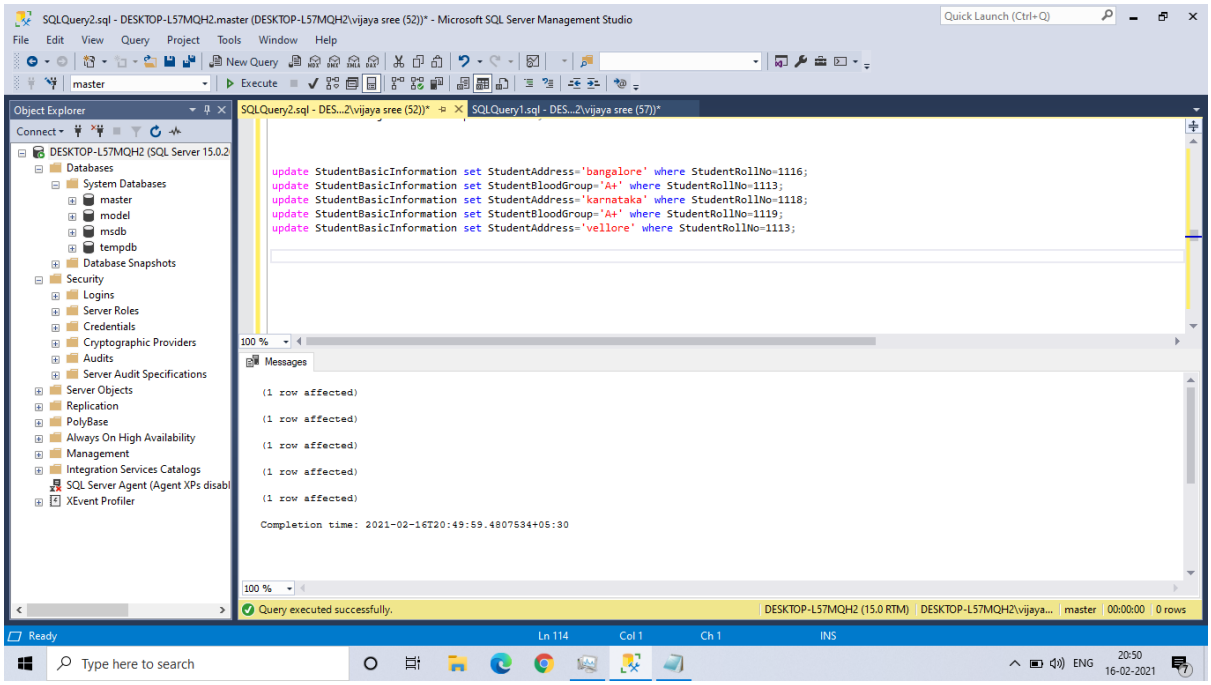
update StudentBasicInformation set StudentBloodGroup='A+' where StudentRollNo=1113;

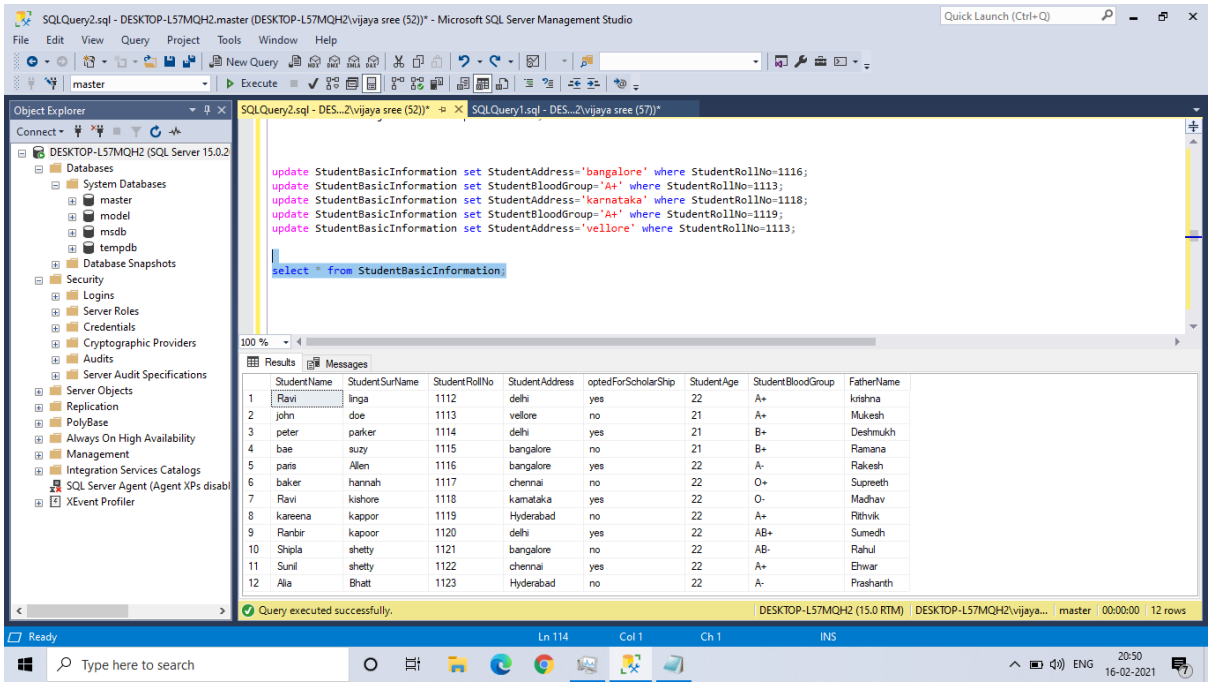
update StudentBasicInformation set StudentAddress='karnataka' where StudentRollNo=1118;

update StudentBasicInformation set StudentBloodGroup='A+' where StudentRollNo=1119;

update StudentBasicInformation set StudentAddress='vellore' where StudentRollNo=1113;

Output screenshot:





b)Update table StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails

update StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails set AmountBalance=5000 where StudentRollNo=1113;

update StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails set EnrolledDate=12-02-2021 where StudentRollNo=1114;

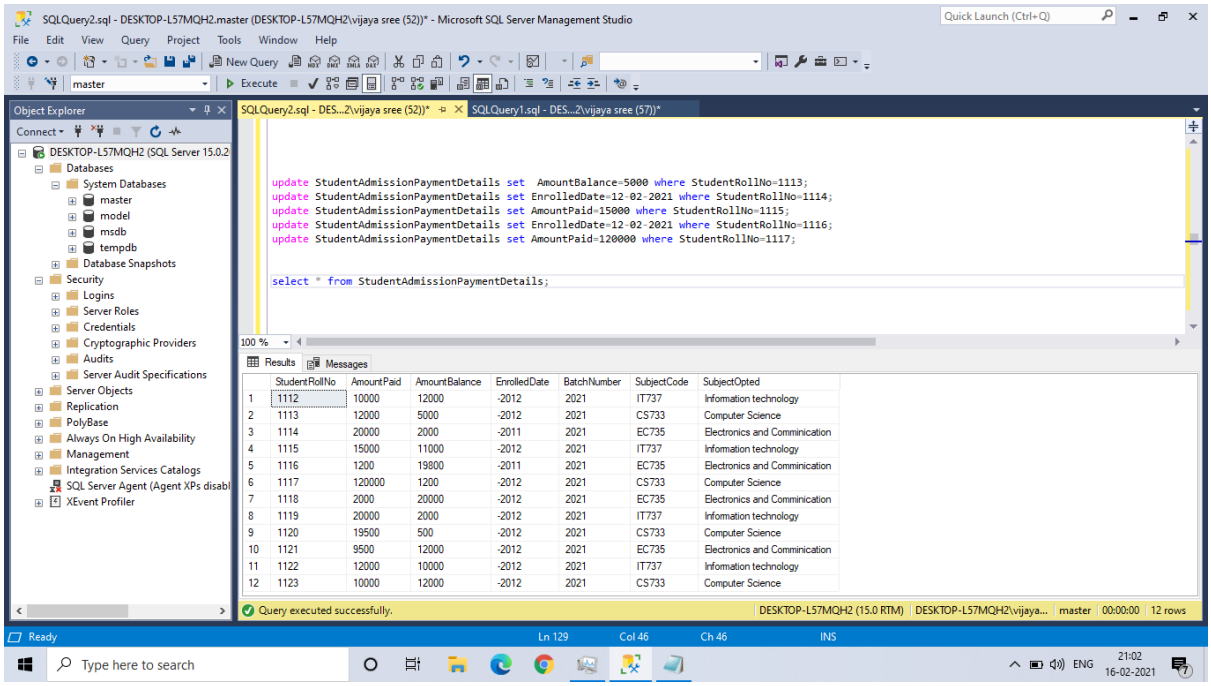
update StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails set AmountPaid=15000 where StudentRollNo=1115;

update StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails set EnrolledDate=12-02-2021 where StudentRollNo=1116;

update StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails set AmountPaid=120000 where StudentRollNo=1117;

select * from StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails;

Output Screenshot:



	StudentRollNo	AmountPaid	AmountBalance	EnrolledDate	BatchNumber	SubjectCode	SubjectOpted
1	1112	10000	12000	-2012	2021	IT737	Information technology
2	1113	12000	5000	-2012	2021	CS733	Computer Science
3	1114	20000	2000	-2011	2021	EC735	Electronics and Comminication
4	1115	15000	11000	-2012	2021	IT737	Information technology
5	1116	1200	19800	-2011	2021	EC735	Electronics and Comminication
6	1117	120000	1200	-2012	2021	CS733	Computer Science
7	1118	2000	20000	-2012	2021	EC735	Electronics and Comminication
8	1119	20000	2000	-2012	2021	IT737	Information technology
9	1120	19500	500	-2012	2021	CS733	Computer Science
10	1121	9500	12000	-2012	2021	EC735	Electronics and Comminication
11	1122	12000	10000	-2012	2021	IT737	Information technology
12	1123	10000	12000	-2012	2021	CS733	Computer Science

c)Update table StudentSubjectInformation

update StudentSubjectInformation set SubjectTotalMarks=120 where StudentRollNo=1113;

update StudentSubjectInformation set SubjectTotalMarks=150 where StudentRollNo=1112;

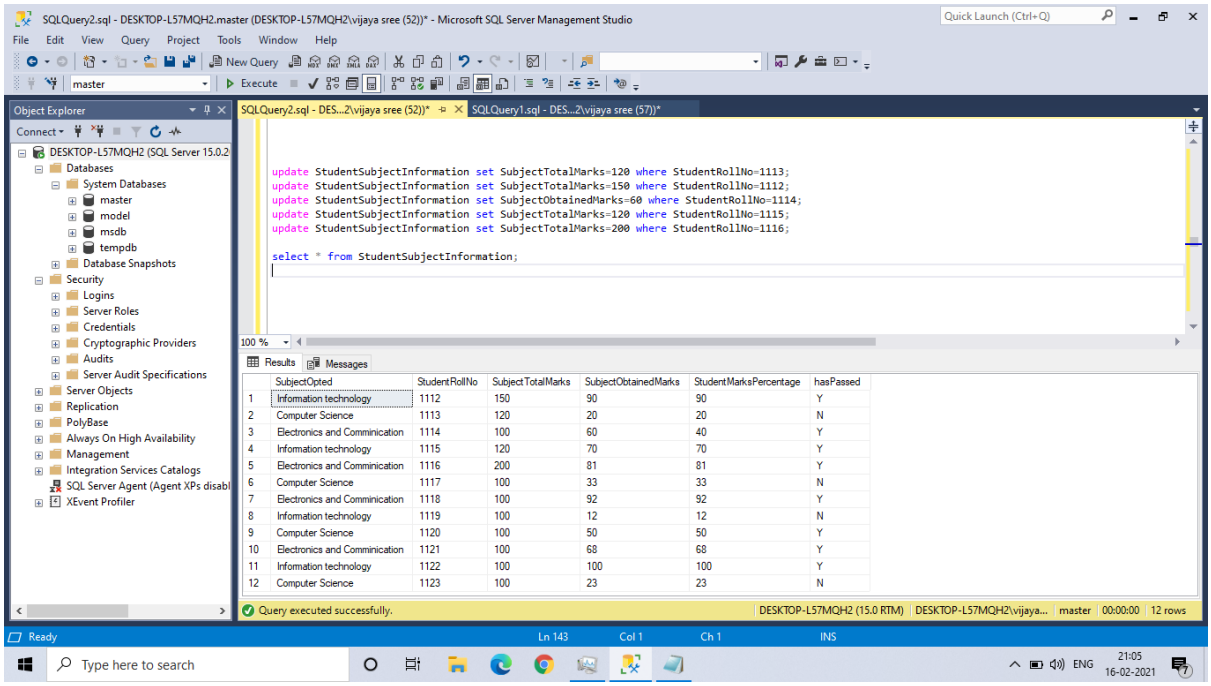
update StudentSubjectInformation set SubjectObtainedMarks=60 where StudentRollNo=1114;

update StudentSubjectInformation set SubjectTotalMarks=120 where StudentRollNo=1115;

update StudentSubjectInformation set SubjectTotalMarks=200 where StudentRollNo=1116;

select * from StudentSubjectInformation;

Output Screenshot:



	SubjectOpted	StudentRollNo	SubjectTotalMarks	SubjectObtainedMarks	StudentMarksPercentage	hasPassed
1	Information technology	1112	150	90	90	Y
2	Computer Science	1113	120	20	20	N
3	Electronics and Commnication	1114	100	60	40	Y
4	Information technology	1115	120	70	70	Y
5	Electronics and Commnication	1116	200	81	81	Y
6	Computer Science	1117	100	33	33	N
7	Electronics and Commnication	1118	100	92	92	Y
8	Information technology	1119	100	12	12	N
9	Computer Science	1120	100	50	50	Y
10	Electronics and Commnication	1121	100	68	68	Y
11	Information technology	1122	100	100	100	Y
12	Computer Science	1123	100	23	23	N

d)Update Table SubjectScholarshipInformation

update SubjectScholarshipInformation set ScholarShipAmount=75000 where StudentRollNo=1112;

update SubjectScholarshipInformation set ScholarShipCategory='nonmerit' where StudentRollNo=1116;

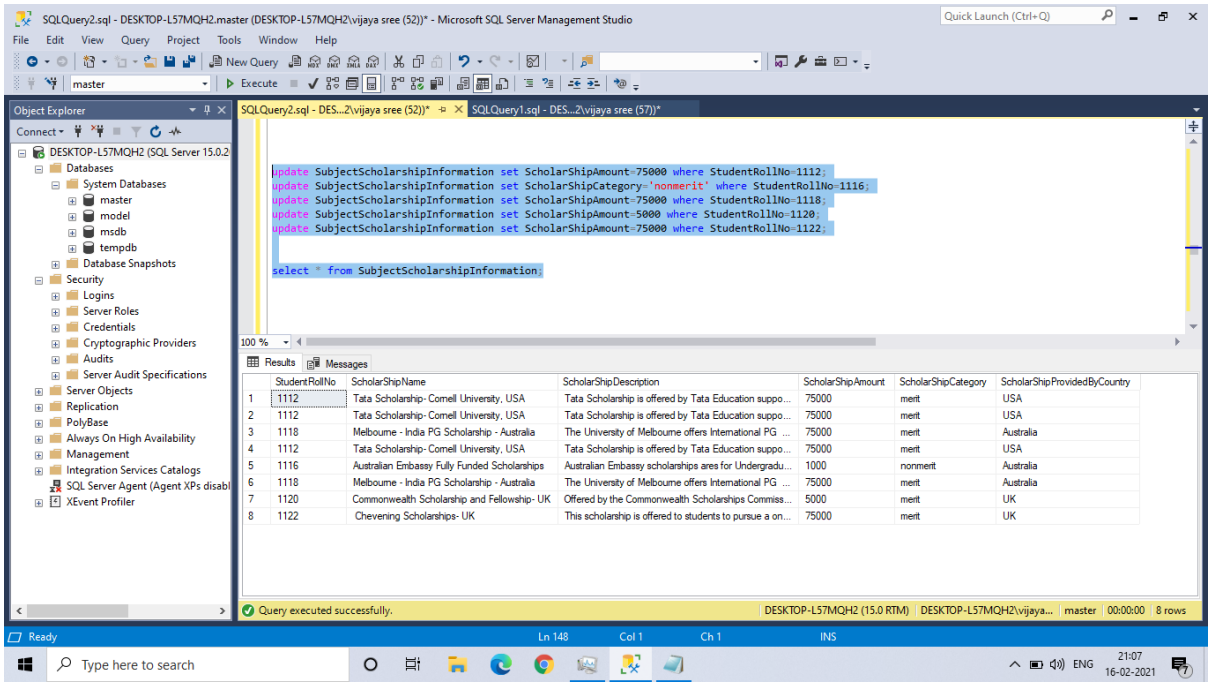
update SubjectScholarshipInformation set ScholarShipAmount=75000 where StudentRollNo=1118;

update SubjectScholarshipInformation set ScholarShipAmount=5000 where StudentRollNo=1120;

update SubjectScholarshipInformation set ScholarShipAmount=75000 where StudentRollNo=1122;

select * from SubjectScholarshipInformation;

Output Screenshot:



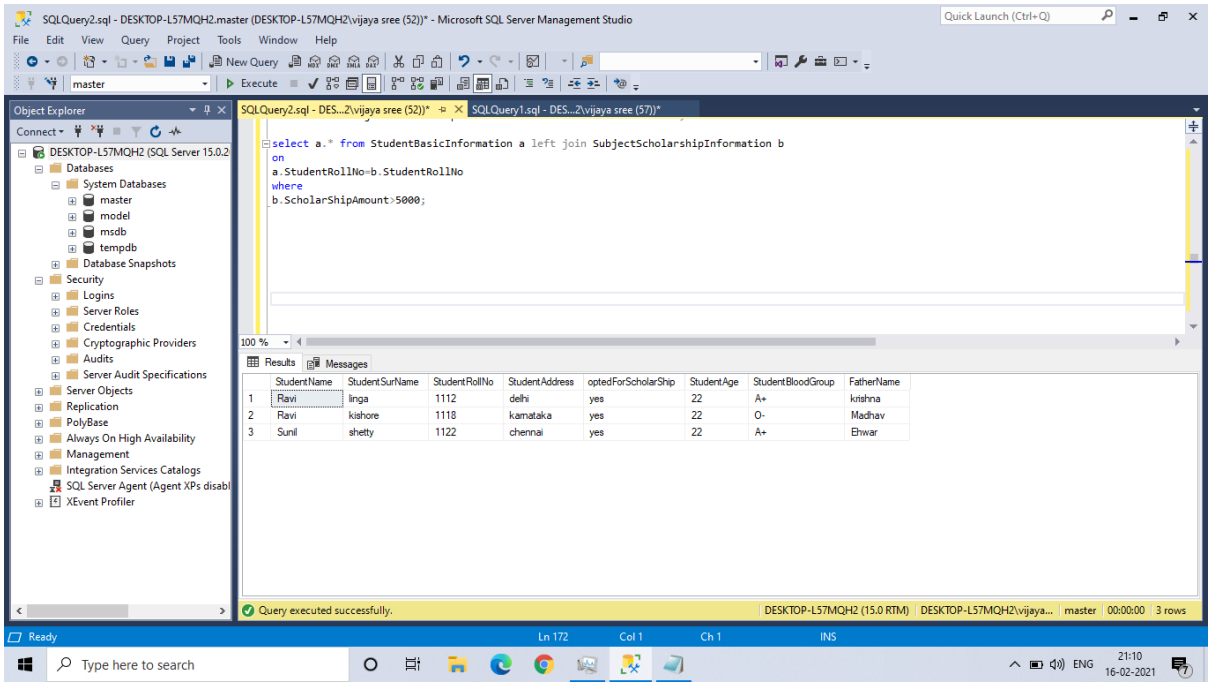
	StudentRollNo	ScholarShipName	ScholarShipDescription	ScholarShipAmount	ScholarShipCategory	ScholarShipProvidedByCountry
1	1112	Tata Scholarship- Cornell University, USA	Tata Scholarship is offered by Tata Education suppo...	75000	merit	USA
2	1112	Tata Scholarship- Cornell University, USA	Tata Scholarship is offered by Tata Education suppo...	75000	merit	USA
3	1118	Melbourne - India PG Scholarship - Australia	The University of Melbourne offers International PG ...	75000	merit	Australia
4	1112	Tata Scholarship- Cornell University, USA	Tata Scholarship is offered by Tata Education suppo...	75000	merit	USA
5	1116	Australian Embassy Fully Funded Scholarships	Australian Embassy scholarships ares for Undergradu...	1000	nonmerit	Australia
6	1118	Melbourne - India PG Scholarship - Australia	The University of Melbourne offers International PG ...	75000	merit	Australia
7	1120	Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship- UK	Offered by the Commonwealth Scholarships Commiss...	5000	merit	UK
8	1122	Chevening Scholarships- UK	This scholarship is offered to students to pursue a on...	75000	merit	UK

7)Select all the students with scholarship more than 5000/Rs

Query:

```
select a.* from StudentBasicInformation a left join
SubjectScholarshipInformation b
on
a.StudentRollNo=b.StudentRollNo
where
b.ScholarShipAmount>5000;
```

Output Screenshot:

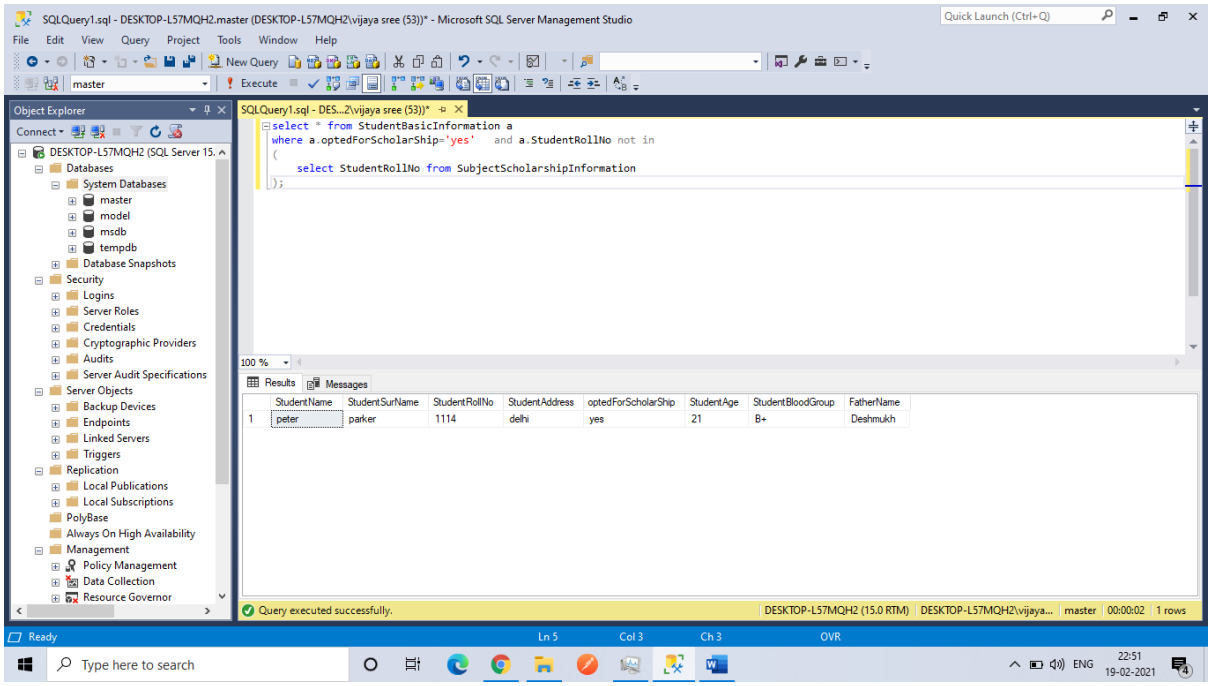


8)Students who has opted for scholarship but did not get

Query:

```
select * from StudentBasicInformation a

where a.optedForScholarShip='yes'   and a.StudentRollNo not in

(

   select StudentRollNo from SubjectScholarshipInformation

);
```

Output Screenshot:



9)Using stored procedure fill in StudentMarksPercentage

Query:

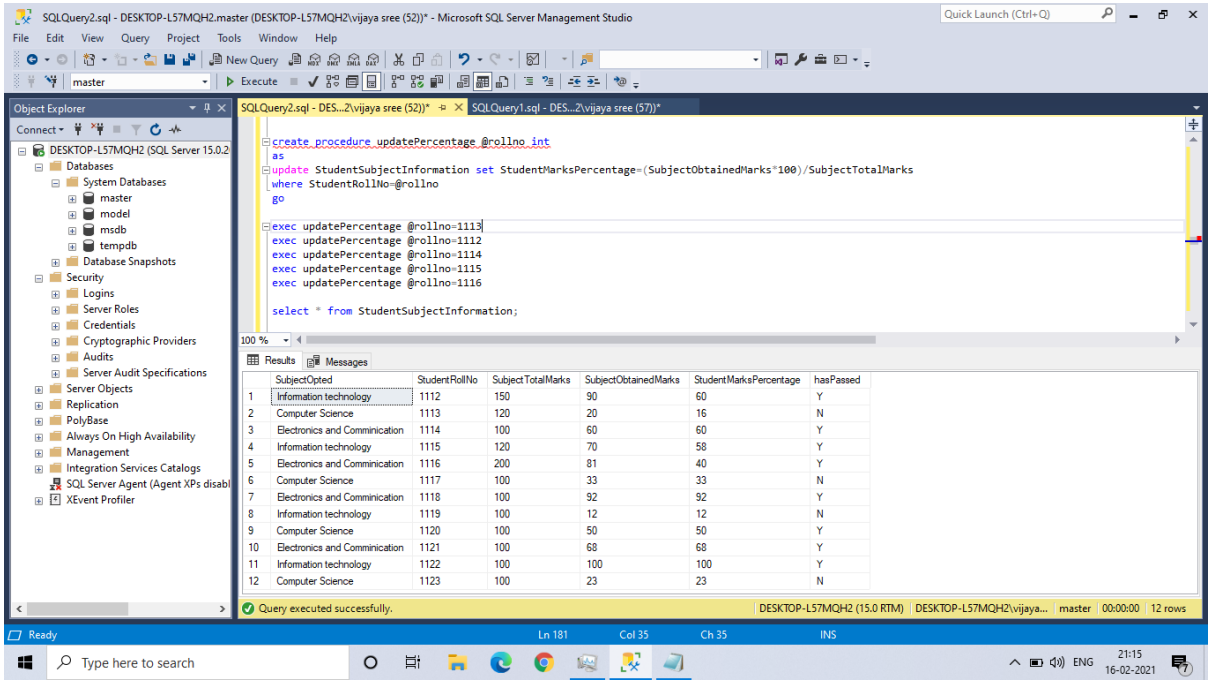
```
create procedure updatePercentage @rollno int

as

update StudentSubjectInformation set
StudentMarksPercentage=(SubjectObtainedMarks*100)/SubjectTotalMarks

where StudentRollNo=@rollno

go


exec updatePercentage @rollno=1113

exec updatePercentage @rollno=1112

exec updatePercentage @rollno=1114
```

exec updatePercentage @rollno=1115

exec updatePercentage @rollno=1116

select * from StudentSubjectInformation;

Output Screenshot:



	SubjectOpted	StudentRollNo	SubjectTotalMarks	SubjectObtainedMarks	StudentMarksPercentage	hasPassed
1	Information technology	1112	150	90	60	Y
2	Computer Science	1113	120	20	16	N
3	Electronics and Comminication	1114	100	60	60	Y
4	Information technology	1115	120	70	58	Y
5	Electronics and Comminication	1116	200	81	40	Y
6	Computer Science	1117	100	33	33	N
7	Electronics and Comminication	1118	100	92	92	Y
8	Information technology	1119	100	12	12	N
9	Computer Science	1120	100	50	50	Y
10	Electronics and Comminication	1121	100	68	68	Y
11	Information technology	1122	100	100	100	Y
12	Computer Science	1123	100	23	23	N

10) Decide the category of the scholarship depending upon the marks/percentage obtained by the student and likewise update the ScholarshipCategory column, create a stored procedure in order to handle this operation

Query:

create procedure ChangeScholarshipCategory @rollno int

as

update SubjectScholarshipInformation

set ScholarShipCategory =

case

when @rollno in (select StudentRollNo from StudentSubjectInformation where StudentSubjectInformation.StudentMarksPercentage between

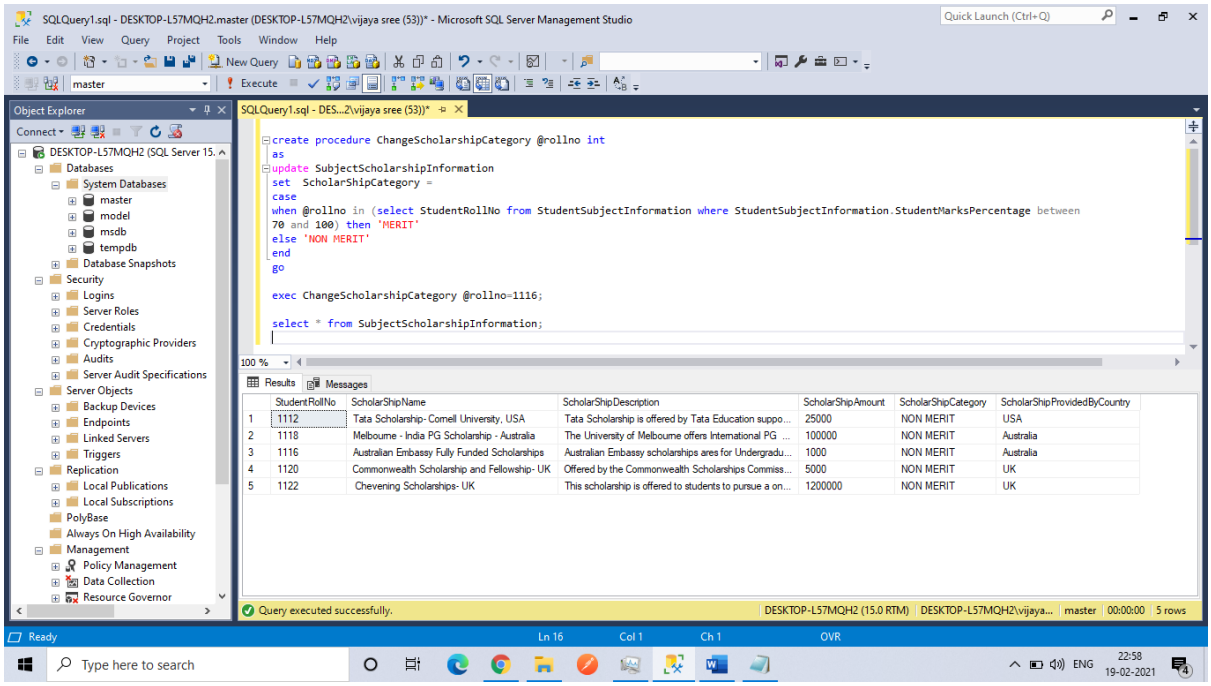
70 and 100) then 'MERIT'

else 'NON MERIT'

end

go

Output Screenshot:



11)Create a view for getting student details along with balance

Query:

Using joins

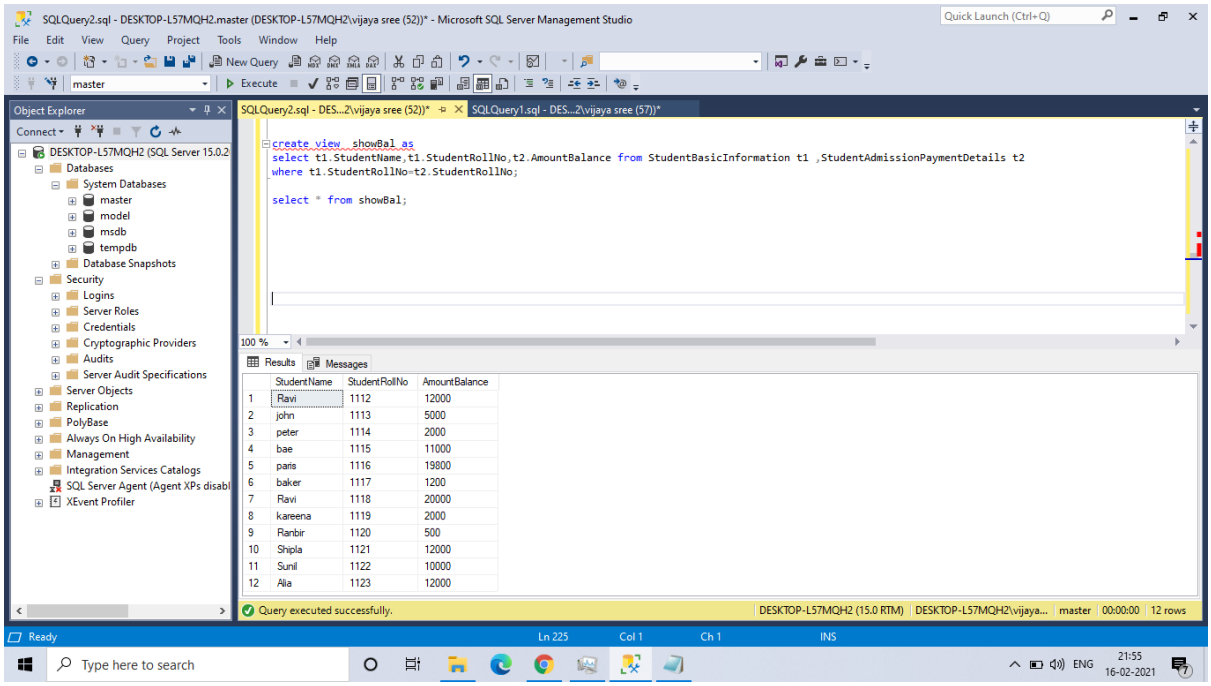
create view showBal as

select t1.StudentName,t1.StudentRollNo,t2.AmountBalance from StudentBasicInformation t1 ,StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails t2

where t1.StudentRollNo=t2.StudentRollNo;

select * from showBal;

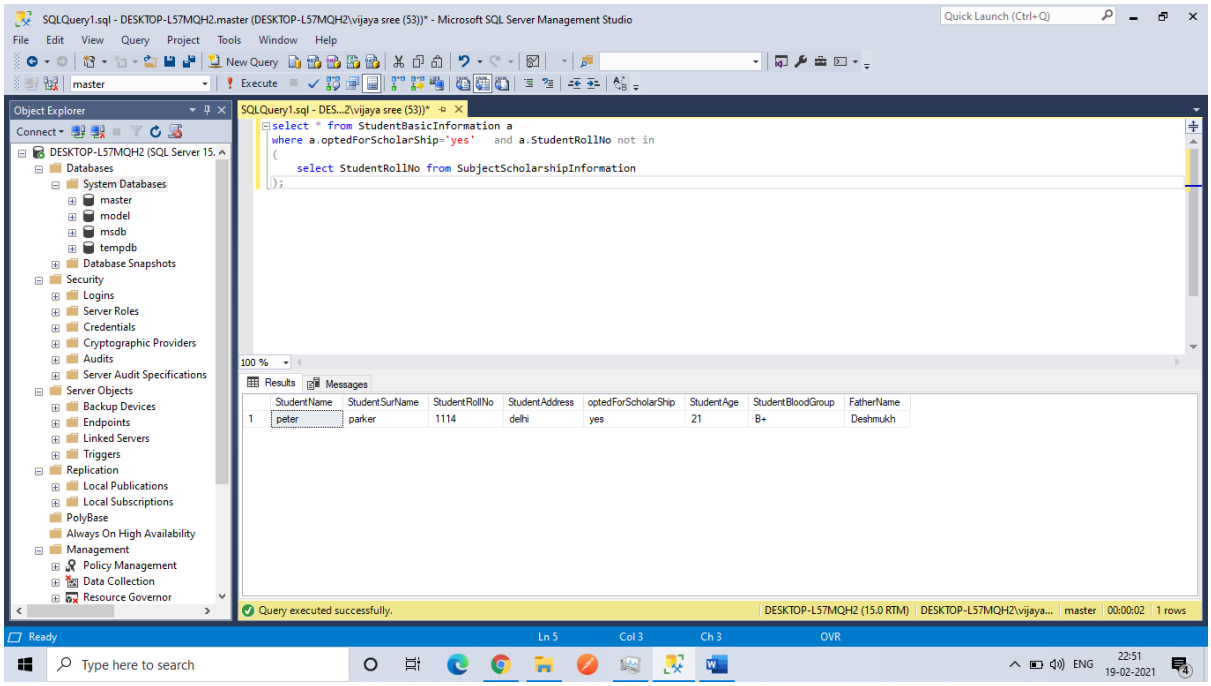
Output Screenshot:



12)Get the student details who haven’t got any scholarship

Query:

```
select * from StudentBasicInformation a
where a.optedForScholarShip='yes'   and a.StudentRollNo not in
(
   select StudentRollNo from SubjectScholarshipInformation
);
```

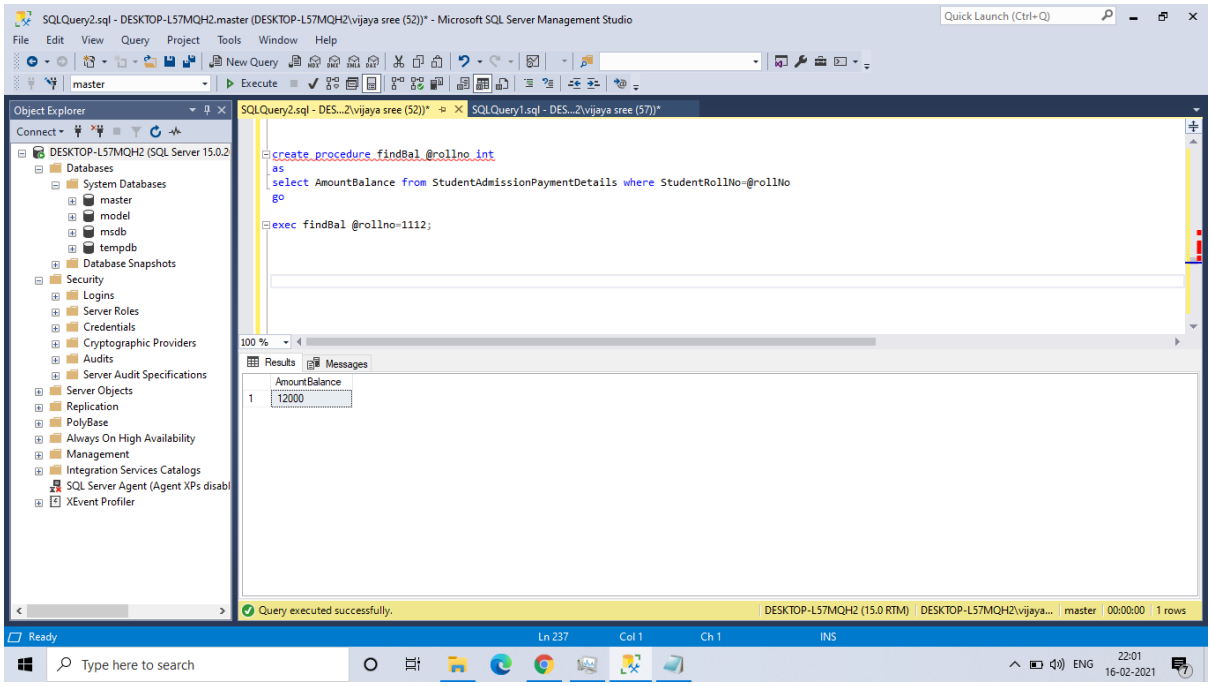


13)Get the balance amount from StudentAdmissionpaymentdetails

Query:

```
create procedure findBal @rollno int

as

select AmountBalance from StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails where StudentRollNo=@rollNo

go


exec findBal @rollno=1112;
```

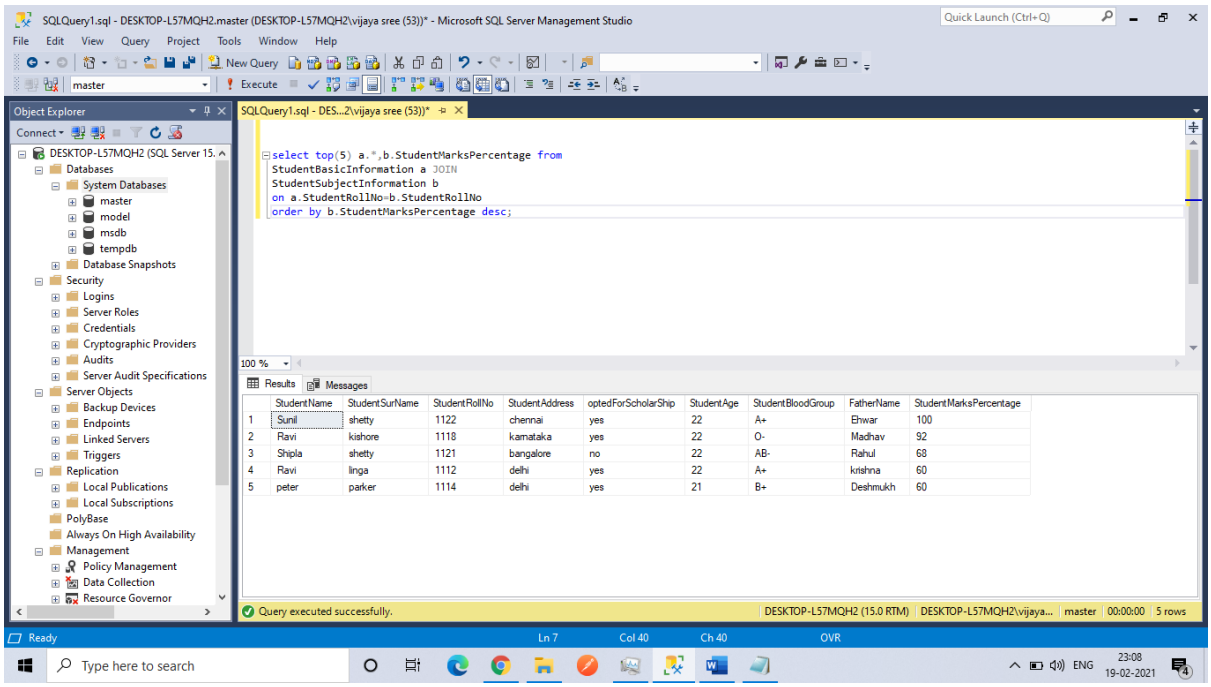
Output screenshot:



14) Retrieve the top five student details as per the StudentMarksPercentage values (use subqueries)

Query:

Select top(5),a.*,b.StudentMarksPercentage from StudentBasicInformation a JOIN StudentSubjectInfromation b on a.StudentRollNo=b.StudentRollNo order by b.StudentMarksPercentage desc;



15) Try to use all the three types of join learned today in a relevant way, and explain the same why you thought of using that particular join for your selected scenarios (try to cover relevant and real time scenarios for all the three studied joins)

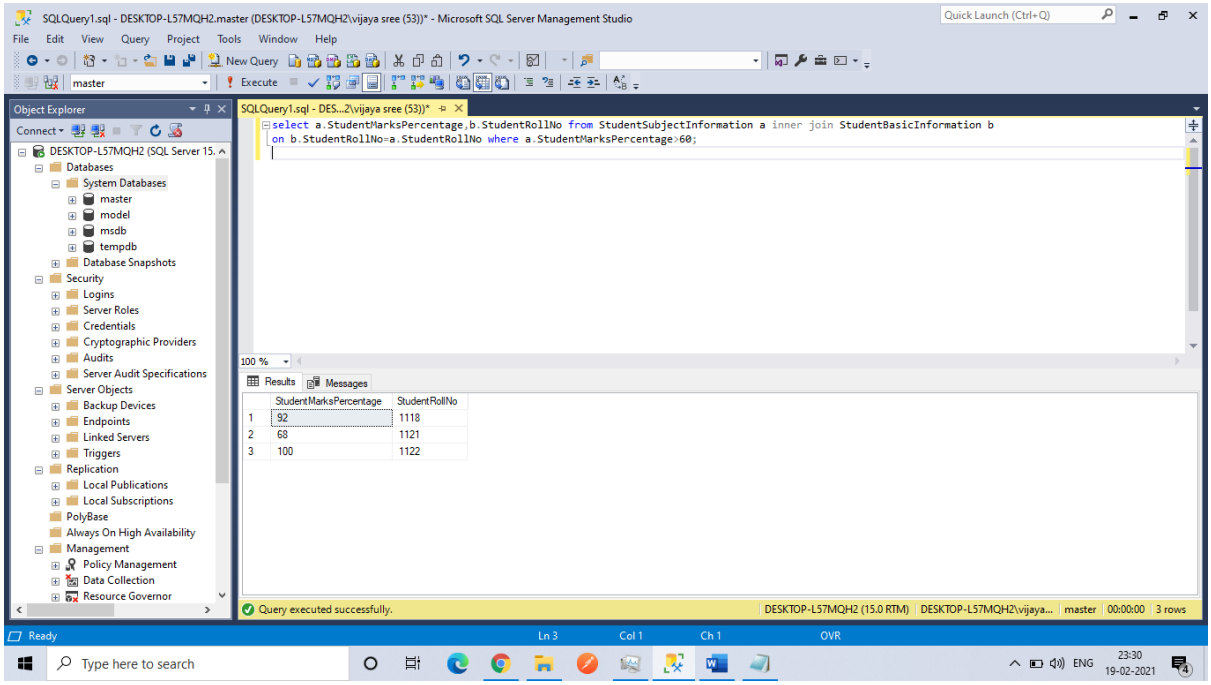
1)Using inner join

→We want to find the studenst who got more than 60% then we need join(combine) two tables called StudentBasicInfromation and StudentSubjectInformation to get the details of Student

Query:

select a.StudentMarksPercentage,b.StudentRollNo from StudentSubjectInformation a inner join StudentBasicInformation b

on b.StudentRollNo=a.StudentRollNo where a.StudentMarksPercentage>60;



2)Using Right Join

→We want to get highest marks obtained by person who got scholar so we need to right join StudentBasicInformation and StudentSubjectInformation

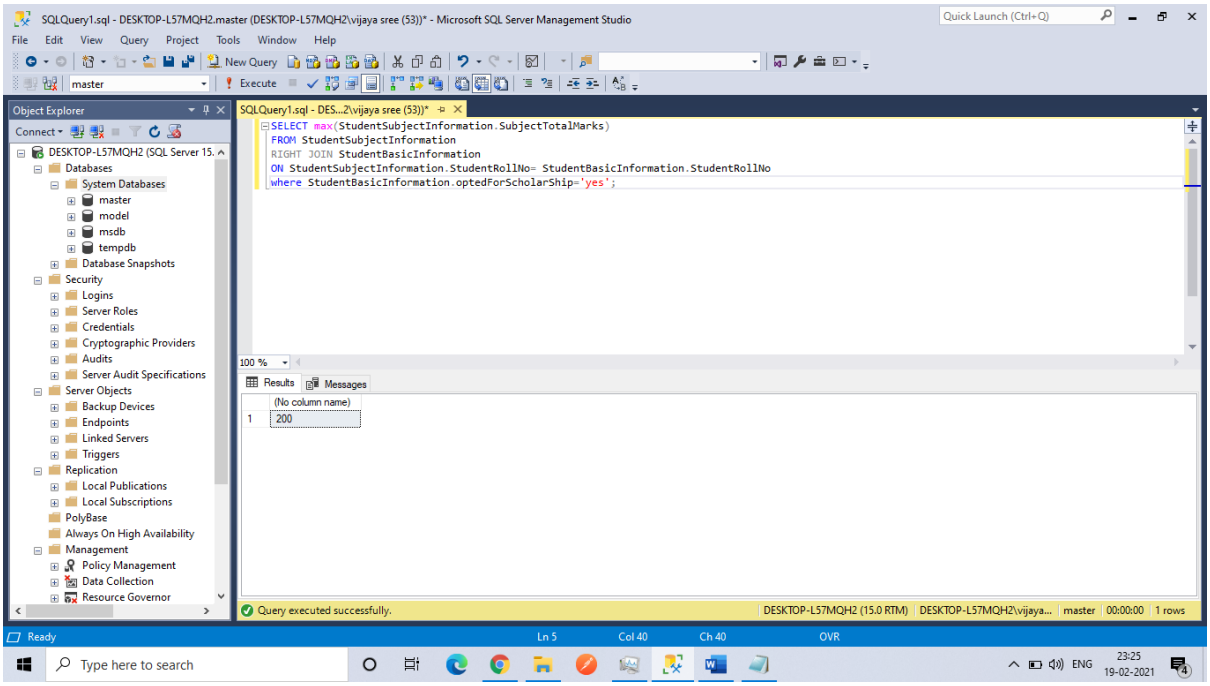
Query:

Select max(StudentSubjectInformation.subjectTotalMarks)

From StudentSubjectInfromation

RIGHT JOIN StudentBasicInformation

On StudentSubjectInformation.StudentRollNo=StudentBasicInformation.StudentRollNo where StudentBasicInformation.optedForScholarship='yes';



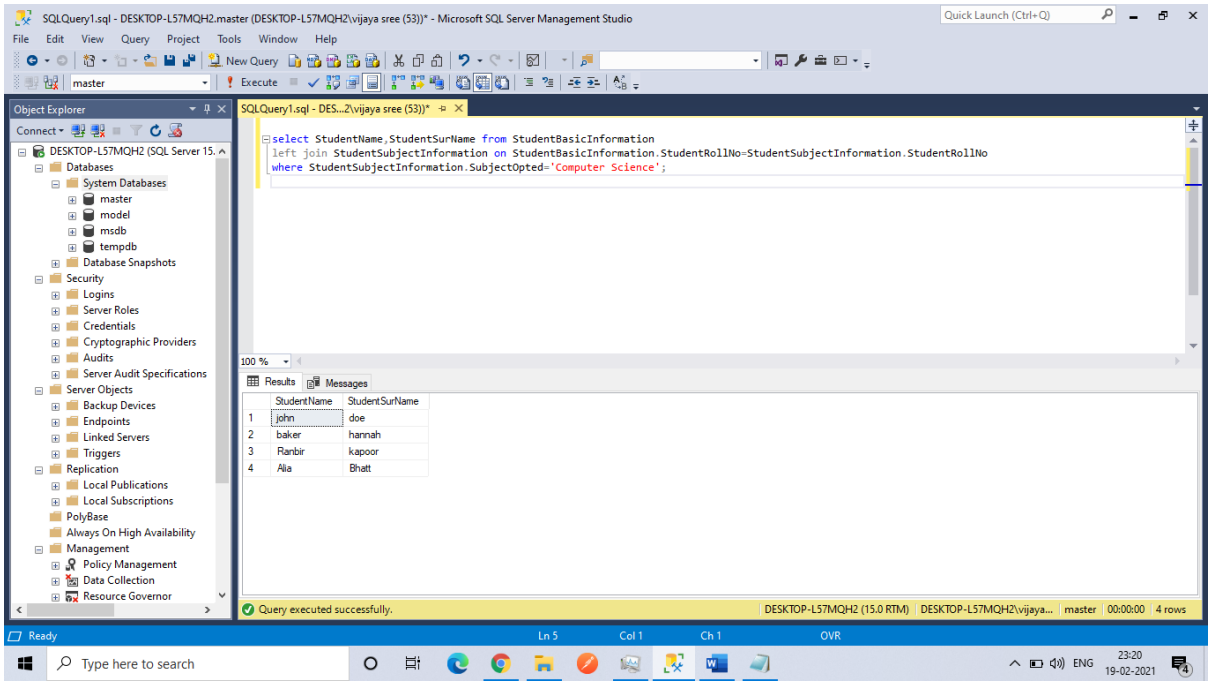
3)Left Join

→To get the details of Student who opted for subject computer science we need to left join StudentBasicInformation and StudentSubjectInformation.

Select StudentName,StudentSurName from StudentBasicInformation

LEFT JOIN StudentSubjectInformation on StudentBasicInformation.StudentRollNo = StudentSubjectInformation.StudentRollNo where StudentSubjectInfromation.subjectedOpted='Computer Science';

Output Screenshot:



16) Mention the differences between the delete, drop and truncate commands

Delete	Truncate	Drop
it is a Data Manipulation Language Command (DML)	It is also a Data Definition Language Command (DDL)	It is a Data Definition Language Command (DDL)
It is use to delete the one or more tuples of a table and Here we can use the "ROLLBACK" command to restore the tuple.	It is use to delete all the rows of a relation (table) in one go	It is use to drop the whole table. With the help of "DROP" command we can drop (delete) the whole structure in one go.
To delete all rows we use delete from table_name.To delete a	With the help of "TRUNCATE" command we can't delete the	We cant restore using Rollback

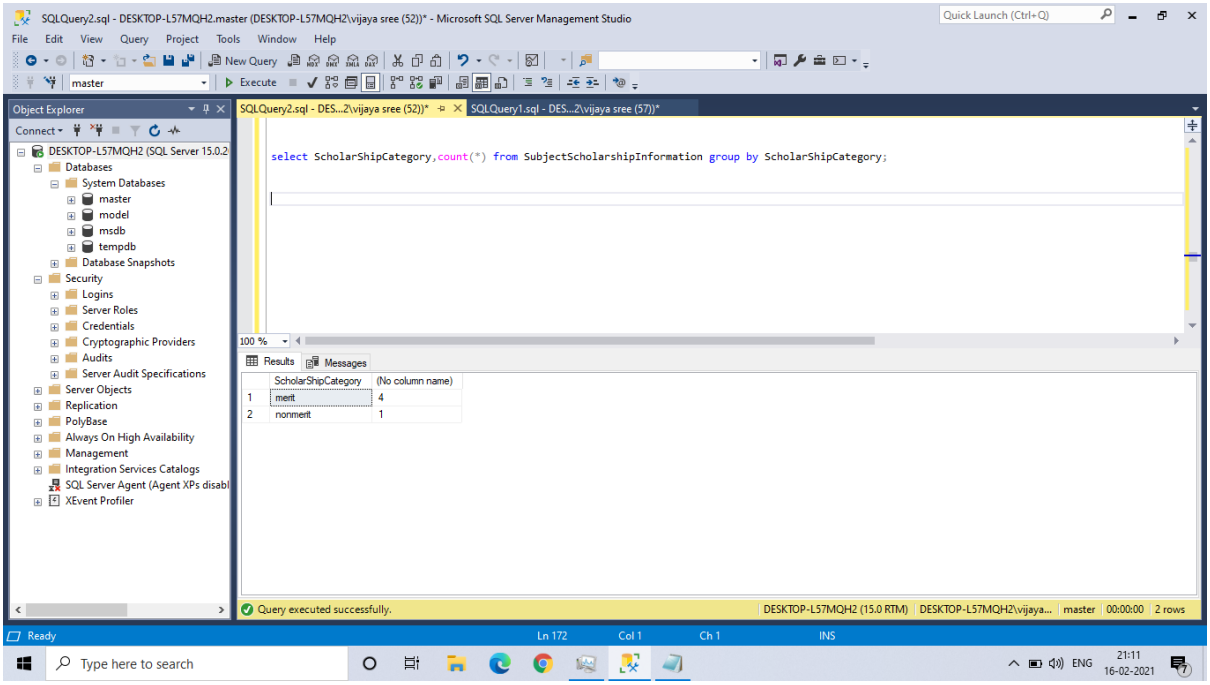
particular row we use where clause	single row as here WHERE clause is not used	
It is comparatively slower than TRUNCATE cmd.	It is comparatively faster than delete command	By using this command the existence of the whole table is finished or say lost.
Ex:delete from StudentBasicInfromation where StudentRollNo=1112	Trunctate table StudentBasicInformtion	Ex: drop table StudentBasicInformation

17)Count of Scholarship category

Query

select ScholarShipCategory,count(*) from SubjectScholarshipInformation group by ScholarShipCategory;

Output Screenshot:

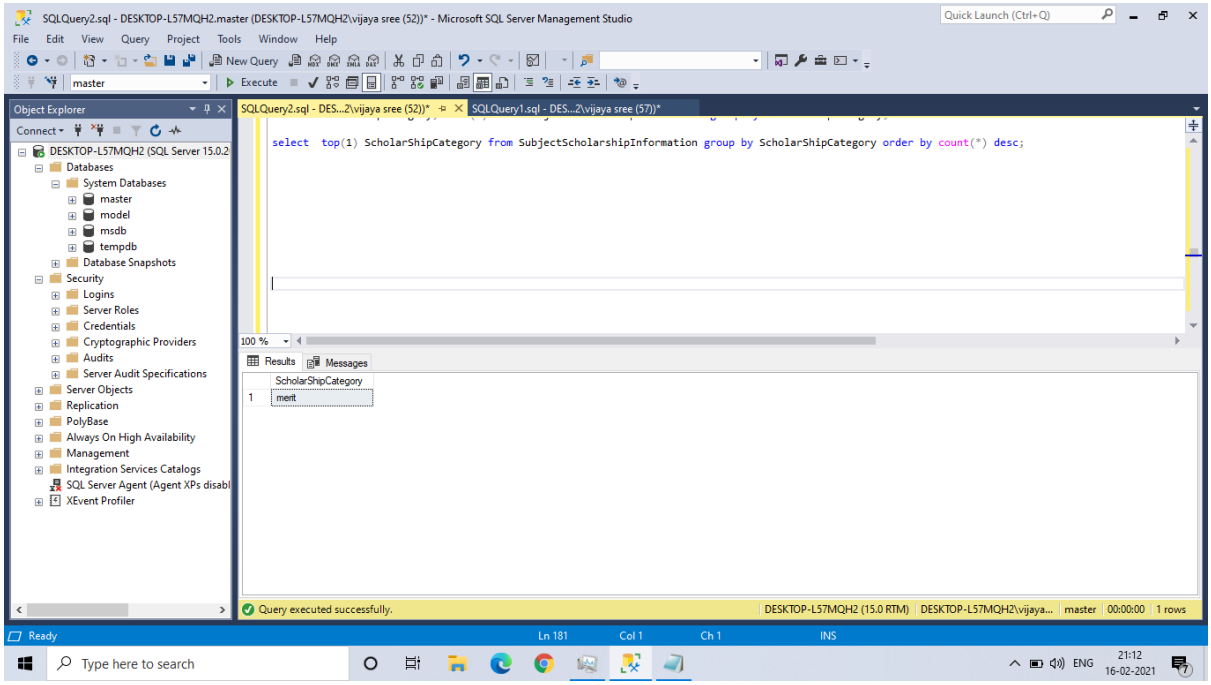


18)Maximum used scholarship category

Query:

select top(1) ScholarShipCategory from SubjectScholarshipInformation group by ScholarShipCategory order by count(*) desc;

Output Screenshot:



19) Retrieve the percentage of the students along with students detailed information who has scored the highest percentage along with availing the maximum scholarship amount

Query:

SELECT b.*,(a.StudentMarksPercentage)

FROM StudentBasicInformation a

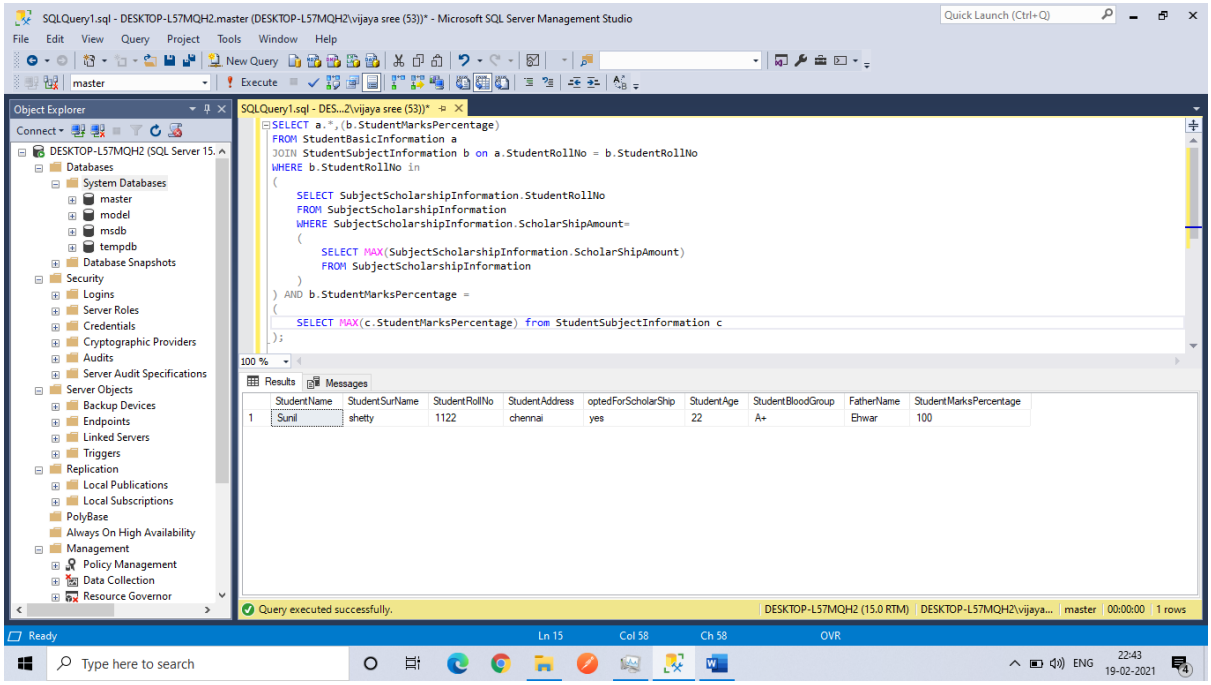
JOIN StudentSubjectInformation s on a.StudentRollNo = b.StudentRollNo

WHERE b.StudentRollNo in

(

```
    SELECT SubjectScholarshipInformation.StudentRollNo
    FROM SubjectScholarshipInformation
    WHERE SubjectScholarshipInformation.amount =
    (
        SELECT MAX(SubjectScholarshipInformation.amount)
        FROM SubjectScholarshipInformation
    )
) AND b.StudentMarksPercentage =
(
    SELECT MAX(c.StudentMarksPercentage) from StudentSubjectInformation c
)
```

Output Screenshot:



20. Difference between the Triggers, Stored Procedures, Views and Functions?

Trigger: A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs. For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table or when certain table columns are being updated.

Syntax:

create trigger [trigger_name]

[before | after]

{insert | update | delete}

on [table_name]

[for each row]

[trigger_body]

Explanation of syntax:

create trigger [trigger_name]: Creates or replaces an existing trigger with the trigger_name.

[before | after]: This specifies when the trigger will be executed.

{insert | update | delete}: This specifies the DML operation.

on [table_name]: This specifies the name of the table associated with the trigger.

[for each row]: This specifies a row-level trigger, i.e., the trigger will be executed for each row being affected.

[trigger_body]: This provides the operation to be performed as trigger is fired

BEFORE and AFTER of Trigger:

BEFORE triggers run the trigger action before the triggering statement is run.

AFTER triggers run the trigger action after the triggering statement is run.

Stored Procedures are created to perform one or more DML operations on Database. It is nothing but the group of SQL statements that accepts some input in the form of parameters and performs some task and may or may not returns a value.

Syntax : Creating a Procedure

```
CREATE or REPLACE PROCEDURE name(parameters)
IS
variables;
BEGIN
//statements;
END;
```

The most important part is parameters. Parameters are used to pass values to the Procedure. There are 3 different types of parameters, they are as follows:

IN:

This is the Default Parameter for the procedure. It always recieves the values from calling program.

OUT:

This parameter always sends the values to the calling program.

IN OUT:

This parameter performs both the operations. It Receives value from as well as sends the values to the calling program.

Views in SQL are kind of virtual tables. A view also has rows and columns as they are in a real table in the database. We can create a view by selecting fields from one or more tables present in the database. A View can either have all the rows of a table or specific rows based on certain condition.

Syntax:

```
CREATE VIEW view_name AS
SELECT column1, column2.....
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

view_name: Name for the View

table_name: Name of the table

condition: Condition to select rows

Functions

For doing operations on data sql has many built-in functions, they are categorised in two categories and further sub-categorised in different seven functions under each category. The categories are:

Aggregate functions:

These functions are used to do operations from the values of the column and a single value is returned.

AVG()

COUNT()

FIRST()

LAST()

MAX()

MIN()

SUM()

Scalar functions:

These functions are based on user input, these too returns single value.

UCASE()

LCASE()

MID()

LEN()

ROUND()

NOW()

FORMAT()