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Experiment No. 3

Implement Horizontal and Vertical Fragmentation and perform operations

Problem Statement

Create a global conceptual schema emp (eno, ename, city, salary) wit eno as a primary key and insert 10 records.

B27_ADS.sql

```
CREATE TABLE emp (  
    eno INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    ename VARCHAR(50),  
    city VARCHAR(50),  
    salary DECIMAL(10, 2)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (1, 'Prachi', 'Miraj', 62000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (2, 'Komal', 'Solapur', 55000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (3, 'Samiksha', 'Kolhapur', 80000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (4, 'amruta', 'Sangli', 25000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (5, 'Pranjali', 'Kohapur', 16000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (6, 'Vaishnavi', 'Karvir', 13000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (7, 'Aditi', 'Rahdhanagari', 22000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (8, 'Radhika', 'kolhapur', 24000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (9, 'kiran', 'sangli', 9000);  
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (10, 'manish', 'miraj', 30000);
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor with the following SQL code:

```

CREATE TABLE emp (
  eno INT PRIMARY KEY,
  ename VARCHAR(50),
  city VARCHAR(50),
  salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
);

INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (1, 'Prachi', 'Miraj', 62000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (2, 'Komal', 'Solapur', 55000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (3, 'Samiksha', 'Kolhapur', 80000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (4, 'amruta', 'Sangli', 25000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (5, 'Pranjali', 'Kohapur', 16000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (6, 'Vaishnavi', 'Karvir', 13000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (7, 'Aditi', 'Rahdhanagari', 22000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (8, 'Radhika', 'kolhapur', 24000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (9, 'kiran', 'sangli', 9000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (10, 'manish', 'miraj', 30000);
INSERT INTO emp (eno, ename, city, salary) VALUES (11, 'shreyash', 'sangli', 15000);

select *
from emp;

-- Horizontal Fragmentation
CREATE TABLE emph1 AS
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE salary <= 15000;

SELECT
  * FROM emph1
  
```

The bottom panel shows the query result for the first query, displaying 11 rows of employee data:

ENO	ENAME	CITY	SALARY
1	Prachi	Miraj	62000
2	Komal	Solapur	55000
3	Samiksha	Kolhapur	80000
4	amruta	Sangli	25000
5	Pranjali	Kohapur	16000
6	Vaishnavi	Karvir	13000
7	Aditi	Rahdhanagari	22000
8	Radhika	kolhapur	24000
9	kiran	sangli	9000
10	manish	miraj	30000
11	shreyash	sangli	15000

-- Horizontal Fragmentation

Horizontal Fragmentation:

Divide emp into horizontal fragments using the condition that emph1 contains the tuples with salary<=15000 and emph2 with salary>15000.

```
CREATE TABLE emph1 AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE salary <= 15000;
```

```
SELECT * FROM emph1
```

```
CREATE TABLE emph2 AS
```

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE salary > 15000;
```

--Vertical fragmentation

Vertical Fragmentation:

Divide emp into vertical fragments using the condition that empv1 contains the attributes (eno, ename) and empv2 contains the attributes (eno, city, salary)

```
CREATE TABLE empv1 AS
```

```
SELECT eno, ename FROM emp;
```

```
CREATE TABLE empv2 AS
```

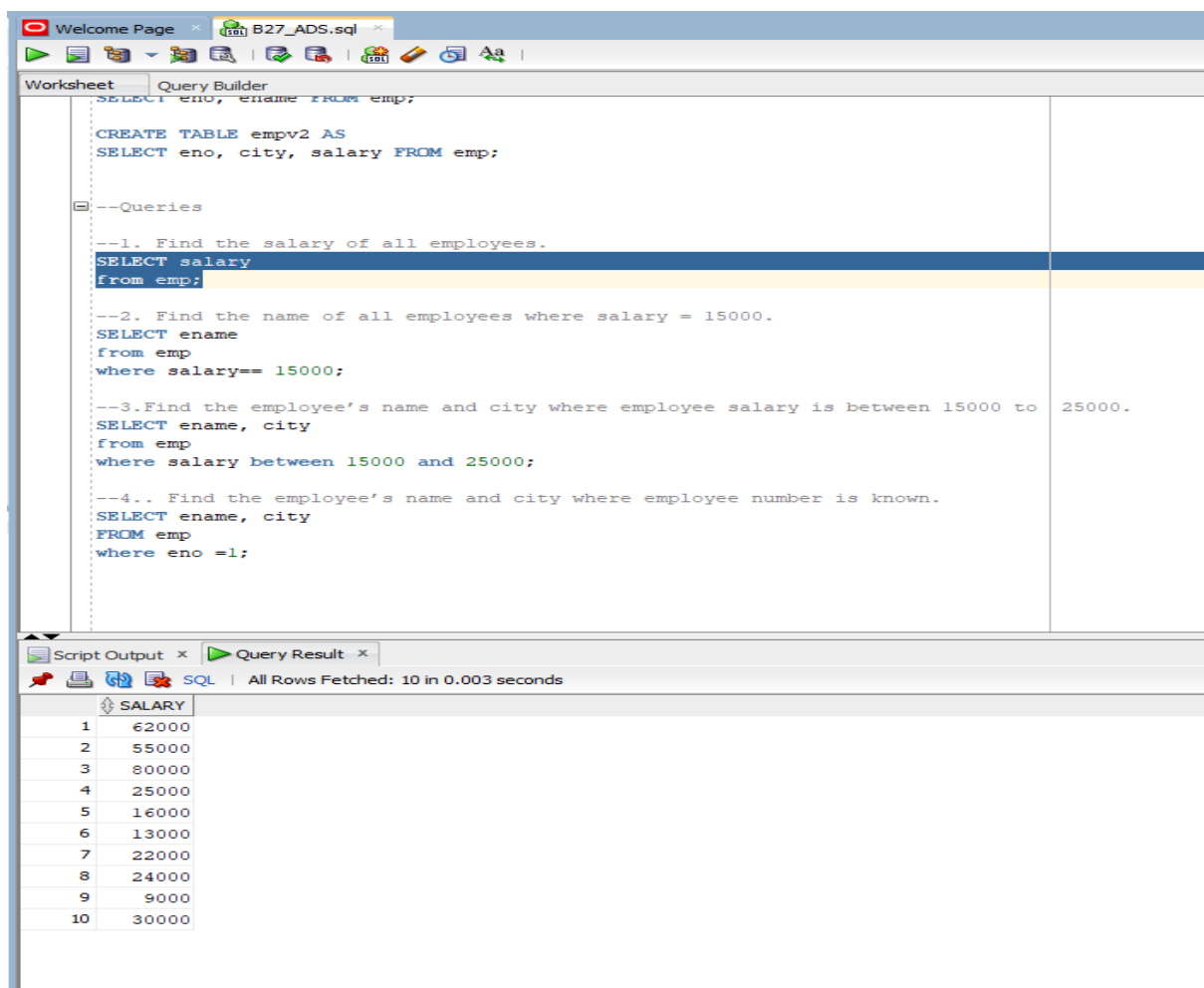
```
SELECT eno, city, salary FROM emp;
```

--Queries

--1. Find the salary of all employees.

```
SELECT salary
```

```
from emp;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
SELECT eno, ename FROM emp;

CREATE TABLE empv2 AS
SELECT eno, city, salary FROM emp;

--Queries

--1. Find the salary of all employees.
SELECT salary
from emp;

--2. Find the name of all employees where salary = 15000.
SELECT ename
from emp
where salary== 15000;

--3. Find the employee's name and city where employee salary is between 15000 to 25000.
SELECT ename, city
from emp
where salary between 15000 and 25000;

--4.. Find the employee's name and city where employee number is known.
SELECT ename, city
FROM emp
where eno =1;
```

The results window shows the output of the first query, which is a list of salaries:

SALARY	
1	62000
2	55000
3	80000
4	25000
5	16000
6	13000
7	22000
8	24000
9	9000
10	30000

--2. Find the name of all employees where salary = 15000.

SELECT ename

from emp

where salary== 15000;

```
--2. Find the name of all employees where salary = 15000.
SELECT ename
from emp
where salary= 15000;

--3.Find the employee's name and city where employee salary is between 15000 to 25000.
SELECT ename, city
from emp
where salary between 15000 and 25000;

--4.. Find the employee's name and city where employee number is known.
SELECT ename, city
FROM emp
where eno =1;
```

Query Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.001 seconds

ENAME
1 shreyash

--3.Find the employee's name and city where employee salary is between 15000 to 25000.

SELECT ename, city

from emp

where salary between 15000 and 25000;

```
--3.Find the employee's name and city where employee salary is between 15000 to 25000
SELECT ename, city
from emp
where salary between 15000 and 25000;

--4.. Find the employee's name and city where employee number is known.
SELECT ename, city
FROM emp
where eno =1;
```

Query Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.001 seconds

ENAME	CITY
1 amruta	Sangli
2 Pranjali	Kohapur
3 Aditi	Rahdhanagari
4 Radhika	kolhapur
5 shreyash	sangli


--4.. Find the employee's name and city where employee number is known.



SELECT ename, city

FROM emp

where eno =1;

```
--4.. Find the employee's name and city where employee number is known.  
SELECT ename, city  
FROM emp  
where eno =1;
```

Script Output x  Query Result x

  SQL | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.001 seconds

ENAME	CITY
1 Prachi	Miraj