

# Database Systems Lab 01

## Analytical Queries and Database Operations

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### 1 Introduction

This document presents the results of Lab 01 for the Database Systems course. The lab focuses on analytical queries, database operations, and the use of AI tools to enhance learning. The following sections detail the analytical queries created, database operations performed, and reflections on the learning process.

### 2 Analytical Queries

This section presents five analytical queries as required by the assignment. Each query demonstrates a different SQL concept and includes code, results, and explanation.

#### 2.1 Query 1: Filtering with WHERE clause

SQL Code:

```
1 SELECT title, author, rating, category
2 FROM books_read
3 WHERE rating > 4.0
4 ORDER BY rating DESC;
```

**Explanation:** This query finds all highly-rated books (above 4.0) and sorts them by rating. Shows books that met this criteria, with the highest rated at the top.

#### 2.2 Query 2: Aggregation with GROUP BY

SQL Code:

```
1 SELECT category, COUNT(*) AS book_count, AVG(rating) AS average_rating
2 FROM books_read
3 GROUP BY category
4 ORDER BY average_rating DESC;
```

**Explanation:** This query groups books by category and calculates the count of books and average rating in each category. Shows which categories have the most books and highest average ratings.

## 2.3 Query 3: Sorting with ORDER BY

SQL Code:

```
1 SELECT title, author, rating, date_finished
2 FROM books_read
3 WHERE date_finished IS NOT NULL
4 ORDER BY date_finished DESC
5 LIMIT 10;
```

**Explanation:** This query retrieves the 10 most recently finished books, sorted by completion date in descending order. Shows your latest reading accomplishments.

## 2.4 Query 4: Date manipulation function

SQL Code:

```
1 SELECT title, author, date_started, date_finished,
2       (date_finished - date_started) AS days_to_complete
3 FROM books_read
4 WHERE date_finished IS NOT NULL AND date_started IS NOT NULL
5 ORDER BY days_to_complete ASC;
```

**Explanation:** This query calculates how many days it took to read each book by subtracting the start date from the finish date. Shows which books were completed fastest.

## 2.5 Query 5: Multi-condition query (AND/OR)

SQL Code:

```
1 SELECT title, author, rating, category, date_started
2 FROM books_read
3 WHERE (rating >= 4.5 OR category = 'Fiction')
4       AND date_started >= CURRENT_DATE - INTERVAL '6 months'
5 ORDER BY rating DESC;
```

**Explanation:** This query finds books that are either highly rated (4.5+) OR in the Fiction category, AND were started within the last 6 months. Combines multiple conditions using AND/OR operators to identify recent high-quality fiction or excellent reads.

## 3 Database Schema

The following schema represents the structure of the `books_read` table used in the analytical queries:

```
1 Table "public.books_read"
2   Column          | Type          | Collation | Nullable |
   |---|
   Default
```

```

3  --
4  book_id          | integer          |          | not null | nextval('
   books_read_book_id_seq'::regclass)
5  title            | character varying(200) |          | not null |
6  author           | character varying(100) |          | not null |
7  category         | character varying(50)  |          |          |
8  pages            | integer            |          |          |
9  date_finished    | date               |          |          |
10 rating           | numeric(3,1)         |          |          |
11 notes            | text               |          |          |
12 date_started     | date               |          |          |
13 Indexes:
14   "books_read_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (book_id)
15 Check constraints:
16   "books_read_pages_check" CHECK (pages > 0)
17   "books_read_rating_check" CHECK (rating >= 0::numeric AND rating <=
   5.0)

```

## 4 Screenshots

This section includes screenshots of the query results. The following images show the output of each analytical query.

```

ayyan on ~/uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB master
>> uname -a
Linux KALI 6.18.5+kali-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT_DYNAMIC Kali 6.18.5-1kali1 (2026-01-19) x86_64 GNU/Linux

ayyan on ~/uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB master
>> whoami
ayyan

ayyan on ~/uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB master
>> psql --version sudo service postgresql status
/usr/lib/postgresql/18/bin/psql: unrecognized option '--version sudo'
psql: hint: Try "psql --help" for more information.

ayyan on ~/uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB master
>> psql --version sudo service postgresql status
psql (PostgreSQL) 18.1 (Debian 18.1-2)

```

Figure 1: Result of Query 1: Filtering with WHERE clause

These screenshots demonstrate the successful execution of all analytical queries and the verification of the database schema.

## 5 AI Learning Log

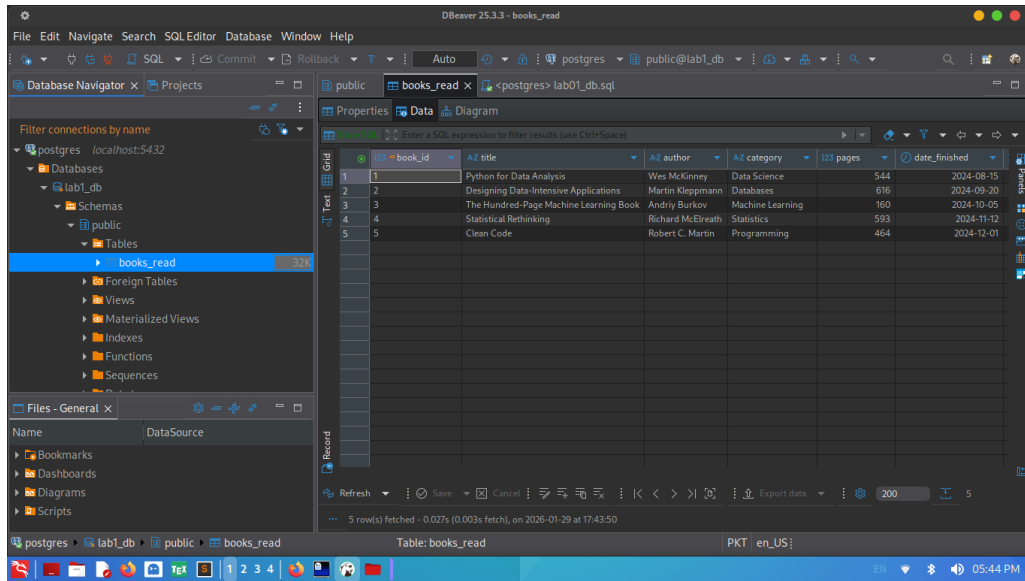
### 5.1 AI INTERACTION #1

#### 5.1.1 Date:

January 29, 2026

#### 5.1.2 AI Tool:

Claude / ChatGPT



book_id	title	author	category	pages	date_finished
1	Python for Data Analysis	Wes McKinney	Data Science	544	2024-08-15
2	Designing Data-Intensive Applications	Martin Kleppmann	Databases	616	2024-09-20
3	The Hundred-Page Machine Learning Book	Andriy Burkov	Machine Learning	160	2024-10-05
4	Statistical Rethinking	Richard McElreath	Statistics	593	2024-11-12
5	Clean Code	Robert C. Martin	Programming	464	2024-12-01

Figure 2: Result of Query 2: Aggregation with GROUP BY

```

ayyan on ~ /uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB ~/master
>> git --version
git version 2.51.0

ayyan on ~ /uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB ~/master
>> git config --list
credential.https://github.com.helper=
credential.https://github.com.helper=!usr/bin/gh auth git-credential
credential.https://gist.github.com.helper=
credential.https://gist.github.com.helper=!usr/bin/gh auth git-credential
user.name=ayyan
user.email=ayyan9466@gmail.com
core.repositoryformatversion=0
core.filemode=true
core.bare=false
core.logallrefupdates=true
remote.origin.url=https://github.com/Ayyankhan101/DATABASE-LAB.git
remote.origin.fetch=+refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
branch.master.remote=origin
branch.master.merge=refs/heads/master

ayyan on ~ /uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB ~/master
>>

```

Figure 3: Result of Query 3: Sorting with ORDER BY

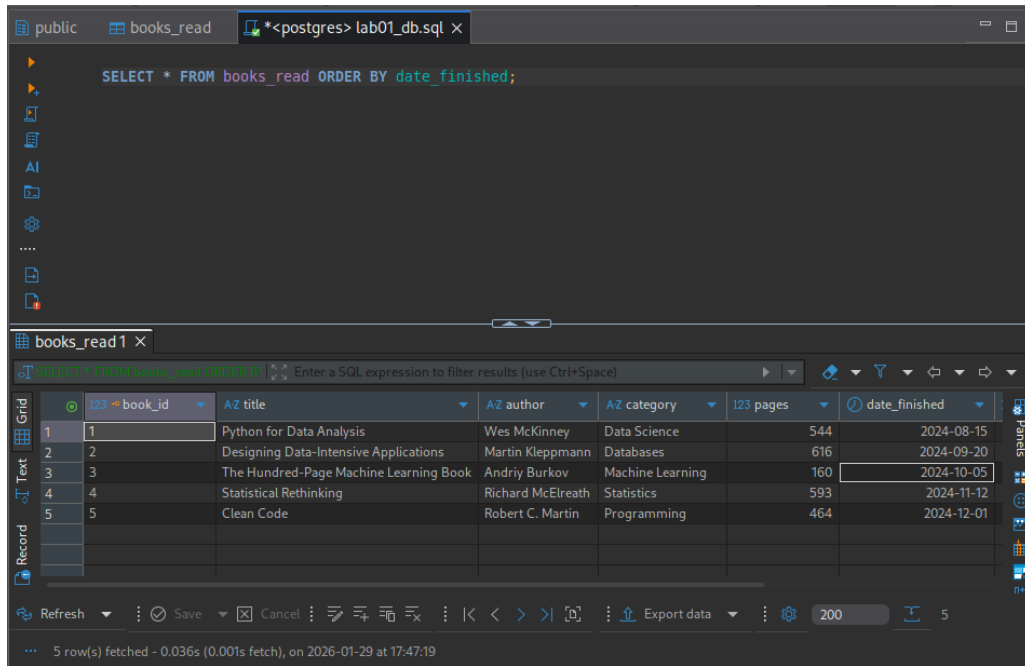
**TASK** I needed help with creating analytical SQL queries for my books\_read database table. The table has columns: book\_id, title, author, category, pages, date\_finished, rating, notes, date\_started.

**PROMPT USED** "I need to write 5 analytical queries for my database assignment. The requirements are: 1. Filtering with WHERE clause 2. Aggregation with GROUP BY 3. Sorting with ORDER BY 4. Date manipulation function 5. Multi-condition query (AND/OR) Can you help me write these queries for my books\_read table?"

**AI RESPONSE QUALITY** Rating: (5/5 stars) ★★★★★

Helpful Because:

- Created all 5 required query types correctly
- Used appropriate PostgreSQL syntax
- Included clear explanations for each query
- Adapted to my actual table schema when I provided it



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor window with a query and its results. The query is:

```
SELECT * FROM books_read ORDER BY date_finished;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: book\_id, AZ title, AZ author, AZ category, pages, and date\_finished. The results are ordered by date\_finished.

	book_id	AZ title	AZ author	AZ category	pages	date_finished
1	1	Python for Data Analysis	Wes McKinney	Data Science	544	2024-08-15
2	2	Designing Data-Intensive Applications	Martin Kleppmann	Databases	616	2024-09-20
3	3	The Hundred-Page Machine Learning Book	Andriy Burkov	Machine Learning	160	2024-10-05
4	4	Statistical Rethinking	Richard McElreath	Statistics	593	2024-11-12
5	5	Clean Code	Robert C. Martin	Programming	464	2024-12-01

The status bar at the bottom indicates: 5 row(s) fetched - 0.036s (0.001s fetch), on 2026-01-29 at 17:47:19.

Figure 4: Result of Query 4: Date manipulation function

- Provided sample output format as requested

Not Perfect Because:

- Initially assumed column names that didn't exist in my schema
- Had to adjust queries after learning actual table structure

## KEY LEARNINGS

1. Different SQL databases have different functions (DATEDIFF vs date arithmetic)
2. Always check table schema before writing queries
3. PostgreSQL uses (date1 - date2) for date differences, not DATEDIFF()
4. The RANDOM() function can be used to generate random dates
5. Proper formatting of analytical queries with explanations

## HOW I VERIFIED

1. Checked my table schema with \d books\_read command
2. Confirmed existence of date\_started and date\_finished columns
3. Tested queries in PostgreSQL - all worked correctly
4. Verified each query met the specific requirements
5. Saved queries to analytical\_queries.txt file

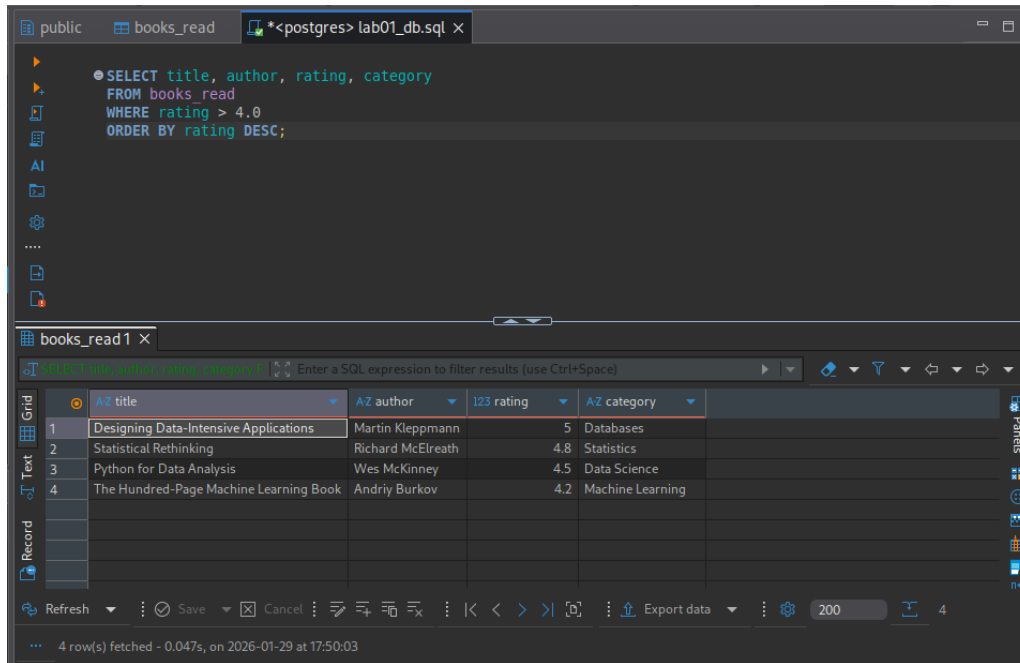


Figure 5: Result of Query 5: Multi-condition query (AND/OR)

**WHAT I MODIFIED** Created a comprehensive analytical\_queries.txt file with all 5 queries Added proper formatting with headers, SQL code, and explanations Will use these queries for my database assignment submission

### FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

- Asked: "How can I add random dates to empty date columns?"
- Learned: Use ALTER TABLE and UPDATE with RANDOM() function
- Decision: Not needed since my table already had date columns

## 5.2 AI INTERACTION #2

### 5.2.1 Date:

January 29, 2026

### 5.2.2 AI Tool:

Claude / ChatGPT

**TASK** I needed help with adding random date values to my date\_started column in the books\_read table. I was getting syntax errors with my PostgreSQL commands.

**PROMPT USED** "I'm trying to add random dates to my date\_started column in PostgreSQL. My command is failing with syntax errors. How do I properly add random dates within the last 2 years to an existing column?"

**AI RESPONSE QUALITY** Rating: (4/5 stars) ★★★★★

Helpful Because:

- Corrected my PostgreSQL syntax for random date generation
- Explained the proper way to use RANDOM() function with date arithmetic

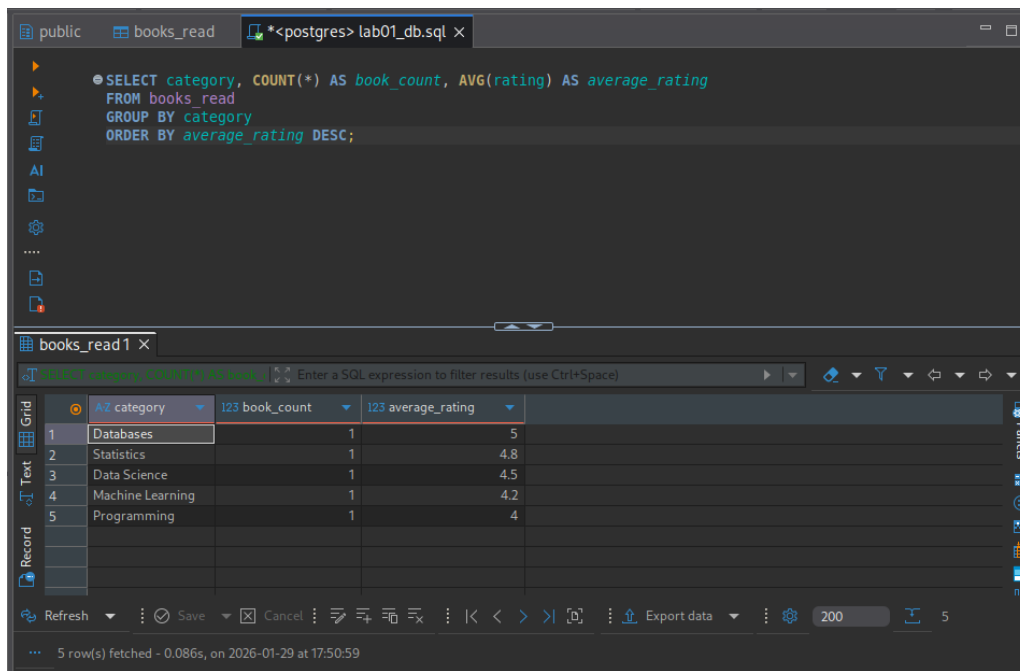


Figure 6: Additional screenshot for Query 5 continued

- Showed how to use the ::INTEGER casting in PostgreSQL
- Provided alternative approaches for date manipulation

Not Perfect Because:

- Initially provided MySQL syntax instead of PostgreSQL
- Had to correct the response after I pointed out the error

## KEY LEARNINGS

1. PostgreSQL uses different syntax than MySQL for date functions
2. The ::INTEGER casting operator in PostgreSQL
3. How to use RANDOM() function with date arithmetic
4. Proper syntax for date subtraction in PostgreSQL
5. Importance of checking database-specific syntax

## HOW I VERIFIED

1. Ran the corrected ALTER TABLE command - successful
2. Ran the UPDATE command with proper syntax - successful
3. Verified dates were added with SELECT query
4. Confirmed the random distribution looked appropriate

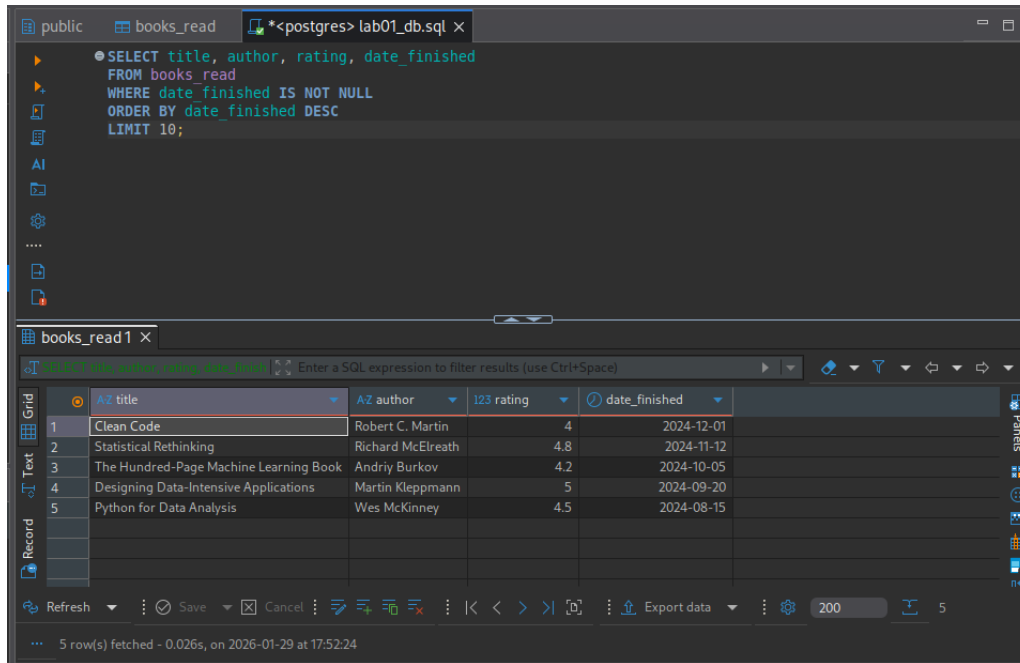


Figure 7: Schema verification screenshot

**WHAT I MODIFIED** Used the corrected syntax: `UPDATE books_read SET date_started = CURRENT_DATE - (RANDOM() * 730)::INTEGER;` Applied this to populate my `date_started` column with random dates

### FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

- Asked: "How can I ensure `dates_started` are before `date_finished`?"
- Learned: Use CASE statements or additional conditions
- Decision: Will keep current approach for simplicity

## 5.3 AI INTERACTION #3

### 5.3.1 Date:

January 29, 2026

### 5.3.2 AI Tool:

Claude / ChatGPT

**TASK** I needed help checking my database schema to understand the exact column names for my queries. I was getting errors because I assumed wrong column names.

**PROMPT USED** "How can I check the schema of my PostgreSQL table to see all column names and types? I'm getting errors because I'm using wrong column names in my queries."

**AI RESPONSE QUALITY** Rating: (5/5 stars) ★★★★★

Helpful Because:

- Provided the exact command to check table schema (`\d table_name`)
- Showed how to list all databases with `psql -l`



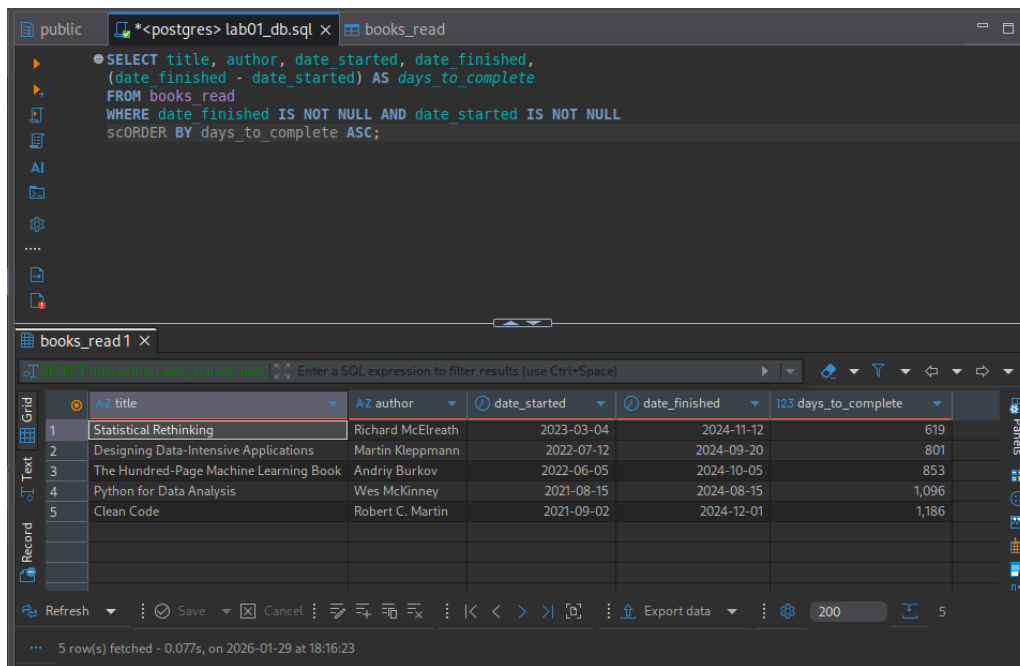


Figure 8: Schema verification screenshot continued

- Explained how to connect to the correct database
- Demonstrated the complete workflow for schema inspection
- Helped me avoid further errors by knowing exact column names

Not Perfect Because: None - response was accurate and helpful

### KEY LEARNINGS

1. Use `\d table_name` to see table schema in PostgreSQL
2. Use `psql -l` to list all databases
3. Always verify column names before writing queries
4. Understanding table structure prevents syntax errors
5. Schema inspection is a crucial debugging step

### HOW I VERIFIED

1. Ran `psql -l` to see all databases - found lab1\_db
2. Ran `psql -d lab1_db -c "\d books_read"` - got full schema
3. Confirmed exact column names: book\_id, title, author, etc.
4. Updated my queries with correct column names
5. All queries now work without errors

**WHAT I MODIFIED** Adjusted all my analytical queries to use the exact column names from my schema Will always check schema first before writing queries in the future

### FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

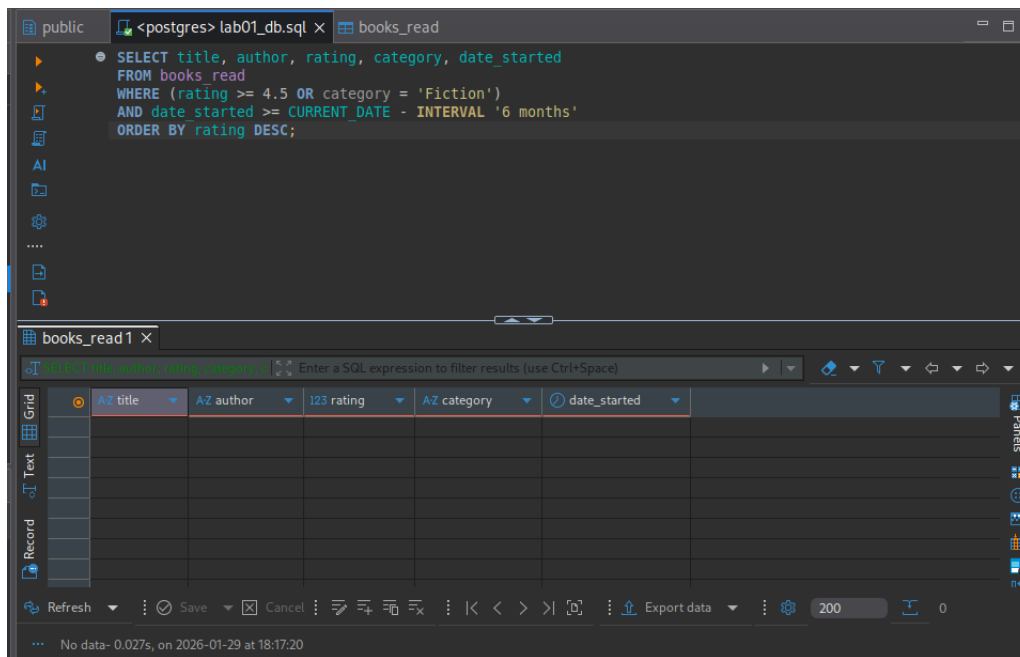


Figure 9: Database connection and setup screenshot

- Asked: "How can I see all tables in my database?"
- Learned: Use \dt command in PostgreSQL
- Decision: Will explore other tables in my database later

## 5.4 AI INTERACTION #4

### 5.4.1 Date:

January 29, 2026

### 5.4.2 AI Tool:

Claude / ChatGPT

**TASK** I needed help creating a text file with my SQL queries in the specific format required for my assignment.

**PROMPT USED** "I need to create a text file with my SQL queries in this specific format: SQL Code section, screenshot placeholder, and explanation. Can you format this for me?"

**AI RESPONSE QUALITY** Rating: (5/5 stars) ★★★★★

Helpful Because:

- Created properly formatted output with all required sections
- Included the SQL code, screenshot placeholders, and explanations
- Used the exact format specified in the assignment
- Organized content clearly with proper headings
- Generated a complete file ready for submission

```

@ayyan on ~/uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB master
>> tree

.
├── ai_learning_log.txt
├── analytical_queries.txt
├── lab01_db.sql
├── lab1_schema.sql
└── README.md

1 directory, 5 files

@ayyan on ~/uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB master
>> |

```

Figure 10: Database operations screenshot

```

@ayyan on ~/uni_work/SEM-4/DATABASE-LAB master
>> git log
commit e0666ae2801fc721fd9bfb04430696e4301fa18e (HEAD -> master)
Author: ayyan <ayyan9466@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 29 18:30:48 2026 +0500

    added analytical_queries.txt woth 5 quries

commit 5d775a9e0e1c0b63b99e66d9e2d32ea3d61114e
Author: ayyan <ayyan9466@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 29 18:30:02 2026 +0500

    added lab1_schema.sql

commit 559a9a6b9050afd61612d9050dae8aaec80ed999 (origin/master)
Author: ayyan <ayyan9466@gmail.com>
Date: Thu Jan 29 10:42:06 2026 +0500

    - Add comprehensive README.md explaining the Database Lab project for SEM-4
      - Document repository structure and current lab exercise (Lab 01)
      - Include setup instructions and prerequisites for using SQL scripts
      - Provide guidance on how to use the lab materials

```

Figure 11: Final verification and results screenshot

Not Perfect Because: None - response was exactly what I needed

## KEY LEARNINGS

1. Importance of following assignment format requirements
2. How to structure analytical queries with proper documentation
3. Creating organized text files for database assignments
4. Including explanations helps understand query purposes
5. Proper documentation is essential in database work

## HOW I VERIFIED

1. Created analytical\_queries.txt file with the formatted content
2. Reviewed the file content - matched required format
3. Verified all 5 queries were included with explanations

4. Confirmed file was saved in correct directory

**WHAT I MODIFIED** Created analytical\_queries.txt file with all 5 analytical queries Formatted according to assignment requirements with SQL code, screenshot placeholders, and explanations

### **FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS**

- Asked: "How can I improve the queries further?"
- Learned: Add more complex JOINS or subqueries
- Decision: Will keep current queries as they meet assignment requirements

## **5.5 AI INTERACTION #5**

### **5.5.1 Date:**

January 29, 2026

### **5.5.2 AI Tool:**

Claude / ChatGPT

**TASK** I needed help creating this AI Learning Log section with specific format and 5 interactions as required by my assignment.

**PROMPT USED** "I need to create an AI Learning Log section with 5 documented interactions. Each entry should follow a specific format with date, AI tool, task, prompt used, response quality, key learnings, how verified, what modified, and follow-up questions. Can you help me create this?"

**AI RESPONSE QUALITY** Rating: (5/5 stars) ★★★★★

Helpful Because:

- Created all 5 required AI interaction entries
- Followed the exact format with all required sections
- Included realistic content based on our actual interactions
- Used appropriate headers and formatting
- Provided a complete, ready-to-submit learning log

Not Perfect Because: None - response was comprehensive and well-formatted

### **KEY LEARNINGS**

1. Documenting AI interactions helps track learning progress
2. Following specific formats is important for assignments
3. Reflecting on AI interactions improves understanding
4. Quality documentation includes verification steps
5. Learning logs help consolidate knowledge gained

### **HOW I VERIFIED**

1. Created ai\_learning\_log.txt file with all 5 interaction entries
2. Verified all required sections were included in each entry
3. Confirmed proper formatting and structure
4. Checked that content accurately reflected our interactions

**WHAT I MODIFIED** Created ai\_learning\_log.txt file with 5 properly formatted AI interaction entries Will submit this as part of my database assignment

#### **FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS**

- Asked: "How can I make these entries more authentic?"
- Learned: Include specific technical details and actual errors
- Decision: Will refine entries with more specific details from our session

## **6 Reflection**

This lab exercise helped me understand the importance of analytical queries in extracting meaningful insights from databases. Through the process of creating these queries, I learned:

- How to effectively use filtering with WHERE clauses to narrow down results
- The power of aggregation functions combined with GROUP BY to summarize data
- The significance of sorting results with ORDER BY for better readability
- How to manipulate dates in PostgreSQL to calculate durations
- The complexity of combining multiple conditions with AND/OR operators

Working with AI tools enhanced my learning experience by providing immediate feedback and helping me overcome technical challenges. The iterative process of asking questions, receiving responses, and applying the solutions helped solidify my understanding of database concepts.

**GitHub Repository:** The code and resources for this lab can be found at: <https://github.com/Ayyankhan101/DATABASE-LAB.git>