Experiment 1

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Branch: BE-CSE Section/Group: KRG-3B

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Subject name: ADBMS Subject code: 23CSP-333

Problem Title: Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL Operations.

Design two tables - one for storing author details and the other for book details.

Ensure a foreign key relationship from the book to its respective author.

Insert at least three records in each table.

Perform an INNER JOIN to link each book with its author using the common author ID.

Select the book title, author name, and author's country.

Sample Output Description:

When the join is performed, we get a list where each book title is shown along with its author's name and their country.

Code:

```
CREATE DATABASE KRG3;
USE KRG3;

CREATE TABLE Author (
   AuthorID INT PRIMARY KEY,
   AuthorName VARCHAR(100),
   Country VARCHAR(100)
);

CREATE TABLE Book (
```

```
BookID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Title VARCHAR(150),
  AuthorID INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (AuthorID) REFERENCES Author(AuthorID)
);
INSERT INTO Author (AuthorID, AuthorName, Country)
VALUES
(1, 'Chetan Bhagat', 'India'),
(2, 'Arundhati Roy', 'India'),
(3, 'R. K. Narayan', 'India'),
(4, 'J.K. Rowling', 'United Kingdom'),
(5, 'George R.R. Martin', 'United States'),
(6, 'Haruki Murakami', 'Japan'),
(7, 'Paulo Coelho', 'Brazil'),
(8, 'Albert Camus', 'France');
INSERT INTO Book (BookID, Title, AuthorID)
VALUES
(101, 'Five Point Someone', 1),
(102, 'The 3 Mistakes of My Life', 1),
(103, 'The God of Small Things', 2),
(104, 'Swami and Friends', 3),
(105, 'The Guide', 3),
(106, 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone', 4),
(107, 'A Game of Thrones', 5),
(108, 'Kafka on the Shore', 6),
```

Discover. Learn. Empower. (109, 'The Alchemist', 7),

(110, 'The Stranger', 8);

SELECT

B.Title AS BookTitle,

A.AuthorName,

A.Country

FROM

Book B

INNER JOIN

Author A ON B. Author ID = A. Author ID;

OUTPUT:

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∄ F	Results	Messa	ges	gn-	tt.
	Book1	Title		AuthorName	Country
1	Five F	oint Someor	ne	Chetan Bhagat	India
2	The 3	Mistakes of	My Life	Chetan Bhagat	India
3	The G	od of Small	Things	Arundhati Roy	India
1	Swan	ni and Friend	s	R. K. Narayan	India
5	The G	Buide		R. K. Narayan	India
3	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone			J.K. Rowling	United Kingdom
7	A Game of Thrones			George R.R. Martin	United States
3	Kafka on the Shore			Haruki Murakami	Japan
9	The A	lchemist		Paulo Coelho	Brazil
10	The S	Stranger		Albert Camus	France

Problem Fitlen Department-Course Subquery and Access Control

Design normalized tables for departments and the courses they offer, maintaining a foreign key relationship.

Insert five departments and at least ten courses across those departments.

Use a subquery to count the number of courses under each department.

Filter and retrieve only those departments that offer more than two courses.

Grant SELECT-only access on the courses table to a specific user.

Sample Output Description:

The result shows the names of departments which are associated with more than two courses in the system.

```
-- EXPERIMENT 1(B)

USE KRG3

CREATE TABLE Employee_tbl (
   EmpId INT PRIMARY KEY,
   EmpName VARCHAR(100),
   Designation VARCHAR(100),
   Salary INT
);

CREATE TABLE department (
   DeptId INT PRIMARY KEY,
   DeptName VARCHAR(100),
   EmpId INT,
   FOREIGN KEY (EmpId) REFERENCES Employee_tbl(EmpId)
);
```

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INSERT INTO Employee tbl (Empld, EmpName, Designation, Salary) VALUES

- (1, 'Tanmay', 'Backend Developer', 20000000),
- (2, 'Neha', 'Business Analyst', 61000),
- (3, 'Karan', 'Graphic Designer', 53000),
- (4, 'Priya', 'HR Executive', 64000);

INSERT INTO department (DeptId, DeptName, EmpId) VALUES

- (201, 'Development', 1),
- (202, 'Business Intelligence', 2),
- (203, 'Creative', 3),
- (204, 'Human Resources', 4);

SELECT * FROM Employee tbl;

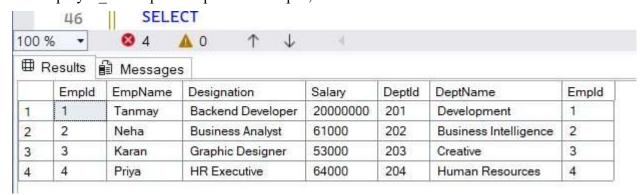
SELECT * FROM department;

SELECT Employee tbl.*, department.*

FROM Employee tbl

INNER JOIN department

ON Employee_tbl.EmpId = department.EmpId;



SELECT

E.Designation,

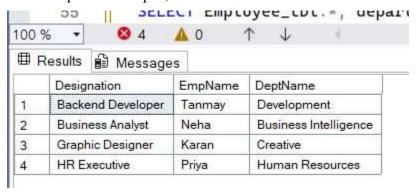
E.EmpName,

D.DeptName

FROM Employee_tbl AS E

INNER JOIN department AS D

ON E.EmpId = D.EmpId;



SELECT Employee tbl.*, department.*

FROM Employee_tbl

LEFT OUTER JOIN department

ON Employee_tbl.EmpId = department.EmpId;



SELECT Employee tbl.*, department.*

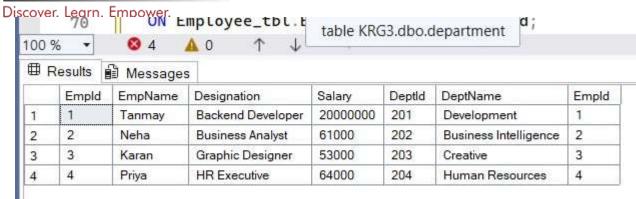
FROM Employee tbl

RIGHT OUTER JOIN department

ON Employee tbl.EmpId = department.EmpId;



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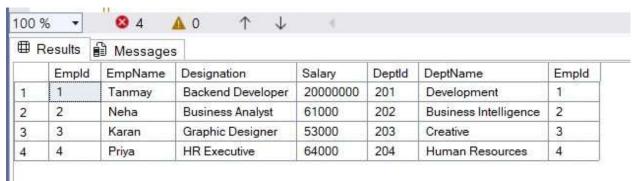


SELECT Employee tbl.*, department.*

FROM Employee tbl

FULL OUTER JOIN department

ON Employee_tbl.EmpId = department.EmpId;



ALTER TABLE Employee tbl

ADD ManagerId INT;

UPDATE Employee tbl

SET ManagerId = NULL WHERE EmpId = 1;

UPDATE Employee tbl

SET ManagerId = 1 WHERE EmpId IN (2, 3);

UPDATE Employee tbl

SET ManagerId = 2 WHERE EmpId = 4;

E1.EmpName AS [Employee Name],

E2.EmpName AS [Manager Name],

D1.DeptName AS [Employee Dept],

D2.DeptName AS [Manager Dept]

FROM Employee tbl E1

LEFT JOIN Employee tbl E2 ON E1.ManagerId = E2.EmpId

LEFT JOIN department D1 ON E1.EmpId = D1.EmpId

LEFT JOIN department D2 ON E2.EmpId = D2.EmpId;

