

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT on

Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM)

Submitted by

Chethan TM (1BM23CS076)

in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous Institution under VTU)

BENGALURU-560019

Sep-2024 to Jan-2025

B. M. S. College of Engineering,
Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019
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Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled “Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM)” carried out by **Chethan TM (1BM23CS076)**, who is bonafide student of **B. M. S. College of Engineering**. It is in partial fulfilment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2024. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM) work prescribed for the said degree.

Sheetal V A Assistant Professor Department of CSE, BMSCE	Dr. Kavitha Sooda Professor & HOD Department of CSE, BMSCE
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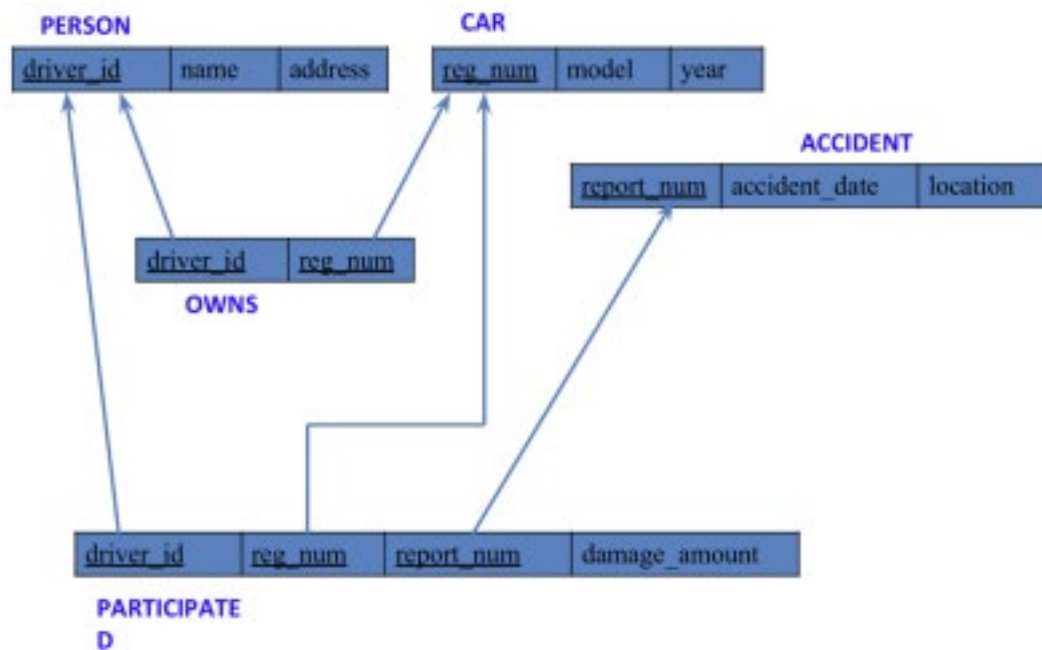
1. Insurance Database

- PERSON (driver_id: String, name: String, address: String)
- CAR (reg_num: String, model: String, year: int)
- ACCIDENT (report_num: int, accident_date: date, location: String)
- OWNS (driver_id: String, reg_num: String)
- PARTICIPATED (driver_id: String, reg_num: String, report_num: int, damage_amount: int)
- Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys. -

Enter at least five tuples for each relation

- Display Accident date and location
- Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg_num (example 'KA053408') for which the accident report number was 12.
- Add a new accident to the database.
- To Do
- Display Accident date and location
- Display driver id who did accident with damage amount greater than or equal to Rs.25000

Schema Diagram



```
create database insurance;
```

```
use insurance;
```

Create table

```
create table person (  
    driver_id varchar (20),  
    name varchar (30),  
    address varchar (50),  
    PRIMARY KEY (driver_id)  
);
```

```
create table car (  
    reg_num varchar (15),  
    model varchar (10),  
    year int,  
    PRIMARY KEY (reg_num)  
);
```

```

create table owns (
    driver_id varchar (20),
    reg_num varchar (10),
    PRIMARY KEY (driver_id, reg_num),
    FOREIGN KEY (driver_id) REFERENCES person(driver_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (reg_num) REFERENCES car(reg_num)
);

create table accident (
    report_num int,
    accident_date date,
    location varchar (50),
    PRIMARY KEY (report_num)
);

create table participated (
    driver_id varchar (20),
    reg_num varchar (10),
    report_num int,
    damage_amount int,
    PRIMARY KEY (driver_id, reg_num, report_num),
    FOREIGN KEY (driver_id) REFERENCES person(driver_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (reg_num) REFERENCES car(reg_num),
    FOREIGN KEY (report_num) REFERENCES accident(report_num)
);

```

Structure of the table

```
desc person;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
driver_id	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
reg_num	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
report_num	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
damage_amount	int	YES		NULL	

desc accident;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
report_num	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
accident_date	date	YES		NULL	
location	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	

desc participated;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
driver_id	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
reg_num	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
report_num	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
damage_amount	int	YES		NULL	

desc car;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
reg_num	varchar(15)	NO	PRI	NULL	
model	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
year	int	YES		NULL	

desc owns;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
driver_id	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
reg_num	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	

Inserting Values to the table

insert into person values ("A01","Richard", "Srinivas Nagar");

```

insert into person values ("A02","Pradeep", "Rajaji Nagar");

insert into person values ("A03","Smith", "Ashok Nagar");

insert into person values ("A04","Venu", "N R Colony");

insert into person values ("A05","John", "Hanumanth Nagar");


select * from person;

```

driver_id	name	address
A01	Richard	Srinivas nagar
A02	Pradeep	Rajaji nagar
A03	Smith	Ashok nagar
A04	Venu	N R Colony
A05	John	Hanumanth nagar

```

insert into car values ("KA052250","Indica", "1990");

insert into car values ("KA031181","Lancer", "1957");

insert into car values ("KA095477","Toyota", "1998");

insert into car values ("KA053408","Honda", "2008");

insert into car values ("KA041702","Audi", "2005");


select * from car;

```

reg_num	model	year
KA031181	Lancer	1957
KA041702	Audi	2005
KA052250	Indica	1990
KA053408	Honda	2008
KA095477	Toyota	1998

```

insert into owns values("A01","KA052250");

insert into owns values("A02","KA031181");

insert into owns values("A03","KA095477");

insert into owns values("A04","KA053408");

insert into owns values("A05","KA041702");


select * from owns;

```


Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:
driver_id	reg_num				
A02	KA031181				
A05	KA041702				
A01	KA052250				
A04	KA053408				
A03	KA095477				

owns 22 x

```

insert into accident values (11,'2003-01-01',"Mysore Road");
insert into accident values (12,'2004-02-02',"South end Circle");
insert into accident values (13,'2003-01-21',"Bull temple Road");
insert into accident values (14,'2008-02-17',"Mysore Road");
insert into accident values (15,'2004-03-05',"Kanakpura Road");
select * from accident;

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:
report_num	accident_date	location			
11	2003-01-01	Mysore Road			
12	2004-02-02	South end Circle			
13	2003-01-21	Bull temple Road			
14	2008-02-17	Mysore Road			
15	2004-03-05	Kanakpura Road			

accident 23 x

```

insert into participated values("A01","KA052250",11,10000);
insert into participated values("A02","KA053408",12,50000);
insert into participated values("A03","KA095477",13,25000);
insert into participated values("A04","KA031181",14,3000);
insert into participated values("A05","KA041702",15,5000);
select * from participated;

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:
driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount		
A01	KA052250	11	10000		
A02	KA053408	12	25000		
A03	KA095477	13	25000		
A04	KA031181	14	3000		
A05	KA041702	15	5000		

participated 24 x

Queries

- Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg-num (example 'KA053408') for which the accident report number was 12.

update participated

set damage_amount=25000

where reg_num='KA053408' and report_num=12;

Result Grid				
	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
▶	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- Find the total number of people who owned cars that were involved in accidents in 2008.

select count (distinct driver_id) CNT

from participated a, accident b

where a.report_num=b.report_num and b.accident_date like '2008%';

Result Grid	
	CNT
▶	1

-Add a new accident to the database.

insert into accident values(16,'2008-03-08',"Domlur");

select * from accident;

	report_num	accident_date	location
▶	11	2003-01-01	Mysore Road
	12	2004-02-02	Southend Circle
	13	2003-01-21	2004-02-02 Road
	14	2008-02-17	Mysore Road
	15	2005-03-04	Kanakpura Road
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

-DISPLAY DRIVER ID WHO DID ACCIDENT WITH DAMAGE AMOUNT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO RS.25000

Select driver_id

from participated

where damage_amount >=25000;

	driver_id
▶	A02
	A03

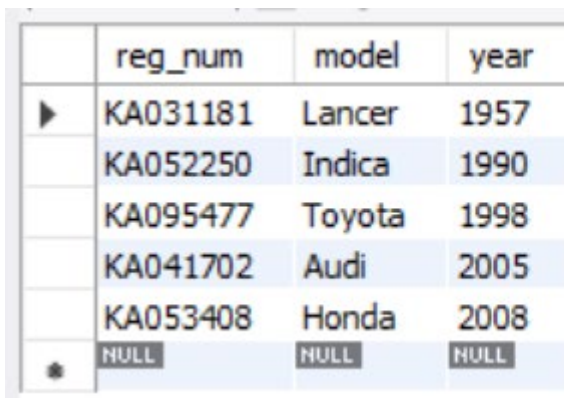
2. More Queries on Insurance Database

- PERSON (driver_id: String, name: String, address: String)
- CAR (reg_num: String, model: String, year: int)
- ACCIDENT (report_num: int, accident_date: date, location: String)
- OWNS (driver_id: String, reg_num: String)
- PARTICIPATED (driver_id: String, reg_num: String, report_num: int, damage_amount: int)
- Display the entire CAR relation in the ascending order of manufacturing year.
- Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example 'Lancer') were involved.
- Find the total number of people who owned cars that were involved in accidents in 2008.
- List the entire participated relation in the descending order of damage amount.
- List the name of drivers whose damage is greater than the average damage amount.
- Find maximum damage amount. Schema Diagram Queries

Queries

- **Display the entire CAR relation in the ascending order of manufacturing year.**

select * from car order by year asc;



	reg_num	model	year
▶	KA031181	Lancer	1957
	KA052250	Indica	1990
	KA095477	Toyota	1998
	KA041702	Audi	2005
	KA053408	Honda	2008
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

- **Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example 'Lancer') were involved.**

```
select count(report_num)
from car c, participated p
where c.reg_num=p.reg_num and c.model='Lancer';
```

	count(report_num)
▶	1

-Find the total number of people who owned cars that were involved in accidents in 2008.

```
select count(distinct driver_id)
from participated a, accident b
where a.report_num=b.report_num and b.accident_date like "08%";
```

	count(distinct driver_id)
▶	0

-List the entire participated relation in the descending order of damage amount.

```
select * from participated order by damage_amount desc;
```

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
▶	A02	KA053408	12	50000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
	A01	KA052250	11	10000
	A05	KA041702	15	5000
	A04	KA031181	14	3000
★	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

-List the name of drivers whose damage is greater than the average damage amount.

```
select name
from person p, participated pa
where p.driver_id=pa.driver_id and pa.damage_amount>(select avg(damage_amount)
from participated);
```

	name
▶	Pradeep
	Smith

-Find the average damage amount.

```
select avg(damage_amount) from participated;
```

	avg(damage_amount)
▶	18600.0000

-Find the maximum damage amount.

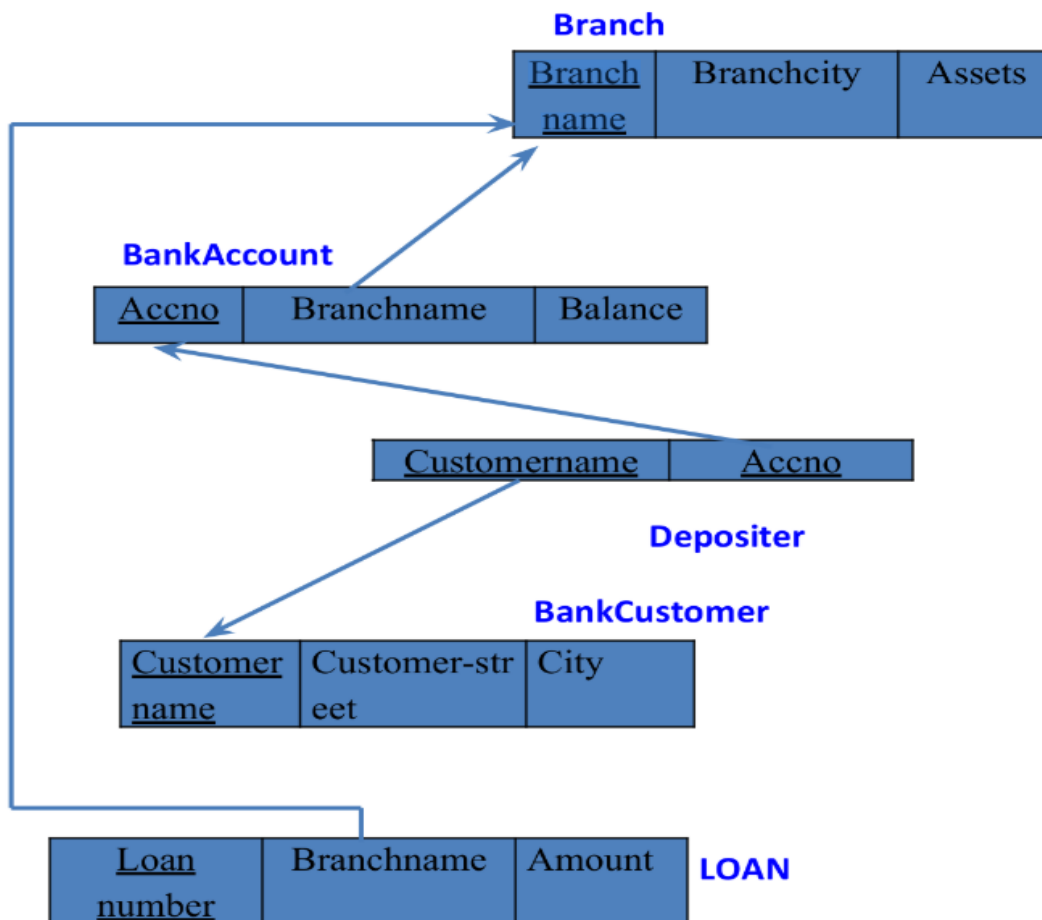
select max(damage_amount) from participated;

	max(damage_amount)
▶	50000

3. Bank Database

- Branch (branch-name: String, branch-city: String, assets: real)
- BankAccount (accno: int, branch-name: String, balance: real)
- BankCustomer (customer-name: String, customer-street: String, customer-city: String)
- Depositer (customer-name: String, accno: int)
- LOAN (loan-number: int, branch-name: String, amount: real)
- Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- Enter at least five tuples for each relation.
- Display the branch name and assets from all branches in lakhs of rupees and rename the assets column to 'assets in lakhs'.
- Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the same branch (ex. SBI_ResidencyRoad). - Create a view which gives each branch the sum of the amount of all the loans at the branch.

Schema Diagram



Create database

```
create database bank;
```

```
use bank;
```

Create table

```
create table branch
```

```
(  
    branchname varchar (20) primary key,  
    branchcity varchar (20),  
    assets float
```

```
);
```

```
create table bankaccount
```

```
(  
    accno int primary key,  
    branchname varchar (20),  
    balance float,  
    foreign key(branchname) references branch(branchname)
```

```
);
```

```
create table deposits
```

```
(  
    customername varchar (20),  
    accno int, foreign key(accno) references bankaccount(accno),  
    foreign key(customername) references bankcustomer(customername)
```

```
);
```

```
create table bankcustomer
```

```
(  
    customername varchar (20) primary key,  
    customerstreet varchar (50),  
    city varchar (15)
```

```
);
```

```
create table loans
```

```
(  
    loannumber int primary key,  
    branchname varchar (20),  
    amount float,  
    foreign key(branchname) references branch(branchname)
```

```
);
```

Structure of the table

```
desc branch;
```


	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	branchname	varchar(100)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	branchcity	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
	assets	int	NO		NULL	

Desc bankaccount;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	accno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	branchname	varchar(100)	NO	MUL	NULL	
	assets	int	NO		NULL	

Desc bankcustomer;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	customername	varchar(50)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	customer_street	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
	city	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	

desc depositer;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	customername	varchar(50)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	accno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

desc loan;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	loannumber	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	branchname	varchar(100)	NO	MUL	NULL	
	amount	int	NO		NULL	

insert into branch values

```

("SBI_Chamrajpet", "Bangalore", 50000),
("SBI_ResidencyRoad", "Bangalore", 10000),
("SBI_ShivajiRoad", "Bombay", 20000),
("SBI_ParliamentRoad", "Delhi", 10000),
("SBI_Jantarmanatar", "Delhi", 20000);

```

```
select * from Branch;
```

	branchname	branchcity	assets
►	SBI_Chamrajpet	Bangalore	50000
	SBI_Jantarmanatar	Delhi	20000
	SBI_ParlimentRoad	Delhi	10000
	SBI_ResidencyRoad	Bangalore	10000
	SBI_ShivajiRoad	Bombay	20000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into bankaccount values
```

```

(1, "SBI_Chamrajpet", 2000),
(2, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 5000),
(3, "SBI_ShivajiRoad", 6000),
(4, "SBI_ParliamentRoad", 9000),
(5, "SBI_Jantarmanatar", 8000),
(6, "SBI_ShivajiRoad", 4000),
(8, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 4000),
(9, "SBI_ParliamentRoad", 3000),
(10, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 5000),
(11, "SBI_Jantarmanatar", 2000);

```

```
select * from BankAccount;
```

	accno	branchname	assets
►	1	SBI_Chamrajpet	2000
	2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
	3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	6000
	4	SBI_ParlimentRoad	9000
	5	SBI_Jantarmanatar	8000
	6	SBI_ShivajiRoad	4000
	8	SBI_ResidencyRoad	4000
	9	SBI_ParlimentRoad	3000
	10	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
	11	SBI_Jantarmanatar	2000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into bankcustomer values
```

```

("Avinash", "Bull_Temple_Road", "Bangalore"),
("Dinesh", "Bannerghatta_Road", "Bangalore"),
("Mohan", "NationalCollege_Road", "Bangalore"),
("Nikil", "Akbar_Road", "Delhi"),
("Ravi", "PrithviRaj", "Delhi");

```

```
select * from BankCustomer;
```

	customername	customer_street	city
▶	Avinash	Bull_Temple_Road	Bangalore
	Dinesh	Bannerghatta_Road	Bangalore
	Mohan	NationalCollege_Road	Bangalore
	Nikil	Akbar_Road	Delhi
	Ravi	Prithviraj_Road	Delhi
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into deposits values
```

```

("Avinash",1),
("Dinesh",2),
("Nikhil",4),
("Ravi",5),
("Avinash",8),
("Nikhil",9),
("Dinesh",10),
("Nikhil",11);

```

```
select * from Depositer;
```

	customername	accno
▶	Dinesh	2
	Nikil	4
	Ravi	5
	Avinash	8
	Nikil	9
	Dinesh	10
	Nikil	11
✱	NULL	NULL

insert into loans values

```
(1, "SBI_Chamrajpet", 1000),  
(2, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 2000),  
(3, "SBI_ShivajiRoad", 3000),  
(4, "SBI_ParliamentRoad", 4000),  
(5, "SBI_Jantarmanatar", 5000);
```

select * from loan;

	loannumber	branchname	amount
▶	1	SBI_Chamrajpet	1000
	2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	2000
	3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	3000
	4	SBI_ParlimentRoad	4000
	5	SBI_Jantarmanatar	5000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries:

-Display the branch name and assets from all branches in lakhs of rupees and rename the assets column to 'assets in lakhs'.

```
select BranchName, Assets / 100000 as "Assets in Lakhs" from Branch;
```

	BranchName	Assets in Lakhs
▶	SBI_Chamrajpet	0.5000
	SBI_Jantarmanatar	0.2000
	SBI_ParlimentRoad	0.1000
	SBI_ResidencyRoad	0.1000
	SBI_ShivajiRoad	0.2000

-Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the same branch (ex. SBI_ResidencyRoad).

```
select CustomerName  
from Depositer  
where AccNo in (select AccNo  
                 from BankAccount  
                 where BranchName = "SBI_ResidencyRoad")  
group by CustomerName  
having count(AccNo) > 1;
```

	CustomerName
▶	Dinesh

4. More Queries on Bank Database

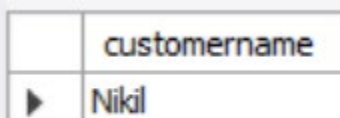
Question (Week 4)

- Branch (branch-name: String, branch-city: String, assets: real)
- BankAccount (accno: int, branch-name: String, balance: real)
- BankCustomer (customer-name: String, customer-street: String, customer-city: String)
- Depositer (customer-name: String, accno: int)
- LOAN (loan-number: int, branch-name: String, amount: real)
- Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches located in a specific city (Ex. Delhi).
- Find all customers who have a loan at the bank but do not have an account.
- Find all customers who have both an account and a loan at the Bangalore branch
- Find the names of all branches that have greater assets than all branches located in Bangalore.
- Demonstrate how you delete all account tuples at every branch located in a specific city (Ex. Bombay).
- Update the Balance of all accounts by 5%

QUERIES:

-Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches located in a specific city (Ex. Delhi).

```
SELECT DISTINCT d.customername
FROM Depositer d
JOIN BankAccount b ON d.accno = b.accno
JOIN Branch br ON b.branchname = br.branchname
WHERE br.branchcity = 'Delhi'
GROUP BY d.customername
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT br.branchname) =
    (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Branch WHERE branchcity = 'Delhi');
```



	customername
▶	Nikil

);

-Find all customers who have a loan at the bank but do not have an account.

```
select customer_name, loan.loan_no
from (borrower right outer join loan on loan.loan_no= borrower.loan_no)
where customer_name not in (select customer_name
                           from deposits bank_account
                           where deposits.acc_no = bank_account.accno
                           group by customer_name, branch_name);
```

	customer_name	loan_number
▶	Mohan	3

-Find all customers who have both an account and a loan at the Bangalore Branch.

```
select distinct customer_name
from depositer
where customer_name in (select depositer.customer_name
                       from branch, bank_account, deposits
                       where branch.branch_city = "Banglore" and branch.branch_name =
bank_account.branch_name and bank_account.acc_no = depositer.acc_no) and
customer_name in (select customer_name
                  from borrower, loan
                  where branch_name in (select branch_name
                                       from branch
                                       where branch_city = "Banglore"));
```

	customer_name
▶	Avinash
	Dinesh

Refresh data

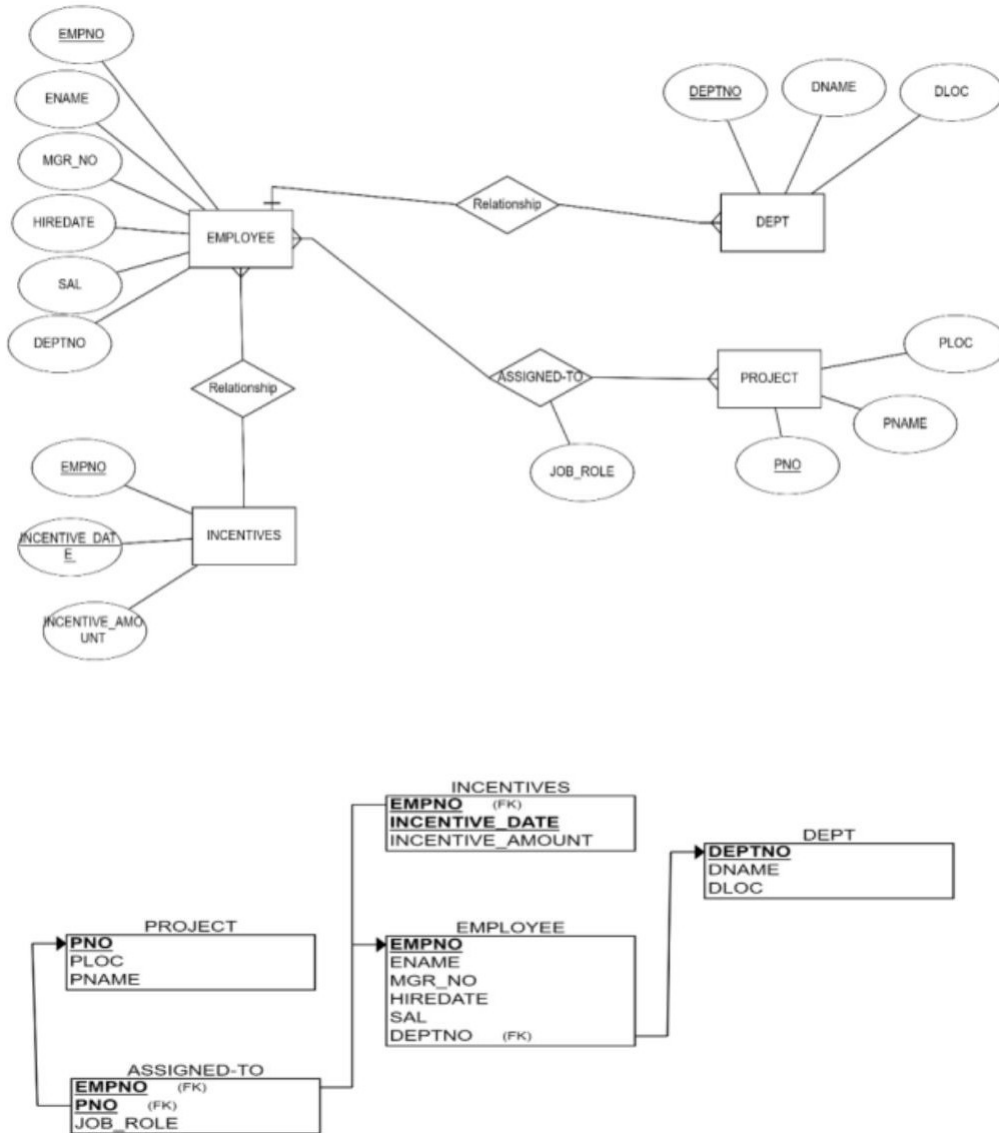
-Update the Balance of all accounts by 5%.

```
update bank_account set balance = 1.05*balance;
```

-Demonstrate how you delete all account tuples at every branch located in a specific city (Ex. Bombay).

```
delete from bank_account where branch_name in (select branch_name from
branch where branch_city = "Bombay");
```

5.Employee Database



- Using Scheme diagram, create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru.
- Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives.

v. Write a SQL query to find the employees name, number, dept, job_role, department location and project location who are working for a project location same as his/her department location.

Create Database and Table:

```
CREATE DATABASE employee;
```

```
USE employee;
```

```
CREATE TABLE employee (
```

```
    empno INT,
```

```
    mgrno INT,
```

```
    hiredate DATE,
```

```
    sal INT,
```

```
    deptno INT,
```

```
    PRIMARY KEY (empno)
```

```
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE incentives (
```

```
    empno INT,
```

```
    incentive_date DATE,
```

```
    incentive_amount INT,
```

```
    PRIMARY KEY (empno, incentive_date),
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY (empno) REFERENCES employee(empno)
```

```
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE project
```

```
(pno INT,
```

```
ploc VARCHAR (26),
```

```

    pname VARCHAR
    (25), PRIMARY KEY
    (pno)
);

CREATE TABLE assigendto
    (empno INT,
    pno INT,
    jobrole VARCHAR (25),
    PRIMARY KEY (empno, pno),
    FOREIGN KEY (empno) REFERENCES employee(empno),
    FOREIGN KEY (pno) REFERENCES project(pno)
);

CREATE TABLE dept (
    deptno INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    dname VARCHAR (25),
    dloc VARCHAR (25),
    PRIMARY KEY (deptno)
);

```

Structure of Tables:

```
desc employee;
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	empno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	mgrno	int	YES		NULL	
	hiredate	date	YES		NULL	
	sal	int	YES		NULL	
	deptno	int	YES		NULL	

desc incentives;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	empno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	incentive_date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
	incentive_amount	int	YES		NULL	

desc project;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	pno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	ploc	varchar(26)	YES		NULL	
	pname	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	

desc assignedto;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	empno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	pno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	jobrole	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	

desc dept;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	deptno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	dname	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
	dloc	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	

Inserting values :

```
INSERT INTO employee (empno, mgrno, hiredate, sal, deptno) VALUES (101, 201, '2020-01-15', 50000, 1), (102, 201, '2021-06-10', 45000, 2), (103, 202, '2019-03-05', 60000, 3), (104, 203, '2022-09-01', 55000, 2), (105, 203, '2023-02-14', 40000, 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO incentives (empno, incentive_date, incentive_amount) VALUES (101, '2023-06-01', 5000), (102, '2023-05-15', 3000), (103, '2023-07-20', 4500), (104, '2023-08-10', 4000), (105, '2023-09-01', 2500);
```

```
INSERT INTO project (pno, ploc, pname) VALUES (1, 'New York', 'Project Alpha'), (2,
'London', 'Project Beta'),
(3, 'Mumbai', 'ProjectGamma'),
(4, 'Berlin', 'Project Delta'),
(5, 'Tokyo', 'Project Epsilon');
```

```
INSERT INTO assigendto (empno, pno, jobrole) VALUES (101, 1, 'Developer'),
(102,2,'Tester'), (103, 3, 'Manager'), (104, 4, 'Analyst'), (105, 5, 'Intern');
```

```
INSERT INTO dept (deptno, dname, dloc) VALUES (1, 'HR', 'New York'),
(2,'Finance', 'London'),
(3, 'Engineering', 'Mumbai'),
(4, 'Marketing', 'Berlin'),
(5, 'Sales', 'Tokyo');
```

```
select * from employee;
```

	empno	mgrno	hiredate	sal	deptno
▶	101	201	2020-01-15	50000	1
	102	201	2021-06-10	45000	2
	103	202	2019-03-05	60000	3
	104	203	2022-09-01	55000	2
	105	203	2023-02-14	40000	1
	111	205	2021-01-15	50400	1
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
select * from assigendto;
```

	empno	pno	jobrole
▶	101	1	Developer
	102	2	Tester
	103	3	Manager
	104	4	Analyst
	105	5	Intern
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from dept;

	deptno	dname	dloc
▶	1	HR	New York
	2	Finance	London
	3	Engineering	Mumbai
	4	Marketing	Berlin
	5	Sales	Tokyo
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from incentives;

	empno	incentive_date	incentive_amount
▶	101	2023-06-01	5000
	102	2023-05-15	3000
	103	2023-07-20	4500
	104	2023-08-10	4000
	105	2023-09-01	2500
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from project;

	pno	ploc	pname
▶	1	New York	Project Alpha
	2	London	Project Beta
	3	Mumbai	Project Gamma
	4	Berlin	Project Delta
	5	Tokyo	Project Epsilon

QUERIES:

-Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Berlin,Tokyo,Mumbai.

select empno from assigndto as a join project as p
where a.pno= p.pno and ploc in("Mumbai","Tokyo","Berlin");

	empno
▶	103
	104
	105

-Get Employee IDs of those employees who didn't receive incentives

```
insert into employee values(111, 205, '2021-01-15', 50400, 1); select
empno
from employee
where empno not in(select empno from incentives);
```

	empno
▶	111
•	NULL

-Write a SQL query to find the employees name, number, dept, job_role, department location and project location who are working for a project location same as his/her department location.

create view a as

```
select empno,dname,dloc
```

```
from employee
```

```
join dept
```

```
where employee.deptno=dept.deptno;
```

create view b as

```
select empno,jobrole,ploc
```

```
from assigndto join project
```

```
where
```

```
project.pno=assigndto.pno;
```

```
select a.empno,dname,jobrole,dloc,ploc from a join b where a.dloc=b.ploc and a.empno=b.empno;
```

	empno	dname	jobrole	dloc	ploc
▶	101	HR	Developer	New York	New York
	102	Finance	Tester	London	London
	103	Engineering	Manager	Mumbai	Mumbai
	104	Marketing	Analyst	Berlin	Berlin
	105	Sales	Intern	Tokyo	Tokyo

6. More Queries on Employee Database

Using Scheme diagram (under Program-5),

Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.

- ii. Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- iii. List the name of the managers with the maximum employees
- iv. Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee.
- v. Find the name of the second top level managers of each department.
- vi. Find the employee details who got second maximum incentive in January 2019.
- vii. Display those employees who are working in the same department where his manager is working.

Queries:

-List the name of the managers with the maximum employees

```
select Manager_Number, Manager_Name, COUNT(Employee_Number) AS Num_of_Employees from
Manager group by Manager_Number HAVING count(Employee_Number) = (select
max(EmployeeCount) from (select count (Employee_Number) AS EmployeeCount from Manager
group by Manager_Number) as EmployeeCounts);
```

	Manager_Number	Manager_Name	Num_of_Employees
▶	1	Avinash	3

-Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee.

	Manager_Number	Manager_Name	Manager_Salary	Average_Employee_Salary
▶	2	Balaji	200000	45000
	1	Avinash	250000	53666.666666666664
	3	Chandan	180000	52500

-Find the employee details who got second maximum incentive in January 2019.

```
select i.Emp_No, e.Ename, max(i.Incentive_Amount) from Incentives i, Employee e where  
e.Emp_No=i.Emp_No and i.Incentive_date like '2019-01-%' group by i.Emp_No, e.Ename,  
i.Incentive_Date;
```

	Emp_No	Ename	max(i.Incentive_Amount)
►	1	Avinash	10000

-Display those employees who are working in the same department where his manager is working.

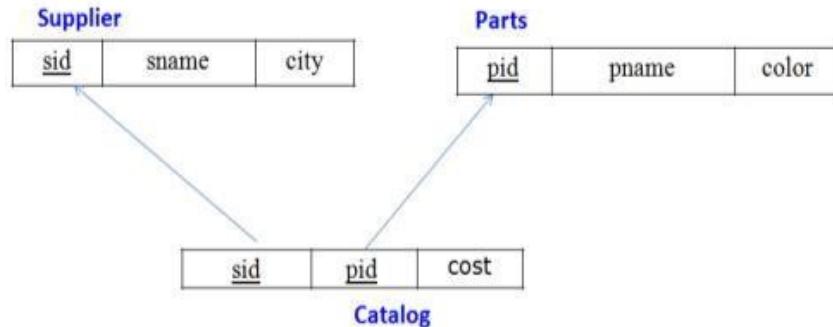
```
select e.Emp_No, e.Ename as Employee_Name, e.Dept_No, m.Ename AS Manager_Name  
from Employee e
```

```
where e.Dept_No = m.Dept_No;
```

	Emp_No	Employee_Name	Dept_No	Manager_Name
►	4	Dinesh	2	Balaji
	5	Eshwar	1	Avinash
	6	Fazal	3	Chandan
	7	Gajendra	1	Avinash
	8	Habeebullah	3	Chandan
	9	Inaytullah	1	Avinash

7. Supplier Database

Schema:



- i. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- ii. Insert appropriate records in each table.
- iii. Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.
- iv. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part
- v. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.
- vi. Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.
- vii. Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part).
- viii. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.

Create Database and Table:

```
create database supplier;
use supplier;
```

```
CREATE TABLE suppliers (
    sid INT PRIMARY KEY,
    sname VARCHAR(50), city
    VARCHAR(50)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE parts ( pid
  INT PRIMARY KEY,
  pname VARCHAR(50),
  color VARCHAR(20)
```

```
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE catalog (
  sid INT,
  pid INT,
  cost DECIMAL(10, 2),
  PRIMARY KEY (sid, pid),
  FOREIGN KEY (sid) REFERENCES suppliers(sid),
  FOREIGN KEY (pid) REFERENCES parts(pid)
);
```

Structure Of tables:

```
desc catalog;
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	sid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	pid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	cost	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	

```
desc parts;
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	pid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	pname	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
	color	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

```
desc suppliers;
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Ext
►	sid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	sname	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
	city	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	

Inserting values:

INSERT INTO suppliers VALUES (1, 'Acme Widget Suppliers', 'New York');

INSERT INTO suppliers VALUES (2, 'Global Industries', 'Los Angeles');
 INSERT INTO suppliers VALUES (3, 'Tech Supplies Co.', 'Chicago');
 INSERT INTO parts VALUES (101, 'Bolt', 'Red');
 INSERT INTO parts VALUES (102, 'Nut', 'Blue');
 INSERT INTO parts VALUES (103, 'Screw', 'Red');

INSERT INTO parts VALUES (104, 'Washer', 'Green');
 INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (1, 101, 50.00);
 INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (1, 102, 30.00);
 INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (2, 103, 60.00);
 INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (3, 104, 40.00);
 INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (2, 101, 55.00);

Select * from catalog;

	sid	pid	cost
►	1	101	50.00
	1	102	30.00
	2	101	55.00
	2	103	60.00
	3	104	40.00
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

Select * from parts;

	pid	pname	color
►	101	Bolt	Red
	102	Nut	Blue
	103	Screw	Red
	104	Washer	Green
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

Select * from suppliers;

	sid	sname	city
▶	1	Acme Widget Suppliers	New York
	2	Global Industries	Los Angeles
	3	Tech Supplies Co.	Chicago
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries:

-Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.

```
SELECT DISTINCT pname
FROM parts
WHERE pid IN (SELECT pid FROM catalog);
```

	pname
▶	Bolt
	Nut
	Screw
	Washer

-Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.

```
SELECT sname
FROM suppliers
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
  SELECT pid
  FROM parts
  WHERE color = 'Red' AND pid NOT IN ( SELECT
    pid
    FROM catalog
    WHERE catalog.sid = suppliers.sid
  )
);
```

	sname
▶	Global Industries

-Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.

```
SELECT pname
FROM parts
WHERE pid IN (
    SELECT pid
    FROM catalog
    WHERE sid = (SELECT sid FROM suppliers WHERE sname = 'Acme Widget Suppliers')
)
AND pid NOT IN (
    SELECT pid
    FROM catalog
    WHERE sid != (SELECT sid FROM suppliers WHERE sname = 'Acme Widget Suppliers')
);
```

	pname
▶	Nut

-Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part).

```
SELECT DISTINCT c1.sid
FROM catalog c1 WHERE
c1.cost > (
    SELECT AVG(c2.cost)
    FROM catalog c2
    WHERE c1.pid = c2.pid
);
```

	sid
▶	2

-For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.

```
SELECT p.pname, s.sname, c.cost
FROM catalog c
JOIN suppliers s ON c.sid = s.sid JOIN
parts p ON c.pid = p.pid WHERE
```

```
c.cost = (  
SELECT MAX (cost)  
FROM catalog c2  
WHERE c2.pid = c.pid  
);
```

	pname	sname	cost
►	Nut	Acme Widget Suppliers	30.00
	Bolt	Global Industries	55.00
	Screw	Global Industries	60.00
	Washer	Tech Supplies Co.	40.00

8.NoSQL Student Database

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.

- i. Create a database “Student” with the following attributes Rollno, Age, ContactNo, Email-Id.
- ii. Insert appropriate values
- iii. Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.
- iv. Replace the student name from “ABC” to “FEM” of rollno 11.
- v. Export the created table into local file system
- vi. Drop the table.
- vi. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

Create database, table and insert values:

```
db.createCollection("Student");
```

```
db.students.insertMany([ { Rollno: 10, Name: "John", Age: 20, ContactNo: "9876543210",  
EmailId: "john@example.com" }, { Rollno: 11, Name: "ABC", Age: 21, ContactNo:  
"9876543221", EmailId: "abc@example.com" }, { Rollno: 12, Name: "Jane", Age: 22,  
ContactNo: "9876543232", EmailId: "jane@example.com" } ])
```

-Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.

```
db.students.updateOne( { Rollno: 10 }, { $set: { EmailId: "newemail@example.com" } } )
```

-Replace the student name from “ABC” to “FEM” of rollno 11. `db.students.updateOne({ Rollno: 11 }, { $set: { Name: "FEM" } })`

-Export the created table into local file system

`mongoexport --db Student --collection students --out students.json --jsonArray`

-Drop the table.

`db.students.drop()`

-Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

mongoimport --db Student --collection students --type csv --headerline --file students.csv

```
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] Student> db.createCollection("students")
{ ok: 1 }
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] Student> use Student
already on db Student
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] Student> db.students.insertMany([
...   { Rollno: 10, Name: "John", Age: 20, ContactNo: "9876543210", EmailId: "john@example.com" },
...   { Rollno: 11, Name: "ABC", Age: 21, ContactNo: "9876543221", EmailId: "abc@example.com" },
...   { Rollno: 12, Name: "Jane", Age: 22, ContactNo: "9876543232", EmailId: "jane@example.com" }
... ])
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId('67670cfe2c6914392a4eeb86'),
    '1': ObjectId('67670cfe2c6914392a4eeb87'),
    '2': ObjectId('67670cfe2c6914392a4eeb88')
  }
}
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] Student> db.students.updateOne(
...   { Rollno: 10 },
...   { $set: { EmailId: "newemail@example.com" } }
... )
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
}
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] Student> db.students.updateOne(
...   { Rollno: 11 },
...   { $set: { Name: "FEM" } }
... )
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
}
```

9.NoSQL Customer Database

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.

- i. Create a collection by name Customers with the following attributes. Cust_id, Acc_Bal, Acc_Type
- ii. Insert at least 5 values into the table.
- iii. Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Z' for each customer_id.
- iv. Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each
- v. Export the created collection into local file system.
- vi. Drop the table. vii. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

Create Database,Table and insert Values:

Use CustomerDB

```
db.createCollection("Customers")
```

```
db.Customers.insertMany([ { Cust_id: 1, Acc_Bal: 1500, Acc_Type: 'Z' }, { Cust_id: 2, Acc_Bal: 1300, Acc_Type: 'Z' }, { Cust_id: 3, Acc_Bal: 1100, Acc_Type: 'Z' }, { Cust_id: 4, Acc_Bal: 2000, Acc_Type: 'A' }, { Cust_id: 5, Acc_Bal: 1700, Acc_Type: 'Z' } ])
```

Queries:

-Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Z' for each customer_id.

```
db.Customers.find({ Acc_Bal: { $gt: 1200 }, Acc_Type: 'Z' })
```

-Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each customer_id.

```
db.Customers.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: "$Cust_id", min_balance: { $min: "$Acc_Bal" }, max_balance: { $max: "$Acc_Bal" } } } ])
```

-Export the created collection into local file system.

mongoexport --db CustomerDB --collection Customers --out customers.json

-Drop the table.

db.Customers.drop()

```
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] Student> use CustomerDB
switched to db CustomerDB
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] CustomerDB> db.createCollection("Customers")
{ ok: 1 }
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] CustomerDB> db.Customers.insertMany([
...   { Cust_id: 1, Acc_Bal: 1500, Acc_Type: 'Z' },
...   { Cust_id: 2, Acc_Bal: 1300, Acc_Type: 'Z' },
...   { Cust_id: 3, Acc_Bal: 1100, Acc_Type: 'Z' },
...   { Cust_id: 4, Acc_Bal: 2000, Acc_Type: 'A' },
...   { Cust_id: 5, Acc_Bal: 1700, Acc_Type: 'Z' }
... ])
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb89'),
    '1': ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb8a'),
    '2': ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb8b'),
    '3': ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb8c'),
    '4': ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb8d')
  }
}
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] CustomerDB> db.Customers.find({ Acc_Bal: { $gt: 1200 }, Acc_Type: 'Z' })
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb89'),
    Cust_id: 1,
    Acc_Bal: 1500,
    Acc_Type: 'Z'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb8a'),
    Cust_id: 2,
    Acc_Bal: 1300,
    Acc_Type: 'Z'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676710332c6914392a4eeb8d'),
    Cust_id: 5,
    Acc_Bal: 1700,
    Acc_Type: 'Z'
  }
]
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] CustomerDB> db.Customers.aggregate([
...   { $group: { _id: "$Cust_id", min_balance: { $min: "$Acc_Bal" }, max_balance: { $max: "$Acc_Bal" } } }
... ])
[
  { _id: 2, min_balance: 1300, max_balance: 1300 },
  { _id: 3, min_balance: 1100, max_balance: 1100 },
  { _id: 4, min_balance: 2000, max_balance: 2000 },
  { _id: 5, min_balance: 1700, max_balance: 1700 },
  { _id: 1, min_balance: 1500, max_balance: 1500 }
]
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] CustomerDB> mongoexport --db CustomerDB --collection Customers --out customers.json
```

10.NoSQL Restaurant Database

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.

- i. Write NoSQL Queries on “Restaurant” collection.
- ii. Write a MongoDB query to display all the documents in the collection restaurants.
- iii. Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.
- iv. Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, town and cuisine for those restaurants which achieved a score which is not more than 10.
- v. Write a MongoDB query to find the average score for each restaurant.
- vi. Write a MongoDB query to find the name and address of the restaurants that have a zipcode that starts with '10'.

Create Database, Table and Inserting Values:

use RestaurantDB

```
db.createCollection("restaurants")
```

```
db.restaurants.insertMany([
```

```
  { restaurant_id: 1, name: "Pizza Palace", town: "New York", cuisine: "Italian", score: 8, zipcode: "10001", address: "123 Pizza St." },
```

```
  { restaurant_id: 2, name: "Sushi World", town: "San Francisco", cuisine: "Japanese", score: 9, zipcode: "94105", address: "456 Sushi Ave." },
```

```
  { restaurant_id: 3, name: "Burger King", town: "Los Angeles", cuisine: "American", score: 7, zipcode: "90001", address: "789 Burger Blvd." },
```

```
  { restaurant_id: 4, name: "Taco Bell", town: "Chicago", cuisine: "Mexican", score: 5, zipcode: "60601", address: "321 Taco Dr." },
```

```
  { restaurant_id: 5, name: "Pasta House", town: "Boston", cuisine: "Italian", score: 10, zipcode: "02101", address: "654 Pasta Rd." } ])
```

Queries:

-Write a MongoDB query to display all the documents in the collection restaurants.

```
db.restaurants.find()
```

Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.

```
db.restaurants.find().sort({ name: -1 })
```

-Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, town and cuisine for those restaurants which achieved a score which is not more than 10.

```
db.restaurants.find({ score: { $lte: 10 } }, { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, town: 1, cuisine: 1 })
```

Write a MongoDB query to find the average score for each restaurant.

```
db.restaurants.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: "$name", avg_score: { $avg: "$score" } } } ])
```

Write a MongoDB query to find the name and address of the restaurants that have a zipcode that starts with '10'.

```
db.restaurants.find({ zipcode: /^10/ }, { name: 1, address: 1 })
```

```

Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] restaurantdb> use abc
switched to db abc
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> db.createCollection("restaurants")
{ ok: 1 }
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> db.restaurants.insertMany([
... { restaurant_id: 1, name: "Pizza Palace", town: "New York", cuisine: "Italian", score: 8, zipcode: "10001", address: "123 Pizza St." },
... { restaurant_id: 2, name: "Sushi World", town: "San Francisco", cuisine: "Japanese", score: 9, zipcode: "94105", address: "456 Sushi Ave." },
... { restaurant_id: 3, name: "Burger King", town: "Los Angeles", cuisine: "American", score: 7, zipcode: "90001", address: "789 Burger Blvd." },
... { restaurant_id: 4, name: "Taco Bell", town: "Chicago", cuisine: "Mexican", score: 5, zipcode: "60601", address: "321 Taco Dr." },
... { restaurant_id: 5, name: "Pasta House", town: "Boston", cuisine: "Italian", score: 10, zipcode: "02101", address: "654 Pasta Rd." }
... ])
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb93'),
    '1': ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb94'),
    '2': ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb95'),
    '3': ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb96'),
    '4': ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb97')
  }
}
Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> db.restaurants.find()
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb93'),
    restaurant_id: 1,
    name: 'Pizza Palace',
    town: 'New York',
    cuisine: 'Italian',
    score: 8,
    zipcode: '10001',
    address: '123 Pizza St.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb94'),
    restaurant_id: 2,
    name: 'Sushi World',
    town: 'San Francisco',
    cuisine: 'Japanese',
    score: 9,
    zipcode: '94105',
    address: '456 Sushi Ave.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb95'),
    restaurant_id: 3,
    name: 'Burger King',
    town: 'Los Angeles',
    cuisine: 'American',
    score: 7,
    zipcode: '90001',
    address: '789 Burger Blvd.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb96'),
    restaurant_id: 4,
    name: 'Taco Bell',
    town: 'Chicago',
    cuisine: 'Mexican',
    score: 5,
    zipcode: '60601',
    address: '321 Taco Dr.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb97'),
    restaurant_id: 5,
    name: 'Pasta House',
    town: 'Boston',
    cuisine: 'Italian',
    score: 10,
    zipcode: '02101',
    address: '654 Pasta Rd.'
  }
]

```

```

Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> db.restaurants.find().sort({ name: -1 })
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb96'),
    restaurant_id: 4,
    name: 'Taco Bell',
    town: 'Chicago',
    cuisine: 'Mexican',
    score: 5,
    zipcode: '60601',
    address: '321 Taco Dr.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb94'),
    restaurant_id: 2,
    name: 'Sushi World',
    town: 'San Francisco',
    cuisine: 'Japanese',
    score: 9,
    zipcode: '94105',
    address: '456 Sushi Ave.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb95'),
    restaurant_id: 3,
    name: 'Burger King',
    town: 'Los Angeles',
    cuisine: 'American',
    score: 7,
    zipcode: '90001',
    address: '789 Burger Blvd.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb93'),
    restaurant_id: 1,
    name: 'Pizza Palace',
    town: 'New York',
    cuisine: 'Italian',
    score: 8,
    zipcode: '10001',
    address: '123 Pizza St.'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb97'),
    restaurant_id: 5,
    name: 'Pasta House',
    town: 'Boston',
    cuisine: 'Italian',
    score: 10,
    zipcode: '02101',
    address: '654 Pasta Rd.'
  }
]

```

```

},
{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb93'),
  restaurant_id: 1,
  name: 'Pizza Palace',
  town: 'New York',
  cuisine: 'Italian',
  score: 8,
  zipcode: '10001',
  address: '123 Pizza St.'
},
{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb97'),
  restaurant_id: 5,
  name: 'Pasta House',
  town: 'Boston',
  cuisine: 'Italian',
  score: 10,
  zipcode: '02101',
  address: '654 Pasta Rd.'
},
{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb95'),
  restaurant_id: 3,
  name: 'Burger King',
  town: 'Los Angeles',
  cuisine: 'American',
  score: 7,
  zipcode: '90001',
  address: '789 Burger Blvd.'
}
}

Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> db.restaurants.find({ score: { $lte: 10 } }, { restaurant_id: 1, name: 1, town: 1, cuisine: 1 })

{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb93'),
  restaurant_id: 1,
  name: 'Pizza Palace',
  town: 'New York',
  cuisine: 'Italian'
},
{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb94'),
  restaurant_id: 2,
  name: 'Sushi World',
  town: 'San Francisco',
  cuisine: 'Japanese'
},

```

```

},
{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb95'),
  restaurant_id: 3,
  name: 'Burger King',
  town: 'Los Angeles',
  cuisine: 'American'
},
{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb96'),
  restaurant_id: 4,
  name: 'Taco Bell',
  town: 'Chicago',
  cuisine: 'Mexican'
},
{
  _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb97'),
  restaurant_id: 5,
  name: 'Pasta House',
  town: 'Boston',
  cuisine: 'Italian'
}
]

Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> db.restaurants.aggregate([
... { $group: { _id: "$name", avg_score: { $avg: "$score" } } }
... ])

[
  { _id: 'Burger King', avg_score: 7 },
  { _id: 'Sushi World', avg_score: 9 },
  { _id: 'Taco Bell', avg_score: 5 },
  { _id: 'Pasta House', avg_score: 10 },
  { _id: 'Pizza Palace', avg_score: 8 }
]

Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> db.restaurants.find({ zipcode: /^10/ }, { name: 1, address: 1 })

[
  {
    _id: ObjectId('676713222c6914392a4eeb93'),
    name: 'Pizza Palace',
    address: '123 Pizza St.'
  }
]

Atlas atlas-qvfsgw-shard-0 [primary] abc> |

```