





| Academic Year | Module | Assessment Number | Assessment Type |
|------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| S20 | Introduction to Database Systems (DipIT07) | A1 | Individual Report |

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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School Management System

1. Introduction

Aim

Khimti Project School is one of the best institutes of education situated outside the Kathmandu valley, Kirne - Dolakha. This school is providing the best education services since 2064. The teacher in this school is highly educated and well experienced. Currently, there are about 500 students in the school. There are other lots of creative activities and sports which are carried out in this school.

The purpose of this case study is to provide database of all the data happen in school activities which includes the detail of student, teacher, fees, registration, different department, salary etc. It records such data to implement in school management. Further, it can be update if required.

2. Description

Student identities and details are required in school for various purposes. Likewise, teacher details are equally required along with other staff. Then the fee should be paid by the students. Staff and teacher get salary monthly on the basis of their work. Guardian of the student details is also required to school. It organizes different activities like quiz game, spelling contest, speaking contest and other sport activities. It has different departments like music club, dance club, sports club, ECA etc. It also have library for books materials.

3. Table Description

There are different tables which are described below along with their Constraint:

3.1. Students

This table represents the details of students. It stores the data by their id, name, age, gender and class.

Students are provided by the unique id to help to relate and identify easily.

Constraint: Student id will be unique for each student.

3.2 Teacher

This table stores the details of Teachers working in the school. It stores their name, their related subject and phone number. Each teacher is provided with unique id.





Constraint: Teacher id is uniquely set and subject id must have a corresponding value in subject table.

3.3 Student Registration

This table stores the attendance of students. It has column of total days with present days of students and absent days.

Constraint: Student registration id must have unique. Student id must have a corresponding value in students table.

3.4 Teacher Registration

This table stores the attendance of teacher. It has column of total days with present days of students and absent days.

Constraint: Teacher registration id must have unique. Teacher id must have a corresponding value in teacher table.

3.5 Department

This table is for the record of the different department present in school.

Constraint: Department id is unique for each department.

3.6 Subject Detail

This table stores subject which are studied in school. It also gives the each subject a specific code.

Constraint: Subject detail must have unique id for each subject.

3.7 Salary

This table is for the salary distribution for teacher of the school. It records the monthly salary distributed to them and other bonuses as well.

Constraint: Salary id must be unique for each staff and it contain corresponding teacher id to distribute.

3.8 Exam Result

This table stores the result of students. It has subject id, exam id, classes of students, their GPA and remarks according to their performance.

Constraint: Exam report id must have unique id for each students report.

3.9 Guardian Detail

This table shows the details of parents. It has guardian id, student id respective from students table, name, address and phone number.

Constraint: Guardian id must have unique id.





3.10 Library

This table stores the data regarding books from library. It records the name of books, category of book, issued date, expire date and students id.

Constraint: Library id must be unique for each book issued be the student.

3.11 Staff

This table stores data regarding other staff except teacher of school. It stores their name and department id.

Constraint: Staff id must be unique for each staff.

3.12 Fee Account

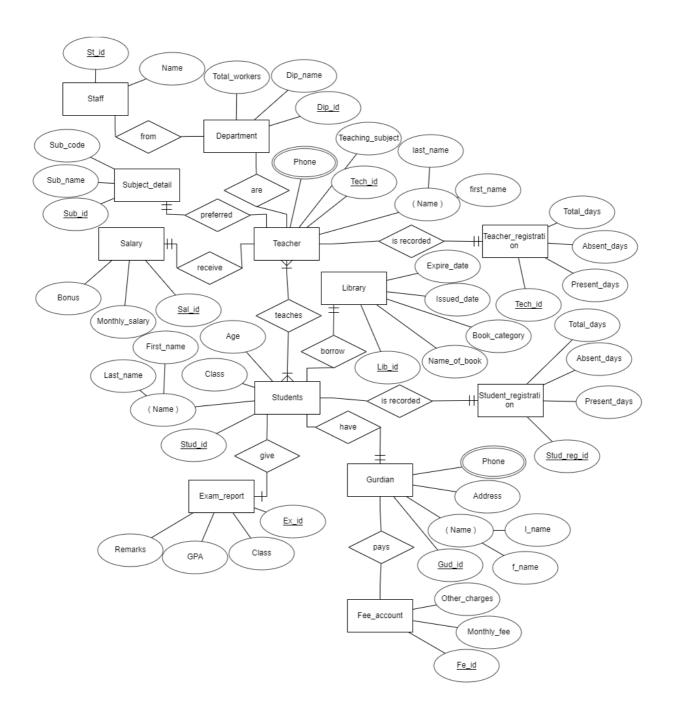
This table is for the accounts for the students for their fees. It records the monthy fees of each student and other charges as well.

Constraint: Fee account must have unique id for each transaction.





4. Entity Relation diagram







5. Create Database and Tables / Insert Data

5.1 Database

```
ariaDB [school_management_system]> 🕳
```

Syntax: Create database school_management_system;

```
XAMPP for Windows - mysql -u root -p
 rows in set (0.021 sec)
 ariaDB [school_management_system]> use school_management_system;
 Database changed

MariaDB [school_management_system]>
```

Syntax: use school_management_system;

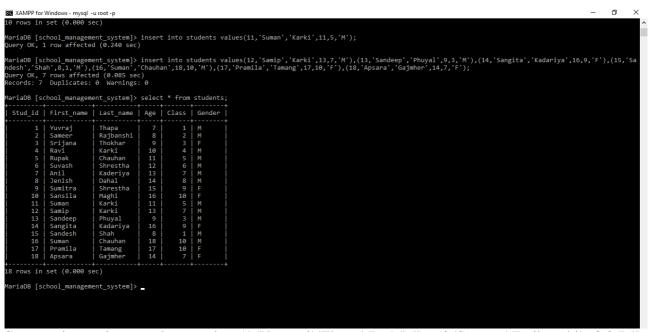




5.2 Tables

5.2.1 Students

Syntax: Create table Students(Stud_id int not null primary key, First_name varchar(20) not null, Last_name varchar(20) not null, Age int not null, Class int not null, Gender char(5) not null);



Syntax: insert into students values(1,'Yuvaraj','Thapa',7, 1,'M'), (2,'Sameer','Rajbanshi', 8,2,'M'), (3,'Srijana','Thokhar',9, 3,'F'), (4,'Ravi','Karki',10, 4,'M'), (5,'Rupak','Chauhan',11,5,'M'), (6,'Suvash','Shrestha',12, 6,'M'), (7,'Anil','Kadariya',13, 7,'M'), (8,'Jenish','Dahal',14, 8,'M'), (9,'Sumitra','Shrestha',15, 9,'F'), (10,'Sansila','Maghi',16, 10,'F'), (11,'Suman','Karki',11, 5,'M'), (12,'Samip','Karki',13, 7,'M'), (13,'Sandesh','Shah',8, 1,'M'), (14,'Sandeep','Phuyal',9, 3,'M'), (15,'Sangita','Kaderiya',16, 9,'F'), (16,'Suman','Chauhan',18, 10,'M'), (17,'Pramila','Tamag',17, 10,'F'), (18, 'Apsara','Gajmher',14,7,'F');

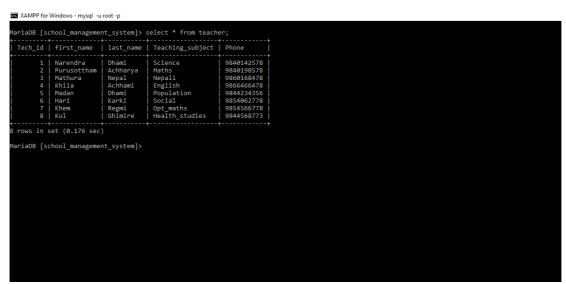




5.2.2 Teacher



Syntax: Create table Teacher(Tech_id int not null primary key, first_name varchar(20) not null, last_name varchar(20) not null, Teaching_subject varchar(30), not null, Phone varchar(15) not null);



Syntax: insert into teacher values(1,'Narendra','Dhami','Science',9840142578), (2,'Purusottham','Achharya','Maths',9840198578), (3,'Mathura','Nepal','Nepali',9860168478), (4,'Khila','Achhami','English',9866466478), (5,'Madhan','Dhami','Population',9844234356), (6,'Hari','Karki','Social',9854062778), (7,'Khem','Regmi','Opt_maths',9854566778), (8,'Khul',Ghimire','Health_studies',984456873);

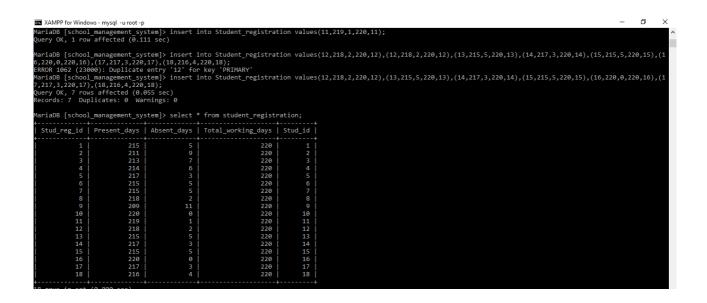




5.2.3 Student Registration



Syntax: create table Student_registrstion(Stud_reg_id int not null primary key,Present_days int not null, Absent_days int not null, Total_working_days int not null, Stud_id int not null, foreign key(Stud id) references Students(Stud id));

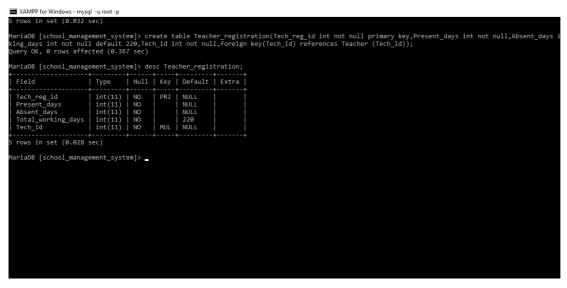


Syntex: insert into student_registration values(1,215,5,220,1), (2,211,9,220,2), (3,213,7,220,3), (4,214,6,220,4),(5,217,3,220,5),(6,215,5,220,6),(7,215,3,220,7),(8,218,2,220,8),(9,209,11,220,9), (10,220,0,220,10), (11,219,1,220,11), (12,218,2,220,12), (13,215,5,220,13),(14,217,3,220,17), (15,215,5,220,15), (16,220,0,220,16), (17,217,3,220,17), (18,216,4,220,18);

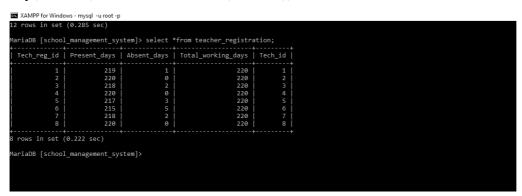




5.2.4 Teacher Registration

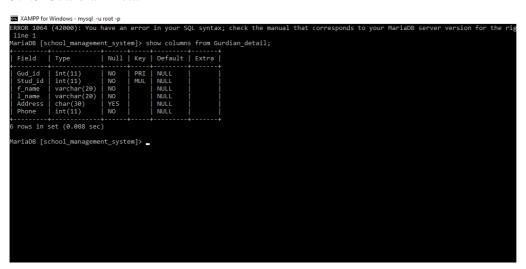


Syntax: create table Teacher_registration(Tech_reg_id int not null primary key, Present_days int not null, Absent_days int not null, Total_working_days int not null, Tech_id int not null, foreign key(Tech_id) references Students(Tech_id));



Syntax: insert into teacher_registration values(1,219,1,220,1), (2,220,0,220,2), (3,218,2,220,3), (4,220,0,220,4), (5,215,5,220,5), (6,215,5,220,6), (7,2180,2,220,7), (8,220,0,220,8);

5.2.5 Guardian Detail







Syntax: create table Gurdian_detail(Gud_id int not null primary key, Stud_id int not null, f_name varchar(20), l_name varchar(20) not null, Address char(30) null, phone int not null, foreign key(Stud_id) references Students(Stud_id));

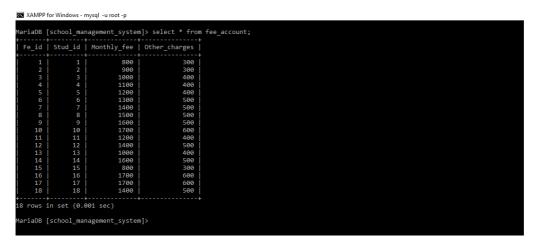
Syntax: insert into guardian_detail values (1,1,'Kesar','Thapa','Khimti',446712), (2,8,'Yadav','Dahal','Khimti',445467),(3,3,'Rajendra','Thokhar','Malu',345644),(4,2,'Baikhunda','Raj banshi','Khimti',443456),(5,5,'Ramsaran','Chauhan','Milti',446745),(6,4,'Hem','Karki','Phulasi',4456 09),(7,7,'Ramchandra','Kadariya','Khimti',441232),(8,9,'Dipu','Shrestha','Sahare',440967),(9,10,'Pad am','Maghi','Pharpu',4408670),(10,6,'Syam','Shrestha','Sivalaye',443564),(11,11,'Hari','Karki','Kirne',441900),(12,12,'Sahadev','Karki','Phulasi',447712),(13,13,'Gopi','Phuyal','Kirne',443462),(14,14,'Ra mesh','Kadariya','Khimti',445809),(15,15,'Madav','Shah','Khimti',442319),(16,16,'Silpa','Chauhan','Milti',441343),(17,17,'Dolma','Tamang','Khimti',445610),(18,18,'Asok','Gajmher','Betali',440990);

5.2.6 Fee Account





Syntax: create table fee_account(fe_id int not null primary key, stud_id int not null, monthly_fee int not null, other_charges int not null, foreign key(Stud_id) references Students(Stud_id));



Syntax: insert into fee_account(1,1,800,300),(2,2,900,300), (3,3,1000,300), (4,4,1000,400), (5,5,1200,400),(6,6,1300,500), (7,7,1400,500), (8,8,1500,500),(9,9,1600,500),(10,10,1700,300), (11,11,1200,400), (12,12,1400,500), (13,13,1000,400), (1,414,1600,500), (15,15,800,300), (16,16,1700,600), (17,17,1700,600), (18,18,1400,500);

5.2.7 Department

Syntax: create table department(dip_id int not null primary key, dep_name varchar(20) null, total_workers int not null);

```
MAMPPor Windows - mysql -u root -p
MariaDB {school_management_system} > select * from department;

Dip.id | Dep.name | Total_workers |

1 | Music_club | 2 |
2 | Sport_club | 2 |
3 | Library | 2 |
4 | Kitchen | 2 |
4 rows in set (0.063 sec)

MariaDB {school_management_system} > __
```

Syntax: insert into department values(1,'Music_club',2), (2,'Sport_club',2), (3,'Library',3), (4,'Kitchen',2);

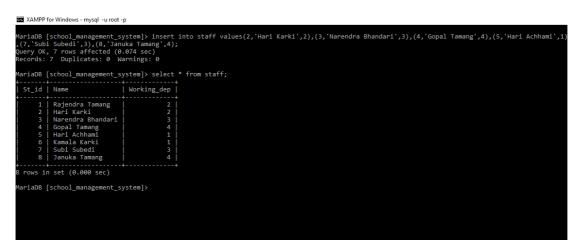




5.2.8 Staff



Syntax: create table staff(st_id int not null primary key, name varchar(30) not null, working_dep int not null,foreign key(working_dep) references department(Dep_id));



Syntax: insert into staff values(1,'Rajendra','Tamang',2), (2,'Hari','Karki',2), (3,'Narendra','Bhandari',3), (4,'Gopa','Tamang',4), (5,'Hari','Achhami',1), (6,'Kamala','Karki',1), (7,'Subi','Subedi',3), (8,'Januka','Tamang',4);

5.2.9 Salary



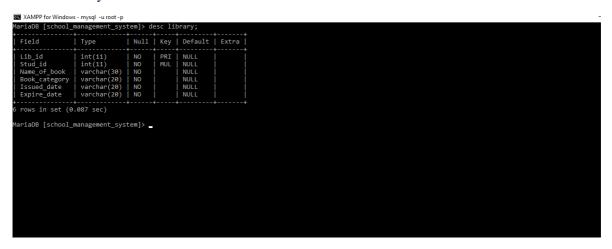


Syntax: create table salary(sal_id int not null primary key, monthly_salary int not null, bonus int not null, tech_id int not null, foreign key(Tech_id) references Teacher(Tech_id));

```
MariaDB [school_management_system] > insert into Salary values(1,25000,5000,1),(2,25000,2000,2),(3,24000,3000,8),(4,27000,1000,6),(5,22000,5000,7),(6,28000,2000,5),(7,2 \delta 5000,3000,8),(8,1000,000,0),(5,22000,5000,7),(6,28000,2000,5),(7,2 \delta 5000,3000,8),(8,1000,000,0),(5,22000,5000,7),(6,28000,2000,5),(7,2 \delta 5000,000,0),(8,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,1000,0),(9,10
```

Syntax: insert into salary values(1,25000,5000,1), (2,25000,2000,2), (3,24000,3000,8), (4,27000,1000,6), (5,22000,5000,7), (6,28000,2000,5), (7,25000,3000,8), (8,19000,0,3);

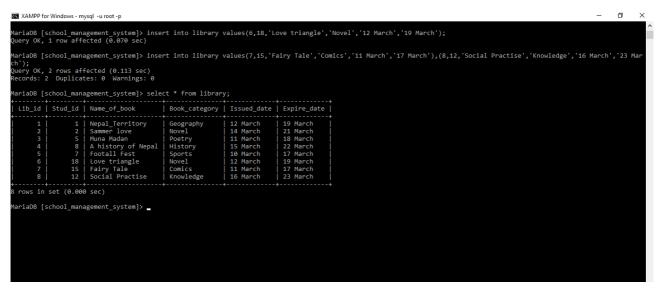
5.2.10 Library



Syntax: create table library(lib_id int not null primary key, stud_id int not null, name_of _book varchar(30) not null, book_category varchar(20) not null, issued date int not null, expire_date varchar(20) not null, foreign key(Stud_id) references Students(Stud_id));

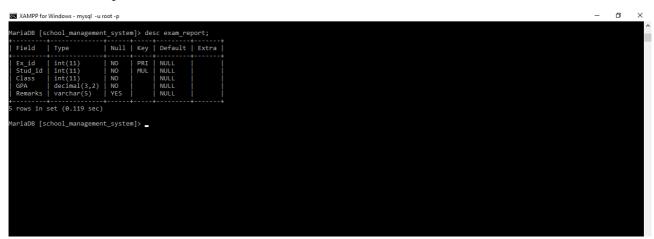






Syntax: insert into library values(1,1,'Nepal_Territory,'Geography','12 March','19 March'), (2,2,'Summer love','Novel','14 March','21 March'),(3,5,'Muna Madan','Poetry','11 March','18 March'), (4,8,'A history of Nepal','History','15 March','22 March'), (5,7,'Football fest','Sports','10 March','17 March'), (6,18,'Love triangle','Novel','12 March','19 March'), (7,15,'Fairy Tale,'Comics','11 March','18 March'), (8,12,'Social practise','Knowledge','16 March','23 March'),

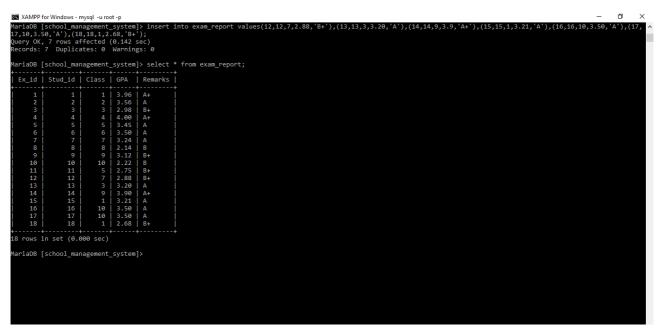
5.2.11 Exam Report



Syntax: create table exam_report(ex_id int not null primary key, stud_id int not null, class int not null,gpa decimal(3,2) not null, remarks varchar(5) null, foreign key(Stud_id) references Students(Stud_id));







Syntax: insert into exam_report values(1,1,1,3.96,'A+'), (2,2,2,3.56,'A'), (3,3,3,2.98,'B+'), (4,4,4,4.00,'A+'),(5,5,3.45,'A'),(6,6,6,3.50,'A'),(7,7,7,3.24,'A'),(8,8,8,2.14,'B'),(9,9,9,3.12,'A'),(10,10,10,2.22,'B'),(11,11,5,2.75,'A'), (12,12,7,2.88,'B+'), (13,13,3,3.20,'B+'), (14,14,9,3.90,'A+'), (15,15,1,3.21,'A'), (16,16,10,3.50,'A'), (17,17,10,3.50,'A'), (18,18,1,2.68,'B+');

5.2.12 Subject Detail



Syntax: create table subject_detail(sub_id int not null primary key, sub_name varchar(200) not null, sub_code int not null);





Syntax: insert into subject_detail valus(1,111,'Science'), (2,112,'Math'), (3,113,'Nepali'), (4,114,'English'), (5,115,'Population'), (6,116,'Social'), (7,117,'Opt_math'), (8,118,'Health_studies');

6. Select Statement Using Different Function

- 1. Query to display total fee of student by merging monthly fees and other charges.
 - Select count(*) from students where age=14;

```
| XAMAPP for Windows - mysql - uroot - p
| MariaDB [school_management_system] > select stud_id,monthly_fee,other_charges,(monthly_fee + other_charges) as Total_fee from fee_according to the control of the control of
```

- 2. Query to display maximum GPA.
 - Select max(GPA) from exam_report;





```
XAMPP for Windows - mysql -u root -p
 ariaDB [school_management_system]> select max(GPA) from exam_report;
 4.00
 ariaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

- 3. Query to display total number of exam_report who got 3.50 GPA.
 - Select count(*) from exam_report where GPA=3.50;

```
ariaDB [school_management_system]> select count(*) from exam_report where GPA=3.50;
ariaDB [school_management_system]> 🕳
```

- 4. Query to select character from ASCII value.
- Select char(65) as NumberCodeToCharecter;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> Select char(65) as NumberCodeToCharecter;
NumberCodeToCharecter |
ariaDB [school_management_system]> 💂
```

- 5. Query to display minimum age of students.
- Select min(age) from students;





```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select min(age) from students;
min(age)
ariaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 6. Query to display reverse of student name.
- Select reverse(first_name) from students where stud_id = 1;

```
reverse(first_name) |
riaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

- 7. Query to display upper case character from teacher.
- Select upper(first_name) from teacher where tech_id =5;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

- 8. Query to show full name of guardian_detail.
- Select concat (f_name,l_name) from guardian_detail;





```
riaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 9. Query to display to count character of last_name of teacher.
- Select char_length(last_name) from teacher;

```
char_length(last_name)
rows in set (0.000 sec)
ariaDB [school_management_system]> 🕳
```

- 10. Query to display square root of monthly_fee from fee_account.
- Select fe_id,sqrt(monthly_fee) from fee_account.





```
XAMPP for Windows - mysal -u root
          28.284271247461902
30
  riaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 11. Query to display of salary.
- Select sum(monthly_salary) from salary;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

- 12. Query to display average bonuses from salary.
- Select upper(first_name) from teacher where tech_id =5;

```
row in set (0.001 sec)
ariaDB [school_management_system]> _
```





- 13. Query to display number of rows in library.
- Select * from salary where bonus > 3000 and monthly_salary >20000;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from Salary where bonus > 3000 and monthly_salary > 20000;
Sal_id | Monthly_salary | Bonus | Tech_id
ariaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

- 14. Query to display round value of decimals from Exam_report
- Select round(GPA,4) from exam report;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 15. Query to display the system date and time.
- Select now() from staff;





```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select now() from staff;
 rows in set (0.056 sec)
ariaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

- 16. Query to display the average of other_charges from Fee Account.
- Select avg(other_charges) from fee_account;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select avg(other_charges) from fee_account;
ariaDB [school_management_system]>
```

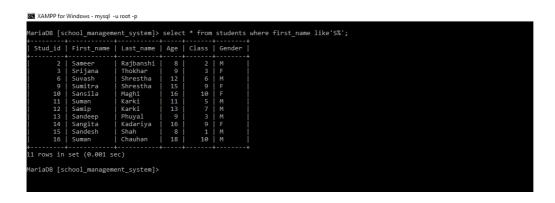
- 17. Query to display character in lowercase.
- Select lcase(name) from staff;

```
জ্ঞ XAMPPforWindows-mysql-uroot-p
MarlaDB [school_management_system]> select lcase(name) from stafi
     ws in set (0.033 sec)
  riaDB [school_management_system]> 🕳
```

- 18. Query to display the students whose first name starts with 'S'.
- Select * from students where first_name like 'S%';







- 19. Query to display the teacher whose first name has 5 character.
- Select *from teacher where first_name like'_____';

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from teacher where first_name like'____';
Tech_id | first_name | last_name | Teaching_subject | Phone
rows in set (0.034 sec)
ariaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 20. Query to display the guardian whose address is Khimti.
- Select * from guardian_detail where aderss IN('Khimti');

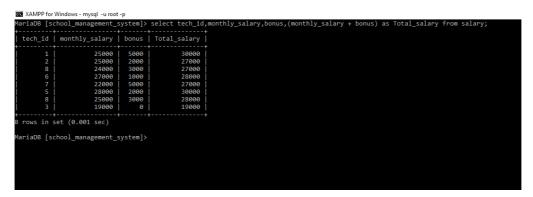
```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from gurdian_detail where address IN('Khimti');
                                    Address | Phone
Gud_id | Stud_id | f_name
ariaDB [school_management_system]> _
```



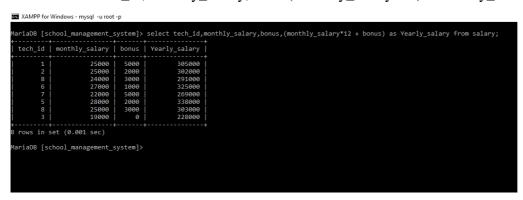


7. Select statements Using Sub Query

- 1. Query to display the total salary of teacher by adding bonus and monthly salary.
- Select tech_id,monthly_salary,bonus(monthly_salary + bonus) as Total_salary from salary;



- 2. Query to display the yearly salary of teacher.
- Select tech_id,monthly_salary,bonus(monthly_salary*12) as Yearly_salary from salary;



- 3. Query to display the total fee of student.
- Select stud_id, monthly_fee, other_charges,(monthly_fee + other_charges)*12) as Total_fee from fee_account;





- 4. Query to display the salary whose bonus is over 1000.
- Select * from salary where sal_id in (select sal_id from salary where bonus > 1000);

```
MariaDB [school_management_system]> select * from salary where sal_id in (select sal_id from salary where bonus >1000););

| Sal_id | Monthly_salary | Bonus | Tech_id |
| 1 | 25000 | 5000 | 1 |
| 2 | 25000 | 2000 | 2 |
| 3 | 24000 | 3000 | 8 |
| 5 | 22000 | 5000 | 7 |
| 6 | 28000 | 2000 | 5 |
| 7 | 25000 | 3000 | 8 |
| 6 | 0x3 in set (0.004 sec)

ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the rig
| MariaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 5. Query to display the students whose fee is less than 1300.
- Select * from fee_account where fe_id in (select fe_id from fee_account where monthly_fee <1300);

8. Select Statements using Count and Group Functions

- 1. Query to count the name of staff working in particular department.
- Select count(working_dep), name from staff group by working_dep;

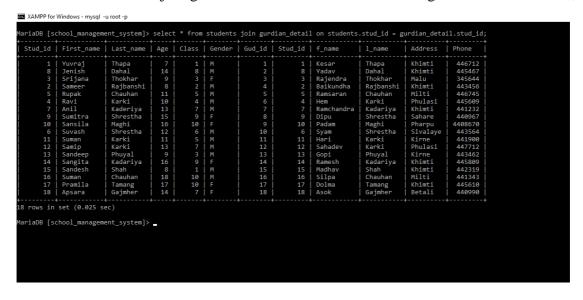




- 2. Query to count the first name of guardian group by first name;
- Select f_name, count(*) from guardian_detail group by f_name;

9. Select Statements Using Different Joins

- 1. Query to join students and guardian.
- Select * from students join gurdian_detail on students.stud_id = gurdian_detail.stud_id;



- 2. Query to inner joins table teacher and salary.
- Select teacher.first_name, salary.sal_id from teacher inner joins salary on teacher.tech_id = salary.tech_id;





```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select teacher.first_name, salary.sal_id from teacher inner join salary on teacher.tech_id=salary.tech_id;
            | sal_id |
 rows in set (0.101 sec)
ariaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 3. Query to left join table students and library.
- Select students.last_name,library.lib_id from students left join library on students.stud_id=library.stud_id;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select students.last_name, library.lib_id from students left join library on students.stud_id=library.stud_id;
  ows in set (0.101 sec)
riaDB [school_management_system]>
```

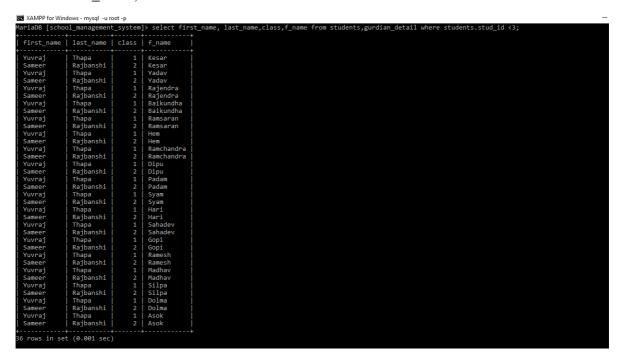
- 4. Query to left join table students and library.
- students.last_name,library.lib_id from students right join library on students.stud_id=library.stud_id;

```
XAMPP for Windows - mysql -u root -p
  riaDB [school_management_system]> select students.last_name, library.lib_id from students right join library on students.stud_id=library.stud_id;
 last_name | lib_id |
  rows in set (0.002 sec)
 ariaDB [school_management_system]>
```



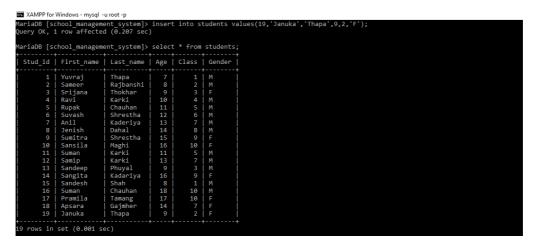


- 5. Query to self join students and guardian detail.
- Select first_name, last_name,class,f_name from students,gurdian_detail where students.stud_id <3;



10. **Insert Statements**

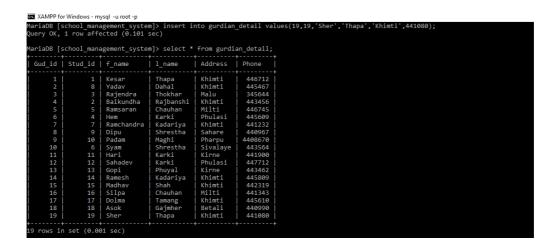
- 1. Insert into students.
- Insert into students values(19, 'Januka', 'Thapa', 9, 2, 'F');



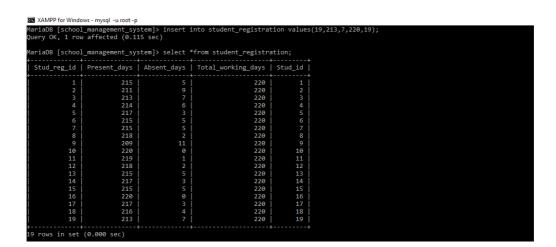




- 2. Insert into Gurdian_detail.
- Insert into gurdian_detail values(19,19,'Sher','Thapa','Khimti',441080);



- 3. Insert into student registration.
- Insert into student_registration values(19,213,7,220,19);



- 4. Insert into fee account.
- Insert into fee_account(fe_id,monthly_fee,other_charges,stud_id) values(19,1000,400,19);





```
XAMPP for Windows - mysal -u root
   riaDB [school_management_system]> insert into fee_account(fe_id,monthly_fee,other_charges,stud_id) values(19,1000,400,19);
hery OK, 1 row affected (0.101 sec)
   riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from fee_account;
Fe_id | Stud_id | Monthly_fee | Other_charges |
```

- 5. Insert into library.
- Insert into library values(9,19,'Princess and her bag','Story','10 March','17 March');

```
riaDB [school_management_system]>
ery OK, 1 row affected (0.094 sec)
ariaDB [school_management_system]> select * from library
Lib_id | Stud_id | Name_of_book
                                                 Book_category | Issued_date | Expire_date
ariaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

11. **Update Statements**

- 1. Update teacher.
- Update teacher set last_name = 'Rimal' where tech_id = 3;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from teac
Tech_id | first_name | last_name | Teaching_subject
 ows in set (0.001 sec)
ariaDB [school_management_system]> _
```





- 2. Update student.
- Update students set first_name = 'David' where stud_id = 1;

```
aDB [school_management_system]> update students set first_name ='David' where stud_id = 1;
y OK, 1 row affected (0.186 sec)
: matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from students;
Stud_id | First_name | Last_name | Age | Class | Gender |
```

- 3. Update students registration.
- Update student_registration set present_days = 208, absent_days = 12 where stud_id=3;

```
DB [school_management_system]> update student_registration set present_days=208,absent_days=12 where Stud_id=3;
OK, 1 row affected (0.175 sec)
matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
Stud_reg_id | Present_days | Absent_days | Total_working_days | Stud_id
 rows in set (0.000 sec)
riaDB [school_management_system]> _
```

4. Update fee account

Update tfee_account set other_charges = 0 where fe_id = 7;





5. Update Gurdian detail.

Update gurdian_detail set phone = 443434 where gud_id =6;

12. Delete Statements

- 1. Delete from student registration.
- Delete from student_registration where stud_id = 19;





- 2. Delete from fee account
- Delete from fee_accout where stud_id = 19;

```
OB [school_management_system]>
OK, 1 row affected (0.084 sec)
riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from
Fe_id | Stud_id | Monthly_fee | Other_charges |
```

- 3. Delete from library.
- Delete from library where stud_id = 19;

```
riaDB [school_management_system]> select * from library
Lib_id | Stud_id | Name_of_book
riaDB [school_management_system]>
```

- 4. Delete from gurdian detail
- Delete from gurdian_detail where stud_id = 19;

```
ows in set (0.000 sec)
```





- 5. Delete from staff
- Delete from staff where $st_id = 4$;

```
school_management_system]> delete from staff where st_id=4; 1 row affected (0.117 sec)
      [school_management_system]> select * from staff;
                              | Working dep
riaDB [school_management_system]> 🕳
```

Normalization 13.

Normalization in database is simply the technique to organize data of database. To define, Normalization is a disintegration of tables with the systematic way to eliminate data redundant and unwanted character like insertion, update and deletion. It follows different step to process in putting data into tabular form, then remove the duplicate from related tables. Normalization is divided according to its rules which are disused below:

1. First Normal form (1NF)

For the 1NF, a table should have the following rules:

- a. Table should have single valued attribute.
- b. Domain should be same for the stored data in column.
- c. Name should be unique for each column of tables.
- d. The order of data store is not matter.

For examples, let us take a table having columns id, name, subject.

| Id | Name | subject |
|----|--------|------------|
| 1 | Aron | Math |
| 2 | Sahil | Science |
| 3 | Subash | Population |
| 4 | Suman | Social |

This above tables follows the 1NF rule as it has satisfied the rules of 1NF.





2. Second Normal form (2NF)

For the 2NF, a table should satisfy these conditions:

- a. A table should be in 1NF.
- b. Partial dependency is not allowed.

For example, let us take a table having columns st_id, name, sub_id, subject and teacher.

| St_id | Name | Sub_id | Score | subject | Teacher |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Aaron | 1 | 434 | Math | Amar |
| 2 | Ankit | 3 | 398 | Science | Aahan |
| 3 | Anil | 2 | 443 | Social | Nelson |

In above table St_id + Sub_id are candidate key which can be the primary key. This table satisfies the 1Nf rule but it is partially dependent because teacher is directly related to subject.

| St_id | Name | score |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Aaron | 434 |
| 2 | Ankit | 398 |
| 3 | Anil | 443 |
| (I) | | |

| Sub_id | subject | Teacher |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Math | Amar |
| 3 | Science | Aahan |
| 2 | social | Nelson |

(II)

Now the table (I) follows the rule of 2NF by separating teacher into another table.

3. Third Normal form (3NF)

For the 3NF, a table should satisfy these conditions:

- a. It should be in 2NF.
- b. It does not have transitive dependency.

For example, let take a table of columns book_Id, genre_Id, genre_Type, price.

| Book_Id | Genre_Id | Genre_type | Price |
|---------|----------|------------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | History | 200 |
| 2 | 2 | Story | 300 |
| 3 | 1 | History | 500 |

This table is transitive dependent because book id define genere id, genre id defines genre type and book id defines genre type via genre id. So if we decompose the table as book and genre in table as given below:





Book

| Book_Id | Genre_Id | price |
|---------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | 200 |
| 2 | 2 | 300 |
| 3 | 1 | 500 |

Genre

| Genre_Id | Genre_type |
|----------|------------|
| 1 | History |
| 2 | Story |
| 1 | History |

After break down it do not follow the transitive dependency and also it is in 2NF. So this table follows the rules of 3NF.