

DBMS Experiment-6

(Batch-A1)

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Experiment Number	6

Aim:

To perform date-time and set operations on the database.

Implementation:

Following tables/relations were used for implementing the various queries-

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

S_NAME	S_ID	ADDRESS	CONTACT_NO	field_NO	course_code	date_of_birth	age
DEEP	2001	JAMMU	700606****	1	1011	2003-01-14	NULL
DEEPAK	2002	LUDHIANA	990628****	1	1011	2003-02-14	NULL
TARAK	2003	GUJRAT	98761****	1	1012	2003-01-18	NULL
DHARA	2004	WESTBENGAL	700606****	1	1012	2003-12-05	NULL
ANKITA	2005	AMRITSAR	785426****	2	1013	2001-08-16	NULL
VASUDHA	2006	RAIGARH	659823****	2	1013	2003-08-08	NULL
TOMPER	2007	MUMBAI	983467****	1	1015	2002-06-07	NULL
VINEET	2008	KOLABA	981167****	1	1015	2003-12-25	NULL
JUSTIN	2009	AMSTERDAM	663467****	1	1014	2002-05-14	NULL

9 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select * from courses;
```

Course_Code	Total_Seats	Course_Name	StartDate	Fee
1011	60	JEE	1042	150000
1012	60	JEE ADVANCED	1242	180000
1013	70	NEET	842	130000
1014	70	NEET PG	1042	170000
1015	120	GATE	472	100000
3001	120	BITSAT	482	200000
3002	50	IELTS	552	300000

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Following queries were implemented-

[A] Date-time operations

Query-1

Calculating age of students using current date and date of birth

**select s_name,s_id,round(datediff(current_date(),date_of_birth)/365,0) as age
from student;**

```
mysql> select s_name,s_id,round(datediff(current_date(),date_of_birth)/365,0) as age from student;
```

s_name	s_id	age
DEEP	2001	20
DEEPAK	2002	20
TARAK	2003	20
DHARA	2004	19
ANKITA	2005	21
VASUDHA	2006	19
TOMPER	2007	20
VINEET	2008	19
JUSTIN	2009	21

Query-2

Finding name of students born in the same month using EXTRACT.

select s_name from student where extract(month from date_of_birth)='01';

```
mysql> select s_name from student where extract(month from date_of_birth)='01';
```

s_name
DEEP
TARAK

2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

[B] Set Operations

[I] Union operation-

Query-1

Displaying the union of course_code column from table student and courses.

select course_code from student

-> union

-> select course_code from courses;

```
mysql> select course_code from student
      -> union
      -> select course_code from courses;
+-----+
| course_code |
+-----+
|          1011 |
|          1012 |
|          1013 |
|          1014 |
|          1015 |
|          3001 |
|          3002 |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

[II] Intersection operation-

Query-1

Displaying the intersection of course_code from tables student and courses i.e. finding common course ids from both the tables.

select course_code from student

-> intersect

-> select course_code from courses;

```
mysql> select course_code from student
      -> intersect
      -> select course_code from courses;
+-----+
| course_code |
+-----+
|          1011 |
|          1012 |
|          1013 |
|          1014 |
|          1015 |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

[III] Difference operation-

Query-1

Viewing the details of all those course ids present in the courses table but not in the student table.

select course_code from courses except select course_code from student;

```
mysql> select course_code from student
-> except select course_code from courses;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select course_code from courses except select course_code from student;
+-----+
| course_code |
+-----+
|          3001 |
|          3002 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Conclusion:

By performing this experiment, we were able to understand the different date-time and set operations that can be implemented on a particular database in MySQL.