VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT

on

Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM)

Submitted by

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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
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B. M. S. College of Engineering,

Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019

(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM)" carried out by **Dhruva S Rao(1BM23CS092)** 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.

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Professor	Professor HOD
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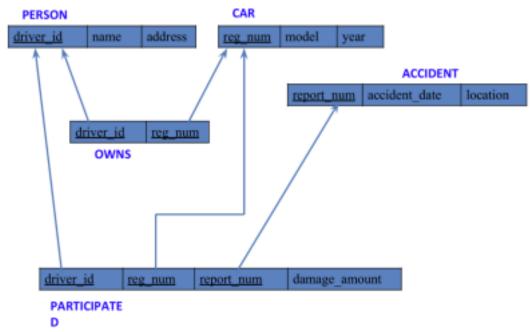
Insurance Database

Question

(Week 1)

- 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 'K A053408') 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

create database insurance;

use insurance;

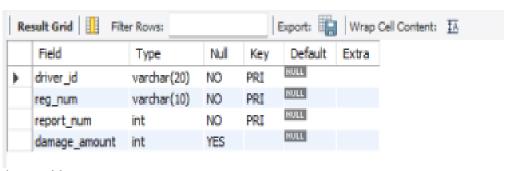
Create table

```
create table insurance.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 insurance.owns(
```

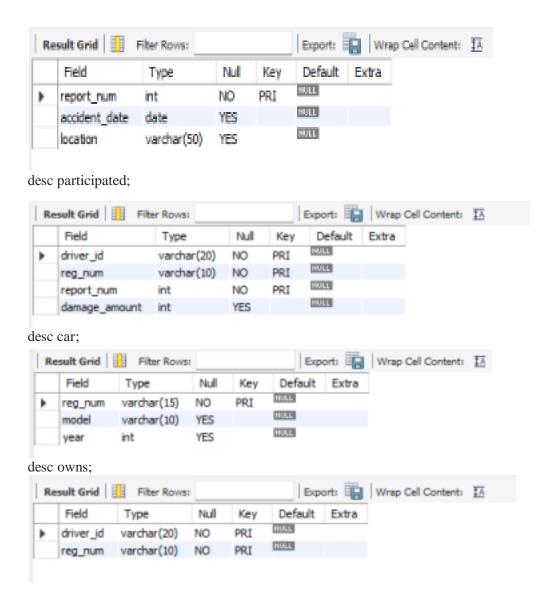
```
driver_id varchar(20),
reg_num varchar(10),
PRIMARY KEY(driver_id, reg_num),
FOREIGN KEY(driver_id) REFERENCES person(driver_id),
FOREIGN KEY(reg_num) REFERENCES car(reg_num)
);
create table insurance.accident(
report_num int,
accident_date date,
location varchar(50),
PRIMARY KEY(report_num)
);
create table insurance.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;

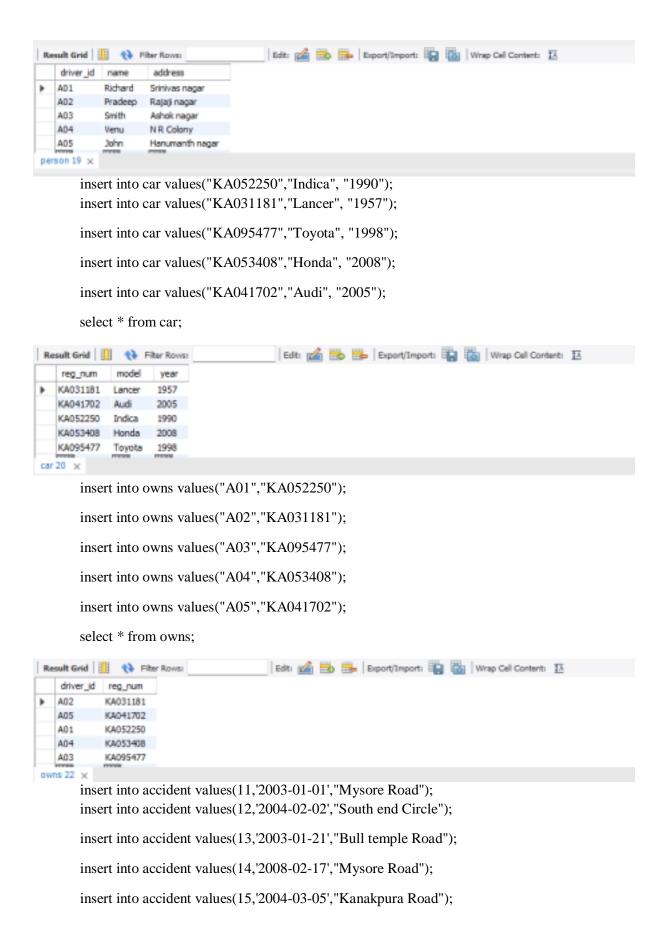


desc accident;

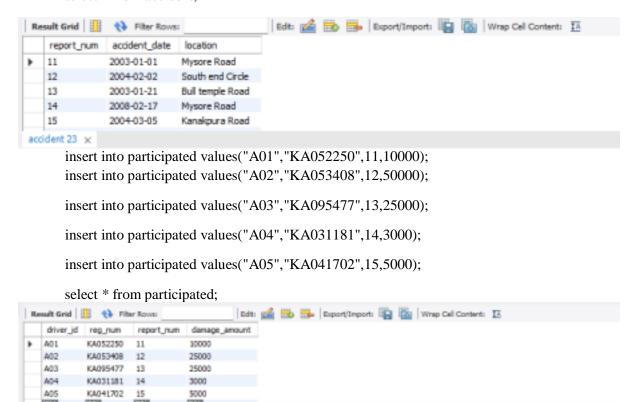


Inserting Values to the table

```
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;
```



select * from accident:

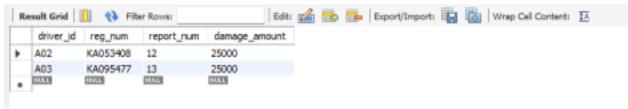


Queries

participated 24 ×

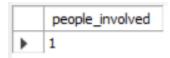
- Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg-num (example 'KA053408') for which the accident report number was 12.

update participated set damage_amount=25000 where reg_num='KA053408' and report_num=12;



• 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%';



• Add a new accident to the database.

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

	report_no	accident_date	location
•	11	2001-01-03	Mysore Rd
	12	2002-02-04	SE Circle
	13	2021-01-03	Bull Temple Rd
	14	2017-02-08	Mysore Rd
	15	2004-03-05	KR Puram
	16	2008-03-08	Domlur
	NULL	NULL	NULL

TO DO:

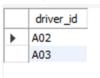
• DISPLAY ACCIDENT DATE AND LOCATION select accident_date as date, location from accident;

	accident_date	location
•	2003-01-01	mysore road
	2004-02-02	south end
	2003-01-21	bull temple road
	2003-02-17	mysore road
	2003-03-15	kanakpura ROAD

• DISPLAY DRIVER ID WHO DID ACCIDENT WITH DAMAGE

AMOUNT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO RS.25000

select participated_204.driver_id as driver_id from accident_204, participated_204 where accident_204.report_no = participated_204.report_no and participated_204.damage_amt >= 25000;



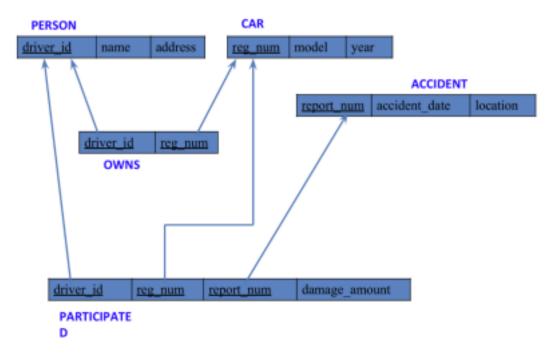
More Queries on Insurance Database

Question

(Week 2)

- 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.

Schema Diagram



Queries

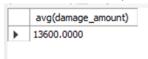
LIST THE ENTIRE PARTICIPATED RELATION IN THE DESCENDING ORDER OF DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SELECT * FROM PARTICIPATED ORDER BY DAMAGE_AMOUNTT DESC;

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

FIND THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT

SELECT AVG(DAMAGE_AMOUNTT) FROM PARTICIPATED;



LIST THE NAME OF DRIVERS WHOSE DAMAGE IS GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SELECT NAME FROM PERSON A, PARTICIPATED B WHERE A.DRIVER_ID = B.DRIVER_ID AND DAMAGE_AMOUNT > (SELECT AVG(DAMAGE_AMOUNT) FROM PARTICIPATED);

	NAME
>	Pradeep
	Smith

FIND MAXIMUM DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SELECT MAX(DAMAGE_AMOUNT) FROM PARTICIPATED;

MAX(DAMAGE_AMOUN	
Þ	25000

Bank Database

Question

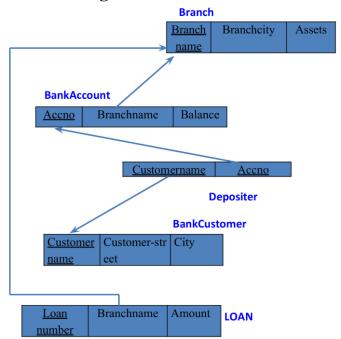
(Week 3)

- 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 DB:

create database bank170; show databases; use bank170;

create tables:

create table BRANCH(
NAME VARCHAR(20),
CITY VARCHAR(20),
ASSETS VARCHAR(20),
PRIMARY KEY(NAME));

create table bankaccount(
accno VARCHAR(20),
nAME VARCHAR(20),
BALANCE VARCHAR(20),
PRIMARY KEY (ACCNO,NAME),FOREIGN KEY (NAME) REFERENCES BRANCH (NAME));

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (NAME VARCHAR(20), STREET VARCHAR(20), CITY VARCHAR(20), PRIMARY KEY (NAME));

CREATE TABLE LOAN(
LOAN_NO VARCHAR(20),
NAME VARCHAR(20),
AMOUNT VARCHAR(20),
PRIMARY KEY (NAME),
foreign key (NAME) references BRanch(name));

inserting values:

insert into branch values ("SBI_chmarajpet","banglore",50000); insert into branch values ("SBI_residencyroad","banglore",10000); insert into branch values ("SBI_shivajiroad","bombay",20000); insert into branch values ("SBI_parlimentroad","delhi",10000); insert into branch values ("SBI_jantarmantar","delhi",20000); insert into bankaccount values (1,"SBI_chmarajpet",2000); insert into bankaccount values (2,"SBI_residencyroad",5000); insert into bankaccount values (3,"SBI_shivajiroad",6000); insert into bankaccount values (4,"SBI_parlimentroad",9000);

```
insert into bankaccount values (5, "SBI jantarmantar", 8000);
insert into bankaccount values (6, "SBI_shivajiroad", 4000);
insert into bankaccount values (8, "SBI_residencyroad", 4000);
insert into bankaccount values (9, "SBI_parlimentroad", 3000);
insert into bankaccount values (10, "SBI residencyroad", 5000);
insert into bankaccount values (11, "SBI_jantarmantar", 2000);
insert into customer values ("avinash", "bull temple road", "banglore");
insert into customer values ("dinesh", "bannerghatta road", "banglore");
insert into customer values ("mohan", "national clg road", "banglore");
insert into customer values ("nikhil", "akbar road ", "delhi");
insert into customer values ("ravi", "prithvi raj road", "delhi");
insert into depositer values ("avinash",1);
insert into depositer values ("dinesh",2);
insert into depositer values ("mohan",3);
insert into depositer values ("nikhil",4);
insert into depositer values ("ravi",5);
insert into depositer values ("avinash",8);
insert into depositer values ("nikhil",9);
insert into depositer values ("dinesh",10);
insert into depositer values ("nikhil",11);
insert into loan values (1, "SBI_chmarajpet", 1000);
insert into loan values (2,"SBI_residencyroad",2000);
insert into loan values (3, "SBI shivajiroad", 3000);
insert into loan values (4,"SBI_parlimentroad",4000);
insert into loan values (5, "SBI_jantarmantar", 5000);
select * from branch;
    NAME
                   CITY
                           assets_inlakhs
   SBI_chmarajpet
                  banglore
                           50000
    SBI_jantarmantar
                  delhi
                           20000
   SBI_parlimentroad
                  delhi
                           10000
   SBI_residencyroad
                  banglore
                           10000
                           20000
   SBI_shivajiroad
                  bombay
   NULL
                  NULL
                          NULL
 branch 22 X
```

select * from bankaccount;

	accno	nAME	BALANCE
•	1	SBI_chmarajpet	2000
	10	SBI_residencyroad	5000
	11	SBI_jantarmantar	2000
	2	SBI_residencyroad	5000
	3	SBI_shivajiroad	6000
	4	SBI parlimentroad	9000

select * from customer;

	NAME	STREET	CITY
•	avinash	bull temple road	banglore
	dinesh	bannerghatta road	banglore
	mohan	national dg road	banglore
	nikhil	akbar road	delhi
	ravi	prithvi raj road	delhi
	NULL	HULL	NULL

select * from depositer;

	NAME	ACCNO
Þ	avinash	1
	dinesh	10
	nikhil	11
	dinesh	2
	mohan	3
	nikhil	4

select * from loan;

		-
	NAME	ACCNO
١	avinash	1
	dinesh	10
	nikhil	11
	dinesh	2
	mohan	3
	nikhil	4

Queries:

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

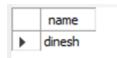
select name,assets_inlakhs from branch;

alter table branch rename column assets to assets_inlakhs;

	name	assets_inlakhs
Þ	SBI_chmarajpet	50000
	SBI_jantarmantar	20000
	SBI_parlimentroad	10000
	SBI_residencyroad	10000
	SBI_shivajiroad	20000

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

select d.name from Depositer d, BankAccount b where b.name='SBI_ResidencyRoad' and d.Accno=b.Accno group by d.name having count(d.Accno)>=2;



• Create a view which gives each branch the sum of the amount of all the loans at the branch. create view br as select name, sum(amount) from loan group by name; select * from br;

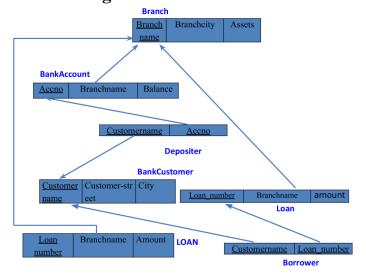
	name	sum(amount)
١	SBI_chmarajpet	1000
	SBI_jantarmantar	5000
	SBI_parlimentroad	4000
	SBI_residencyroad	2000
	SBI_shivajiroad	3000

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%

Schema Diagram



Creating Table:

create table borrower(
 customer_name varchar(20),

```
loan_no int,
foreign key(customer_name) references bank_customer_204(customer_name),
foreign key(loan_no) references loans_204(loan_no)
);
```

Inserting values:

Queries

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

```
select distinct d.customer_name
from depositer d,bankAccount ba,branch b
where d.accno=ba.accno and ba.branch_name=b.branch_name and b.city='delhi'
group by d.customer_name having count(b.branch_name)>1;

customer_name
```

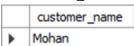
• Find all customers who have a loan at the bank but do not have an account.

select b.customer name

from borrower b

nikil

where b.loan_no not in(select d.accno from depositer d where b.loan_no=d.accno);



• Find all customers who have both an account and a loan at the Bangalore branch.

select b.customer_name

from borrower b

where b.loan_no in (select d.accno from depositer d,bankAccount ba,branch b

where b.loan_no=d.accno and d.accno=ba.accno and ba.branch_name=b.branch_name and b.city='Bangalore');

customer_name	
•	Avinash
	Dinesh

• Find the names of all branches that have greater assets than all branches located in Bangalore.

select branch_name

from branch

where assets_inlakhs>all(select assets_inlakhs from branch where city='Bangalore');

	branch_name
•	SBI_jantarmantar
	SBI_MantriMarg
	SBI_shivajiRoad
	NULL

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

delete from bankAccount ba

where ba.branch_name=(select b.branch_name from branch b where city='Bombay'); select * from bankAccount;

	accno	branch_name	balance
>	1	SBI_chamrajpet	2000
	2	SBI_residencyRoad	5000
	4	SBI_parlimentRoad	9000
	5	SBI_jantarmantar	8000
	8	SBI_residencyRoad	4000
	9	SBI_parlimentRoad	3000
	10	SBI_residencyRoad	5000
	11	SBI_jantarmantar	2000
	12	SBI_MantriMarg	2000
	NULL	NULL	HULL

• Update the Balance of all accounts by 5%

update bankAccount

set balance=balance+((5*balance)/100);

select * from bankAccount;

	accno	name	balar	nce
.	1	SBI_Chamrajpet	2100	
	2	SBI_Residency road	5250	
	3	SBI_Shivaji road	6300	6300
	4	SBI_Parliament road	9450	
	5	SBI_Jantarmantar	8400	
	6	SBI_Shivaji road	4200	
	8	SBI_Residency road	4200	
	9	SBI_Parliament road	3150	
	10	SBI_Residency road	5250	
	11	SBI_Jantarmantar	2100	
	12	SBI_MantriMarg	2100	
	NULL	NULL	NULL	

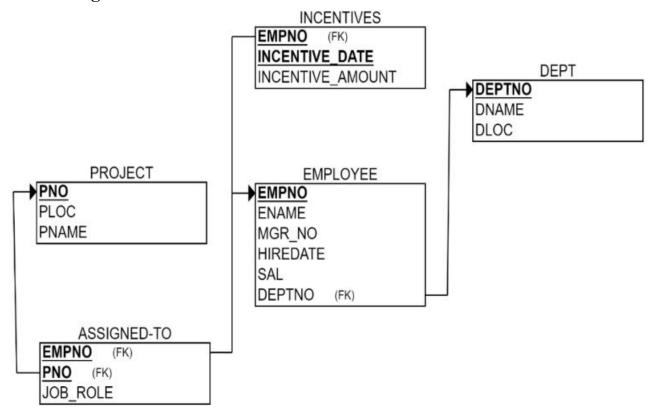
Employee Database

Question

(Week 5)

- 1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- 2. Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- 3. Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru
- 4. Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives
- 5. 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.

Schema Diagram



Create database

create database employee_database;
use employee_database;

Create table

```
create table project(
        pno int primary key,
       ploc varchar(20),
        pname varchar(20)
);
create table dept(
        deptno int primary key,
        dname varchar(30),
        dloc varchar(30)
);
create table employee(
        empno int primary key,
        ename varchar(20),
        mgr_no int,
        hiredate date,
        sal double.
        deptno int,
        foreign key(deptno) references dept(deptno)
);
create table assigned_to(
        empno int primary key,
        pno int,
       job_role varchar(20),
        foreign key(empno) references employee(empno),
        foreign key(pno) references projec(pno)
);
create table incentives(
        empno int,
        incentive_date date primary key,
        incentive_amount double,
        foreign key(empno) references employee(empno));
        insert values:
insert into project values(
        (1,"bengaluru","abcd"),
        (2,"hyderabad","bcda"),
        (3,"bengaluru","abab"),
        (4,"bengaluru","baba"),
        (5,"hyderabad","cdcd"),
       (6, "mysuru", "efef"));
insert into dept values (
        (1,"cse","bengaluru"),
```

```
(2,"ise","hyderabad"),
       (3,"ece","bengaluru"),
       (4,"ete","hyderabad"),
       (5,"ime","bengaluru"),
       (6, "mech", "mysuru"));
insert into employee values (
       (1,"a",null,"2023-11-9",70000,1),
       (2,"b",2,"2023-8-9",70000,1),
       (3,"c",3,"2023-6-8",70000,2),
       (4,"d",null,"2023-8-6",70000,2),
       (5,"e",null,"2023-5-4",70000,3),
       (6, "f", null, "2023-6-1", 90000, 6));
insert into incentives values (
       (1,"2023-12-9",10000),
       (2,"2023-8-9",10000),
       (3,"2023-6-8",10000),
       (4,"2023-5-4",10000),
       (5,"2023-12-8",10000));
insert into assigned_to values (
       (1,1, "employee"),
       (2,1, "manager"),
       (3,2, "manager"),
       (4,3, "employee"),
       (5,4, "employee"),
       (6, 6, "employee"));
  select * from project;
       pno
            ploc
                      pname
       1
            bengaluru
                      abcd
            hyderabad bcda
```

select * from dept;

bengaluru bengaluru

mysuru

hyderabad cdcd

baba

efef

	deptno	dname	dloc
•	1	cse	bengaluru
	2	ise	hyderabad
	3	ece	bengaluru
	4	ete	hyderabad
	5	ime	bengaluru
	6	mech	mysuru
	NULL	HULL	NULL

select * from employee;

	empno	ename	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno
•	1	a	NULL	2023-11-09	70000	1
	2	b	2	2023-08-09	70000	1
	3	C	3	2023-06-08	70000	2
	4	d	NULL	2023-08-06	70000	2
	5	e	NULL	2023-05-04	70000	3
	6	f	NULL	2023-06-01	90000	6
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from incentivest;

	empno	incentive_date	incentive_amount
•	4	2023-05-04	10000
	3	2023-06-08	10000
	2	2023-08-09	10000
	5	2023-12-08	10000
	1	2023-12-09	10000
	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from project;

			_
	empno	pno	job_role
•	1	1	employee
	2	1	manager
	3	2	manager
	4	3	employee
	5	4	employee
	6	6	employee
	NULL	HULL	HULL

Queries

• Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru.

select assigned_to.empno from assigned_to, project
where assigned_to.pno = project.pno and project.ploc in ("bengaluru", "mysuru", "hyderabad");

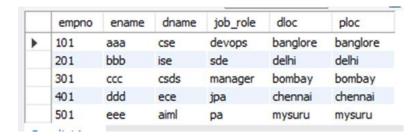
	empno	
•	101	
	501	

• Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives select empno from employee where empno not in (select empno from incentives);



• 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.

select employee.empno, ename, dname, job_role, dloc, ploc
from employee, assigned_to, project, dept
where ploc = dloc and assigned_to.empno = employee.empno
and employee.deptno = dept.deptno and project.pno = assigned_to.pno;

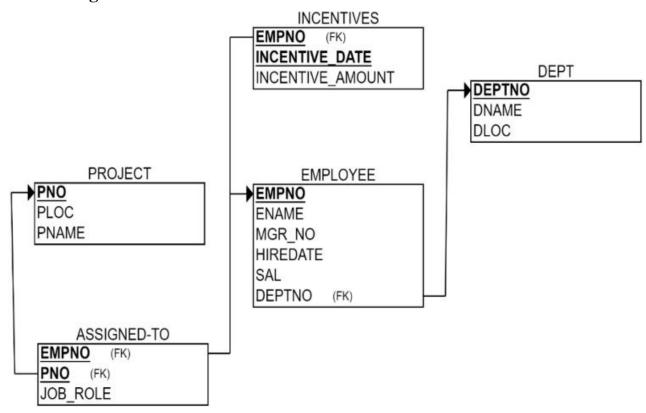


Question

(Week 6)

- 1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- 2. Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- 3. List the name of the managers with the maximum employees
- 4. Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee.
- 5. Find the name of the second top level managers of each department.
- 6. Find the employee details who got the second maximum incentive in January 2019. 7. Display those employees who are working in the same department where his the manager is working.

Schema Diagram



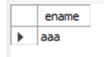
Queries

• List the name of the managers with the maximum employees

select e.ename from employee e where e.empno in(select mgr_no from employee group by mgr_no having count(*)=

(select max(emp_count) from (select count(*) as emp_count from employee group by mgr_no)AS

SUBQUERY));



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

select e.ename from employee e where e.sal>(select avg(sub.sal) from employee sub where sub.mgr_no=e.empno);



Find the name of the second top level managers of each department.

select ename from employee where sal=(select max(sal) from employee where sal<(select max(Sal) from employee));



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

select * from employee where empno=(select empno from incentives where amount=
(select max(amount) from incentives where amount<
(select max(amount) from incentives)));</pre>



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

select E.ename from employee e , employee m WHERE e.mgr_no=m.empno aND e.deptno=m.deptno;



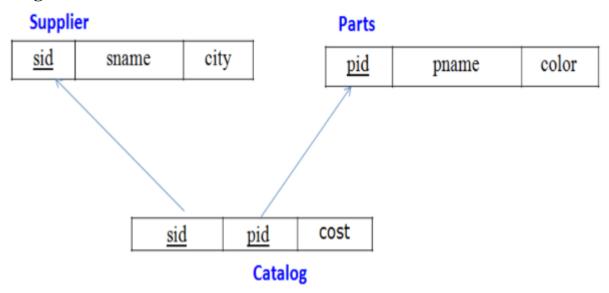
Supplier Database

Question

(Week 7)

- 1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- 2. Insert appropriate records in each table.
- 3. Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.
- 4. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.
- 5. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.
- 6. Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.
- 7. 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).
- 8. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.

Schema Diagram



Create DB:

create database sup_170;
use sup_170;

Create Table:

create table supplier(sid int, sname varchar(20),

```
city varchar(20),
primary key(sid));
create table parts(
pid int,
pname varchar(20),
color varchar(20),
primary key(pid));
create table catalog(
sid int, pid int, cost int,
foreign key(sid) references supplier(sid),
foreign key(pid) references parts(pid));
Inserting values:
insert into Supplier values (10001, 'Acme Widget', 'Bangalore');
insert into Supplier values (10002, 'Johns', 'Kolkata');
insert into Supplier values (10003, 'Vimal', 'Mumbai');
insert into Supplier values (10004, 'Reliance', 'Delhi');
insert into Parts values (20001, 'Book', 'Red');
insert into Parts values (20002, 'Pen', 'Red');
insert into Parts values (20003, 'Pencil', 'Green');
insert into Parts values (20004, 'Mobile', 'Green');
insert into Parts values (20005, 'Charger', 'Black');
insert into Catalog values (10001, 20001, 10);
insert into Catalog values (10001, 20002, 10);
insert into Catalog values (10001, 20003, 30);
insert into Catalog values (10001, 20004, 10);
insert into Catalog values (10001, 20005, 10);
insert into Catalog values (10002, 20001, 10);
insert into Catalog values (10002, 20002, 20);
insert into Catalog values (10003, 20003, 30);
insert into Catalog values (10004, 20003, 40);
```

select * from supplier;

	sid	sname	city
•	10001	Acme Widget	Bangalore
	10002	Johns	Kolkata
	10003	Vimal	Mumbai
	10004	Reliance	Delhi
	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from supplier;

	pid	pname	color
•	20001	Book	Red
	20002	Pen	Red
	20003	Pencil	Green
	20004	Mobile	Green
	20005	Charger	Black
	NULL	NULL	NULL

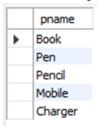
select * from supplier;

	sid	pid	cost
•	10001	20001	10
	10001	20002	10
	10001	20003	30
	10001	20004	10
	10001	20005	10
	10002	20001	10
	10002	20002	20
	10003	20003	30
	10004	20003	40

Queries

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

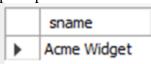
select distinct p.pname from parts p, catalog c where p.pid=c.pid;



• Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.

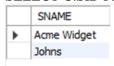
select s.sname from supplier s where NOT exists(select p.pid from

parts p where not exists (select c.sid from catalog c where c.sid=s.sid and c.pid=p.pid));



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

SELECT S.SNAME FROM SUPPLIER S
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT P.PID FROM PARTS P
WHERE P.COLOR="RED" AND NOT EXISTS (
SELECT C.SID FROM CATALOG C WHERE C.SID=S.SID AND C.PID=P.PID));



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

select p.pname from parts p,catalog c,supplier s where p.pid=c.Pid and c.sid=s.sid and s.sname="acme widget" and not exists (select * from catalog c1,supplier s1 where p.pid=c1.Pid AND C1.SID=s1.sid and s1.sname!="acme widget");



• 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 c.sid from catalog c where c.cost>(select avg(c1.cost) from catalog c1 where c1.pid=c.pid);

	sid
•	10002
	10004

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

SELECT P.PID , S.SNAME FROM PARTS P,SUPPLIER S,CATALOG c WHERE C.PID=P.PID AND C.SID=S.SID AND C.COST= (SELECT MAX(C1.COST) from CATALOG C1 WHERE C1.PID=P.PID);

	PID	SNAME
•	20001	Acme Widget
	20004	Acme Widget
	20005	Acme Widget
	20001	Johns
	20002	Johns
	20003	Reliance

NoSQL Lab 1

Question

(Week 8)

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.

- 1. Create a database "Student" with the following attributes Rollno, Age, ContactNo, Email-Id.
- 2. Insert appropriate values
- 3. Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.
- 4. Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11.
- 5. Export the created table into local file system
- 6. Drop the table
- 7. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

Create database

db.createCollection("Student");

Create table & Inserting Values to the table

```
db.Student.insertMany([{rollno:1,age:21,cont:9876,email:"prannay@gmail.com"},{rollno:2,a ge:22,cont:9976,email:"sohan@gmail.com"},
{rollno:3,age:21,cont:5576,email:"farhan@gmail.com"},
{rollno:4,age:20,cont:4476,email:"sakshi@gmail.com"},{rollno:5,age:23,cont:2276,email:"sa nika@gmail.com"}]);
```

db.student.find()

Queries

• Write a query to update the Email-Id of a student with rollno 5.

db.Student.update({rollno:5},{\$set:{email:"abhinav@gmail.com"}})

```
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.student.update({RollNo:10},{$set:{email:"Abhinav@
DeprecationWarning: Collection.update() is deprecated. Use updateOne, updateMany, or bulkWrite.
  acknowledged: true,
insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount:
  upsertedCount: 0
,
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.student.find()
      id: ObjectId("6746b87366152224f4779211"),
     RollNo: 1,
     Age: 21,
Const: 9876,
email: 'antara.de9@gmail.com'
      _id: ObjectId("6746b8ac66152224f4779212"),
     RollNo: 2,
     Age: 22,
Const: 9976,
email: 'anushka.de9@gmail.com'
      _id: ObjectId("6746b8d266152224f4779213"),
     Age: 21,
Const: 5576,
email: 'anubhav.de9@gmail.com'
      id: ObjectId("6746b8f166152224f4779214"),
     RollNo: 10,
     Age: 20,
Const: 2276,
email: 'Abhinav@gmail.com'
```

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• Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11.

db.Student.insert({rollno:11,age:22,name:"ABC",cont:2276,email:"madhura@gmail.com"}); db.Student.update({rollno:11,name:"ABC"},{\$set:{name:"FEM"}})

```
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.student.update({RollNo:11,Name:"ABC"},{$set:{Name:"FEM"}})
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.student.find()
     id: ObjectId("6746b87366152224f4779211"),
    RollNo: 1,
    Age: 21,
Const: 9876,
email: 'antara.de9@gmail.com'
     id: ObjectId("6746b8ac66152224f4779212"),
    Age: 22,
Const: 9976,
email: 'anushka.de9@gmail.com'
     id: ObjectId("6746b8d266152224f4779213"),
    RollNo: 3,
    Age: 21,
Const: 5576,
email: 'anubhav.de9@gmail.com'
     id: ObjectId("6746b8f166152224f4779214"),
    RollNo: 10,
    Age: 20,
Const: 2276,
email: 'Abhinav@gmail.com'
     id: ObjectId("6746ba1266152224f4779215"),
    RollNo: 11,
    Age: 22,
Const: 2276,
email: 'rea.de9@gmail.com',
Name: 'FEM'
```

NoSQL Lab 2

Question

(Week 9)

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.

1. Create a collection by name Customers with the following attributes.

```
Cust_id, Acc_Bal, Acc_Type
```

- 2. Insert at least 5 values into the table
- 3. Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Checking' for each customer id.
- 4. Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each customer_id.
- 5. Export the created collection into local file system
- 6. Drop the table
- 7. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

Create Table:

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

Inserting Values:

```
db.Customer.insertMany([{custid: 1, acc_bal:10000, acc_type: "Saving"}, {custid: 1, acc_bal:20000, acc_type: "Checking"}, {custid: 3, acc_bal:50000, acc_type: "Checking"}, {custid: 4, acc_bal:10000, acc_type: "Saving"}, {custid: 5, acc_bal:2000, acc_type: "Checking"}]); db.student.find();
```

Finding all checking accounts with balance greater than 12000

db.Customer.find({acc_bal: {\$gt: 12000}, acc_type: "Checking"});

Finding the maximum and minimum balance of each customer

```
db.Customer.aggregate([{$group:{_id:"$custid", minBal:{$min:"$acc_bal"}, maxBal:{$max:"$acc_bal"}}}]);
```

```
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Customer.aggregate([{$group:{_id:"$custid", minBal:{$min:"$acc_bal"}}, maxBal:
... {$max:"$acc_bal"}}}]);
[
{ _id: 1, minBal: 10000, maxBal: 20000 },
{ _id: 4, minBal: 10000, maxBal: 10000 },
{ _id: 3, minBal: 50000, maxBal: 50000 },
{ _id: 5, minBal: 2000, maxBal: 2000 }
]
```

• Exporting the collection to a json file

 $mongoexport\ mongodb+srv://Likhith: @cluster0.xbmgopf.mongodb.net/test--collection=Customer--out\ D:\1BM23CS170\st.json$

• Dropping collection "Customer"

db.Customer.drop();

• Exporting the collection to a json file

mongoimport mongodb+srv://Likhith:@cluster0.xbmgopf.mongodb.net/test --collection=Customer --file D:\1BM23CS170\st.json

db.Customer.find();

```
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Customer.find()

{
    _id: ObjectId("6751fde06a59c75535ff9949"),
    custid: 1,
    acc_bal: 10000,
    acc_type: 'Saving'

},

_id: ObjectId("6751fde06a59c75535ff994a"),
    custid: 1,
    acc_bal: 20000,
    acc_type: 'Checking'

},

_id: ObjectId("6751fde06a59c75535ff994b"),
    custid: 3,
    acc_bal: 50000,
    acc_type: 'Checking'

},

_id: ObjectId("6751fde06a59c75535ff994c"),
    custid: 4,
    acc_bal: 10000,
    acc_type: 'Saving'

},

_id: ObjectId("6751fde06a59c75535ff994d"),
    custid: 5,
    acc_bal: 2000,
    acc_type: 'Checking'

}
```

NoSQL Lab 3

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Question

(Week 10)

- 1. Write a MongoDB query to display all the documents in the collection restaurants.
- 2. Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.
- 3. 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.
- 4. Write a MongoDB query to find the average score for each restaurant.
- 5. Write a MongoDB query to find the name and address of the restaurants that have a zipcode that starts with '10'.

Creating Table:

db.createCollection("Restaurant");

```
db.restaurants.insertMany([
{name: "Meghna Foods",town: "Jayanagar", cuisine: "Indian", score: 8, address: { zipcode: "10001", street: "Jayanagar"}},
{ name: "Empire", town: "MG Road", cuisine: "Indian", score: 7, address: { zipcode: "10100", street: "MG Road" } },
{ name: "Chinese WOK", town: "Indiranagar", cuisine: "Chinese", score: 12, address: { zipcode: "20000", street: "Indiranagar"}},
{ name: "Kyotos", town: "Majestic", cuisine: "Japanese", score: 9, address: { zipcode: "10300", street: "Majestic" } },
{ name: "WOW Momos", town: "Malleshwaram", cuisine: "Indian", score: 5, address: { zipcode: "10400", street: "Malleshwaram" }}])
```

1) db.Restraunt.find()

2) db.Restraunt.find().sort({ "name": -1 });

```
{
    _id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9947"),
    name: 'Kyotos',
    town: 'Majestic',
    cuisine: 'Japanese',
    score: 9,
    address: { zipcode: '10300', street: 'Majestic' }
},

_id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9948"),
    name: 'WOW Momos',
    town: 'Malleshwaram',
    cuisine: 'Indian',
    score: 5,
    address: { zipcode: '10400', street: 'Malleshwaram' }

}

Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.find({}}).sort({ name: -1 })

[

_id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9948"),
    name: 'WOW Momos',
    town: 'Malleshwaram',
    cuisine: 'Indian',
    score: 5,
    address: { zipcode: '10400', street: 'Malleshwaram' }

}

_id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9944"),
    name: 'Meghna Foods',
    town: 'Jayanagar',
    cuisine: 'Indian',
    score: 8,
    address: { zipcode: '10001', street: 'Jayanagar' }

}

_id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9947"),
    name: 'Kyotos',
    town: 'Majestic',
    cuisine: 'Japanese',
    score: 9,
```

3) db.Restraunt.find({ "grades.score": { \$lte: 10 } },

```
{ _id: 1, name: 1, town: 1, cuisine: 1, restaurant_id: 1 }
);
       name: 'Empire',
town: 'MG Road',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 7,
address: { zipcode: '10100', street: 'MG Road' }
        _id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9946"),
        name: 'Chinese WOK',
town: 'Indiranagar',
       cuisine: 'Chinese',
score: 12,
address: { zipcode: '20000', street: 'Indiranagar' }
   .
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.find({ "score": { $lte: 10 } }, { _id: 1, name: 1, town: 1, cuisine: 1 })
        _id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9944"),
       name: 'Meghna Foods',
town: 'Jayanagar',
cuisine: 'Indian'
        _id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9945"),
        name: 'Empire'
town: 'MG Road
        cuisine: 'Indian
         _id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9947"),
        cuisine: Japane
         _id: ObjectId("6751f5566a59c75535ff9948"),
       name: 'WOW Momos',
town: 'Malleshwaram',
        cuisine: 'Indian'
  4)db.restaurants.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: "$name", average_score: { $avg: "$score" }}}])
   Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: _"$name", average_score: { $avg: "$score" ... ])
     { _id: 'Meghna Foods', average_score: 8 },
{ _id: 'WOW Momos', average_score: 5 },
{ _id: 'Chinese WOK', average_score: 12 },
{ _id: 'Kyotos', average_score: 9 },
{ _id: 'Empire', average_score: 7 }
   .
Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.find({ "address.zipcode": /^10/ }, { name: 1, "address.street": 1, _id: 0 })
     { name: 'Meghna Foods', address: { street: 'Jayanagar' } },
{ name: 'Empire', address: { street: 'MG Road' } },
{ name: 'Kyotos', address: { street: 'Majestic' } },
{ name: 'WOW Momos', address: { street: 'Malleshwaram' } }
  5)db.restaurants.find({ "address.zipcode": /^10/ }, { name: 1, "address.street": 1, _id: 0 })
   Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.aggregate([ { $group: { _id: "$name", average_score: { $avg: "$score" } } }
     { _id: 'Meghna Foods', average_score: 8 },
{ _id: 'WOW Momos', average_score: 5 },
{ _id: 'Chinese WOK', average_score: 12 },
{ _id: 'kyotos', average_score: 9 },
{ _id: 'Empire', average_score: 7 }
   Atlas atlas-10jjz6-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.find({ "address.zipcode": /^10/ }, { name: 1, "address.street": 1, _id: 0 })
     { name: 'Meghna Foods', address: { street: 'Jayanagar' } }, 
{ name: 'Empire', address: { street: 'MG Road' } }, 
{ name: 'Kyotos', address: { street: 'Majestic' } }, 
{ name: 'WOW Momos', address: { street: 'Malleshwaram' } }
```