# **DBMS Lab 1**

### a. Find year from date

mysql> SELECT YEAR('2024/07/16'); +-----+ | YEAR('2024/07/16') | +-----+ | 2024 | +------+

# b. Check whether date passed to query is of given format or not

mysql> SELECT DATE('07/07/2024'); +-----+ | DATE('07/07/2024') | +-----+

+----+

# c. Find the size of the SCHEMA/USER.

SELECT table\_schema "DB Name",

ROUND(SUM(data\_length + index\_length) / 1024 / 1024, 1) "DB Size in MB"
FROM information\_schema.tables
GROUP BY table\_schema;

# d. Display the current time

mysql> SELECT CURTIME(); +-----+ | CURTIME() | +-----+ | 15:08:25 | +------+

## e. Given a date retrieve next day's date

mysql> select date\_add('2003/12/11', interval 1 day); +-----+

#### f. Get database date

mysql> SELECT CURDATE(); +----+ | CURDATE() | +----+ | 2024-07-25 | +----+ g. Returns the default(current) database name. mysql> select database(); +----+ | database() | +----+ | NULL | +----+ h. Retrieve the current MySQL user name and host name. mysql> SELECT USER() AS 'Current User', @@hostname AS 'Host Name'; +----+ | Current User | Host Name +----+ | root@localhost | nitt-OptiPlex-7470-AIO | +----+ i. Find the string that tells the MySQL server version. mysql> SELECT VERSION(); +----+ VERSION() +----+ | 8.0.36-0ubuntu0.20.04.1 | +----+ j. Perform Bitwise OR, Bitwise XOR and Bitwise AND mysql> select 3&4, 3 | 4, 3^4; +----+ | 3&4 | 3|4 | 3^4 | +----+ | 0 | 7 | 7 | +----+

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mysql> select datediff('2003/12/12','2003/12/05');

### I. Add one day to the current date.

mysql> SELECT DATE\_ADD(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 DAY) AS NextDay;

```
+-----+
| NextDay |
+-----+
| 2024-07-26 |
+-----+
```

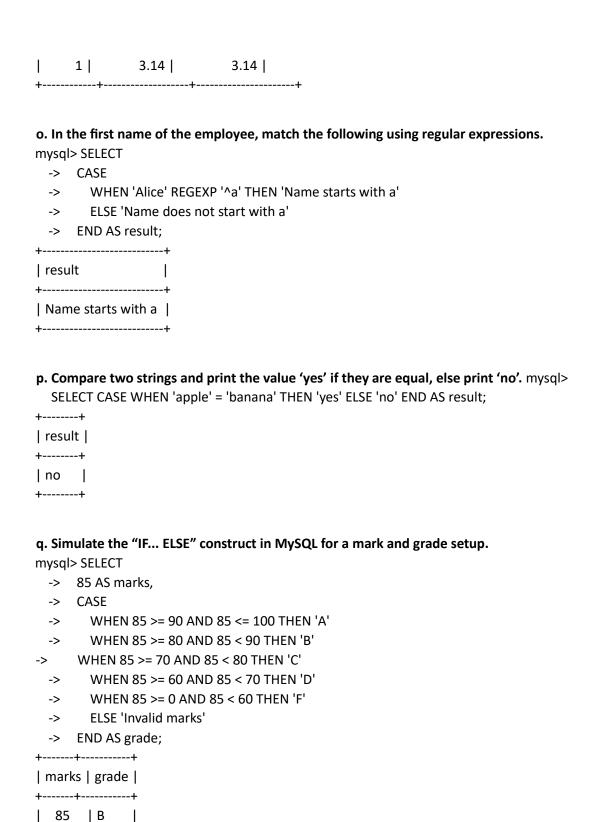
#### m. Add two hours and 5000 minutes to the current date and print the new date.

mysql> SELECT ADDTIME(NOW(), "2:50");

```
+-----+
| ADDTIME(NOW(), "2:50") |
+-----+
| 2024-07-25 18:15:38 |
+------+
```

n. Find the floor and ceil values of a floating point number. Also operate on the power, log, modulus, round off and truncate functions.

```
mysql> select floor(5.3), ceil(5.3);
+----+
| floor(5.3) | ceil(5.3) |
+----+
    5 | 6 | +-----+
mysql> SELECT POWER(2, 3), LOG10(100);
+----+
| POWER(2, 3) | LOG10(100) |
+----+
    8 |
         2 |
+----+
mysql> SELECT MOD(10, 3), ROUND(3.14159, 2), TRUNCATE(3.14159, 2);
+-----+
| MOD(10, 3) | ROUND(3.14159, 2) | TRUNCATE(3.14159, 2) |
+----+
```



+----+

r. Use IFNULL to check whether a mathematical expression gives a NULL value or not. mysql> SELECT IFNULL(10 / 5, 'Result is NULL') AS result;
++
result
++
2.0000
++