# DAY 1 – 09.06.2025

## ASSIGNMENT 1

1. Explain all the algorithm basics in brief and compare
2. Compare all sorting algorithm and choose any two best according to you and why
3. compare searching algorithm
4. why we use BST and what is the need of AVL and difference between BST and AVL tree

###### algorithm basics in brief and compare

* 1. Brute Force
     + Tries every possible solution until the correct one is found.
     + Simple to implement, but inefficient for large problems.
     + Example: Trying every combination on a 3-digit lock (000 to 999).
     + Use when :Problem size is small.
     + Drawback: Slow and resource-heavy for large datasets.

1. Heuristic
   * Makes educated guesses to find a good enough solution quickly.
   * Doesn’t guarantee the optimal or correct answer.
   * Example: Searching for a book in the “Science” section without using a catalog.
   * Use when: Approximate answers are acceptable; exact solution is too complex.
   * Drawback: May miss the correct or best solution.
2. Greedy Approach
   * Chooses the best immediate option at each step.
   * Doesn’t look ahead or consider the overall situation.
   * Example: Making ₹43 using the largest coins first (₹20, ₹10, ₹10, ₹2, ₹1).
   * Use when: Local choices lead to the global optimal solution.
   * Drawback: May fail if local optimum isn't part of global optimum.
3. Divide and Conquer
   * Divides the problem into smaller parts, solves them individually, and combines the results.
   * Efficient for recursive solutions and large datasets.
   * Example: Sorting papers by splitting them into halves, sorting each half, and merging.
   * Used in: Merge Sort, Quick Sort, Binary Search.
   * Benefit: Fast and efficient for large problems.
4. Dynamic Programming (DP)
   * Breaks a problem into overlapping subproblems.
   * Stores results of subproblems (memoization/tabulation) to avoid recomputation.
   * Example: Calculating ways to climb stairs using results from previous steps.
   * Use when: Problems have overlapping subproblems and optimal substructure.
   * Benefit: More efficient than brute force.
   * Drawback: Can be complex to design and implement.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Approach** | **pros** | **cons** |
| Brute Force | Simple to implement Fast | Inefficient for large inputs |
| Heuristic | saves time in complex times | May not find the correct or  best solution |
| Greedy Approach | Fast and easy to implement | May fail if local choices  don't lead to optimal |
| Divide and Conquer | Efficient for large datasets | Can be complex to manage recursion |
| Dynamic Programming (DP) | Avoids repeated work, very  efficient | Requires extra memory,  harder to implement |

###### Compare all sorting algorithm

1. **Bubble Sort**

Repeatedly compares and swaps adjacent items until everything is in order.

Real-Life Example: Arranging books by height by comparing pairs and swapping until all are correctly placed.

###### Insertion Sort

Builds the sorted list one element at a time by placing each item in its correct position. Real-Life Example: Sorting playing cards in your hand by inserting each card into the right spot.

###### Selection Sort

Selects the smallest (or largest) item and places it in its final position, one by one. Real-Life Example: Picking the smallest item from a shelf and placing it first, then repeating for the rest.

###### Merge Sort

Splits the dataset into halves, sorts each half, then merges them together.

Real-Life Example: Two people sort different halves of a deck of cards and then combine them in order.

###### Quick Sort

Chooses a pivot, places smaller elements on one side and larger on the other, and recursively sorts them.

Real-Life Example: Choosing a reference book height, separating shorter and taller books, and sorting the groups.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Algorithm | Space Complexity | Stability |
| Insertion Sort | O(1) | Yes |
| Selection Sort | O(1) | No |
| Merge Sort | O(n) | Yes |
| Quick Sort | O(log n) | No |

###### compare searching algorithm

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Algorithm** | **Idea** | **Space** |
| Linear Search | Checks each element one by one | O(1) |
| Binary Search | Repeatedly divide sorted  list into halves | O(1) |

1. **Use of BST and difference between BST and AVL tree**

Binary Search Tree (BST) is used to store data in a structured and sorted way, enabling fast.

* Search
* Insertion
* Deletion

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **BST** | **AVL Tree** |
| Structure | Simple binary tree with left  < root < right rule | Self-balancing BST that adjusts after every  insertion/deletion |
| Balance Factor | Not maintained | Maintains balance factor (−1, 0, or +1) for every  node |
| Speed | Slightly faster insertion/deletion (no  balancing) | Slightly slower (due to balancing overhead) |

# DAY 2 – 10.06.2025

## ASSIGNMENT – 2

###### Section 1: Managing Databases

1. **Which of the following is NOT a system database in SQL Server?**
   1. master
   2. model
   3. tempdb
   4. **userdb**

###### Which system database stores all login accounts and configuration settings?

* 1. tempdb
  2. model
  3. **master**
  4. msdb

###### What is the purpose of the model database in SQL Server?

* 1. Backup
  2. Log storage
  3. **Template for new databases**
  4. System configuration

###### What are the two main types of database files in SQL Server?

* 1. MDF and NDF
  2. **LDF and MDF**
  3. NDF and BAK
  4. BAK and TRN

###### Which SQL command is used to create a new database?

* 1. MAKE DATABASE
  2. NEW DATABASE

##### CREATE DATABASE

* 1. INIT DATABASE

###### What happens when you execute DROP DATABASE SalesDB?

* 1. SalesDB is backed up
  2. SalesDB is renamed
  3. **SalesDB is deleted permanently**
  4. SalesDB is restored

###### Which command renames a database in SQL Server?

* 1. RENAME DATABASE old\_name TO new\_name
  2. **ALTER DATABASE old\_name MODIFY NAME = new\_name**
  3. UPDATE DATABASE NAME
  4. SET DATABASE NAME

###### Section 2: Managing Tables

1. **Which data type should be used to store a date of birth?**
   1. VARCHAR

##### DATE

* 1. INT
  2. TEXT

###### What command is used to create a table?

* 1. MAKE TABLE
  2. INSERT TABLE

##### CREATE TABLE

* 1. DEFINE TABLE

###### How do you add a new column to an existing table?

* 1. **ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name datatype**
  2. MODIFY TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name
  3. UPDATE TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name
  4. APPEND column\_name TO table\_name

###### Which command is used to rename a table?

* 1. RENAME TABLE old\_name TO new\_name
  2. ALTER TABLE old\_name RENAME TO new\_name
  3. **EXEC sp\_rename 'old\_name', 'new\_name'**
  4. MODIFY TABLE RENAME

###### What is the command to delete a table permanently?

* 1. DELETE TABLE table\_name
  2. ERASE TABLE table\_name
  3. **DROP TABLE table\_name**
  4. REMOVE TABLE table\_name

**Section 3: DML - Manipulating Data**

1. **Which command adds data into a table?**

##### INSERT INTO

* 1. ADD ROW
  2. CREATE DATA
  3. APPEND TO

###### Which clause is used to update data in a table?

* 1. MODIFY

##### UPDATE

* 1. CHANGE
  2. SET TABLE

###### What does the DELETE statement do?

* 1. Removes a column
  2. Removes all data from a table
  3. **Removes specific rows**
  4. Deletes the table schema

###### Which clause is used to filter rows in a SELECT statement?

* 1. HAVING
  2. SELECT

##### WHERE

* 1. ORDER BY

###### Which keyword ensures no duplicate records are returned?

* 1. UNIQUE
  2. NO\_REPEAT

##### DISTINCT

* 1. ONLY

###### What does the LIKE keyword do in SQL?

* 1. Finds exact matches
  2. **Finds pattern-based matches**
  3. Sorts records
  4. Deletes matches

###### Which operator is used to combine multiple conditions in a WHERE clause?

* 1. TO
  2. WITH

##### AND / OR

* 1. IF / ELSE

###### What does the BETWEEN operator do?

* 1. Compares text fields
  2. Finds rows outside a range
  3. Filters values within a range
  4. Joins tables

# DAY 3 – 11.06.2025

## ASSIGNMENT – 3

**SECTION A**

### Section A: Managing Databases (10 mins)

###### List all system databases in SQL Server.

SELECT name FROM sys.databases WHERE database\_id < 5;

###### List physical file paths for all databases.

SELECT name, physical\_name FROM sys.master\_files;

###### Create a new user-defined database named TeamDB.

CREATE DATABASE TeamDB;

###### Rename the database TeamDB to ProjectDB.

ALTER DATABASE TeamDB MODIFY NAME = ProjectDB;

###### Drop the ProjectDB database.

DROP DATABASE ProjectDB;

### Section B: Managing Tables (10 mins)

###### Create a table Employees with the following columns:

EmpID INT (Primary Key) Name VARCHAR(50)

Department VARCHAR(30) JoiningDate DATE

IsActive BIT

Salary DECIMAL(10,2)

CREATE TABLE Employees ( EmpID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(50),

Department VARCHAR(30), JoiningDate DATE,

IsActive BIT,

Salary DECIMAL(10,2)

);

###### Add a column Salary (DECIMAL) to the table.

ALTER TABLE Employees ADD Salary DECIMAL(10,2);

###### Rename table Employees to TeamMembers.

EXEC sp\_rename 'Employees', 'TeamMembers';

###### Drop the table TeamMembers.

DROP TABLE TeamMembers;

### Section C: DML Operations (10 mins)

###### Insert three rows into Employees.

INSERT INTO Employees VALUES

(1, 'Ajith', 'HR', '2022-10-05', 1, 65000),

(2, 'Raji', 'IT', '2021-08-11', 1, 78000),

(3, 'Nithya', 'Finance', '2020-01-11', 0, 69000);

###### Update salary of 'Sneha' to 80000.

UPDATE Employees SET Salary = 80000 WHERE Name = 'Sneha';

###### Delete employee with IsActive = 0.

DELETE FROM Employees WHERE IsActive = 0;

###### Retrieve names and departments of all employees.

SELECT Name, Department FROM Employees;

###### Fetch employees from 'IT' department with salary above 70000.

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'IT' AND Salary > 70000;

###### Apply filtering using LIKE, BETWEEN, and IN.

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Name LIKE 'S%';

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Salary BETWEEN 60000 AND 80000;

SELECT \* FROM Employees WHERE Department IN ('IT', 'Finance');

## Medium-Level Practical SQL Questions

###### Insert and Update with Integrity:

Create a 'students' table with constraints (NOT NULL, UNIQUE). Insert 5 records. Then, update a

student's marks ensuring data integrity is maintained.

CREATE TABLE students (

StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,

Marks INT CHECK (Marks BETWEEN 0 AND 100)

);

INSERT INTO students (StudentID, Name, Email, Marks) VALUES (1, 'Aarav', ['aarav@example.com',](mailto:%27aarav@example.com) 85),

(2, 'Divya', ['divya@example.com',](mailto:%27divya@example.com) 78),

(3, 'Karthik', ['karthik@example.com',](mailto:%27karthik@example.com) 92),

(4, 'Meera', ['meera@example.com',](mailto:%27meera@example.com) 69),

(5, 'Rohan', ['rohan@example.com',](mailto:%27rohan@example.com) 88);

UPDATE students SET Marks = 82

WHERE Name = 'Divya';

SELECT \* FROM students;

###### String Function Challenge:

Given a 'customers' table with a 'full\_name' column, write a query to display:

* + First name
  + Last name
  + Length of each name SELECT

full\_name,

SUBSTRING\_INDEX(full\_name, ' ', 1) AS first\_name,

SUBSTRING\_INDEX(full\_name, ' ', -1) AS last\_name,

LENGTH(SUBSTRING\_INDEX(full\_name, ' ', 1)) AS first\_name\_length, LENGTH(SUBSTRING\_INDEX(full\_name, ' ', -1)) AS last\_name\_length FROM

customers;

###### Date Function Usage:

From a 'sales' table with a 'sale\_date' column, write a query to:

* + Extract the month name and year
  + Display how many days ago the sale happened

CREATE TABLE sales (

sale\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

sale\_date DATE NOT NULL

);

INSERT INTO sales (sale\_date) VALUES ('2025-06-10'),

('2025-05-20'),

('2025-04-01'); SELECT

sale\_id, sale\_date,

MONTHNAME(sale\_date) AS month\_name, YEAR(sale\_date) AS year,

DATEDIFF(CURDATE(), sale\_date) AS days\_ago

FROM sales;

###### Mathematical Functions on Salary: In an 'employees' table, calculate: - Salary after a 10% hike - Round the salary to the nearest hundred

CREATE TABLE employees ( employee\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, salary DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL

);

INSERT INTO employees (employee\_id, name, salary) VALUES (101, 'Priya', 4600.00),

(102, 'Arjun', 5250.00),

(103, 'Sneha', 4842.00),

(104, 'Ravi', 3999.99),

(105, 'Kiran', 6585.50);

SELECT

employee\_id, name,

salary,

salary \* 1.10 AS salary\_after\_hike, ROUND(salary, -2) AS rounded\_salary FROM

employees;

###### System Function Check:

Retrieve:

* + Current date and time
  + Database name and logged-in user

SELECT

NOW() AS current\_datetime, DATABASE() AS current\_database, USER() AS logged\_in\_user;

###### Demo: Custom Result Set:

From the 'products' table, write a query that:

* + Returns product name in uppercase
  + Replaces any NULL prices with 'Not Available'

CREATE TABLE products (

product\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

product\_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, price DECIMAL(10, 2) DEFAULT NULL

);

INSERT INTO products (product\_name, price) VALUES ('Laptop', 80000.00),

('Tablet', NULL),

('Smartphone', 50000.00), ('Headphones', NULL);

SELECT

UPPER(product\_name) AS product\_name\_upper,

IFNULL(CAST(price AS CHAR), 'Not Available') AS price\_display FROM products;

###### Aggregate Functions Practice:

From a 'transactions' table, get:

* + Total sales
  + Average sale value
  + Maximum and minimum sale on a single transaction

CREATE TABLE transactions (

transaction\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, customer\_name VARCHAR(100), sale\_amount DECIMAL(10,2), transaction\_date DATE

);

INSERT INTO transactions (transaction\_id, customer\_name, sale\_amount, transaction\_date) VALUES

(1, 'Priya', 1200.50, '2025-06-01'),

(2, 'Arjun', 2300.00, '2025-06-03'),

(3, 'Sneha', 850.75, '2025-06-05'),

(4, 'Ravi', 1799.99, '2025-06-07'),

(5, 'Kiran', 2540.20, '2025-06-10');

SELECT

SUM(sale\_amount) AS total\_sales, AVG(sale\_amount) AS average\_sale, MAX(sale\_amount) AS max\_sale, MIN(sale\_amount) AS min\_sale

FROM

transactions;

###### Grouping with Aggregation:

From a 'sales' table:

* + Group by product category
  + Show total sales and number of transactions in each category CREATE TABLE sales (

sale\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

product\_name VARCHAR(100), category VARCHAR(50), sale\_amount DECIMAL(10,2), sale\_date DATE

);

INSERT INTO sales (sale\_id, product\_name, category, sale\_amount, sale\_date) VALUES

(1, 'Laptop', 'Electronics', 55000.00, '2025-06-01'),

(2, 'Mobile', 'Electronics', 20000.00, '2025-06-03'),

(3, 'Table', 'Furniture', 8000.00, '2025-06-05'),

(4, 'Chair', 'Furniture', 3500.00, '2025-06-06'),

(5, 'Shoes', 'Fashion', 2500.00, '2025-06-10'),

(6, 'T-shirt', 'Fashion', 1200.00, '2025-06-11'); SELECT

category,

COUNT(\*) AS number\_of\_transactions, SUM(sale\_amount) AS total\_sales

FROM

sales

GROUP BY

category;

###### Inner Join for Orders and Customers:

Join 'orders' and 'customers' to show:

* + Customer name
  + Order amount
  + Only for customers who made orders

CREATE TABLE customers (

customer\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

name VARCHAR(100)

);

CREATE TABLE orders (

order\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

customer\_id INT,

order\_amount DECIMAL(10, 2),

FOREIGN KEY (customer\_id) REFERENCES customers(customer\_id)

);

INSERT INTO customers (name) VALUES ('Alice'), ('Bob'), ('Charlie');

INSERT INTO orders (customer\_id, order\_amount) VALUES

(1, 500.00),

(2, 1200.75),

(1, 300.00); -- Charlie didn't order

###### Left Join for Products with or without Orders:

Show all products with:

* + Their order details (if available)
  + Use LEFT JOIN

CREATE TABLE products (

product\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, product\_name VARCHAR(100)

);

CREATE TABLE orders (

order\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, product\_id INT,

quantity INT,

FOREIGN KEY (product\_id) REFERENCES products(product\_id)

);

INSERT INTO products VALUES

(1, 'Laptop'), (2, 'Phone'), (3, 'Tablet');

INSERT INTO orders VALUES

(101, 1, 2), (102, 2, 1); -- No order for Tablet

SELECT

p.product\_name, o.order\_id, o.quantity

FROM products p

LEFT JOIN orders o ON p.product\_id = o.product\_id;

###### Right Join for Customer Contacts:

Use a RIGHT JOIN between 'contacts' and 'customers' to display:

* + All customers, even if they don't have contact info

CREATE TABLE customers ( customer\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(100)

);

CREATE TABLE contacts (

contact\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, customer\_id INT,

email VARCHAR(100),

FOREIGN KEY (customer\_id) REFERENCES customers(customer\_id)

);

INSERT INTO customers VALUES

(1, 'Alice'), (2, 'Bob'), (3, 'Charlie');

INSERT INTO contacts VALUES

(201, 1, ['alice@mail.com'),](mailto:%27alice@mail.com) (202, 2, ['bob@mail.com');](mailto:%27bob@mail.com) -- Charlie has no contact

SELECT

c.customer\_id, c.name,

ct.email

FROM contacts ct

RIGHT JOIN customers c ON c.customer\_id = ct.customer\_id;

###### Full Outer Join for Suppliers and Products:

Use a FULL OUTER JOIN to list:

* + All suppliers and products
  + Match supplier to product, or show NULLs where not available CREATE TABLE suppliers (

supplier\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, supplier\_name VARCHAR(100)

);

CREATE TABLE products (

product\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, product\_name VARCHAR(100), supplier\_id INT

);

INSERT INTO suppliers (supplier\_id, supplier\_name) VALUES

(1, 'Alpha Supplies'),

(2, 'Beta Traders'),

(3, 'Gamma Goods');

INSERT INTO products (product\_id, product\_name, supplier\_id) VALUES (101, 'Pen', 1),

(102, 'Notebook', 1),

(103, 'Marker', 2),

(104, 'Eraser', NULL),

(105, 'Stapler', 4); SELECT

s.supplier\_id, s.supplier\_name, p.product\_id, p.product\_name

FROM

suppliers s FULL OUTER JOIN

products p ON s.supplier\_id = p.supplier\_id; SELECT

s.supplier\_id, s.supplier\_name, p.product\_id, p.product\_name

FROM

suppliers s LEFT JOIN

products p ON s.supplier\_id = p.supplier\_id UNION

SELECT

s.supplier\_id, s.supplier\_name, p.product\_id, p.product\_name

FROM

suppliers s

RIGHT JOIN

products p ON s.supplier\_id = p.supplier\_id;

###### Cross Join for Offers:

Suppose you have tables 'products' and 'offers'. Write a CROSS JOIN to show:

* + All possible combinations of products and offers

CREATE TABLE offers (

offer\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, offer\_name VARCHAR(50)

);

INSERT INTO offers VALUES

(1, '10% Off'), (2, 'Buy 1 Get 1'); SELECT

p.product\_name,

o.offer\_name FROM products p

CROSS JOIN offers o;

###### Join with Aggregation:

Join 'orders' and 'products', then group by product category and:

* + Show total quantity sold and average price per category CREATE TABLE products (

product\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, product\_name VARCHAR(100), category VARCHAR(50),

price DECIMAL(10,2)

);

CREATE TABLE orders (

order\_id INT PRIMARY KEY, product\_id INT,

quantity INT,

FOREIGN KEY (product\_id) REFERENCES products(product\_id)

);

INSERT INTO products (product\_id, product\_name, category, price) VALUES

(1, 'Pen', 'Stationery', 10.00),

(2, 'Notebook', 'Stationery', 30.00),

(3, 'Stapler', 'Office Supplies', 50.00),

(4, 'Mouse', 'Electronics', 500.00);

INSERT INTO orders (order\_id, product\_id, quantity) VALUES

(101, 1, 5),

(102, 1, 3),

(103, 2, 2),

(104, 3, 4),

(105, 4, 1); SELECT

p.category,

SUM(o.quantity) AS total\_quantity\_sold,

AVG(p.price) AS average\_price FROM

orders o JOIN

products p ON o.product\_id = p.product\_id GROUP BY

p.category;

## Querying Data by Using Subqueries – Examples

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries

SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Sal < (SELECT AVG(Sal) FROM Employees);

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries Using the EXISTS

SELECT Name FROM Employees e WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 1 FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'IT' AND e.Department = Department);

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries using ANY

SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Sal> ANY (SELECT Sal FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'HR');

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries using ALL Keywords

SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Sal > ALL (SELECT Salary FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'HR');

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries using Nested Subqueries

SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Sal = (SELECT MAX(Sal) FROM Employees WHERE Department = (SELECT Department FROM Employees WHERE Name =

'Charlie'));

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries Using Correlated Subqueries

SELECT Name FROM Employees e1 WHERE Sal > (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Employees e2 WHERE e1.Department = e2.Department);

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries Using UNION

SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'HR' UNION SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Sal> 60000;

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries using INTERSECT

SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'IT' INTERSECT SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Sal > 50000;

#### Querying Data by Using Subqueries using EXCEPT

SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Department = 'IT' EXCEPT SELECT Name FROM Employees WHERE Sal> 70000;

13/06/25

SQL Practical Question Paper 1 Duration: 2 Hours | Total Marks: 60

Section A: Basics & Data Definition (10 Marks) Q1. (3 marks)

Differentiate between SQL and NoSQL. Provide two advantages and two disadvantages of each with real-world examples.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SQL | NOSQL |
| Tables contains rows and columns. | Document-based, key-value, column-family,  or graph-based. |
| It is Vertically scalable (upgrading  hardware) | It is Horizontally scalable (adding more  servers) |
| Efficient for complex queries and  transactions | Better for large-scale data and fast  read/write operations |

SQL- ADV

* Ideal for structured data and enforcing relationships using foreign keys.
* Ensures reliable transactions (like a transfer of money). DIS.ADV:
* Vertical scaling (adding more CPU/RAM) is expensive and limited.
* Requires predefined schemas. Changing structure later is hard.

NOSQL-ADV:

* Easily handles huge data volumes across multiple servers.
* No fixed schema—ideal for unstructured or semi-structured data.

DIS.ADV:

* No standard query language across NoSQL databases.
* Sacrifices strong consistency for performance.

Q2. (2 marks)

Given the below unnormalized data, convert it to 1NF, 2NF, and 3NF: Student (StudentID, Name, CourseID, CourseName, InstructorName, InstructorPhone)

1NF: Remove repeating groups

Student(StudentID, Name, CourseID, CourseName, InstructorName, InstructorPhone) 2NF: 1. Student Table**:**

Student(StudentID, Name)

1. Course Table:

Course(CourseID, CourseName, InstructorName, InstructorPhone)

1. Enrollment Table:

Enrollment(StudentID, CourseID) 3NF: Remove transitive dependencies.

1. Instructor Table:

Instructor(InstructorName, InstructorPhone)

1. Updated Course Table:

Course(CourseID, CourseName, InstructorName)

Q3. (5 marks)

a) Create a database named StudentDB. b) Create a table Students with fields:

StudentID, Name, DOB, Email. c) Rename the table to Student\_Info. d) Add a column PhoneNumber. e) Drop the table.

Code:

create database StudentDB; use StudentDB;

create table Students (

StudentID int primary key, Name varchar(100),

DOB date,

Email varchar(100)

);

rename table Students to Student\_Info;

alter table Student\_Info add PhoneNum varchar(15); drop table Student\_Info;

Section B: DML & Filtering Data (15 Marks) Q4. (5 marks)

1. Insert 3 student records into Student\_Info.
2. Update one student's phone number.
3. Delete one student whose email ends with @gmail.com.
4. Retrieve only names and emails of students born after the year 2000.
5. Retrieve distinct domain names from the email column.

Code:

1. INSERT INTO Student\_Info (StudentID, Name, DOB, Email, PhoneNum) VALUES

(1, 'Durga', '2001-06-20', ['Dur123@gmail.com',](mailto:%27Dur123@gmail.com) '9876543210'),

(2, 'Pooja', '1999-09-15', ['pooja123@yahoo.com',](mailto:%27pooja123@yahoo.com) '9867543210'),

(3, 'Hema', '2002-10-03', ['hema123@outlook.com',](mailto:%27hema123@outlook.com) '9856543210');

1. UPDATE Student\_Info

SET PhoneNum = '9123456789'

WHERE StudentID = 1;

1. DELETE FROM Student\_Info WHERE Email LIKE '%@gmail.com' LIMIT 1;
2. SELECT Name, Email FROM Student\_Info

WHERE YEAR(DOB) > 2000;

1. SELECT DISTINCT SUBSTRING\_INDEX(Email, '@', -1) AS Domain

FROM Student\_Info;

Q5. (5 marks)

1. Retrieve students with names starting with 'A'.
2. Retrieve students with phone number between 9000000000 and 9999999999.
3. Retrieve students using IN operator on city names.
4. Use AND, OR to filter students based on age and email provider.

Code:

1. SELECT \* FROM Student\_Info WHERE Name LIKE 'A%';
2. SELECT \* FROM Student\_Info

WHERE PhoneNum BETWEEN '9000000000' AND '9999999999';

1. SELECT \* FROM Student\_Info

WHERE City IN ('Chennai', 'Bangalore', 'Hyderabad');

1. SELECT \* FROM Student\_Info

WHERE (YEAR(CURDATE()) - YEAR(DOB)) > 21

AND (Email LIKE '%@gmail.com' OR Email LIKE '%@yahoo.com');

1. SELECT s.Name AS StudentName, s.DOB AS DateOfBirth FROM Student\_Info AS s;

Q6. (5 marks)

Create a new table Marks(StudentID, Subject, Marks). Insert at least 3 rows.

1. Display student IDs and their subjects where marks > 70.
2. Display subjects with average marks.
3. Filter subjects with average marks between 60 and 90.

Code:

CREATE TABLE Marks (

StudentID INT,

Subject VARCHAR(50), Marks INT

);

INSERT INTO Marks (StudentID, Subject, Marks) VALUES

(1, 'Math', 85),

(2, 'Science', 65),

(1, 'English', 78);

1. SELECT StudentID, Subject FROM Marks WHERE Marks > 70;
2. SELECT Subject, AVG(Marks) AS AverageMarks FROM Marks GROUP BY Subject;
3. SELECT Subject, AVG(Marks) AS AverageMarks FROM Marks GROUP BY Subject

HAVING AVG(Marks) BETWEEN 60 AND 90;

Section C: Functions & Grouping (10 Marks)

Q7. (5 marks)

1. Get the current date and format it as "YYYY-MM-DD".
2. Extract month and year from a DOB column.
3. Convert a student's name to uppercase.
4. Round off marks to 2 decimal places.
5. Use system function to return user name or current database. Code:
   1. SELECT DATE\_FORMAT(CURDATE(), '%Y-%m-%d') AS CurrentDate;
   2. SELECT MONTH(DOB) AS BirthMonth,

YEAR(DOB) AS BirthYear FROM Student\_Info;

* 1. SELECT UPPER(Name) AS UpperCaseName FROM Student\_Info;
  2. SELECT ROUND(Marks, 2) AS RoundedMarks FROM Marks;
  3. SELECT USER() AS CurrentUser;

SELECT DATABASE() AS CurrentDatabase;

Q8. (5 marks)

1. Display total marks of each student.
2. Display subject-wise highest mark.
3. Use GROUP BY and HAVING to display subjects with average marks > 75.

Code:

1. SELECT StudentID, SUM(Marks) AS TotalMarks FROM Marks

GROUP BY StudentID;

1. SELECT Subject, MAX(Marks) AS HighestMark FROM Marks

GROUP BY Subject;

1. SELECT Subject, AVG(Marks) AS AverageMarks FROM Marks

GROUP BY Subject

HAVING AVG(Marks) > 75;

Section D: Joins and Subqueries (25 Marks)

Q9. (5 marks)

1. Inner Join to retrieve students and their courses.
2. Left Join to get all students even if not enrolled.
3. Right Join to get all courses even if no students.
4. Full Outer Join equivalent using UNION.
5. Cross Join to show all combinations.

Code:

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Student\_Info s

INNER JOIN Courses c ON s.StudentID = c.StudentID;

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Student\_Info s

LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.StudentID = c.StudentID;

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Student\_Info s

RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.StudentID = c.StudentID;

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Student\_Info s

LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.StudentID = c.StudentID UNION

SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name, c.CourseName FROM Student\_Info s

RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.StudentID = c.StudentID;

1. SELECT s.Name AS StudentName, c.CourseName FROM Student\_Info s

CROSS JOIN Courses c;

Q10. (5 marks)

1. Students who scored more than average in 'Maths'.
2. Students not in the Marks table.
3. Use EXISTS to get students with at least one subject.
4. Use ALL to find those scoring more than all in 'Science'.
5. Use ANY for students scoring better than some in 'English'.

Code:

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name, m.Marks FROM Student\_Info s JOIN Marks m ON s.StudentID = m.StudentID

WHERE m.Subject = 'Maths' AND m.Marks > (

SELECT AVG(Marks)

FROM Marks

WHERE Subject = 'Maths'

);

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name FROM Student\_Info s WHERE s.StudentID NOT IN (

SELECT DISTINCT StudentID FROM Marks

);

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name FROM Student\_Info s WHERE EXISTS (

SELECT 1

FROM Marks m

WHERE m.StudentID = s.StudentID

);

1. SELECT StudentID, Subject, Marks FROM Marks

WHERE Subject = 'Science' AND Marks > ALL ( SELECT Marks

FROM Marks

WHERE Subject = 'Science'

);

1. SELECT StudentID, Subject, Marks FROM Marks

WHERE Subject = 'English'

AND Marks > ANY ( SELECT Marks

FROM Marks

WHERE Subject = 'English'

);

Q11. (5 marks)

* 1. UNION of student names from two tables.
  2. INTERSECT to find common students.
  3. EXCEPT to list students in Students but not in Marks.
  4. MERGE concept or simulate with UPDATE and INSERT.
  5. Correlated subquery to list students with above average per subject.

Code:

1. SELECT Name FROM Student\_Info UNION SELECT Name FROM Other\_Students;
2. SELECT Name FROM Student\_Info

WHERE Name IN ( SELECT Name FROM Other\_Students

);

1. SELECT s.StudentID, s.Name FROM Student\_Info s

LEFT JOIN Marks m ON s.StudentID = m.StudentID WHERE m.StudentID IS NULL;

1. INSERT INTO Marks (StudentID, Subject, Marks) VALUES (1, 'Maths', 88)

ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE Marks = 88;

1. SELECT StudentID, Subject, Marks FROM Marks m1 WHERE Marks > ( SELECT AVG(Marks)FROM Marks m2

WHERE m2.Subject = m1.Subject

);

SQL Practical Question Paper 2 Duration: 2 Hours | Total Marks: 60

Section A: Advanced Concepts & Schema Design (10 Marks)

Q1. (4 marks) Explain with examples the scenarios where NoSQL is preferred over SQL. Discuss types of NoSQL databases and suggest a real-time application for each.

Code:

* High volume of unstructured or semi-structured data
* Scalability
* Flexible schema
* Real-time big data analytics

Types:

1. Document-Based (e.g., MongoDB, CouchDB)
2. Key-Value Stores (e.g., Redis, DynamoDB)
3. Column-Family Stores (e.g., Apache Cassandra, HBase)
4. Graph-Based (e.g., Neo4j, Amazon Neptune)
5. Document-Based (e.g., MongoDB, CouchDB)
   * **Structure**: Stores data as JSON or BSON documents.
   * **Use Case**: Content Management Systems, e-commerce product catalogs.

###### Real-time Application:

**Amazon-like Product Catalog**

* + Each product has different fields (e.g., electronics vs. clothing)
  + Easily stored as documents

1. Key-Value Stores (e.g., Redis, DynamoDB)
   * **Structure**: Key mapped to a single value (string, JSON, etc.)
   * **Use Case**: Caching, session management, real-time leaderboards

###### Real-time Application:

**Online Gaming Session Storage**

* + Player ID → session state
  + High-speed reads and writes

1. Column-Family Stores (e.g., Apache Cassandra, HBase)
   * **Structure**: Stores data in rows and columns like SQL, but columns can vary by row
   * **Use Case**: Large-scale time-series data, analytics

###### Real-time Application:

**IoT Sensor Data Platform**

* + Sensors push timestamped values every second
  + Efficiently stores millions of readings

###### Graph-Based (e.g., Neo4j, Amazon Neptune)

* + **Structure**: Nodes (entities) and Edges (relationships)
  + **Use Case**: Social networks, fraud detection, recommendation engines

###### Real-time Application:

**LinkedIn’s Social Network Graph**

* + People connected to others
  + Fast relationship queries like: "friends of friends"

Q2. (6 marks)

A retail store keeps the following unnormalized record.

Customer (CustomerID, Name, Orders (OrderID, ProductID, Quantity, ProductName)) Normalize the data up to BCNF with appropriate table structures.

Code:

1NF Rule: Eliminate repeating groups.

Customer(CustomerID, Name)

Orders(OrderID, CustomerID, ProductID, Quantity, ProductName)

2NF Tables:

###### Customer

Customer(CustomerID, Name)

###### Orders

Orders(OrderID, CustomerID)

###### OrderDetails

OrderDetails(OrderID, ProductID, Quantity)

###### Product

Product(ProductID, ProductName)

3NF Rule:

* + Be in 2NF
  + No transitive dependencies

Step 4: Convert to BCNF

* + Every determinant must be a candidate key In our schema:
  + All functional dependencies are on keys (e.g., ProductID → ProductName)
  + No violations of BCNF.

Section B: Complex DDL and DML (15 Marks) Q3. (5 marks)

1. Create a database RetailDB and design a schema for Customers, Orders, and Products with primary and foreign keys.
2. Implement a check constraint on Quantity (>0) in Orders.
3. Alter the Products table to add 'Discount' column and update some values.

Code:

1. Create Database RetailDB and Design Schema

CREATE DATABASE RetailDB;

USE RetailDB;

CREATE TABLE Customers ( CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(100),

Email VARCHAR(100)

);

CREATE TABLE Products (

ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,

ProductName VARCHAR(100), Price DECIMAL(10,2)

);

CREATE TABLE Orders (

OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY,

CustomerID INT, ProductID INT,

Quantity INT CHECK (Quantity > 0), OrderDate DATE,

FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID), FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Products(ProductID)

);

1. Implement a CHECK Constraint on Quantity > 0 Quantity INT CHECK (Quantity > 0)
2. Alter Products Table to Add a Discount Column and Update Some Values ALTER TABLE Products ADD Discount DECIMAL(5,2);

UPDATE Products

SET Discount = 10.00 WHERE ProductID = 1;

UPDATE Products SET Discount = 5.50

WHERE ProductID = 2;

Q4. (5 marks) Using the above schema:

1. Insert 3 sample orders per customer.
2. Update prices with 10% increase where quantity sold > 5.
3. Delete orders where the product has never been sold.

Code:

1. Insert 3 sample orders per customer

INSERT INTO Customers VALUES (1, 'Alice', ['alice@example.com'),](mailto:%27alice@example.com)

(2, 'Bob', ['bob@example.com');](mailto:%27bob@example.com)

INSERT INTO Products(ProductID, ProductName, Price, Discount) VALUES

(101, 'Laptop', 60000.00, 5.00),

(102, 'Phone', 20000.00, 10.00),

(103, 'Tablet', 30000.00, 7.50);

INSERT INTO Orders VALUES (1, 1, 101, 2, '2024-06-01'),

(2, 1, 102, 1, '2024-06-03'),

(3, 1, 103, 3, '2024-06-05'),

(4, 2, 101, 6, '2024-06-02'),

(5, 2, 102, 7, '2024-06-04'),

(6, 2, 103, 2, '2024-06-06');

1. Update product prices with 10% increase where quantity sold > 5 UPDATE Products

SET Price = Price \* 1.10 WHERE ProductID IN ( SELECT ProductID

FROM Orders

GROUP BY ProductID

HAVING SUM(Quantity) > 5

);

1. Delete orders where the product has never been sold DELETE FROM Orders

WHERE ProductID NOT IN (

SELECT DISTINCT ProductID FROM Orders

);

Q5. (5 marks) Retrieve the following:

1. Customers who ordered more than 3 different products.
2. Products not ordered by any customer. C
3. Count of orders placed by each customer in the last 30 days

Code:

1. SELECT CustomerID FROM Orders GROUP BY CustomerID

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT ProductID) > 3;

1. SELECT ProductID, ProductName FROM Products

WHERE ProductID NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT ProductID FROM Orders

);

1. SELECT CustomerID, COUNT(\*) AS OrderCount FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 30 DAY

GROUP BY CustomerID;

Q6. (5 marks)

1. Use string functions to standardize and extract parts from customer email IDs.
2. Use date functions to compute days between order date and today.
3. Use system functions to return current user and host.
4. Use nested functions to format a customer greeting string

Code:

1. SELECT CustomerID, Email,

LOWER(SUBSTRING\_INDEX(Email, '@', 1)) AS Username, LOWER(SUBSTRING\_INDEX(Email, '@', -1)) AS Domain

FROM Customers;

1. SELECT OrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, DATEDIFF(CURDATE(), OrderDate) AS DaysSinceOrder FROM Orders;
2. SELECT CURRENT\_USER() AS CurrentUser, USER() AS LoggedInUser,

VERSION() AS MySQLVersion;

1. SELECT CustomerID,

Name, CONCAT('Hello ', UPPER(LEFT(Name, 1)), LOWER(SUBSTRING(Name, 2)), '!') AS

Greeting

FROM Customers;

Q7. (5 marks)

1. Aggregate total revenue by product category.
2. Use GROUP BY with ROLLUP to compute subtotal and grand total sales.
3. Use HAVING clause to filter categories with revenue > 100000.

Code:

1. SELECT p.Category,

SUM(p.Price \* o.Quantity) AS TotalRevenue FROM Orders o JOIN Products p ON o.ProductID = p.ProductID

GROUP BY p.Category;

1. SELECT p.Category,

SUM(p.Price \* o.Quantity) AS Revenue FROM Orders o JOIN Products p ON o.ProductID = p.ProductID

GROUP BY p.Category WITH ROLLUP;

1. SELECT p.Category,

SUM(p.Price \* o.Quantity) AS Revenue FROM Orders o JOIN Products p ON o.ProductID = p.ProductID

GROUP BY p.Category

HAVING Revenue > 100000;

Q8. (5 marks)

1. Self join to list customers referred by other customers.
2. Equi join across Orders and Products.
3. Join Customers and Orders to display top 3 spenders using window function.
4. LEFT OUTER JOIN with WHERE NULL to identify inactive customers.
5. Cross join for all product combinations in a bundle offer.

Code:

1. SELECT c1.Name AS CustomerName,

c2.Name AS ReferredByName FROM Customers c1

JOIN Customers c2 ON c1.ReferredBy = c2.CustomerID;

1. SELECT o.OrderID, o.CustomerID, p.ProductName, o.Quantity, p.Price, o.Quantity \* p.Price AS Total

FROM Orders o

JOIN Products p ON o.ProductID = p.ProductID;

1. SELECT \* FROM ( SELECT c.CustomerID, c.Name, SUM(p.Price \* o.Quantity) AS TotalSpent,

RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(p.Price \* o.Quantity) DESC) AS RankPos FROM Customers c

JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID JOIN Products p ON o.ProductID = p.ProductID GROUP BY c.CustomerID

) ranked WHERE RankPos <= 3;

1. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.Name FROM Customers c

LEFT JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID WHERE o.CustomerID IS NULL;

1. SELECT p1.ProductName AS Product1, p2.ProductName AS Product2 FROM Products p1

CROSS JOIN Products p2

WHERE p1.ProductID < p2.ProductID;

Q9. (5 marks)

1. Correlated subquery to get customers whose order amount exceeds their average.
2. Subquery using EXISTS to find customers with at least 2 different products.
3. Use ALL to find customers who ordered more than every other customer.
4. Use ANY to find products costlier than some in category 'Electronics'.
5. Nested subquery to list top 3 best-selling products.

Code:

1. SELECT DISTINCT o.CustomerID FROM Orders on JOIN Products p ON o.ProductID = p.ProductID WHERE (o.Quantity \* p.Price) > (

SELECT AVG(o2.Quantity \* p2.Price) FROM Orders o2

JOIN Products p2 ON o2.ProductID = p2.ProductID WHERE o2.CustomerID = o.CustomerID

);

1. SELECT c.CustomerID, c.Name FROM Customers c WHERE EXISTS (

SELECT 1

FROM Orders o

WHERE o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID GROUP BY o.CustomerID

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT o.ProductID) >= 2

);

1. SELECT CustomerID FROM (

SELECT CustomerID, SUM(Quantity) AS TotalQty FROM Orders

GROUP BY CustomerID

) AS totals

WHERE TotalQty > ALL ( SELECT SUM(Quantity) FROM Orders

GROUP BY CustomerID

HAVING CustomerID != totals.CustomerID

);

1. SELECT ProductID, ProductName, Price FROM Products

WHERE Price > ANY (

SELECT Price

FROM Products

WHERE Category = 'Electronics'

);

1. SELECT ProductID, ProductName, TotalQty FROM ( SELECT

p.ProductID,

p.ProductName,

SUM(o.Quantity) AS TotalQty,

RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(o.Quantity) DESC) AS rnk

FROM Products p

JOIN Orders o ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID GROUP BY p.ProductID

) ranked

WHERE rnk <= 3;

Q10. (5 marks)

1. Simulate INTERSECT using INNER JOIN on two customer segments.
2. Use EXCEPT to find products in inventory not yet ordered.
3. Simulate MERGE: If customer exists, update; else insert.
4. Use UNION to combine two regional customer tables.
5. Write a WITH CTE that ranks customers by total spend and filters top 5.

Code:

1. SELECT c1.CustomerID, c1.Name FROM East\_Customers c1

INNER JOIN West\_Customers c2 ON c1.CustomerID = c2.CustomerID;

1. SELECT i.ProductID FROM Inventory i

LEFT JOIN Orders o ON i.ProductID = o.ProductID WHERE o.ProductID IS NULL;

1. INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, Name, Region)

VALUES (101, 'Amit', 'North') ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE

Name = 'Amit',

Region = 'North';

1. SELECT \* FROM East\_Customers UNION

SELECT \* FROM West\_Customers;

1. WITH CustomerSpending AS ( SELECT c.CustomerID,c.Name,

SUM(o.Quantity \* p.Price) AS TotalSpent,

RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(o.Quantity \* p.Price) DESC) AS SpendRank FROM Customers c

JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID JOIN Products p ON o.ProductID = p.ProductID GROUP BY c.CustomerID

)

SELECT \* FROM CustomerSpending WHERE SpendRank <= 5;

**DAY 6**

# MySQL MCQ Quiz

Duration: 45 Minutes

1. Q1. What is a key characteristic of SQL vs NoSQL?

* A. SQL vs NoSQL ensures data duplication
* B. SQL vs NoSQL is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. SQL vs NoSQL improves data integrity
* D. SQL vs NoSQL is not related to database design

1. Q2. What is a key characteristic of Advantages of SQL?

* A. Advantages of SQL ensures data duplication
* B. Advantages of SQL is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Advantages of SQL improves data integrity
* D. Advantages of SQL is not related to database design

1. Q3. What is a key characteristic of Disadvantages of SQL?

* A. Disadvantages of SQL ensures data duplication
* B. Disadvantages of SQL is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Disadvantages of SQL improves data integrity
* D. Disadvantages of SQL is not related to database design

1. Q4. What is a key characteristic of System Databases in SQL Server?

* A. System Databases in SQL Server ensures data duplication
* B. System Databases in SQL Server is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. System Databases in SQL Server improves data integrity
* D. System Databases in SQL Server is not related to database design

1. Q5. What is a key characteristic of Managing Databases?

* A. Managing Databases ensures data duplication
* B. Managing Databases is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Managing Databases improves data integrity
* D. Managing Databases is not related to database design

1. Q6. What is a key characteristic of 1NF?

* A. 1NF ensures data duplication
* B. 1NF is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. 1NF improves data integrity
* D. 1NF is not related to database design

1. Q7. What is a key characteristic of 2NF?

* A. 2NF ensures data duplication
* B. 2NF is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. 2NF improves data integrity
* D. 2NF is not related to database design

1. Q8. What is a key characteristic of 3NF?

* A. 3NF ensures data duplication
* B. 3NF is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. 3NF improves data integrity
* D. 3NF is not related to database design

1. Q9. What is a key characteristic of BCNF?

* A. BCNF ensures data duplication
* B. BCNF is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. BCNF improves data integrity
* D. BCNF is not related to database design

1. Q10. What is a key characteristic of Identifying System Databases?

* A. Identifying System Databases ensures data duplication
* B. Identifying System Databases is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Identifying System Databases improves data integrity
* D. Identifying System Databases is not related to database design

1. Q11. What is a key characteristic of Database Files?

* A. Database Files ensures data duplication
* B. Database Files is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Database Files improves data integrity
* D. Database Files is not related to database design

1. Q12. What is a key characteristic of Creating Databases?

* A. Creating Databases ensures data duplication
* B. Creating Databases is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Creating Databases improves data integrity
* D. Creating Databases is not related to database design

1. Q13. What is a key characteristic of Renaming Databases?

* A. Renaming Databases ensures data duplication
* B. Renaming Databases is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Renaming Databases improves data integrity
* D. Renaming Databases is not related to database design

1. Q14. What is a key characteristic of Dropping Databases?

* A. Dropping Databases ensures data duplication
* B. Dropping Databases is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Dropping Databases improves data integrity
* D. Dropping Databases is not related to database design

1. Q15. What is a key characteristic of Data Types?

* A. Data Types ensures data duplication
* B. Data Types is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Data Types improves data integrity
* D. Data Types is not related to database design

1. Q16. What is a key characteristic of Creating Tables?

* A. Creating Tables ensures data duplication
* B. Creating Tables is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Creating Tables improves data integrity
* D. Creating Tables is not related to database design

1. Q17. What is a key characteristic of Modifying Tables?

* A. Modifying Tables ensures data duplication
* B. Modifying Tables is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Modifying Tables improves data integrity
* D. Modifying Tables is not related to database design

1. Q18. What is a key characteristic of Renaming Tables?

* A. Renaming Tables ensures data duplication
* B. Renaming Tables is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Renaming Tables improves data integrity
* D. Renaming Tables is not related to database design

1. Q19. What is a key characteristic of Dropping Tables?

* A. Dropping Tables ensures data duplication
* B. Dropping Tables is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Dropping Tables improves data integrity
* D. Dropping Tables is not related to database design

1. Q20. What is a key characteristic of Insert/Update/Delete?

* A. Insert/Update/Delete ensures data duplication
* B. Insert/Update/Delete is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Insert/Update/Delete improves data integrity
* D. Insert/Update/Delete is not related to database design

1. Q21. What is a key characteristic of Retrieving Data?

* A. Retrieving Data ensures data duplication
* B. Retrieving Data is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Retrieving Data improves data integrity
* D. Retrieving Data is not related to database design

1. Q22. What is a key characteristic of Filtering: WHERE, IN, AND, OR, LIKE?

* A. Filtering: WHERE, IN, AND, OR, LIKE ensures data duplication
* B. Filtering: WHERE, IN, AND, OR, LIKE is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Filtering: WHERE, IN, AND, OR, LIKE improves data integrity
* D. Filtering: WHERE, IN, AND, OR, LIKE is not related to database design

1. Q23. What is a key characteristic of Aliases?

* A. Aliases ensures data duplication
* B. Aliases is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Aliases improves data integrity
* D. Aliases is not related to database design

1. Q24. What is a key characteristic of DISTINCT?

* A. DISTINCT ensures data duplication
* B. DISTINCT is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. DISTINCT improves data integrity
* D. DISTINCT is not related to database design

1. Q25. What is a key characteristic of BETWEEN?

* A. BETWEEN ensures data duplication
* B. BETWEEN is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. BETWEEN improves data integrity
* D. BETWEEN is not related to database design

1. Q26. What is a key characteristic of Data Integrity?

* A. Data Integrity ensures data duplication
* B. Data Integrity is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Data Integrity improves data integrity
* D. Data Integrity is not related to database design

1. Q27. What is a key characteristic of String Functions?

* A. String Functions ensures data duplication
* B. String Functions is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. String Functions improves data integrity
* D. String Functions is not related to database design

1. Q28. What is a key characteristic of Date Functions?

* A. Date Functions ensures data duplication
* B. Date Functions is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Date Functions improves data integrity
* D. Date Functions is not related to database design

1. Q29. What is a key characteristic of Math Functions?

* A. Math Functions ensures data duplication
* B. Math Functions is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Math Functions improves data integrity
* D. Math Functions is not related to database design

1. Q30. What is a key characteristic of System Functions?

* A. System Functions ensures data duplication
* B. System Functions is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. System Functions improves data integrity
* D. System Functions is not related to database design

1. Q31. What is a key characteristic of Aggregate Functions?

* A. Aggregate Functions ensures data duplication
* B. Aggregate Functions is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Aggregate Functions improves data integrity
* D. Aggregate Functions is not related to database design

1. Q32. What is a key characteristic of GROUP BY?

* A. GROUP BY ensures data duplication
* B. GROUP BY is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. GROUP BY improves data integrity
* D. GROUP BY is not related to database design

1. Q33. What is a key characteristic of Customizing Result Sets?

* A. Customizing Result Sets ensures data duplication
* B. Customizing Result Sets is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Customizing Result Sets improves data integrity
* D. Customizing Result Sets is not related to database design

1. Q34. What is a key characteristic of Inner Join?

* A. Inner Join ensures data duplication
* B. Inner Join is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Inner Join improves data integrity
* D. Inner Join is not related to database design

1. Q35. What is a key characteristic of Left Join?

* A. Left Join ensures data duplication
* B. Left Join is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Left Join improves data integrity
* D. Left Join is not related to database design

1. Q36. What is a key characteristic of Right Join?

* A. Right Join ensures data duplication
* B. Right Join is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Right Join improves data integrity
* D. Right Join is not related to database design

1. Q37. What is a key characteristic of Full Outer Join?

* A. Full Outer Join ensures data duplication
* B. Full Outer Join is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Full Outer Join improves data integrity
* D. Full Outer Join is not related to database design

1. Q38. What is a key characteristic of Cross Join?

* A. Cross Join ensures data duplication
* B. Cross Join is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Cross Join improves data integrity
* D. Cross Join is not related to database design

1. Q39. What is a key characteristic of GROUP BY with Joins?

* A. GROUP BY with Joins ensures data duplication
* B. GROUP BY with Joins is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. GROUP BY with Joins improves data integrity
* D. GROUP BY with Joins is not related to database design

1. Q40. What is a key characteristic of Aggregate Functions with Joins?

* A. Aggregate Functions with Joins ensures data duplication
* B. Aggregate Functions with Joins is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Aggregate Functions with Joins improves data integrity
* D. Aggregate Functions with Joins is not related to database design

1. Q41. What is a key characteristic of Equi Join?

* A. Equi Join ensures data duplication
* B. Equi Join is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Equi Join improves data integrity
* D. Equi Join is not related to database design

1. Q42. What is a key characteristic of Self Join?

* A. Self Join ensures data duplication
* B. Self Join is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Self Join improves data integrity
* D. Self Join is not related to database design

1. Q43. What is a key characteristic of HAVING, GROUPING SETS?

* A. HAVING, GROUPING SETS ensures data duplication
* B. HAVING, GROUPING SETS is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. HAVING, GROUPING SETS improves data integrity
* D. HAVING, GROUPING SETS is not related to database design

1. Q44. What is a key characteristic of Subqueries?

* A. Subqueries ensures data duplication
* B. Subqueries is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Subqueries improves data integrity
* D. Subqueries is not related to database design

1. Q45. What is a key characteristic of EXISTS, ANY, ALL?

* A. EXISTS, ANY, ALL ensures data duplication
* B. EXISTS, ANY, ALL is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. EXISTS, ANY, ALL improves data integrity
* D. EXISTS, ANY, ALL is not related to database design

1. Q46. What is a key characteristic of Nested Subqueries?

* A. Nested Subqueries ensures data duplication
* B. Nested Subqueries is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Nested Subqueries improves data integrity
* D. Nested Subqueries is not related to database design

1. Q47. What is a key characteristic of Correlated Subqueries?

* A. Correlated Subqueries ensures data duplication
* B. Correlated Subqueries is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. Correlated Subqueries improves data integrity
* D. Correlated Subqueries is not related to database design

1. Q48. What is a key characteristic of UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT, MERGE?

* A. UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT, MERGE ensures data duplication
* B. UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT, MERGE is used only in NoSQL databases
* C. UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT, MERGE improves data integrity
* D. UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT, MERGE is not related to database design

**Instructions:**

* Answer all questions using **MySQL**.
* Use appropriate **subqueries**, **joins**, and **aggregate functions** wherever applicable.
* Make sure to use proper **aliasing**, **GROUP BY**, **HAVING**, **DISTINCT**, etc., as needed.
* Data

-- Customers Table

CREATE TABLE Customers (

CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(100),

City VARCHAR(100)

);

-- Orders Table

CREATE TABLE Orders (

OrderID INT PRIMARY KEY,

CustomerID INT,

OrderDate DATE,

Amount DECIMAL(10,2),

FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)

);

-- Products Table

CREATE TABLE Products (

ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY,

ProductName VARCHAR(100),

Price DECIMAL(10,2)

);

-- OrderDetails Table

CREATE TABLE OrderDetails (

OrderDetailID INT PRIMARY KEY,

OrderID INT,

ProductID INT,

Quantity INT,

FOREIGN KEY (OrderID) REFERENCES Orders(OrderID),

FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Products(ProductID)

);

**Part A – Subqueries (20 marks)**

1. Write a query to find customers who have placed orders in **every month** of the current year.

SELECT Name

FROM Customers C

WHERE NOT EXISTS (

SELECT DISTINCT MONTH(OrderDate)

FROM Orders

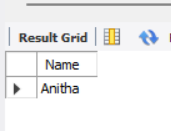
WHERE YEAR(OrderDate) = 2025

EXCEPT

SELECT DISTINCT MONTH(O.OrderDate)

FROM Orders O

WHERE C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID AND YEAR(O.OrderDate) = 2025

);

1. Retrieve the names of products that have been ordered **more than the average quantity** across all products.

SELECT P.ProductName

FROM Products P

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON P.ProductID = OD.ProductID

GROUP BY P.ProductID, P.ProductName

HAVING SUM(OD.Quantity) > (

SELECT AVG(TotalQty)

FROM (

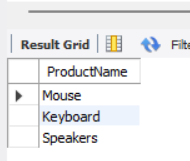
SELECT SUM(Quantity) AS TotalQty

FROM OrderDetails

GROUP BY ProductID

) AS AvgQuantities

);

****

1. Find customers who have **never ordered a product** priced above ₹1000.

SELECT DISTINCT C.Name

FROM Customers C

WHERE C.CustomerID NOT IN (

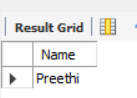
SELECT DISTINCT O.CustomerID

FROM Orders O

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON O.OrderID = OD.OrderID

JOIN Products P ON OD.ProductID = P.ProductID

WHERE P.Price > 1000

);

1. List the **top 3 products by total revenue** using a subquery.

SELECT ProductName

FROM (

SELECT P.ProductName, SUM(P.Price \* OD.Quantity) AS Revenue

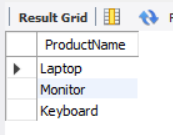
FROM Products P

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON P.ProductID = OD.ProductID

GROUP BY P.ProductID

ORDER BY Revenue DESC

LIMIT 3

) AS TopProducts;

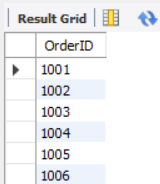
1. Find orders that contain **only one product** using a **correlated subquery**.

SELECT OrderID

FROM OrderDetails OD1

GROUP BY OD1.OrderID

HAVING COUNT(\*) = 1;



**Part B – Correlated & Nested Subqueries (25 marks)**

1. Retrieve the names of customers who placed an order on the **same date as 'John'**.

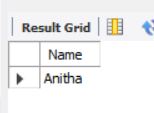
SELECT DISTINCT C2.Name

FROM Customers C1

JOIN Orders O1 ON C1.CustomerID = O1.CustomerID

JOIN Orders O2 ON O1.OrderDate = O2.OrderDate

JOIN Customers C2 ON O2.CustomerID = C2.CustomerID

WHERE C1.Name = 'John' AND C2.Name != 'John';

1. Find the name of the customer who placed the **most recent order**.

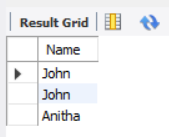
SELECT C.Name

FROM Customers C

JOIN Orders O ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID

WHERE O.OrderDate = (

SELECT MAX(OrderDate) FROM Orders

);

1. Write a query to find the product that has the **second lowest price** using a subquery.

SELECT ProductName

FROM Products

WHERE Price = (

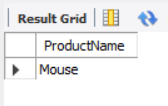
SELECT MIN(Price)

FROM Products

WHERE Price > (

SELECT MIN(Price) FROM Products

)

);

1. Display customer names who have spent **more than double the average spending**.

SELECT C.Name

FROM Customers C

JOIN (

SELECT CustomerID, SUM(Amount) AS TotalSpent

FROM Orders

GROUP BY CustomerID

) AS T ON C.CustomerID = T.CustomerID

WHERE T.TotalSpent > 2 \* (

SELECT AVG(Total)

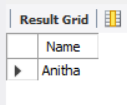
FROM (

SELECT SUM(Amount) AS Total

FROM Orders

GROUP BY CustomerID

) AS AvgSpending

);

1. List customers whose **total order amount is more than the total order amount of any customer from 'Delhi'**.

SELECT C.Name

FROM Customers C

JOIN (

SELECT CustomerID, SUM(Amount) AS TotalAmount

FROM Orders

GROUP BY CustomerID

) AS T ON C.CustomerID = T.CustomerID

WHERE T.TotalAmount > ALL (

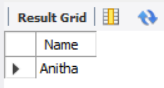
SELECT SUM(O.Amount)

FROM Orders O

JOIN Customers C2 ON O.CustomerID = C2.CustomerID

WHERE C2.City = 'Delhi'

GROUP BY O.CustomerID

);

**Part C – Join + Subquery Mix (30 marks)**

1. Use a correlated subquery to find customers who have placed **more orders than the average** number of orders placed by all customers.

SELECT C.Name

FROM Customers C

WHERE (

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM Orders O

WHERE O.CustomerID = C.CustomerID) > ( SELECT AVG(OrderCount)

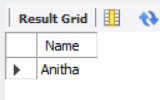
FROM (

SELECT CustomerID, COUNT(\*) AS OrderCount

FROM Orders

GROUP BY CustomerID

) AS OrderCounts

);

1. Find all products whose **total sales quantity** is higher than the average total quantity sold per product.

SELECT P.ProductName

FROM Products P

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON P.ProductID = OD.ProductID

GROUP BY P.ProductID, P.ProductName

HAVING SUM(OD.Quantity) > (

SELECT AVG(TotalQty)

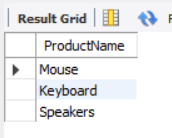
FROM (

SELECT SUM(Quantity) AS TotalQty

FROM OrderDetails

GROUP BY ProductID

) AS ProductQuantities

);

1. Get customers who have ordered at least **one product that no one else has ordered**.

SELECT DISTINCT C.Name

FROM Customers C

JOIN Orders O ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON O.OrderID = OD.OrderID

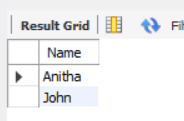
WHERE OD.ProductID IN (

SELECT ProductID

FROM OrderDetails

GROUP BY ProductID

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT OrderID) = 1

);

1. Retrieve all orders where the total order amount is equal to the **maximum order amount for that customer**.

SELECT O.\*

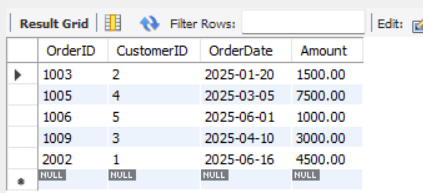
FROM Orders O

WHERE Amount = (

SELECT MAX(Amount)

FROM Orders O2

WHERE O.CustomerID = O2.CustomerID

);

1. Write a query to list customers who have **never placed an order with a quantity greater than 5**.

SELECT DISTINCT C.Name

FROM Customers C

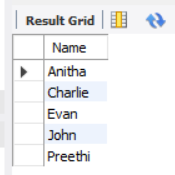
WHERE C.CustomerID NOT IN (

SELECT DISTINCT O.CustomerID

FROM Orders O

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON O.OrderID = OD.OrderID

WHERE OD.Quantity > 5

);

**Part D – Joins & Set Operations (25 marks)**

1. Use a subquery to list the **top 5 customers by total spending**.

SELECT Name, TotalSpent

FROM (

SELECT C.Name, SUM(O.Amount) AS TotalSpent

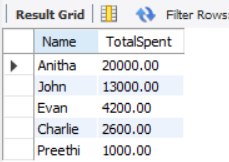
FROM Customers C

JOIN Orders O ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID

GROUP BY C.CustomerID

ORDER BY TotalSpent DESC

LIMIT 5

) AS TopCustomers;

1. Find all customers who have only ordered **one unique product** using subqueries.

SELECT DISTINCT C.Name

FROM Customers C

WHERE C.CustomerID IN (

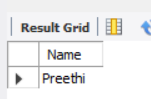
SELECT O.CustomerID

FROM Orders O

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON O.OrderID = OD.OrderID

GROUP BY O.CustomerID

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT OD.ProductID) = 1

);

1. List all orders where the amount is **not in the top 10 highest order amounts**.

SELECT O.\*

FROM Orders O

LEFT JOIN (

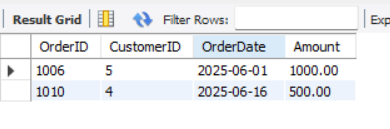
SELECT DISTINCT Amount

FROM Orders

ORDER BY Amount DESC

LIMIT 10

) AS Top10 ON O.Amount = Top10.Amount

WHERE Top10.Amount IS NULL;

1. Retrieve customer names who placed an order in the **last 7 days** but **not** in the **previous 30 days** before that.

SELECT DISTINCT C.Name

FROM Customers C

JOIN Orders O ON C.CustomerID = O.CustomerID

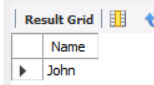
WHERE O.OrderDate BETWEEN '2025-06-09' AND '2025-06-16'

AND C.CustomerID NOT IN (

SELECT CustomerID

FROM Orders

WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN '2025-05-10' AND '2025-06-08'

);

1. Write a query to list all products ordered in the **highest number of distinct orders**.

SELECT ProductName

FROM Products P

JOIN OrderDetails OD ON P.ProductID = OD.ProductID

GROUP BY P.ProductID, P.ProductName

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT OD.OrderID) = (

SELECT MAX(OrderCount)

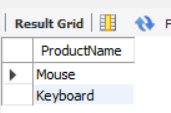
FROM (

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT OrderID) AS OrderCount

FROM OrderDetails

GROUP BY ProductID

) AS OrderCounts

);