

BABU MADHAV INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, UTU Integrated M.Sc.(IT)

Semester-I

060010110 | CC2 Database Management Systems

Practical List: 04	Enrollment No.:	Name:		
Problem Definition				

After the activation of database "UTU", create following tables using appropriate constraints and Insert following data in the tables as described below:

1. tblClientMaster

Clientno	Name	City	Pincode	State	Baldue
00001	Ruchit	Madras	780001	Tamil Nadu	3500
00002	Archit	Mumbai	400057	Maharashtra	5000
00003	Pooja	Bangalore	560001 Karnataka 7		7000
00004	Nayan	Mumbai	400060	Maharashtra	2000
00005	Vishwa	Mangalore	560050	Karnataka	4800

2. tblProductMaster

Productno	Name	Profit percentage	Qty_on_hand	Reorder level	Cost price	Selling price
10001	T-Shirt	20	200	300	250	300
10002	Shirts	40	180	200	650	910
10003	Cotton Jeans	30	100	200	1200	1560
10004	Trousers	60	200	200	950	1520
10005	Denim Shirts	80	100	100	1050	1890

3. SalesOrder

Orderno	Orderdate	Delivery address	Deliverydate	Orderstatus	Clientno
19001	12-Jan-17	Surat	30-Jan-17	In Process	00001
19002	25-Jan-17	Mumbai	12-Feb-17	Cancelled	00002
19003	12-March-18	Bangalore	22-March-18	Delivered	00004
19004	02-May-17	Mangalore	20-May-17	In Process	00003
19005	14-Feb-18	Mangalore	24-Feb-18	Delivered	00005

Consider the above tables and perform the following operations:

- 1. Add a column "Telephoneno" of the datatype 'bigint' and size='10' to the clientMaster.
- 2. Complete all details of all the tables, if any record in any table is incomplete.
- 3. List the names of all the clients having 'a' as the second letter in their names.
- 4. List the clients who stay in a city, whose first letter is 'M'.
- 5. List all the clients, whose baldue is greater than 5000.



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- 6. List all the orders information of clientno '00001' and '00002'.
- 7. Display the list of those clients, who is from 'Maharashtra' and balance due is more than 4000.
- 8. List all the products, whose quantity-on-hand is less than reorder level.
- 9. List the products whose selling price is greater than 500 and less than or equal to 1500.
- 10. Calculate a new selling price as, "original selling price * 0.15". Rename the new column in the output of the above query as new_price.
- 11. Find the difference between cost price and selling price.
- 12. Display only the product name with its selling price and quantity-on-hand; and calculate total price of each product by selling price and quantity-on-hand.
- 13. Find the number of products having price less than or equal to 1000.
- 14. List all clients who stay in 'Bangalore' or 'Mangalore'. (Using IN operator)
- 15. List the names, city and state of clients who are not in the state of 'Karnataka'. (Using Relational operator, NOT and NOT IN)
- 16. Show the details of products, whose profit percentage between 30 to 70. (Using Relational operator and Between...and)
- 17. Determine the maximum and minimum product prices. Rename the output as max_price and min_price respectively.
- 18. Calculate the average of cost price and selling price of all the products.
- 19. Calculate total of all the selling price.
- 20. Find the total number of orders.
- 21. Count the total number of orders delivered between 01st January' 2018 to 31st May' 2018.

22. Change the name of the SalesOrder table to "tblSalesOrder".

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Objective(s)	To specify conditions in an SQL statement and to serve as conjunctions for multiple conditions in a statement, using		
	types of operators and aggregate functions.		
Pre-requisites	Mathematics for Computer Applications		
Duration for Completion	5 Hours		
PEO(s) to be achieved	To provide quality practical skill of tools and technologies to solve industry problems.		
PO(s) to be achieved	Ability to use the techniques, skills and modern tools as necessary for software development.		
CO(s) to be achieved	CO7: Use data definition and manipulation statements over one or more tables using SQL to store and retrieve data.		
Solution must contain	Query and output screen shots		
Nature of submission	Handwritten		
References for solving the problem			
Post Laboratory questions	 List and define different types of operators used to retrieve data using SQL. Which are aggregate functions? 		
	Assessment		
Faculty Name and			
Signature			
Date			