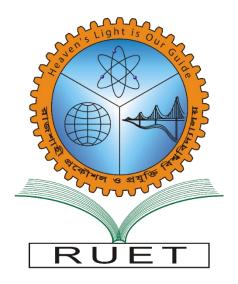
Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering



Course Code: ECE- 2216

Course Title: Database Systems Sessional

Lab Report No: 02

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Date of Submission: October 01, 2024

2.1 Experiment No: 02

2.2 Name of the Experiment:

Database Query using MySQL.

2.3 Theory:

Relational databases may be easily managed and altered with the powerful tool known as SQL (Structured Query Language). Users can do a number of tasks with it, including getting, adding, modifying, and removing data. SQL is essential to database queries because it provides a standardized method for managing structured data. Simple data retrieval jobs to more intricate operations like filtering, grouping, and aggregating data can all be accomplished with SQL queries. The language offers extensive control over database management and is separated into multiple areas, including Data Query Language (DQL), Data Manipulation Language (DML), Data Definition Language (DDL), and Data Control Language (DCL).

2.4 Objectives:

- To Learn about Aggregate Functions.
- Learing about Subqueries and how to Use them.
- To learn how to manipulate data by SQL queries

2.5 Tasks:

Here is the following task:

Students Table

student_id	student_name	age	GPA	department	year_of_admission	fees_paid	credits_earned	enrollment_status
1	Eleven	21	3.8	Engineering	2021	10000	120	active
2	Dustin	22	3.9	Science	2020	9000	110	active
3	Will	19	3.4	Business	2022	8500	95	active
4	Mike	23	3.7	Science	2021	9500	115	inactive
5	Max	20	3.5	Engineering	2020	12000	130	active
6	Eddie	22	4.0	Arts	2019	8000	140	active
7	Billy	24	2.9	Engineering	2022	5000	60	active
8	Alexei	25	3.2	Business	2018	7500	100	inactive
9	Steve	21	3.8	Science	2021	10500	120	active
10	Robin	20	3.6	Engineering	2022	11000	125	active
11	Lucas	18	2.7	Engineering	2023	4000	50	active
12	Nancy	23	3.9	Business	2019	9500	135	active

Task:

- Find students who are older than 20 and have a GPA above the average GPA of all students
- 2. Find the top 5 students with the highest fees paid, ordered by GPA (in descending order) as a tiebreaker
- 3. List students who belong to the "Engineering" department, have a GPA greater than 3.5, and are enrolled after 2020
- 4. Find students who are not active (i.e., enrollment_status = 'inactive') and have not paid any fees (fees paid = 0)
- 5. Calculate the total fees paid and average GPA for each department, but only for departments with more than 10 students

2.6 Query & Output:

```
CREATE TABLE Students (
student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
student_name VARCHAR(50),
age INT,
GPA DECIMAL(3, 2),
department VARCHAR(50),
year_of_admission INT,
fees_paid INT,
credits_earned INT,
enrollment_status VARCHAR(20)
);
```

INSERT INTO Students (student_id, student_name, age, GPA, department, year_of_admission, fees paid, credits earned, enrollment status)

VALUES

- (1, 'Eleven', 21, 3.8, 'Engineering', 2021, 10000, 120, 'active'),
- (2, 'Dustin', 22, 3.9, 'Science', 2020, 9000, 110, 'active'),
- (3, 'Will', 19, 3.4, 'Business', 2022, 8500, 95, 'active'),
- (4, 'Mike', 23, 3.7, 'Science', 2021, 9500, 115, 'inactive'),
- (5, 'Max', 20, 3.5, 'Engineering', 2020, 12000, 130, 'active'),
- (6, 'Eddie', 22, 4.0, 'Arts', 2019, 8000, 140, 'active'),
- (7, 'Billy', 24, 2.9, 'Engineering', 2022, 5000, 60, 'active'),
- (8, 'Alexei', 25, 3.2, 'Business', 2018, 7500, 100, 'inactive'),
- (9, 'Steve', 21, 3.8, 'Science', 2021, 10500, 120, 'active'),
- (10, 'Robin', 20, 3.6, 'Engineering', 2022, 11000, 125, 'active'),
- (11, 'Lucas', 18, 2.7, 'Engineering', 2023, 4000, 50, 'active'),
- (12, 'Nancy', 23, 3.9, 'Business', 2019, 9500, 135, 'active');

Output:

← T →	▼ student_id	student_name	age	GPA	department	year_of_admission	fees_paid	credits_earned enrolln	nent_status
☐	Delete 1	Eleven	21	3.80	Engineering	2021	10000	120 active	
☐ <i>⊘</i> Edit } Copy	O Delete 2	2 Dustin	22	3.90	Science	2020	9000	110 active	
☐	Delete 3	3 VViII	19	3.40	Business	2022	8500	95 active	
☐ <i>⊘</i> Edit } Copy	O Delete 4	l Mike	23	3.70	Science	2021	9500	115 inactive	
☐ <i>⊘</i> Edit } Copy	Delete 5	5 Max	20	3.50	Engineering	2020	12000	130 active	
☐ <i>⊘</i> Edit } Copy	○ Delete 6	Eddie	22	4.00	Arts	2019	8000	140 active	
☐	○ Delete 7	Billy	24	2.90	Engineering	2022	5000	60 active	
☐ <i>⊘</i> Edit } Copy	Opelete 8	3 Alexei	25	3.20	Business	2018	7500	100 inactive	
☐	○ Delete	Steve	21	3.80	Science	2021	10500	120 active	
□ <i>⊘</i> Edit } Copy	O Delete 10	Robin	20	3.60	Engineering	2022	11000	125 active	
☐	O Delete 11	Lucas	18	2.70	Engineering	2023	4000	50 active	
□ ØEdit ♣Copy	O Delete 12	Nancy	23	3.90	Business	2019	9500	135 active	

Task1:

Find students who are older than 20 and have a GPA above the average GPA of all students.

Query:

SELECT *
FROM Students
WHERE age > 20
AND GPA > (SELECT AVG(GPA) FROM Students);

Output:

student_id	student_name	age	GPA	department	year_of_admission	fees_paid	credits_earned	enrollment_status
1	Eleven	21	3.80	Engineering	2021	10000	120	active
2	Dustin	22	3.90	Science	2020	9000	110	active
4	Mike	23	3.70	Science	2021	9500	115	inactive
6	Eddie	22	4.00	Arts	2019	8000	140	active
9	Steve	21	3.80	Science	2021	10500	120	active
12	Nancy	23	3.90	Business	2019	9500	135	active

Task 2:

Find the top 5 students with the highest fees paid, ordered by GPA (descending order) as a tiebreaker.

Query:

SELECT *
FROM Students
ORDER BY fees_paid DESC, GPA DESC
LIMIT 5;

Output:

student_id	student_name	age	GPA ▼ 2	department	year_of_admission	fees_paid	credits_earned	enrollment_status
5	Max	20	3.50	Engineering	2020	12000	130	active
10	Robin	20	3.60	Engineering	2022	11000	125	active
9	Steve	21	3.80	Science	2021	10500	120	active
1	Eleven	21	3.80	Engineering	2021	10000	120	active
12	Nancy	23	3.90	Business	2019	9500	135	active

Task 3:

List students in the "Engineering" department with GPA > 3.5 and enrolled after 2020.

SELECT *
FROM Students
WHERE department = 'Engineering'
AND GPA > 3.5
AND year of admission > 2020;

Output:

student_id	student_name	age	GPA	department	year_of_admission	fees_paid	credits_earned	enrollment_status
1	Eleven	21	3.80	Engineering	2021	10000	120	active
10	Robin	20	3.60	Engineering	2022	11000	125	active

Task 4:

Find students who are not active and have not paid any fees.

SELECT *
FROM Students
WHERE enrollment_status = 'inactive'
AND fees_paid = 0;

Output:

student_id student_name age GPA department year_of_admission fees_paid credits_earned enrollment_status

Task 5:

Calculate total fees paid and average GPA for each department, only for departments with more than 10 students.

SELECT department, SUM(fees_paid) AS total_fees, AVG(GPA) AS average_GPA FROM Students GROUP BY department HAVING COUNT(student id) > 10;

Output:

department total_fees average_GPA

2.7 Discussion:

In this experiment, we effectively demonstrated the application of various MySQL commands to query and manipulate data in a student database. We began by constructing a "Students" table with key attributes such as student ID, name, age, GPA, department, year of admission, fees paid, credits earned, and enrollment status. Throughout the experiment, we executed several tasks using SQL queries to analyze and retrieve specific data.

Reference:

[1]

Silberschatz, A., Korth, H. F., & Sudarshan, S. (2020). Database System Concepts (7th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education

[2]

W3Schools. (n.d.). SQL Tutorial. Retrieved from https://www.w3schools.com/sql/