NITTE MEENAKSHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
(Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to VTU, Belgaum,
Approved by AICTE & State Govt. of Karnataka)
Yelahanka, Bengaluru – 560064

DEPARTMENT OF MCA

KNOWLEDGE ★ CHARACTER ★ UNITY

Database Management Systems (20MCA109L) LAB MANUAL2020-21

Program 1

Create the following tables with properly specifying Primary keys, Foreign keys and solve the following queries.

BRANCH(**Branchid**,Branchname,HOD)
STUDENT(**USN**,Name,Address,Branchid,sem)
BOOK(Bookid,Bookname,Authorid,Publisher,Branchid)
AUTHOR(Authorid,Authorname,Country,age)
BORROW(USN,Bookid,Borrowed_Date)

Queries:

1. List the details of Students who are all Studying in 2nd sem MCA.
2. List the students who are not borrowed any books.
3. Display the USN, Student name, Branch_name, Book_name, Author_name , Books_Borrowed_Date of 2nd sem MCA Students who borrowed books.
4. Display the number of books written by each Author.
5. Display the student details who borrowed more than two books.
6. Display the student details who borrowed books of more than one Author.
7. Display the Book names in descending order of their names.
8. List the details of students who borrowed the books which are all published by the same Publisher.

BRANCH

Branchid	Branchname	HOD

STUDENT

USN	Name	Address	Branchid	sem

BOOK

Bookid	Bookname	Authorid	Publisher	Branchid

AUTHOR

Authorid	Authorname	Country	age

BORROW

USN	Bookid	Borrowed_Date

create table branch (branchid int primary key,bname varchar(10), hod varchar(10));

create table student(usn varchar(10) primary key, name varchar(10),addr varchar(15),
branchid int references branch(branchid), sem int);

create table author (authorid int primary key,aname varchar(10), country varchar(10), age int);

create table book (bookid int primary key, bname varchar(10),authorid int references author(authorid),
publisher varchar(10),branchid int references branch(branchid));

create table borrow(usn varchar(10) references student(usn), bookid int references book(bookid),
borrowdate date);

SQL> select * from branch;

BRANCHID	BNAME	HOD
1	mca	npk
2	mba	bojanna
3	cse	gtr
4	ise	sudhamani
5	electrical	sumathi

SQL> select * from student;

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2
1rn2	bharath	mysore	2	3
1rn3	kiran	delhi	3	6
1rn4	mahi	chennai	4	7
1rn5	krishna	hubli	5	4

SQL> select * from book;

BOOKID	BNAME	AUTHORID	PUBLISHER	BRANCHID
1111	c prog	123	pearson	1
2222	dbms	124	mgrawhill	2
3333	oops	125	sapna	3
4444	unix	126	subhash	4
5555	cprog	127	pearson	5

SQL> select * from author;

AUTHORID	ANAME	COUNTRY	AGE
123	navathe	india	55
124	ritche	uk	44
125	RAMKRISHNA	india	55
126	sumitabha	india	38
127	dennis	usa	66

SQL> select * from borrow;

USN	BOOKID	BORROWDAT
1rn1	2222	10-JAN-00
1rn1	3333	05-MAR-16
1rn3	5555	01-JUN-10
1rn5	2222	19-MAY-00
1rn2	1111	22-FEB-15

Query 1. List the details of Students who are all Studying in 2nd sem MCA
select * from student where sem=2 and branchid in (select branchid from branch where bname='mca')

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2

Query 2. List the students who are not borrowed any books.
select * from student where usn not in (select usn from borrow);

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn4	mahi	chennai	4	7

Query 3. Display the USN, Student name, Branch_name, Book_name, Author_name , Books_Borrowed_Date of 2nd sem MCA Students who borrowed books.
select student.usn ,student.name,branch.bname, book.bname, aname, borrowdate from student , branch, book, author, borrow where student.usn=borrow.usn and borrow.bookid=book.bookid and book.authorid =author.authorid and student.branchid=branch.branchid and student.sem=2 and branch.bname='mca';

USN	NAME	BNAME	BNAME	ANAME	BORROWDAT
1rn1	harish	mca	dbms	ritche	10-JAN-00
1rn1	harish	mca	oops	RAMKRISHNA	05-MAR-16

Query 4. Display the number of books written by each Author
select count(*) , authorid from book group by authorid;

COUNT(*)	AUTHORID
1	123
1	125
1	124
1	126
1	127

Query 5. Display the student details who borrowed more than two books.

select * from student where usn in (select usn from borrow group by usn having count(usn) >=2);

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2

Query 6. Display the student details who borrowed books of more than one Author.

select * from students where exists (select br.usn from borrow br join book bk on br.bookid=bk.bookid where br.usn=s.usn group by usn having count(distinct authorid)>1);

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn1	harish	bangalore	1	2

Query 7. Display the Book names in descending order of their names.

select bname from book order by bname desc;

BNAME

unix
oops
dbms
cprog c
prog

Query 8. List the details of students who borrowed the books which are all published by the same Publisher.

select * from student s where exists (select usn, publisher from borrow join book on borrow.bookid=book.bookid where s.usn=borrow.usn group by usn having count(distinct publisher)=1);

USN	NAME	ADDR	BRANCHID	SEM
1rn2	bharath	mysore	2	3
1rn3	kiran	delhi	3	6
1rn5	krishna	hubli	5	4

Program 2

Design an ER-diagram for the following scenario, Convert the same into a relational model and then solve the following queries.

Consider a Cricket Tournament "ABC CUP" organized by an organization. In the tournament there are many teams are contesting each having a Teamid,Team_Name, City, a coach. Each team is uniquely identified by using Teamid. A team can have many Players and a captain. Each player is uniquely identified by Playerid, having a Name, and multiple phone numbers,age. A player represents only one team. There are many Stadiums to conduct matches. Each stadium is identified using Stadiumid, having a stadium_name,Address (involves city,area_name,pincode). A team can play many matches. Each match played between the two teams in the scheduled date and time in the predefined Stadium. Each match is identified uniquely by using Matchid. Each match won by any of the one team that also wants to record in the database. For each match man_of_the match award given to a player.

List of Tables:

1. TEAM(TID, TNAME, COACH, CAPTAIN_ID, CITY)
2. PLAYER(PID, PNAME, AGE TID)
3. STADIUM(SID, SNAME, PINCODE, CITY AREA)
4. MATCHES(MID, MDATE,TIME, SID, TEAM1_ID, TEAM2_ID, WINNING_TEAM_ID, MAN_OF_MATACH)
5. PLAYER_PHONE(PID, PHONE)

Queries:

1 Display the youngest player (in terms of age) Name, Team name , age in which he belongs of the tournament.

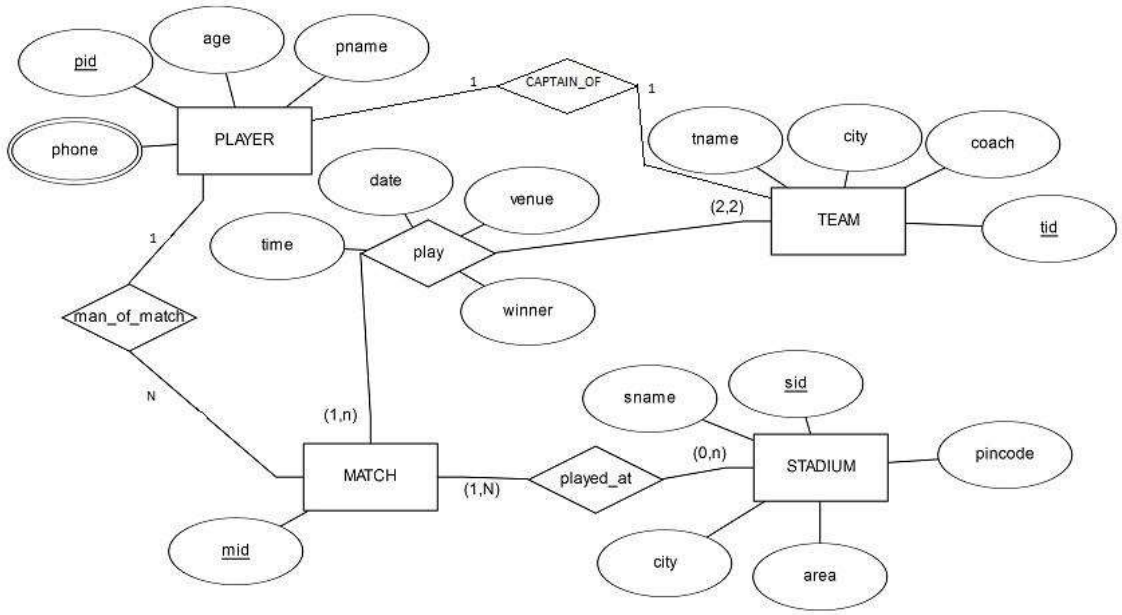
2 List the details of the stadium where the maximum number of matches were played.

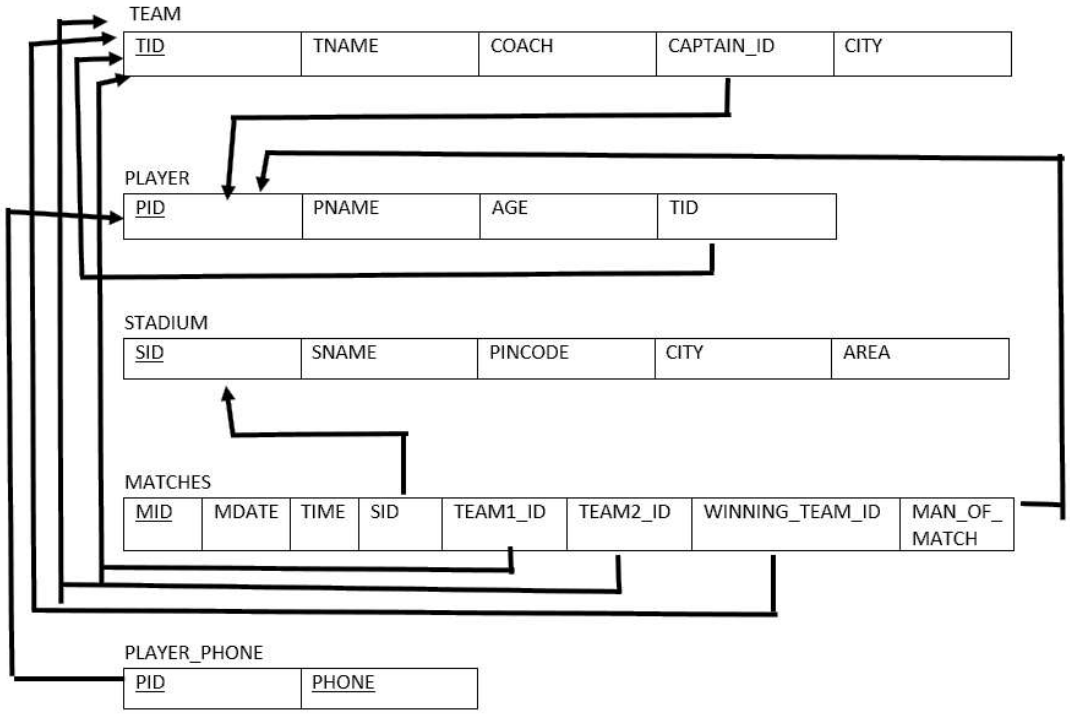
3 List the details of the player who is not a captain but got the man_of _match award at least in two matches.

4 Display the Team details who won the maximum matches.

5 Display the team name where all its won matches played in the same stadium.

ER-Diagram






```
create table team
( tid int primary key, tname
varchar(20), coach varchar(20),
captain_pid int,
city varchar(20));

create table player
( pid int primary key, pname
varchar(2),
age int,
tid int references team(tid));

create table stadium (sid int
primary key, sname varchar(20),
  picode number(8), city
  varchar(20), area
  varchar(20));

create table match (mid int
primary key, mdate date,
time varchar(6),
sid int references  stadium(sid), team1_id int references team(tid),
team2_id int references team(tid), winning_team_id int references
team(tid), man_of_match int references player(pid),
CHECK (team1_id!=team2_id));
```

```
create table player_phone
( pid int references player(pid), phone int ,
  primary key(pid,phone));
```

```
SQL> select * from team;

       TID TNAME                COACH                CAPTAIN_PID CITY
---------- -------------------- -------------------- ----------- --------------------
       123 rcb                  sunil                          1 bangalore
       124 csk                  laxman                         3 chennai
       125 royals               singh                          4 rajasthan
       126 daredevils           sehwag                         2 delhi
```

SQL> select * from player;

PID	PNAME	AGE	TID
1	sachin	33	123
2	dravid	32	124
3	dhoni	30	124
4	raina	30	125
5	kohli	23	126

SQL> select * from stadium;

SID	SNAME	PICODE	CITY	AREA
111	chinnaswamy	56001	bangalore	mg road
222	kotla	460009	delhi	highway
333	international	38883	chennai	tr nagar
444	ksca	560098	bangalore	peenya
555	csca	567772	cochin	beach road

SQL> select * from match;

MID	MDATE	TIME	SID	TEAM1_ID	TEAM2_ID	WINNING TEAM ID	MAN_OF_MATCH
1	10-JAN-17	10am	111	123	124	123	1
102	11-JAN-17	pm	222	124	126	126	5
103	12-JAN-17	11am	111	125	126	126	5
104	17-JAN-17	12pm	111	125	123	123	1

SQL> select * from player_phone;

PID	PHONE
1	998882928
2	877563733
2	988928822
3	877366383

Query 1 : Display the youngest player (in terms of age) Name, Team name , age in which he belongs of the tournament.

```
Select pname, tname, age from player p, team t where p.tid=t.tid and age =(select
min(age) from player);
```

PNAME	TNAME	AGE
kohli	daredevils	23

Query 2: List the details of the stadium where the maximum number of matches were played

```
select * from stadium where sid in (select sid from match group by sid having count(sid) = (select
max(count(sid)) from match group by sid))
```

SID	SNAME	PICODE	CITY	AREA
111	chinnaswamy	56001	bangalore	mg road

Query 3: List the details of the player who is not a captain but got the man_of _match award at least in two matches.

```
select * from player where pid not in ( select captain_pid from team) and pid in (select man_of_match
from match group by man_of_match having count(man_of_match)>=2);
```

PID	PNAME	AGE	TID
5	kohli	23	126

Query 4: Display the Team details who won the maximum matches

```
select * from team where tid in (select winning_team_id from match group by winning_team_id
having count(winning_team_id)= (select max(count(winning_team_id))from match group by
winning_team_id))
```

TID	TNAME	COACH	CAPTAIN_PID	CITY
126	daredevils	sehwag	2	delhi

Query 5: Display the team name where all its won matches played in the same stadium

```
select tname from team where tid in ( select winning_team_id
from match groupby(winning_team_id,sid)
having count(*) in (select count(winning_team_id) from match group by
winning_team_id))
```

TNAME
rcb

Program 3

Consider the following Scenario and design an ER-Diagram, map the designed ER-diagram into a Relational model. Consider an organization "ABC" having many employees. An employee works for one department. Each employee identified by using Empid, having Name, address (described as House_no, city, district, state, pin code) and more than one phone numbers. Department identified by using Dno, having Dname, Dlocation. Each Department having a manager. Each department having many employees. There are many Projects, each project is controlled by the department. Each Project uniquely identified by Pno, having Project_name, Project_location. An employee works on many Projects. Number of hours per week worked on each project by an Employee also needs to be recorded in the database. A project is worked by many employees. Each employee supervised by the supervisor. Employee having many dependents. Dependents having the dependent_name, gender, age, address. Dependents are identified by Empid.

T1(Empid, Emp_Name,city, district, state, pin_code, phoneno, Dno,Dname,Dlocation, Dept_mgr_id, Pno, Project_name, Project_location, Number_of_Hours,Supervisor_Empid, Dependent_name,gender,address),

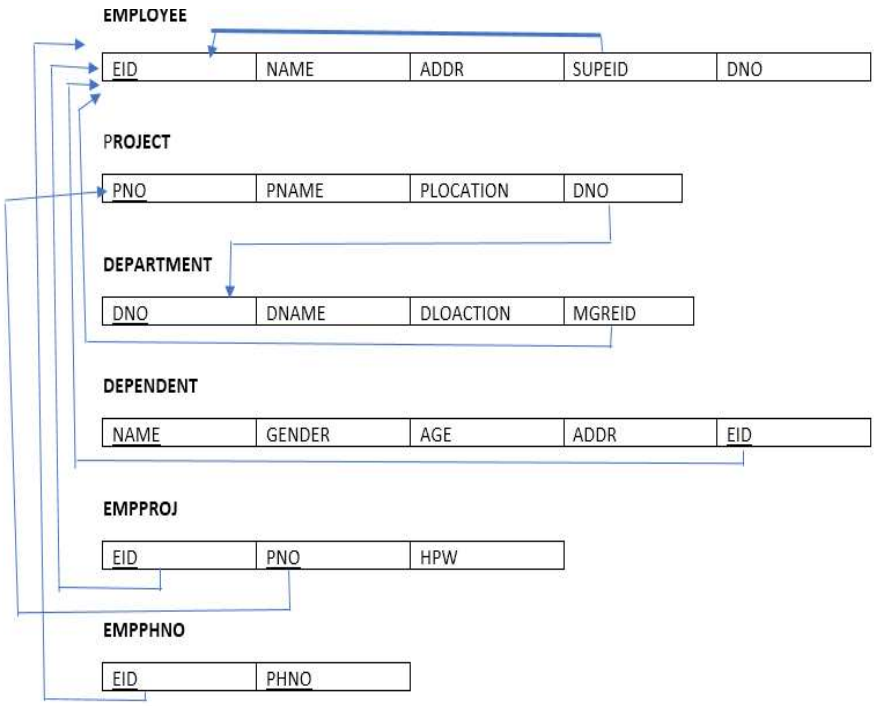
Deduce the above Relation T1 into the 3NF and then solve the following queries.

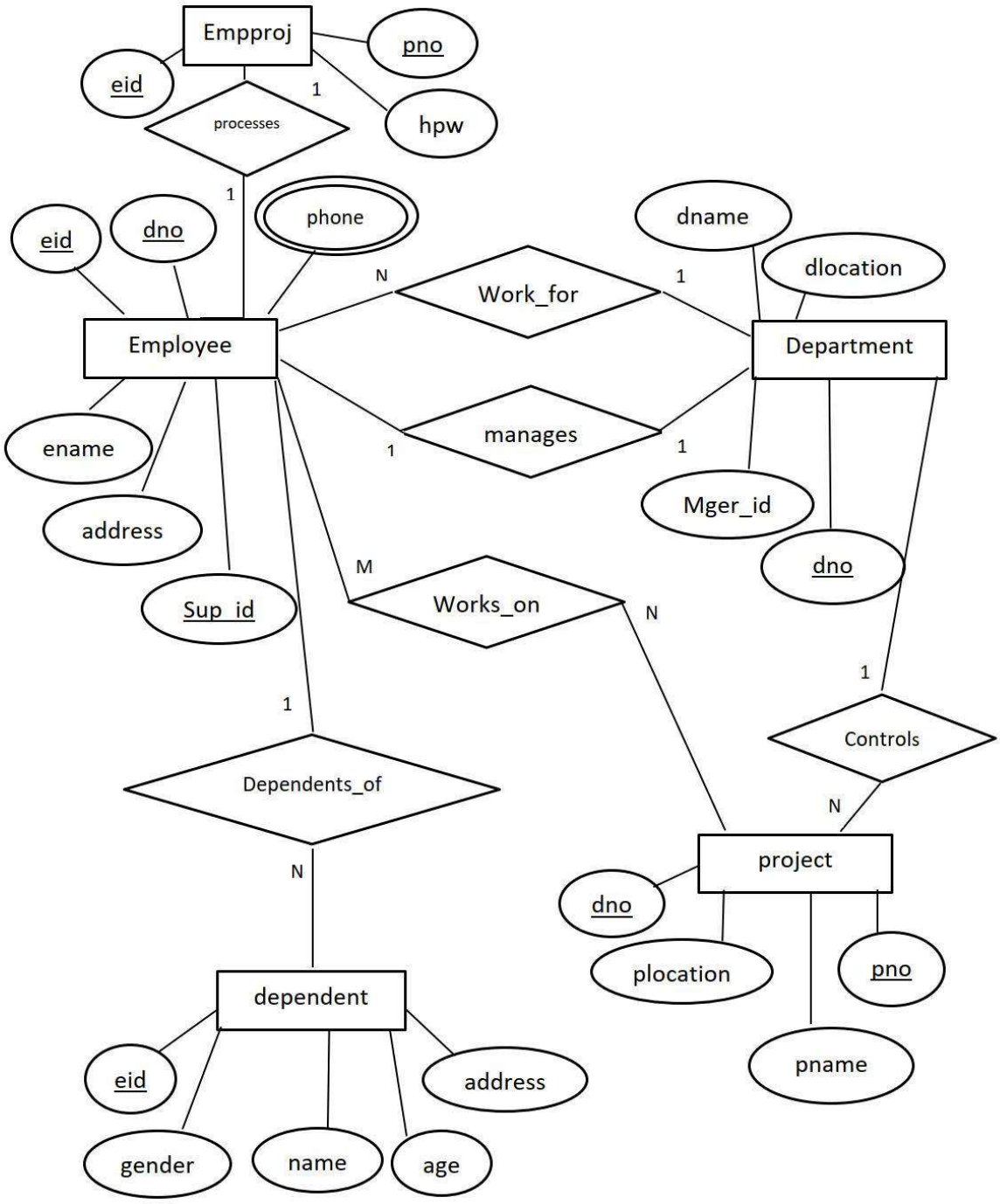
List of table:

1. **Employee(eid, name, addr, supeid, dno)**
2. **Project(pno, pname, plocation, dno)**
3. **Department(dno, dname, dlocation, mgreid)**
4. **Dependent(name, gender, age, addr, eid)**
5. **Empproj(eid, pno, hpw)**
6. **Empphno(eid, phno)**

Queries:

1. Display the details of the employees who are working on both the projects having project_no 5 and 10.
2. Display the details of employees having at least two dependents.
3. Display the project name on which more number of employees are working.
4. Retrieve the employees who do not have any dependents.
5. Display the Employee details whose total number of hours per week working on various projects is maximum than all other employees.
6. Create a view to display the number of employees working in each department.




Empproj
pno
eid
1
processes
hpw
1
phone
eid
dno
N
Work_for
1
dname
dlocation
Employee
Department
ename
1
manages
1
address
Mger_id
dno
Sup_id
M
Works_on
N
1
Controls
1
Dependents_of
N
N
project
dno
plocation
pno
pname
dependent
eid
address
gender
name
age

```
SQL> create table employee(eid int primary key, ename varchar(10),
address varchar(10), supeid
int,
dno int);

SQL> alter table employeee add constraint fk_supeid foreign key(supeid) references
employeee(eid);

SQL> create table department(dno int primary key, dname varchar(20),
dlocation varchar(10),
mgrid int references employeee(eid));

SQL> alter table employeee add constraint fk_dno foreign key(dno) references
department(dno));

SQL> create table project(pno int primary key, pname varchar(20),
plocation varchar(20),
dno int references department(dno));

SQL> create table dependent(name varchar(20), gender varchar(6),
age int,
addr varchar(20),
eid int references employeee(eid), primary
key(name,eid));

SQL> create table empproj(eid int references employeee(eid), pno int references
project(pno),
hpw int,
primary key(eid,pno));


SQL> create table empphno(eid int references employeee(eid), phno int,
primary key(eid,phno));

SQL> desc employee;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 EID                                       NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
 NAME                                               VARCHAR2(30)
 ADDRESS                                            VARCHAR2(30)
 SUPEID                                             NUMBER(38)
 DNO                                                NUMBER(38)

SQL> desc department;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 DNO                                       NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
 DNAME                                              VARCHAR2(20)
 DLOCATION                                          VARCHAR2(10)
 MGRID                                              NUMBER(38)

SQL> desc project;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 PNO                                       NOT      NUMBER(38)
                                           NULL
 PNAME                                              VARCHAR2(20)
 PLOCATIO                                           VARCHAR2(20)
 N DNO                                              NUMBER(38)
```

SQL> desc dependent;

Name	Null?	Type
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(6)
AGE		NUMBER(38)
ADDR		VARCHAR2(20)
EID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)

SQL> desc empproj;

Name	Null?	Type
EID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
PNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
HPW		NUMBER(38)

SQL> desc empphno;

Name	Null?	Type
EID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
PHNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)

SQL> select * from employee;

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
4	spurthy	chikmangalore	3	200
5	raghavi	bangalore	4	500

SQL> select * from department;

DNO	DNAME	DLOCATION	MGRID
100	mca	blore	4
200	mba	mlore	5
300	cse	mumbai	2
400	mech	delhi	3
500	ece	chennai	1

SQL> select * from project;

PNO	PNAME	PLOCATION	DNO
111	student	blore	100
222	library	madurai	300
333	hotel	chennai	100
444	railway	delhi	500
555	airline	ranchi	400
5	sp	mysore	100
10	raji	kolkata	200

SQL> select * from dependent;

NAME	GENDER	AGE	ADDR	EID
priya	f	20	mumbai	1
divya	f	19	blore	2
priyanka	f	18	madurai	3
sarvan	m	24	delhi	3
jothi	f	40	madurai	5
lakshmi	f	23	udupi	1

SQL> select * from empproj;

EID	PNO	HPW
1	111	5
3	222	4
2	333	7
4	111	10
5	444	20
1	5	4
1	10	8

SQL> select * from empphno;

EID	PHNO
3	9025678934
4	9807654323
5	8907654323
2	7896897654
1	9087654321

Query 1. Display the details of the employees who are working on both the projects having project_no 5 and 10.

select * from employee where eid in(select w1.eid from empproj w1,empproj w2 where w1.pno=5 and w2.pno=10 and w1.eid=w2.eid);

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
1	priya	bangalore	5	200

Query 2. Display the details of employees having at least two dependents.

select * from employee where eid in (select eid from dependent group by eid having count(eid)>=2);

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
1	priya	bangalore	5	200
3	teertha	sirsi	2	300

Query 3. Display the project name on which more number of employees are working.

```
select pname from project where pno in (select pno from empproj group by pno having count(pno)
= (select max(count(pno)) from empproj group by pno))
```

```
PNAME
------------------------------
student
```

Query 4. Retrieve the employees who do not have any dependents.

```
select * from employee where eid not in (select eid from dependent);
```

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
4	spurthy	chikmangalore	3	200

Query 5. Display the Employee details whose total number of hours per week working on various projects is maximum than all other employees.

```
select * from employee where eid in (select eid from empproj group by eid having sum(hpw) >=
(select max(sum(hpw)) from empproj group by eid));
```

EID	NAME	ADDRESS	SUPEID	DNO
5	raghavi	bangalore	4	500

Query 6. Create a view to display the number of employees working in each department

```
create view empcount(dno,no_of_emp) as select dno,count(dno) from employeee group by dno;
```

```
SQL> select * from empcount;
```

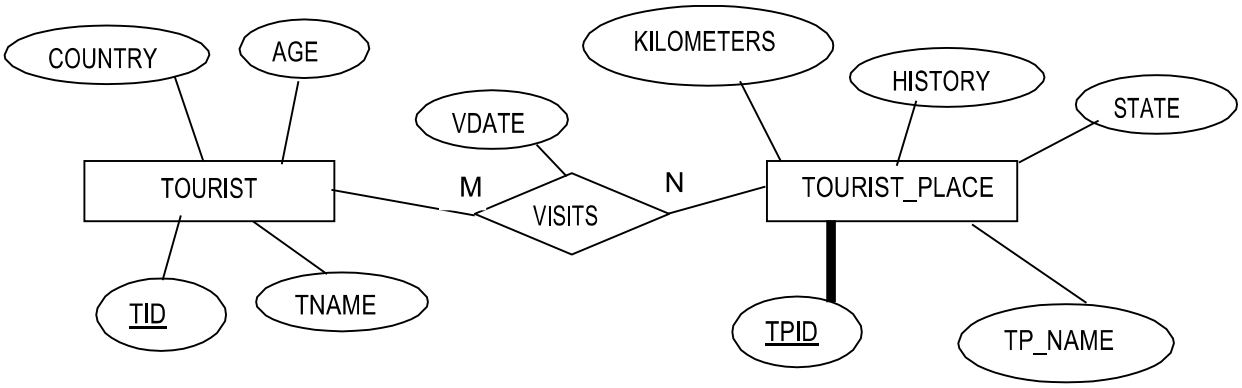
DNO	NO_OF_EMP
200	2
300	1
400	1
500	1

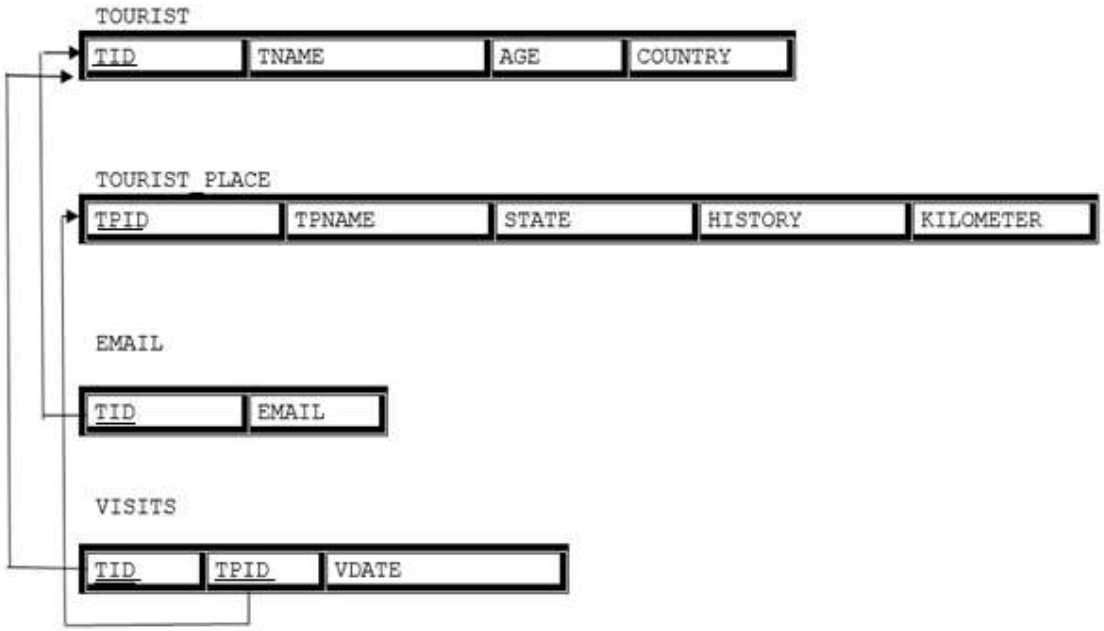
Program 4

Design an ER-diagram for the following scenario, Convert the same into a relational model, normalize Relations into a suitable Normal form and then solve the following queries. A country can have many Tourist places . Each Tourist place is identified by using tourist_place_id, having a name, belongs to a state, Number of kilometers away from the capital city of that state,history. There are many Tourists visits tourist places every year. Each tourist is identified uniquely by using Tourist_id, having a Name, age, Country and multiple emailids. A tourist visits many Tourist places, it is also required to record the visted_date in the database. A tourist can visit aTourist place many times at different dates. A Tourist place can be visited by many tourists either inthe same date or at different dates.

Queries:

1 List the state name which is having maximum number of tourist places.
2 List details of Tourist place where maximum number of tourists visited.
3 List the details of tourists visited all tourist places of the state "KARNATAKA".
4 Display the details of the tourists visited at least one tourist place of the state, but visited all states tourist places.
5 Display the details of the tourist place visited by the tourists of all country.





```
create table tourist_place (tpid number
primary key, history varchar(20),
kilometers number(3)
,state varchar(20), tpname
varchar(20));

create table tourist(tid number primary key, country varchar(20),
age number,
tname varchar(20));

create table visits
(tpid number(3) references tourist_place(tpid), tid number references
tourist(tid),
vdate date,
primary key(tpid,tid));

create table email
(tid number references  tourist(tid), email varchar(20),primary
key(tid,email));
```

```
desc tourist_place;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 TPID                                      NOT NULL NUMBER
 HISTORY                                            VARCHAR2(20)
 KILOMETERS                                         NUMBER
 STATE                                              VARCHAR2(20)
 TPNAME                                             VARCHAR2(20)

desc tourist;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 TID                                       NOT NULL NUMBER
 COUNTRY                                            VARCHAR2(20)
 AGE                                                NUMBER
 TNAME                                              VARCHAR2(20)

desc visits;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 TPID                                      NOT NULL NUMBER
 TID                                       NOT NULL NUMBER
 VDATE                                              DATE

desc email;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 TID                                                NUMBER
 EMAIL                                              VARCHAR2(20)
```

```
SQL> insert into tourist_place(tpid,history,kilometers,state,tpname)values('11','beauty','
160','karnataka','ooty');

1 row created.
```

SQL> select * from tourist_place;

TPID	HISTORY	KILOMETERS	STATE	TPNAME
11	beauty	160	karnataka	ooty
12	monuments	270	kerala	beluru
13	beach	360	tamilnadu	marina

SQL> insert into tourist(tid,country,age,tname)values('22','india','34','prakash');

1 row created.

SQL> select * from tourist;

TID	COUNTRY	AGE	TNAME
22	india	34	prakash
23	orissa	28	bhanu
24	india	30	nagesh

SQL> insert into visits values('&tpid','&tid','&vdate'); Enter value for tpid: 12
Enter value for tid: 23
Enter value for vdate: 13-nov-2014
old 1: insert into visits values('&tpid','&tid','&vdate') new 1: insert into visits values('12','23','13-nov-2014')

1 row created.

SQL> select * from visits;

TPID	TID	VDATE
12	23	13-NOV-14
11	24	24-JUN-13
13	22	25-SEP-11
11	23	23-FEB-10
13	23	12-JAN-10
14	24	10-JAN-17

SQL> insert into email values('&tid','&email');
Enter value for tid: 23
Enter value for email: bhanu12@gmail.com
old 1: insert into email values('&tid','&email')
new 1: insert into email values('23','bhanu12@gmail.com')

1 row created.

SQL> select * from email; TID
EMAIL

TID	EMAIL
23	bhanu12@gmail.com
22	prakash242@gmail.com
24	nageshh@gmail.com

Query 1: List the state name which is having maximum number of tourist places.

```
select state from tourist_place group by state having count(state)=(select max(count(state))
from tourist_place group by state);
```

```
STATE
----------
karnataka
```

query 2: List details of Tourist place where maximum number of tourists visited.

```
select * from tourist_place where tpid in (select tpid from visits group by tpid having count(tpid)=
(select max(count(tpid)) from visits group by tpid));
```

TPID	HISTORY	KILOMETERS	STATE	TPNAME
11	beauty	160	karnataka	ooty
13	beach	360	tamilnadu	marina

Query 3: List the details of tourists visited all tourist places of the state "KARNATAKA".

```
select * from tourist t where t.tid in (select tid from visits join
 tourist_place on visits.tpid=tourist_place.tpid where
 state='karnataka' group by tid having count(state) in (select
 count(state ) from tourist_place where state='karnataka') );
```

TID	COUNTRY	AGE	TNAME
24	india	30	nagesh

Query 4: Display the details of the tourists visited at least one tourist place of the state, but visited all states tourist places.

```
select * from tourist t where t.tid in (select tid from visits join tourist_place on
visits.tpid=tourist_place.tpid
   group by tid having count(distinct state)
in (select count(distinct state ) from tourist_place) );
```

TID	COUNTRY	AGE	TNAME
23	orissa	28	bhanu

Query 5: Display the details of the tourist place visited by the tourists of all country.

```
select * from tourist_place where tpid in (
select        tpid from visits join tourist on visits.tid=tourist.tid group by tpid having
count(distinct country)=
(select count(distinct country) from tourist));
```

TPID	HISTORY	KILOMETERS	STATE	TPNAME
11	beauty	160	karnataka	ooty
13	beach	360	tamilnadu	marina