University of Engineering and Technology ,Taxila

Department of Computer Engineering



Lab Report 05

For the Course of DBMS lab

Submitted By: Muhammad Ibrahim (21-CP-26)

Section: Omega

Lab Instructor: Sir Shahid Ali

Course Instructor: Engr. Sana Ziafat

Date: 21-02-24.

Course Title: DBMS Lab

Lab Objective:

To know the working of some of the commands of SQL.

Lab Tasks:

1): Consider the following table:

Table : Customer

Column Name	Data Type	
First_Name	char(50)	
Last_Name	char(50)	
Address	char(50)	
City	char(50)	
Country	char(25)	
Birth_Date	datetime	

• Write an SQL statement to convert the above table into following table.

Table Customer

Column Name	Data Type
First_Name	char(50)
Last_Name	char(50)
Address	char(50)
City	char(50)
Country	char(25)
Birth_Date	datetime
Gender	char(1)

- Write SQL statement(s) to change "Birth_Date" to "Age" with data type Integer.
- Create an Index on the "Customer" table using "First_Name" and "Age"

Code:

```
USE Lab5;
□CREATE TABLE Customer (
     First Name CHAR(50),
       Last_Name CHAR(50),
       Addresss CHAR(50),
       City CHAR(50),
       Country CHAR(25),
        Birth_Date DATETIME
 );
□INSERT INTO Customer (First_Name, Last_Name, Addresss, City, Country, Birth_Date)
('John', 'Doe', '123 Main St', 'Anytown', 'USA', '1990-05-15'),
('Jane', 'Smith', '456 Elm St', 'Otherville', 'Canada', '1985-10-25'),
('Alice', 'Johnson', '789 Oak St', 'Smalltown', 'UK', '1980-03-12');
```

(3 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-02-21T21:37:46.0006098+05:00

```
ALTER TABLE Customer
      ADD Gender CHAR(1);
90 % - 4

■ Messages

   Commands completed successfully.
   Completion time: 2024-02-21T21:45:31.0891409+05:00
   ⊡UPDATE Customer
    SET Gender = 'M'
    WHERE First Name = 'John';
   □UPDATE Customer
| SET Gender = 'F'
| WHERE First Name = 'Jane';
   ALTER TABLE Customer
    ALTER COLUMN Birth_Date INT;
90 % - 4
■ Messages
   (1 row affected)
   (1 row affected)
   (1 row affected)
   Msg 257, Level 16, State 3, Line 13
   Implicit conversion from data type datetime to int is not allowed. Use the CONVERT function to run this que:
   Completion time: 2024-02-21T21:46:04.5965024+05:00
```

```
■ALTER TABLE Customer
    ALTER COLUMN Birth_Date DATE;
90 %
Commands completed successfully.
  Completion time: 2024-02-21T21:49:59.6762463+05:00
USE Lab5;
CREATE TABLE Customer (
    First Name CHAR(50),
    Last_Name CHAR(50),
    Addresss CHAR(50),
    City CHAR(50),
    Country CHAR(25),
    Birth_Date DATETIME
);
INSERT INTO Customer (First_Name, Last_Name, Addresss, City, Country, Birth_Date)
('John', 'Doe', '123 Main St', 'Anytown', 'USA', '1990-05-15'),
('Jane', 'Smith', '456 Elm St', 'Otherville', 'Canada', '1985-10-25'), ('Alice', 'Johnson', '789 Oak St', 'Smalltown', 'UK', '1980-03-12');
ALTER TABLE Customer
ADD Gender CHAR(1);
UPDATE Customer
SET Gender = 'M'
WHERE First_Name = 'John';
UPDATE Customer
SET Gender = 'F'
WHERE First_Name = 'Jane';
UPDATE Customer
SET Gender = 'F'
WHERE First_Name = 'Alice';
ALTER TABLE Customer
ALTER COLUMN Birth_Date DATE;
```

.

2): Consider the following table "Product":

ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategoryID	Unit	Price
1	Chais	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18
2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19
3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	1	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	1	2	36 boxes	21.35

• Write an SQL statement to delete the "ProductName" entries from the table.

CODE:

```
CREATE TABLE Product (
ProductID INT,
ProductName VARCHAR(50),
SupplierID INT,
CategoryID INT,
Unit VARCHAR(50),
Price DECIMAL(10, 2)
);

CINSERT INTO Product (ProductID, ProductName, SupplierID, CategoryID, Unit, Price)

VALUES
(1, 'Chais', 1, 1, '10 boxes x 20 bags', 18.00),
(2, 'Chang', 1, 1, '24- 12 oz bottles', 19.00),
(3, 'Aniseed Syrup', 1, 2, '12-550 ml bottles', 10.00),
(4, 'Chef Anton''s Cajun Seasoning', 2, 5, '48-6 oz jars', 22.00),
(5, 'Chef Anton''s Gumbo Mix', 2, 5, '36 boxes', 21.35);

90 % 

Messages

(5 rows affected)
Completion time: 2024-02-21721:59:12.8186071+05:00
```

```
■ALTER TABLE Product
    Add ProductName varchar(50);
   □ ALTER TABLE Product
    DROP COLUMN ProductName;
    select * from Product
90 %
       + 4
■ Results  Messages
     ProductID SupplierID CategoryID Unit
                                                        Price
                                       10 boxes x 20 bags 18.00
1
2
      2
                           1
                                       24- 12 oz bottles
                                                        19.00
                           2
                                       12-550 ml bottles
     3
                1
                                                        10.00
3
                2
                           5
4
     4
                                       48-6 oz jars
                                                        22.00
                                       36 boxes
                                                        21.35
```

3): Consider the following tables:

Student

Student_ID	Student_Name
38214	Ali
54907	Ahsan
66324	Bilal
70542	Naeem

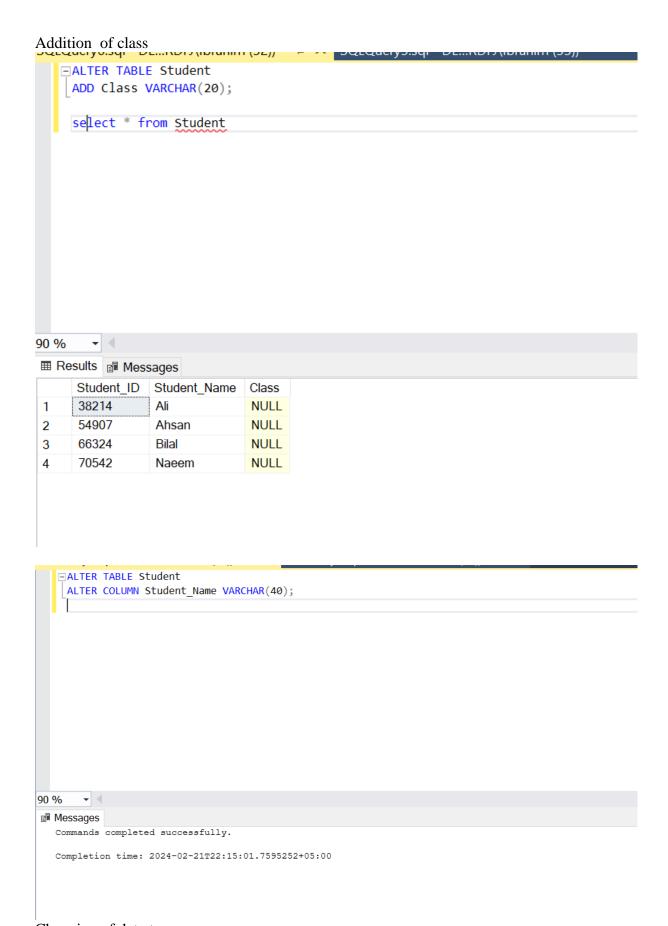
Create the above table by keeping their first columns as primary key. After the creation of the table, solve the following:

- Write a query to add an attribute, Class to the Student table
- Write a query to change the field for Student_Name from 25 characters to 40 characters
- Write a query to add another column in the Student table with an auto increment field
- Write a query to add another column Department in the Student table. The column must not contain any value other than the values COMPUTER or SOFTWARE
- Write a query to change the auto increment field to start from 50
- Write a query to remove the Student table

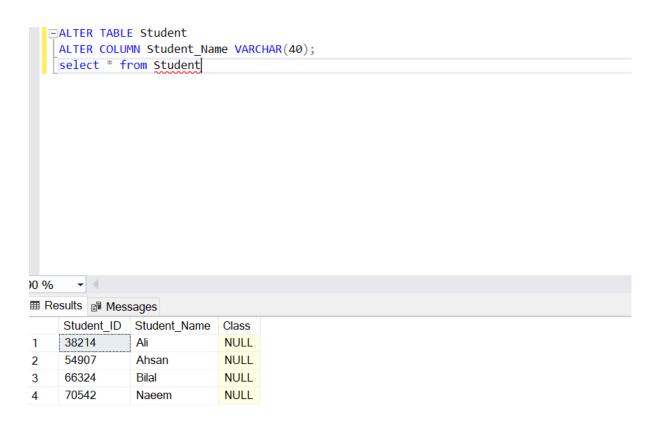
CODE

Creation of table

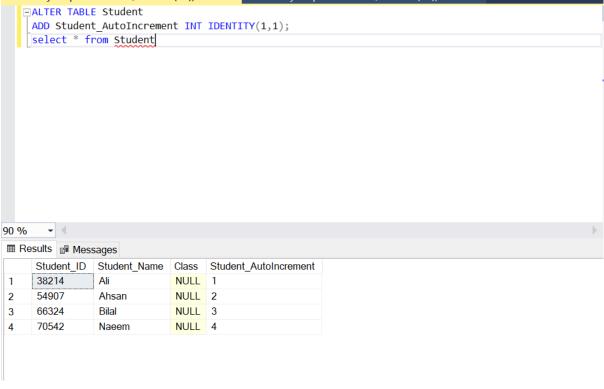
```
=use Lab5
     CREATE TABLE Student (
              Student ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
              Student Name VARCHAR(25)
        );
INSERT INTO Student (Student_ID, Student_Name)
VALUES
(38214, 'Ali'),
(54907, 'Ahsan'),
(66324, 'Bilal'),
(70542, 'Naeem');
   select * from Student
     □INSERT INTO Student (Student_ID, Student_Name)
       VALUES
       (38214, 'Ali'),
       (54907, 'Ahsan'),
(66324, 'Bilal'),
       (70542, 'Naeem');
       select * from Student
   )% - 4
   Results Messages
        Student_ID
                    Student_Name
       38214
                    Ali
        54907
                    Ahsan
        66324
                    Bilal
        70542
                    Naeem
```



Changing of data type



Adding and incrementor identity



```
## Results | Messages |

Student_ID | Student_Name | Class | Student_AutoIncrement | Department | NULL | NULL |

**TOMPUTER', 'SOFTWARE'));

**SOFTWARE'));

**TOMPUTER', 'SOFTWARE'));

**SOFTWARE'));

**TOMPUTER', 'SOFTWARE'));

**SOFTWARE'));

**TOMPUTER', 'SOFTWARE'));

**TOMPUTER', 'SOFTWARE')

**TOMPUTER', 'SOFTWARE'));

**TOMPUTER', 'SOFTWARE')

**TOM
```

NULL

NULL

NULL

2

3

54907

66324

70542

Ahsan

Naeem

Bilal

NULL 2

NULL 3

NULL 4

