

EXPERIMENT -2

Aim

To design and implement a normalized academic database schema with tables for Departments and Courses, insert sample data, retrieve departments with more than two courses using subqueries, and control access using DCL in SQL.

Objective

1. Create normalized tables (3NF) for departments and courses.
2. Insert meaningful sample data.
3. Retrieve departments offering more than two courses using a subquery.
4. Implement access control by granting SELECT privileges using DCL.

Theory

Normalization is a process in database design to eliminate redundancy and ensure data integrity. 3NF (Third Normal Form) ensures that every non-prime attribute is non-transitively dependent on the primary key. SQL allows for data querying (via SELECT), and DCL (Data Control Language) provides control over database access.

Algorithm

Step 1: Design tables with appropriate keys and relationships.

Step 2: Create Departments and Courses tables using SQL DDL commands.

Step 3: Insert at least 5 departments and 10 courses ensuring proper foreign key relations.

Step 4: Write a subquery to fetch department names that offer more than two courses.

Step 5: Use GRANT command to assign SELECT privileges to a specific user on the Courses table.

SQL Queries

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Courses;
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Departments;
```

```
CREATE TABLE Departments (  
    dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    dept_name VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL  
);
```

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```
CREATE TABLE Courses (  
    course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    course_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    dept_id INT NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES Departments(dept_id)  
);
```

-

```
INSERT INTO Departments (dept_id, dept_name) VALUES  
(1, 'Computer Science'),  
(2, 'Electrical'),  
(3, 'Mechanical'),  
(4, 'Civil'),  
(5, 'Electronics');
```

```
INSERT INTO Courses (course_id, course_name, dept_id) VALUES  
(101, 'DBMS', 1),  
(102, 'Operating Systems', 1),  
(103, 'Power Systems', 2),  
(104, 'Digital Circuits', 2),  
(105, 'Thermodynamics', 3),  
(106, 'Fluid Mechanics', 3),  
(107, 'Structural Engineering', 4),  
(108, 'Surveying', 4),  
(109, 'Embedded Systems', 5),  
(110, 'VLSI Design', 5);
```

```
SELECT dept_name  
FROM Departments  
WHERE dept_id IN (  
    SELECT dept_id  
    FROM Courses  
    GROUP BY dept_id  
    HAVING COUNT(course_id) > 2  
);
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON Courses TO viewer_user;
```

OUTPUT-

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, including the 'jiten' database and its 'public' schema. The main pane shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
1 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Courses;
2 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Departments;
3
4
5 CREATE TABLE Departments (
6     dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
7     dept_name VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL
8 );
9
10
11 CREATE TABLE Courses (
12     course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
13     course_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
14     dept_id INT NOT NULL,
15     FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES Departments(dept_id)
16 );
17 SELECT * FROM Courses;
```

The 'Data Output' tab shows the results of the query, displaying 10 rows of data:

course_id [PK] integer	course_name character varying (100)	dept_id integer
1	101 DBMS	1
2	102 Operating Systems	1
3	103 Power Systems	2
4	104 Digital Circuits	2
5	105 Thermodynamics	3
6	106 Fluid Mechanics	3
7	107 Structural Engineering	4

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 10' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.130'.

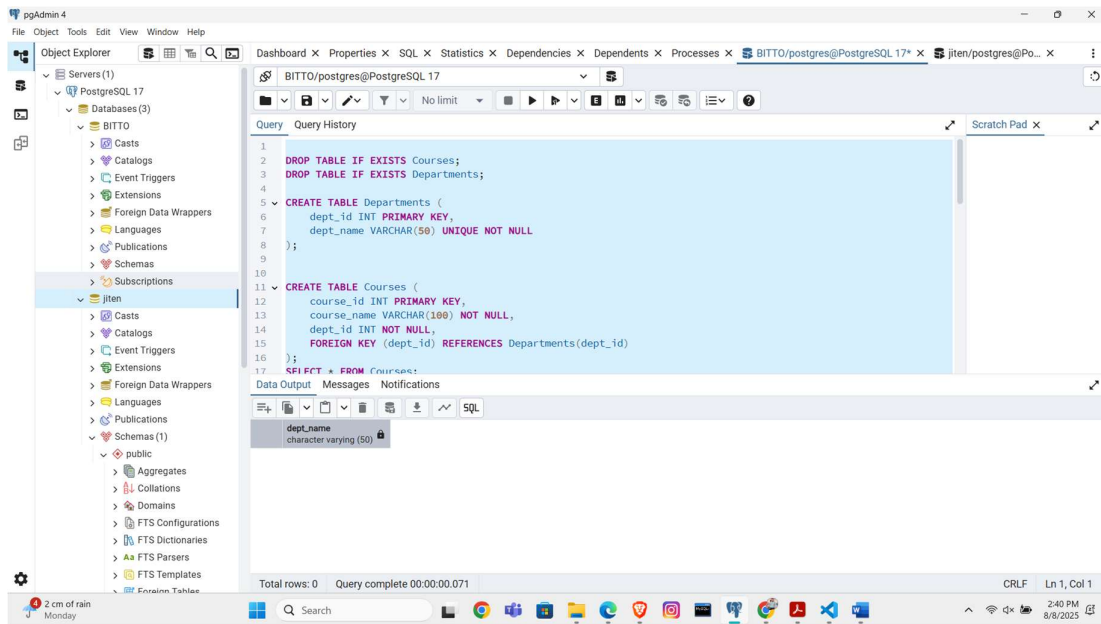
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```
28 (102, 'Operating Systems', 1),
29 (103, 'Power Systems', 2),
30 (104, 'Digital Circuits', 2),
31 (105, 'Thermodynamics', 3),
32 (106, 'Fluid Mechanics', 3),
33 (107, 'Structural Engineering', 4),
34 (108, 'Surveying', 4),
35 (109, 'Embedded Systems', 5),
36 (110, 'VLSI Design', 5);
37
38 SELECT dept_name
39 FROM Departments
40 WHERE dept_id IN (
41     SELECT dept_id
42     FROM Courses
43     GROUP BY dept_id
44     HAVING COUNT(course_id) > 2
45 );
```

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course_id [PK] integer	course_name character varying (100)	dept_id integer
1	101 DBMS	1
2	102 Operating Systems	1
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The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 10' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.130'.



Learning Outcomes

1. Ability to design normalized tables in 3NF.
2. Skill to populate and maintain relational data using SQL.
3. Capability to write subqueries for complex data retrieval.
4. Understanding of access control mechanisms in SQL using DCL.