

Banaras Hindu University



DBMS

5TH SEM PRACTICAL WORK

2023-2024

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PANDEY SIR

ROLL NO. = 21229CMP004

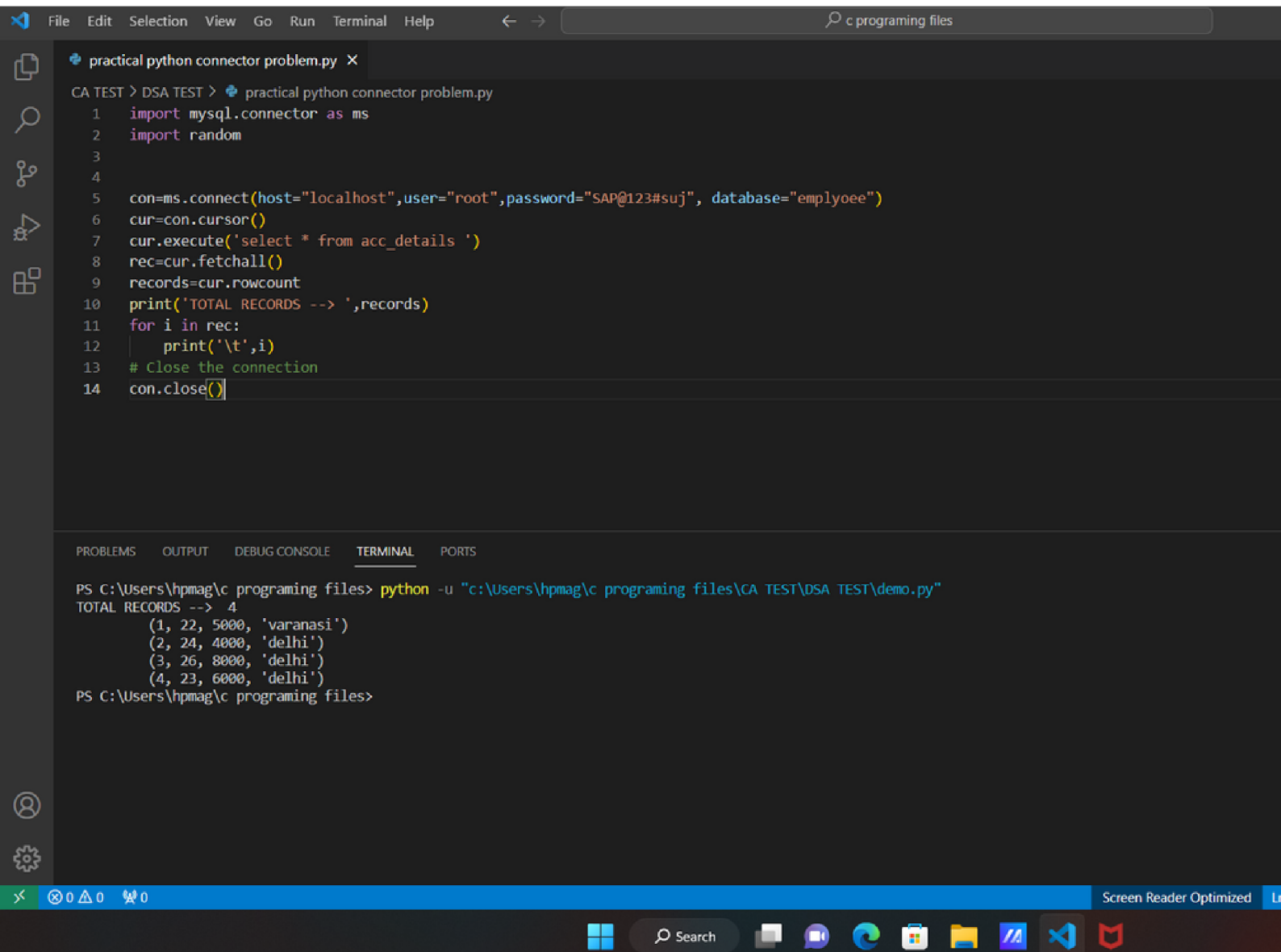
SOLUTION CODE

```
import mysql.connector as ms
import random

con=ms.connect(host="localhost",user="root",password="SAP@123#suj",
               database="emplyoe")
cur=con.cursor()
cur.execute('select * from acc_details ')
rec=cur.fetchall()
records=cur.rowcount
print('TOTAL RECORDS --> ',records)
for i in rec:
    print('\t',i)
# Close the connection
con.close()
```

OUTPUT

```
PS C:\Users\hpmag> python -u "c:\Users\hpmag\OneDrive\Documents\practical python connector
problem.py"
TOTAL RECORDS --> 4
(1, 22, 5000, 'varanasi')
(2, 24, 4000, 'delhi')
(3, 26, 8000, 'delhi')
(4, 23, 6000, 'delhi')
PS C:\Users\hpmag>
```



1. PROBLEM QUERY

```
create database employoe;
use employoe;
create table acc_details(s_id int(10) primary key, s_age int, s_salary int(10),
s_city varchar(10)
);
insert into acc_details values(01,22,5000,'varanasi'),(02,24,4000,'delhi'),(03,26,8000,'kolkata');

select* from acc_details;
alter table acc_details add column city varchar(30);
truncate acc_details;
desc acc_details;
insert into acc_details values (01,22,5000,'varanasi'),(02,24,4000,'delhi'),(03,26,8000,'delhi'),
(04,23,6000,'delhi');
alter table acc_details
drop column s_city;
select* from acc_details;
select count(*),city from acc_details where s_salary> 3500 group by city having count(*) > 1 order by
count(*);
```

OUTPUT

Result Grid			Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>	Export: 	Wrap Cell Content: <input type="checkbox"/>
	count(*)	city			
▶	3	delhi			

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: SCHEMAS

Filter objects

- employeee
- sapnasingh
- student
 - Tables
 - Views
 - Stored Procedures
 - Functions
- sys

Practical Query problem x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • create database employeee;
2 • use employeee;
3 • create table acc_details(s_id int(10) primary key, s_age int, s_salary int(10),
4 • s_city varchar(10)
5 • );
6 • insert into acc_details values(01,22,5000,'varanasi'),(02,24,4000,'delhi'),(03,26,8000,'kolkata');
7
8 • select* from acc_details;
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13 • alter table acc_details
14 • drop column s_city;
15 • select* from acc_details;
16 • select count(*),city from acc_details where s_salary> 3500 group by city having count(*) > 1 order by count(*);
```

Administration Schemas

Information

Result Grid					Filter Rows:	
	s_id	s_age	s_salary	city		
▶	1	22	5000	varanasi		
	2	24	4000	delhi		
	3	26	8000	delhi		
	4	23	6000	delhi		
⌵	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		

THANK YOU!!