### **EXPERIMENT - 1**

Student Name: LIKHIL N MAIYA UID: 23BCS11938

Branch: BE-CSE Section/Group: KRG\_1-B

Semester: 5th Date of Performance: 22/07/2025

Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

1. AIM: Ques 1:- Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL

Operations. (EASY LEVEL)

- 1. Design two tables one for storing author details and the other for book details.
- 2. Ensure a foreign key relationship from the book to its respective author.
- 3. Insert at least three records in each table.
- 4. Perform an INNER JOIN to link each book with its author using the common author ID.
- 5. Select the book title, author name, and author's country.
- 2. TOOLS USED:- MS SSMS & Microsoft SQL Server

## 3. SQL CODE:

CREATE TABLE TBL AUTHOR(

AUTHOR\_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

AUTHOR\_NAME VARCHAR(30));

CREATE TABLE TBL BOOK(

BOOK ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

BOOK TITLE VARCHAR(30),

AUTHOR\_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (AUTHOR ID) REFERENCES TBL AUTHOR(AUTHOR ID));

INSERT INTO TBL AUTHOR (AUTHOR ID, AUTHOR NAME) VALUES

(1, 'C.J. Date'),

```
(2, 'Silberschatz'),
(3, 'A. Tanenbaum');
INSERT INTO TBL_BOOK (BOOK_ID, BOOK_TITLE, AUTHOR_ID) VALUES
(101, 'Database Systems', 1),
(102, 'Operating Systems', 2),
(103, 'Computer Networks', 3),
(104, 'Advanced Databases', 1),
(105, 'Modern OS', 2);
SELECT * FROM TBL_BOOK;
SELECT * FROM TBL_AUTHOR;
SELECT B.BOOK_TITLE, A.AUTHOR_NAME
FROM TBL_BOOK AS B
INNER JOIN
TBL AUTHOR AS A
ON
B.AUTHOR_ID = A.AUTHOR_ID;
```

#### 4. OUTPUT:

# **COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

	BOOK_TITLE	AUTHOR_NAME
1	Database Systems	C.J. Date
2	Operating Systems	Silberschatz
3	Computer Networks	A. Tanenbaum
4	Advanced Databases	C.J. Date
5	Modern OS	Silberschatz

#### 5. Ques 2: -Department-Course Subquery and Access Control. (MEDIUM LEVEL)

- 1. Design normalized tables for departments and the courses they offer, maintaining a foreign key relationship.
- 2. Insert five departments and at least ten courses across those departments.
- 3. Use a subquery to count the number of courses under each department.
- 4. Filter and retrieve only those departments that offer more than two courses.
- 5. Grant SELECT-only access on the courses table to a specific user.

#### 6. SQL CODE:-

```
-- Step 1: Create Tables
                             CREATE TABLE
Departments ( department id INT PRIMARY
KEY, department name VARCHAR(100) NOT
NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Courses ( course id INT
PRIMARY KEY, course name
VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
department id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (department id) REFERENCES Departments(department id)
);
-- Step 2: Insert Data into Departments
INSERT INTO Departments (department id, department name) VALUES
(1, 'Computer Science'),
(2, 'Mechanical Engineering'),
(3, 'Electrical Engineering'),
(4, 'Civil Engineering'),
```

```
(5, 'Mathematics');
-- Step 3: Insert Data into Courses
INSERT INTO Courses (course id, course name, department id) VALUES
(101, 'Data Structures', 1),
(102, 'Operating Systems', 1),
(103, 'Machine Learning', 1),
(104, 'Thermodynamics', 2),
(105, 'Fluid Mechanics', 2),
(106, 'Circuits and Systems', 3),
(107, 'Control Systems', 3),
(108, 'Structural Analysis', 4),
(109, 'Linear Algebra', 5),
(110, 'Calculus', 5),
(111, 'Probability Theory', 5);
-- Step 4: Count Number of Courses per Department
          department name, (SELECT COUNT(*)
SELECT
  FROM Courses c
  WHERE c.department id = d.department id) AS course count
FROM Departments d;
-- Step 5: Filter Departments Offering More Than 2 Courses
SELECT
          department_name, (SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM Courses c
  WHERE c.department_id = d.department_id) AS course_count
FROM Departments d
WHERE (SELECT COUNT(*)
   FROM Courses c
   WHERE c.department id = d.department id) > 2;
```

#### 7. OUTPUT

# CU CHANDIGARH UNIVERSITY COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

	74		
	department_name	course_count	
1	Computer Science	3	
2	Mathematics	3	