

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

PANDIT DEENDAYAL ENERGY UNIVERSITY

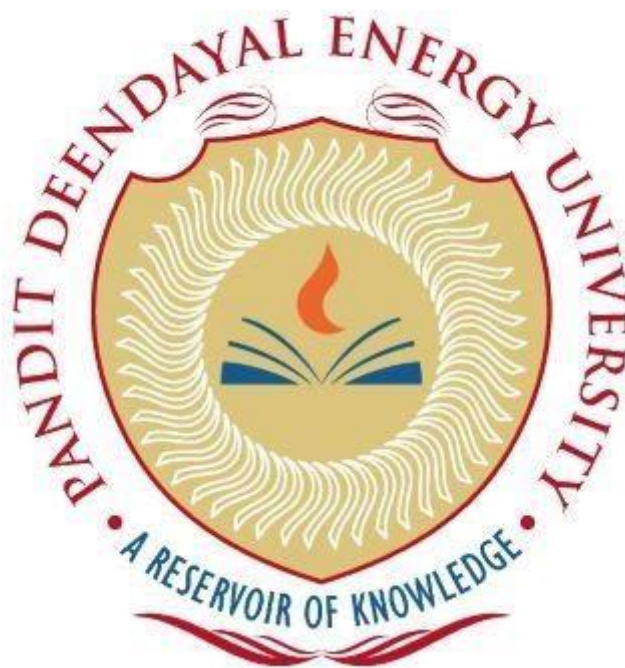
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EXPERIMENT 1:

1) Create the tables described below:

TITLE: DDL (Data Definition Language) commands

Objective: To understand the concept of designing issue related to the database with creating, populating the tables.

1. Create the tables described below:

Table name: CLIENT_MASTER

Description: used to store client information.

```
mysql> desc CLIENT_MASTER;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
CLIENTNO	varchar(6)	NO	PRI	NULL	
Name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
Address1	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
Address2	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
City	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
Pincode	int	YES		NULL	
State	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
BALDUE	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Table Name: PRODUCT_MASTER

Description: used to store product information.

```
mysql> describe product_master;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
PRODUCTNO	varchar(6)	YES		NULL	
DESCRIPTION	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
PROFITPERCENT	decimal(4,2)	YES		NULL	
UNIT_MEASURE	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
QTYONHAND	int	YES		NULL	
REORDERL_VL	int	YES		NULL	
SELLPRICE	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	
COSTPRICE	decimal(8,2)	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Table Name: SALESMAN_MASTER

Description: Used to store salesman information working for the company.

```
mysql> describe sman_mast;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
SALESMANNO	varchar(6)	YES		NULL	
SALESMANNAME	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
ADDRESS1	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
ADDRESS2	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
CITY	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
PINCODE	int	YES		NULL	
STATE	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
SALAMT	double	YES		NULL	
TGTTOGET	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	
YTDSALES	double(6,2)	YES		NULL	
REMARKS	varchar(60)	YES		NULL	

11 rows in set (0.01 sec)

2) Insert the following data into their respective tables:

a) Data for CLIENT_MASTER table:

```
mysql> insert into CLIENT_MASTER(CLIENTNO, Name, City, Pincode, State, BALDUE) Values ('C00001', 'Ivan Bayross', 'Mumbai', 40054, 'Maharashtra', 15000), ('C00002', 'Mamta Mazumdar', 'Madras', 780001, 'Tamil Nadu', 0), ('C00003', 'Chhaya Bankar', 'Mumbai', 40057, 'Maharashtra', 5000), ('C00004', 'Ashwini Joshi', 'Bangalore', 560001, 'Karnataka', 0), ('C00005', 'Hansel Colaco', 'Mumbai', 400060, 'Maharashtra', 2000), ('C00006', 'Deepak Sharma', 'Mangalore', 560050, 'Karnataka', 0);
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from CLIENT_MASTER;
```

CLIENTNO	Name	Address1	Address2	City	Pincode	State	BALDUE
C00001	Ivan Bayross	NULL	NULL	Mumbai	40054	Maharashtra	15000.00
C00002	Mamta Mazumdar	NULL	NULL	Madras	780001	Tamil Nadu	0.00
C00003	Chhaya Bankar	NULL	NULL	Mumbai	40057	Maharashtra	5000.00
C00004	Ashwini Joshi	NULL	NULL	Bangalore	560001	Karnataka	0.00
C00005	Hansel Colaco	NULL	NULL	Mumbai	400060	Maharashtra	2000.00
C00006	Deepak Sharma	NULL	NULL	Mangalore	560050	Karnataka	0.00

b) Data for PRODUCT_MASTER table:

```
mysql> insert into PRODUCT_MASTER values("P08865","Skirts",5,"Piece",75,30,450,300),
-> ("P07975","Lycra Tops",5,"Piece",70,30,300,175),
-> ("P07965","Denim Jeans",4,"Piece",100,40,350,250),
-> ("P07885","Pull Overs",2.5,"Piece",80,30,700,450),
-> ("P07868","Trousers",2,"Piece",150,50,850,550),
-> ("P07865","Jeans",5,"Piece",100,20,750,500),
-> ("P00001","T-shirt",5,"Piece",200,50,350,250),
-> ("P06735","Cotton jeans",5,"Piece",100,20,600,450),
-> ("P0345","Shirts",6,"Piece",150,50,500,350);
Query OK, 9 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 9 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from product_master;
```

PRODUCTNO	DESCRIPTION	PROFITPERCENT	UNIT_MEASURE	QTYONHAND	REORDERL_VL	SELLPRICE	COSTPRICE
P00001	T-shirt	5.00	Piece	200	50	350.00	250.00
P0345	Shirts	6.00	Piece	150	50	500.00	350.00
P07868	Trousers	2.00	Piece	150	50	850.00	950.00
P07885	Pull Overs	2.50	Piece	80	30	700.00	450.00
P07975	Lycra Tops	5.00	Piece	70	30	300.00	175.00
P08865	Skirts	5.00	Piece	75	30	450.00	300.00

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

C) Data for SALESMAN_MASTER table:

```
mysql> insert into SALESMAN_MASTER values ('S00001', 'Aman', 'A/14', 'Worli', 'Mumbai', 400002, 'Maharashtra', 3000, 100, 50, 'Good'),
-> ('S00002', 'Omkar', '65', 'Nariman', 'Mumbai', 400001, 'Maharashtra', 3000, 200, 100, 'Good'),
-> ('S00003', 'Raj', 'P-7', 'Bandra', 'Mumbai', 400032, 'Maharashtra', 3000, 200, 100, 'Good'),
-> ('S00004', 'Ashish', 'A/5', 'Juhu', 'Mumbai', 400044, 'Maharashtra', 3500, 200, 150, 'Good');
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
6 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from salesman_master;
```

SALESMANNO	SALESMANNAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	SALAMT	TGTOGET	YTDSALES	REMARKS
S00001	Aman	A/14	Worli	Mumbai	400002	Maharashtra	3000	100	50.00	Good
S00002	Omkar	65	Nariman	Mumbai	400001	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good
S00003	Raj	P-7	Bandra	Mumbai	400032	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good
S00004	Ashish	A/5	Juhu	Mumbai	400044	Maharashtra	3500	200	150.00	Good

```
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

EXPERIMENT 2:

Title: DML commands with constraints

Objective: -To understand the concept of different DML commands.

Exercise on retrieving records from a table.

a. Find out the names of all the clients.

```
mysql> select * from client_master;
```

CLIENTNO	Name	City	Pincode	State	Baldue
C00001	Ivan Bayross	Mumbai	40054	Maharashtra	15000.00
C00002	Mamta Mazumdar	Madras	780001	Tamil Nadu	0.00
C00003	Chhaya Bankar	Mumbai	40057	Maharashtra	5000.00
C00004	Ashwini Joshi	Bangalore	560001	Karnataka	0.00
C00005	Hansel Colaco	Mumbai	400060	Maharashtra	2000.00
C00006	Deepak Sharma	Mangalore	560050	Karnataka	0.00

```
6 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

b. Retrieve the entire contents of the Client_Master table.

```
mysql> select Name from client_master;
```

Name
Ivan Bayross
Mamta Mazumdar
Chhaya Bankar
Ashwini Joshi
Hansel Colaco
Deepak Sharma

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


c. Retrieve the list of names,city and the state of all the clients.

```
mysql> select Name, City, State from client_master;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Name          | City    | State    |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Ivan Bayross  | Mumbai  | Maharashtra |
| Mamta Mazumdar | Madras   | Tamil Nadu  |
| Chhaya Bankar | Mumbai  | Maharashtra |
| Ashwini Joshi | Bangalore | Karnataka  |
| Hansel Colaco | Mumbai  | Maharashtra |
| Deepak Sharma | Mangalore | Karnataka  |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

d. List the various products available from the Product_Master table.

```
mysql> select DESCRIPTION from product_master;
+-----+
| DESCRIPTION |
+-----+
| T-shirt     |
| Shirts      |
| Cotton jeans |
| Jeans       |
| Trousers     |
| Pull Overs  |
| Denim Jeans  |
| Lycra Tops   |
| Skirts      |
+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

e. List all the clients who are located in Mumbai.

```
mysql> select * from client_master
-> where city="Mumbai";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CLIENTNO | Name          | City    | Pincode | State    | Balance |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C00001   | Ivan Bayross  | Mumbai  | 40054   | Maharashtra | 15000.00 |
| C00003   | Chhaya Bankar | Mumbai  | 40057   | Maharashtra | 5000.00  |
| C00005   | Hansel Colaco | Mumbai  | 400060  | Maharashtra | 2000.00  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

f. Find the names of salesman who have a salary equal to Rs.3000.

```
mysql> select salesmanname from salesman_master
-> where salamt=3000;
+-----+
| salesmanname |
+-----+
| Aman         |
| Omkar        |
| Raj          |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

1.Exercise on updating records in a table

a. Change the city of ClientNo 'C00005' to 'Bangalore'.

```
mysql> update client_master
-> set city="Bangalore"
-> where clientno="C00005";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from client_master;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CLIENTNO | Name          | City      | Pincode | State      | Baldue |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C00001   | Ivan Bayross  | Mumbai   | 40054   | Maharashtra | 15000.00 |
| C00002   | Mamta Mazumdar | Madras    | 780001  | Tamil Nadu  | 0.00    |
| C00003   | Chhaya Bankar | Mumbai   | 40057   | Maharashtra | 5000.00 |
| C00004   | Ashwini Joshi | Bangalore | 560001  | Karnataka   | 0.00    |
| C00005   | Hansel Colaco | Bangalore | 400060  | Maharashtra | 2000.00 |
| C00006   | Deepak Sharma | Mangalore | 560050  | Karnataka   | 0.00    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

b. Change the BalDue of ClientNo 'C00001' to Rs.1000.

```
mysql> update client_master
-> set baldue=1000
-> where clientno="C00001";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from client_master;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CLIENTNO | Name          | City      | Pincode | State      | Baldue |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C00001   | Ivan Bayross  | Mumbai   | 40054   | Maharashtra | 1000.00 |
| C00002   | Mamta Mazumdar | Madras    | 780001  | Tamil Nadu  | 0.00    |
| C00003   | Chhaya Bankar | Mumbai   | 40057   | Maharashtra | 5000.00 |
| C00004   | Ashwini Joshi | Bangalore | 560001  | Karnataka   | 0.00    |
| C00005   | Hansel Colaco | Bangalore | 400060  | Maharashtra | 2000.00 |
| C00006   | Deepak Sharma | Mangalore | 560050  | Karnataka   | 0.00    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


c. Change the cost price of 'Trousers' to rs.950.00.

```
mysql> update product_master
-> set costprice=950
-> where description=
-> "Trousers";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from product_master;
```

PRODUCTNO	DESCRIPTION	PROFITPERCENT	UNIT_MEASURE	QTYONHAND	REORDERL_VL	SELLPRICE	COSTPRICE
P00001	T-shirt	5.00	Piece	200	50	350.00	250.00
P0345	Shirts	6.00	Piece	150	50	500.00	350.00
P06735	Cotton jeans	5.00	Piece	100	20	600.00	450.00
P07865	Jeans	5.00	Piece	100	20	750.00	500.00
P07868	Trousers	2.00	Piece	150	50	850.00	950.00
P07885	Pull Overs	2.50	Piece	80	30	700.00	450.00
P07965	Denim Jeans	4.00	Piece	100	40	350.00	250.00
P07975	Lycra Tops	5.00	Piece	70	30	300.00	175.00
P08865	Skirts	5.00	Piece	75	30	450.00	300.00

```
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

d. Change the city of the salesman to Pune.

```
mysql> update salesman_master
-> set city="Pune"
-> where city="Mumbai";
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 4 Changed: 4 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from salesman_master;
```

SALESMANNO	SALESMANNAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	SALAMT	TGTTGET	YTDSALES	REMARKS
S00001	Aman	A/14	Worli	Pune	400002	Maharashtra	3000	100	50.00	Good
S00002	Omkar	65	Nariman	Pune	400001	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good
S00003	Raj	P-7	Bandra	Pune	400032	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good
S00004	Ashish	A/5	Juhu	Pune	400044	Maharashtra	3500	200	150.00	Good

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.Exercise on deleting records in a table

a. Delete all salesman from the Salesman_Master whose salaries are equal toRs.3500.

```
mysql> delete from salesman_master
-> where salamt=3500;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from salesman_master;
```

SALESMANNO	SALESMANNAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	SALAMT	TGTTGET	YTDSALES	REMARKS
S00001	Aman	A/14	Worli	Pune	400002	Maharashtra	3000	100	50.00	Good
S00002	Omkar	65	Nariman	Pune	400001	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good
S00003	Raj	P-7	Bandra	Pune	400032	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. b) Delete all products from Product_Master where the quantity on hand is equal to 100.

```
mysql> delete from product_master
-> where qtyonhand=100;
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT_MASTER;
```

PRODUCTNO	DESCRIPTION	PROFITPERCENT	UNIT_MEASURE	QTYONHAND	REORDERL_VL	SELLPRICE	COSTPRICE
P00001	T-shirt	5.00	Piece	200	50	350.00	250.00
P0345	Shirts	6.00	Piece	150	50	500.00	350.00
P07868	Trousers	2.00	Piece	150	50	850.00	950.00
P07885	Pull Overs	2.50	Piece	80	30	700.00	450.00
P07975	Lycra Tops	5.00	Piece	70	30	300.00	175.00
P08865	Skirts	5.00	Piece	75	30	450.00	300.00

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

c. Delete from Client_Master where the column state holds the value 'Tamil Nadu'.

```
mysql> delete from client_master
-> where state="Tamil Nadu";
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from client_master;
```

CLIENTNO	Name	City	Pincode	State	Baldue
C00001	Ivan Bayross	Mumbai	40054	Maharashtra	1000.00
C00003	Chhaya Bankar	Mumbai	40057	Maharashtra	5000.00
C00004	Ashwini Joshi	Bangalore	560001	Karnataka	0.00
C00005	Hansel Colaco	Bangalore	400060	Maharashtra	2000.00
C00006	Deepak Sharma	Mangalore	560050	Karnataka	0.00

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4.Exercise on altering the table structure

a. Add a column called 'Telephone' of data type integer to the Client_Master table.

```
mysql> alter table client_master
-> add Telephone INTEGER;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from client_master;
```

CLIENTNO	Name	City	Pincode	State	Baldue	Telephone
C00001	Ivan Bayross	Mumbai	40054	Maharashtra	1000.00	NULL
C00003	Chhaya Bankar	Mumbai	40057	Maharashtra	5000.00	NULL
C00004	Ashwini Joshi	Bangalore	560001	Karnataka	0.00	NULL
C00005	Hansel Colaco	Bangalore	400060	Maharashtra	2000.00	NULL
C00006	Deepak Sharma	Mangalore	560050	Karnataka	0.00	NULL

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

b. Change the size off SellPrice column in Product_Master to 10, 2.

```
mysql> alter table product_master modify column SELLPRICE DECIMAL(10,2);
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 6 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

5.Exercise on deleting the table structure along with the dataa.
Destroy the table Client_Master along with its data.

```
mysql> drop table client_master;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

6.Exercise on renaming the table

a. Change the name of the Salesman_Master to sman_mast.

```
mysql> alter table salesman_master
-> rename to sman_mast;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from sman_mast;
```

SALESMANNO	SALESMANNAME	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	PINCODE	STATE	SALAMT	TGTTGET	YTDSALES	REMARKS
S00001	Aman	A/14	Worli	Pune	400002	Maharashtra	3000	100	50.00	Good
S00002	Omkar	65	Nariman	Pune	400001	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good
S00003	Raj	P-7	Bandra	Pune	400032	Maharashtra	3000	200	100.00	Good

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

EXPERIMENT 3:

TITLE: DDL (Data Definition Language) commands with Data Constraints

Objective: To understand the concept of data constraints that is enforced on data being stored in the table. Focus on Primary Key and the Foreign Key.

Create the tables described below:

Table name: CLIENT_MASTER_1

Description: Used to store client information.

```
mysql> select * from client_master_1;
```

CLIENTNO	Name	Address1	Address2	City	Pincode	State	BALDUE
C00001	Ivan Bayross	NULL	NULL	Mumbai	40054	Maharashtra	15000.00
C00002	Mamta Mazumdar	NULL	NULL	Madras	780001	Tamil Nadu	0.00
C00003	Chhaya Bankar	NULL	NULL	Mumbai	40057	Maharashtra	5000.00
C00004	Ashwini Joshi	NULL	NULL	Bangalore	560001	Karnataka	0.00
C00005	Hansel Colaco	NULL	NULL	Mumbai	400060	Maharashtra	2000.00
C00006	Deepak Sharma	NULL	NULL	Mangalore	560050	Karnataka	0.00

6 rows in set (0.02 sec)

Table Name: PRODUCT_MASTER_1

Description: used to store product information

```
mysql> select * from product_master_1;
```

ProductNo	Description	ProfitPercent	UnitMeasure	QTYONHAND	Recorder_VL	SellPrice	CostPrice
P00001	T-shirt	5.00	Piece	200	50	350.00	250.00
P0345	Shirts	6.00	Piece	150	50	500.00	350.00
P06735	Cotton jeans	5.00	Piece	100	20	600.00	450.00
P07865	Jeans	5.00	Piece	100	20	750.00	500.00
P07868	Trousers	2.00	Piece	150	50	850.00	550.00
P07885	Pull Overs	2.50	Piece	80	30	700.00	450.00
P07965	Denim Jeans	4.00	Piece	100	40	350.00	250.00
P07975	Lycra Tops	5.00	Piece	70	30	300.00	175.00
P08865	Skirts	5.00	Piece	75	30	450.00	300.00

9 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Table Name: SALESMAN_MASTER_1

Description: used to store salesman information working for the company.

```
mysql> select * from salesman_master_1;
```

SalesmanNo	SalesmanName	Address1	Address2	City	Pincode	State	Salamt	TGTTGET	YTDSALES	Remarks
S00001	Aman	A/14	Worli	Mumbai	400002	Maharashtra	3000.00	100.00	50.00	Good
S00002	Omkar	65	Nariman	Mumbai	400001	Maharashtra	3000.00	200.00	100.00	Good
S00003	Raj	P-7	Bandra	Mumbai	400032	Maharashtra	3000.00	200.00	100.00	Good
S00004	Ashish	A/5	Juhu	Mumbai	400044	Maharashtra	3500.00	200.00	150.00	Good

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

EXPERIMENT-4

TITLE: DDL (Data Definition Language) commands with Data Constraints

Objective: To understand the concept of data constraints that is enforced on data being stored in the table. Focus on Primary Key, The Foreign Key, and constraints. Review this diagram.

1. Create table AUTHOR = {Author_ID, Lastname, Firstname, Email, City, Country} Where: Author_ID –text data type, 5 characters, primary key Lastname –text data type, 15 characters, not null Firstname –text data type, 15 characters, not null Email –text data type, 40 characters, City –text data type, 15 characters, Country –text data type, 15 characters,

```
mysql> create table AUTHOR(AUTHOR_ID varchar(5) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
-> Lastname varchar(15) NOT NULL,
-> Firstname varchar(15) NOT NULL,
-> Email varchar(40),
-> City varchar(15),
-> Country varchar(15));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> describe AUTHOR;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
AUTHOR_ID	varchar(5)	NO	PRI	NULL	
Lastname	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
Firstname	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
Email	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
City	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
Country	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	

6 rows in set (0.06 sec)

2.Create Table BOOK={ Book_ID, Book_Title, Copies)Where
:Book_ID –text data type, 5 characters Primary Key Start
With Character BBook_Title -Text data Type Not
NullCopies-No.of copies Data Type int always greater the 2

```
mysql> create table BOOK(BOOK_ID varchar(5) PRIMARY KEY check(BOOK_ID like 'B%'),
-> Book_Title varchar(50) NOT NULL,
-> Copies integer check(Copies>2));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> describe book;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| BOOK_ID    | varchar(5) | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Book_Title | varchar(50) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| Copies     | int        | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3.Create table AUTHOR_LIST = {Author_ID,Book_ID, Role}Where:

Author_ID –text data type, 5 characters, referenced by
Author_ID from AUTHOR table Book_ID –text data type, 5
charactersRole –text data type, 15 charactersand primary key
is: Author_ID, Book_ID

```
mysql> create table AUTHOR_LIST(AUTHOR_ID varchar(5) references AUTHOR(AUTHOR_ID),
-> Book_ID varchar(5),
-> Role varchar(15),
-> primary key( AUTHOR_ID,BOOK_ID));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> desc author_list;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| AUTHOR_ID  | varchar(5) | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Book_ID    | varchar(5) | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Role       | varchar(15) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

4.Add four records in each tables AUTHOR, BOOK, BOOK_LIST.

```
mysql> select * from author
-> ;
```

AUTHOR_ID	Lastname	Firstname	Email	City	Country
A0001	Smith	John	john.smith@email.com	New York	USA
A0002	Johnson	Jane	jane.johnson@email.com	London	UK
A0003	Brown	Michael	michael.brown@email.com	Paris	France
A0004	Davis	Sarah	sarah.davis@email.com	Berlin	Germany

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from book;
```

BOOK_ID	Book_Title	Copies
B0001	The Great Gatsby	5
B0002	To Kill a Mockingbird	7
B0003	Pride and Prejudice	6
B0004	One Hundred Years of Solitude	4

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select
-> * from author_list;
```

AUTHOR_ID	Book_ID	Role
A0001	B0001	Author
A0002	B0002	Editor
A0003	B0003	Reviewer
A0004	B0004	Co-Author

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5.Alter structure of table AUTHOR_LIST add the field Publisher data type of 30 Character.

```
mysql> alter table AUTHOR_LIST
-> add Publisher varchar(30);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> desc AUTHOR_LIST;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
AUTHOR_ID	varchar(5)	NO	PRI	NULL	
Book_ID	varchar(5)	NO	PRI	NULL	
Role	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
Publisher	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

EXPERIMENT-5,6

Title: Use of Inbuilt functions and relational algebra operation

Objective: To understand the use of inbuilt function and relational algebra with SQL query.

1. Consider the following table structure and attempt.

Supplier-(scode,sname,scity,turnover)

Part-(pcode,weigh,color,cost,sellingprice)

Supplier_Part-(scode,pcode,qty) a) Create tables

```
mysql> use exp5;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE Supplier (
  -> scode INT PRIMARY KEY,
  -> sname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  -> scity VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  -> turnover DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

mysql> CREATE TABLE Part (
  -> pcode INT PRIMARY KEY,
  -> weigh DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
  -> color VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  -> cost DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
  -> sellingprice DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql>
mysql> CREATE TABLE Supplier_Part (
  -> scode INT NOT NULL,
  -> pcode INT NOT NULL,
  -> qty INT NOT NULL,
  -> PRIMARY KEY (scode, pcode),
  -> FOREIGN KEY (scode) REFERENCES Supplier(scode),
  -> FOREIGN KEY (pcode) REFERENCES Part(pcode)
  -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

b) Populate the table.

```

MySQL 8.0 Command Line Cli  X  +  v
mysql> select * from supplier;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| scode | sname          | scity   | turnover |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 101   | Ramesh Traders | Mumbai | 1000000.00 |
| 102   | Shyam Enterprises | Kolkata | 500000.00 |
| 103   | Mohan Industries | Delhi  | 750000.00 |
| 104   | Ganesh Exports  | Pune   | 400000.00 |
| 105   | Krishna Enterprises | Ahmedabad | 600000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from part;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| pcode | weigh | color | cost | sellingprice |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 201   | 27.50 | Red   | 35.00 | 60.00 |
| 202   | 30.20 | Blue  | 50.00 | 75.00 |
| 203   | 25.80 | Green | 20.00 | 45.00 |
| 204   | 34.10 | Yellow | 65.00 | 90.00 |
| 205   | 28.70 | Black | 30.00 | 55.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from supplier_part;
+-----+-----+-----+
| scode | pcode | qty |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 101   | 201   | 100 |
| 101   | 202   | 50  |
| 102   | 202   | 75  |
| 102   | 203   | 150 |
| 103   | 201   | 200 |
| 103   | 205   | 100 |
| 104   | 203   | 50  |
| 104   | 204   | 75  |
| 105   | 202   | 125 |
| 105   | 205   | 150 |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

2. Write appropriate SQL Statement for the following:

2.1) Get the supplier number and part number in ascending order of supplier number.

```

mysql> select scode, pcode from supplier,part
-> order by scode;
+-----+-----+
| scode | pcode |
+-----+-----+
| 101   | 201   |
| 101   | 202   |
| 101   | 203   |
| 101   | 204   |
| 101   | 205   |
| 102   | 201   |
| 102   | 202   |
| 102   | 203   |
| 102   | 204   |
| 102   | 205   |
| 103   | 201   |
| 103   | 202   |
| 103   | 203   |
| 103   | 204   |
| 103   | 205   |
| 104   | 201   |
| 104   | 202   |
| 104   | 203   |
| 104   | 204   |
| 104   | 205   |
| 105   | 201   |
| 105   | 202   |
| 105   | 203   |
| 105   | 204   |
| 105   | 205   |
+-----+-----+
25 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>

```

2.2) Get the details of supplier who operate from Bombay with turnover 50.

```
mysql> select * from supplier
      -> where scity="Mumbai" and turnover>500000;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| scode | sname      | scity | turnover |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 101   | Ramesh Traders | Mumbai | 1000000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

2.3) Get the total number of suppliers.

```
mysql> select count(scode) as Total_Supplier from supplier;
+-----+
| Total_Supplier |
+-----+
| 5 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.4) Get the part number weighing between 25 and 35.

```
mysql> select pcode as Part_Number from part
      -> where weigh between 25 and 35;
+-----+
| Part_Number |
+-----+
| 201 |
| 202 |
| 203 |
| 204 |
| 205 |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

2.5) Get the supplier number whose turnover is null.

```
mysql> SELECT scode FROM Supplier WHERE turnover IS NULL;
+-----+
| scode |
+-----+
| 106 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.6) Get the part number that cost 20, 30 or 40 rupees.

```
mysql> select pcode from part
      -> where cost=20 OR cost=30 OR cost=40;
+-----+
| pcode |
+-----+
| 201 |
| 203 |
| 205 |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.8) Get the name of supplier who supply part 2.

```
mysql> select sname from supplier, part
-> where pcode=201;
+-----+
| sname          |
+-----+
| Ramesh Traders |
| Shyam Enterprises |
| Mohan Industries |
| Ganesh Exports |
| Krishna Enterprises |
| Radhika Industries |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

2.9) Get the part number whose cost is greater than the average cost.

```
mysql> SELECT pcode as Part_Number FROM Part WHERE cost > (SELECT AVG(cost) FROM Part);
+-----+
| Part_Number |
+-----+
|          202 |
|          204 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2.10) Get the supplier number and turnover in descending order of turnover.

```
mysql> select sname as Supplier_Number,turnover from supplier
-> order by turnover desc;
+-----+-----+
| Supplier_Number | turnover |
+-----+-----+
| Ramesh Traders   | 1000000.00 |
| Mohan Industries | 750000.00 |
| Krishna Enterprises | 600000.00 |
| Shyam Enterprises | 500000.00 |
| Ganesh Exports   | 400000.00 |
| Radhika Industries | NULL |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


EXPERIMENT 7,8:

TITLE: Nested SQL queries or Subqueries

Objective: To understand the use SQL Subquery

1.Create the following two tables (EMP and DEPT)

```
mysql> describe EMP;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
EMPNO	smallint unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	
ENAME	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
JOB	varchar(9)	YES		NULL	
MGR	smallint unsigned	YES		NULL	
HIREDATE	date	YES		NULL	
SAL	decimal(7,2)	YES		NULL	
COMM	decimal(7,2)	YES		NULL	
DEPTNO	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
8 rows in set (0.09 sec)
```

```
mysql> describe dept;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
DEPTNO	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
DNAME	varchar(14)	YES		NULL	
LOC	varchar(13)	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from dept;
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	LOC
10	ACCOUNTING	NEW YORK
20	RESEARCH	DALLAS
30	SALES	CHICAGO
40	OPERATIONS	BOSTON

```
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600.00	300.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250.00	500.00	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975.00	NULL	20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-28	1250.00	1400.00	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850.00	NULL	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450.00	NULL	10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000.00	NULL	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000.00	NULL	10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500.00	0.00	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1983-01-12	1100.00	NULL	20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981-12-03	950.00	NULL	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000.00	NULL	20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1982-01-23	1300.00	NULL	10

Write the Nested Queries for the following queries.

7.1) List the details of the emps whose Salaries more than the employee BLAKE.

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'BLAKE');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975.00	NULL	20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000.00	NULL	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000.00	NULL	10
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000.00	NULL	20

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

7.2) List the emps whose Jobs are same as ALLEN.

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE JOB = (SELECT JOB FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'ALLEN');
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600.00	300.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250.00	500.00	30
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-28	1250.00	1400.00	30
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1981-09-08	1500.00	0.00	30

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7.3) List the Emps whose Sal is same as FORD or SMITH in desc order of Names.

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE SAL IN (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'FORD' OR ENAME = 'SMITH')
-> ORDER BY ENAME DESC;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000.00	NULL	20
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000.00	NULL	20

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

7.4) List the emps Whose Jobs are same as MILLER or Sal is more than ALLEN.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMP
-> WHERE JOB = (SELECT JOB FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'MILLER')
-> OR SAL > (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'ALLEN')
-> ;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975.00	NULL	20
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850.00	NULL	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450.00	NULL	10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	1982-12-09	3000.00	NULL	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	1981-11-17	5000.00	NULL	10
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1983-01-12	1100.00	NULL	20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981-12-03	950.00	NULL	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000.00	NULL	20
7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	1982-01-23	1300.00	NULL	10

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7.5) Find the highest paid employee of sales department.

```
mysql> SELECT e.*
-> FROM EMP e
-> JOIN DEPT d ON e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO
-> WHERE d.DEPTNO = 30
-> ORDER BY e.SAL DESC
-> LIMIT 1;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850.00	NULL	30

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

7.6) List the employees who are senior to most recently hired employee working under king.

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE HIREDATE < (
-> SELECT MAX(HIREDATE)
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE MGR = (SELECT EMPNO FROM EMP WHERE ENAME = 'KING')
-> )
-> ;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600.00	300.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250.00	500.00	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975.00	NULL	20
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850.00	NULL	30

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

7.7) List the names of the emps who are getting the highest sal dept wise.

```
mysql> SELECT d.DEPTNO, d.DNAME, e.ENAME, e.SAL
-> FROM EMP e
-> JOIN DEPT d ON e.DEPTNO = d.DEPTNO
-> WHERE e.SAL = (SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP WHERE DEPTNO = e.DEPTNO)
-> ORDER BY d.DEPTNO;
```

DEPTNO	DNAME	ENAME	SAL
10	ACCOUNTING	KING	5000.00
20	RESEARCH	SCOTT	3000.00
20	RESEARCH	FORD	3000.00
30	SALES	BLAKE	2850.00

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

7.8) List the emps whose sal is equal to the average of max and minimum

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM emp
-> WHERE sal = (SELECT AVG(sal)
-> FROM (SELECT MAX(sal) AS sal
-> FROM emp
-> UNION
-> SELECT MIN(sal) AS sal
-> FROM emp) AS sal_avg)
-> ;
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

7.9) List the emps who joined in the company on the same date.

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM emp
-> WHERE HIREDATE IN (
-> SELECT HIREDATE
-> FROM emp
-> GROUP BY HIREDATE
-> HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
-> )
-> ORDER BY HIREDATE;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	1981-12-03	950.00	NULL	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	1981-12-03	3000.00	NULL	20

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7.10) Find out the emps who joined in the company before their Managers.

```
mysql> SELECT e.*  
-> FROM emp e  
-> JOIN emp m ON e.mgr = m.empno  
-> WHERE e.hiredate < m.hiredate;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM	DEPTNO
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	1980-12-17	800.00	NULL	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-20	1600.00	300.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1981-02-22	1250.00	500.00	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	1981-04-02	2975.00	NULL	20
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	1981-05-01	2850.00	NULL	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	1981-06-09	2450.00	NULL	10

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```