

School of Computer Science, UPES, Dehradun.

A

LABORATORY FILE

On

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS) LAB

B.TECH. -III Semester

Submitted by:

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Batch: 2

Experiment 04

To understand DDL and DML Command

AIM:

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

Problem Statement:

- a. Create the tables for Company database as per ER diagram of Exp 2.
- **b.** Insert the following data into their respective tables of Company database.

THEORY:

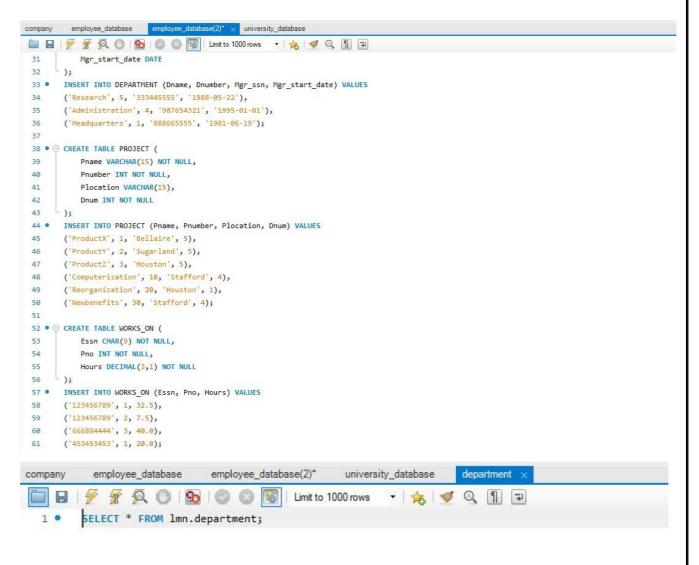
Structured query language (SQL) is a programming language for storing and processing information in a relational database. A relational database stores information in tabular form, with rows and columns representing different data attributes and the various relationships between the data values.

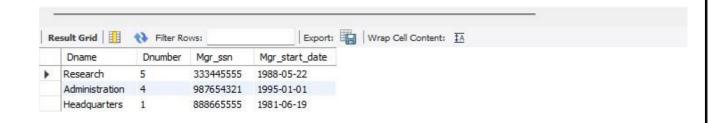
Command Used:

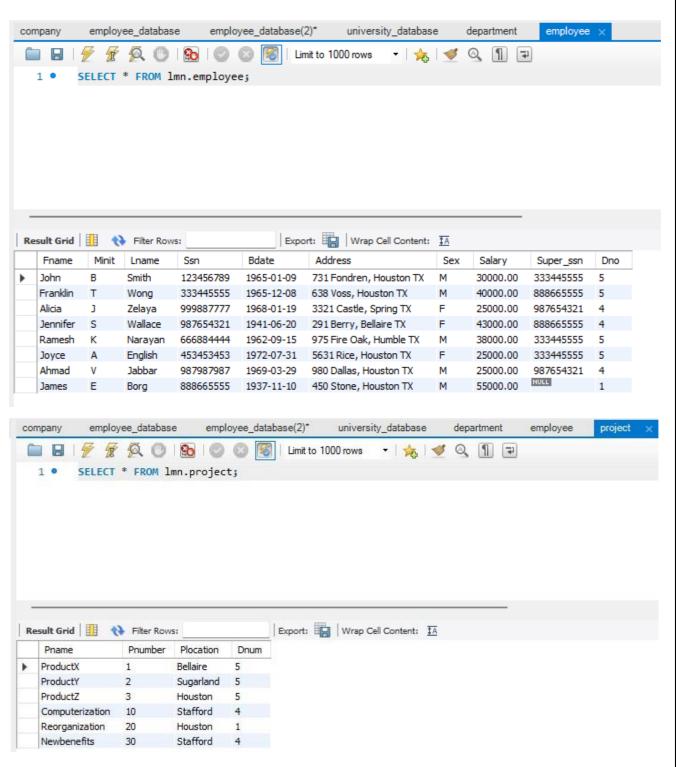
- 1. Table Creation: To create the tables according to the ER diagram.
- 2. Inserting Data: For inserting data into the tables.
- 3. Primary Key Constraint: A primary key was used to uniquely identify each record.
- 4. Foreign Key Constraint: A foreign key was applied to create relationships between tables.

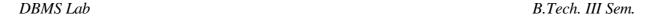
Results:

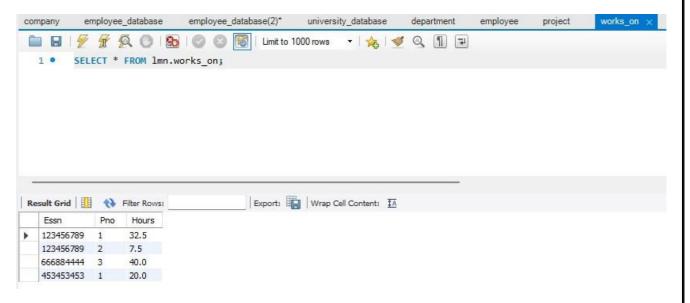
```
-- Ayush Vashishth
         -- 500119331
2
3
       CREATE DATABASE 1mn;
4 0
5 0
         USE 1mn;
6 • CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
            Fname VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
 8
            Minit CHAR,
            Lname VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
10
            Ssn CHAR(9) NOT NULL,
            Bdate DATE,
12
            Address VARCHAR(30),
            Sex CHAR,
            Salary DECIMAL(10,2),
15
            Super_ssn CHAR(9),
16
            Dno INT NOT NULL
17
18
19 •
        INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (Fname, Minit, Lname, Ssn, Bdate, Address, Sex, Salary, Super_ssn, Dno) VALUES
        ('John', '8', 'Smith', '123456789', '1965-01-09', '731 Fondren, Houston TX', 'M', 30000, '333445555', 5),
20
        ('Franklin', 'T', 'Wong', '333445555', '1965-12-08', '638 Voss, Houston TX', 'M', 40000, '888665555', 5),
21
        ('Alicia', '3', 'Zelaya', '999887777', '1968-01-19', '3321 Castle, Spring TX', 'F', 25000, '987654321', 4),
22
        ('Jennifer', 'S', 'Wallace', '987654321', '1941-06-20', '291 Berry, Bellaire TX', 'F', 43000, '888665555', 4),
23
        ('Ramesh', 'K', 'Narayan', '666884444', '1962-09-15', '975 Fire Oak, Humble TX', 'M', 38000, '333445555', 5),
24
        ('Joyce', 'A', 'English', '453453453', '1972-07-31', '5631 Rice, Houston TX', 'F', 25000, '333445555', 5),
25
        ('Ahmad', 'V', 'Jabbar', '987987987', '1969-03-29', '980 Dallas, Houston TX', 'M', 25000, '987654321', 4),
26
         ('James', 'E', 'Borg', '888665555', '1937-11-10', '450 Stone, Houston TX', 'M', 55000, NULL, 1);
27
28 • CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT (
29
           Dname VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
30
            Dnumber INT NOT NULL,
31
            Mgr_ssn CHAR(9) NOT NULL,
32
            Mgr_start_date DATE
33
       INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT (Dname, Dnumber, Mgr_ssn, Mgr_start_date) VALUES
```











Conclusion:

The database creation and table population offer fundamental insights into database management and relational design. By implementing the Entity-Relationship (ER) model into tables and applying constraints, SQL facilitates data creation, manipulation, and retrieval. Primary keys ensure each record is unique, while foreign keys establish relationships between tables based on shared attributes. These constraints maintain data integrity, enforce reliable connections, and prevent redundancy.