DBMS Assignment 1 - Lab 2 Report

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1 Introduction

In this report, I will discuss the tasks and solutions for DBMS Assignment 1 performed in Lab 2.

2 Tasks

2.1 Task Overview

The lab consisted of five tasks:

- 1. Create a new user, grant necessary privileges for executing DDL and DML statements, and log in as that user.
- 2. Create a table with specific attributes and constraints.
- 3. Insert values into the table as given records.
- 4. Perform eight queries to retrieve information from the created table.
- 5. Drop the table along with its constraints.

2.2 Solving the Tasks

To solve the tasks, I referred to the lab notes provided, which were comprehensive and organized into DDL and DML sections. I followed the instructions carefully and executed the SQL statements. I saved all the statements in a text file with a .sql extension and executed them using the following command: $@file_path file_name.sql$.

2.3 Statements

2.3.1 Creating User and Granting Privileges

```
SQL> @C:\Users\USER\Documents\PDF\lab2.sql
User created.
Grant succeeded.
Connected.
USER is "C_210042112"
```

2.3.2 Creating 'instructor' Table

```
-- Creating 'instructor' table
create table instructor (
   id varchar2(6),
   name varchar2(20) not null,
   dept_name varchar2(20),
   salary number not null,
   constraint pk_id primary key (id),
   constraint salary_check check (salary > 20000)
   );
```

```
Table created.
1 row created.
```

2.3.3 Inserting records in the Table

```
3 insert into instructor (id, name, dept_name, salary) values (')
     12121', 'Wu', 'Finance', 90000);
insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     15151', 'Mozart', 'Music', 40000);
5 insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     22222', 'Einstein', 'Physics', 95000);
6 insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     32343', 'El Said', 'History', 60000);
insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     00456', 'Gold', 'Physics', 87000);
8 insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     45565', 'Katz', 'Comp. Sci.', 75000);
9 insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     58583', 'Califieri', 'History', 62000);
insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     76543', 'Singh', 'Finance', 80000);
insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
     76766', 'Crick', 'Biology', 72000);
insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values ('
     03821', 'Brandt', 'Comp. Sci.',
13 92000);
insert into instructor (id,name,dept_name,salary) values (')
  98345', 'Kim', 'Elec. Eng.', 80000);
```

2.3.4 Performing the Queries

Run SQL Command Line					
ID	NAME	DEPT_NAME	SALARY		
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000		
12121	Wu	Finance	90000		
15151	Mozart	Music	40000		
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000		
32343	El Said	History	60000		
00456	Gold	Physics	87000		
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000		
58583	Califieri	History	62000		
76543	Singh	Finance	80000		
76766	Crick	Biology	72000		
03821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000		
ID	NAME	DEPT_NAME	SALARY		
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000		
12 rows selected.					

ID	NAME		
10101	Srinivasan		
12121	Wu		
15151	Mozart		
22222	Einstein		
32343	El Said		
00456	Gold		
45565	Katz	NAME	DEPT_NAME
58583	Califieri		
76543	Singh	Wu	Finance
76766	Crick	Einstein	Physics
03821	Brandt	Gold	Physics
		Katz	Comp. Sci.
ID	NAME	Singh	Finance
		Crick	Biology
98345	Kim	Brandt	Comp. Sci.
		Kim	Elec. Eng.
12 row	s selected.	8 rows selected.	

NAME	DEPT_NAME			
Srinivasan Mozart El Said Katz Califieri Singh Crick Kim	Comp. Sci. Music History Comp. Sci. History Finance Biology Elec. Eng.		45565	NAME Srinivasan Katz Brandt
NAME	SALARY	ID 10101 12121 22222 00456 45565 76543 03821 98345	Wu Einste Gold Katz Singh Brandt	ein
 Wu Singh	90000 80000	8 rows	select	ted.

2.3.5 Dropping Table

```
1 -- Dropping table
2 drop table instructor cascade constraints;

Table dropped.
```

3 Challenges

During the tasks, I encountered some challenges. Understanding the constraints and their usage was initially difficult. Additionally, there were IDs that started with zeroes. To display the leading zeroes in the table, I used the varchar2(n) datatype. Determining which statements were required for each query also posed some confusion.