

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

“JnanaSangama”, Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT

on

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted by

NAME: NEHA BHASKAR KAMATH

USN: 1BM21CS113

in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous Institution under VTU)

BENGALURU-560019

Oct 2022-Feb 2023

**B. M. S. College of Engineering,
Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019
(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)
Department of Computer Science and Engineering**



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled “**DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” carried out by **NEHA BHASKAR KAMATH(1BM21CS113)** , who is bonafide student of B. M. S. College of Engineering. It is in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2022-23.

The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of **Database Management System- (22CS3PCDBM)** work prescribed for the said degree.

Dr. Manjunath D R
Assistant professor
Department of CSE
BMSCE, Bengaluru

Dr. Jyothi Nayak
Professor and Head
Department of CSE
BMSCE, Bengaluru

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EXPERIMENT 1- INSURANCE DATABASE

WEEK 1

Question

Consider the Insurance database given below. The data types are specified.

PERSON (driver_id: String, name: String, address: String)

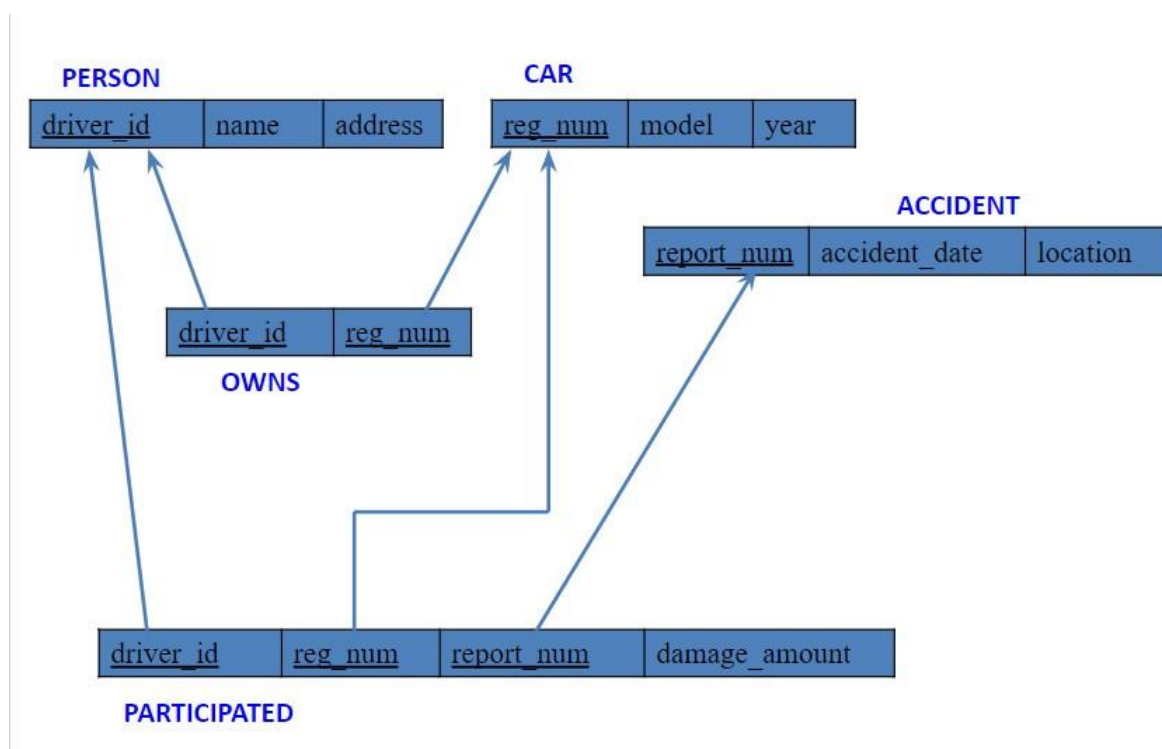
CAR (reg_num: String, model: String, year: int)

ACCIDENT (report_num: int, accident_date: date, location: String)

OWNS (driver_id: String, reg_num: String)

PARTICIPATED (driver_id: String, reg_num: String, report_num: int, damage_amount: int)

Schema diagram



Creating database

```
create database 1BM21CS113_Insurance;
```

Using database

```
use 1BM21CS113_Insurance;
```

Creating tables

create table Person

```
(  
driver_id varchar (20),  
name varchar (20),  
address varchar (30)  
);
```

alter table Person

add primary key(driver_id);

create table Car

```
(  
reg_num varchar (15) primary key,  
model varchar (20),  
year int  
);
```

create table owns

```
(  
driver_id varchar (20),  
reg_num varchar (15),  
primary key (driver_id, reg_num),  
foreign key(driver_id) references Person(driver_id),  
foreign key(reg_num) references Car(reg_num)  
);
```

create table Accident

```
(  
report_num varchar (20) primary key,
```

```
accident_date date,
location varchar (30)
);
```

```
create table participated
(
driver_id varchar (20),
reg_num varchar (15),
report_num varchar (20),
primary key (driver_id, reg_num, report_num),
damage_amount double,
foreign key(driver_id) references Person(driver_id),
foreign key(reg_num) references Car(reg_num),
foreign key(report_num) references Accident(report_num)
);
```

Structure of the table

desc Person;

43 • desc Person;

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | W

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	driver_id	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	address	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

desc Car;

44 • desc Car;

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: | A

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	reg_num	varchar(15)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	model	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	year	int	YES		NULL	

desc owns;

45 • desc owns;

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: W

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	driver_id	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	reg_num	varchar(15)	NO	PRI	NULL	

desc Accident;

46 • desc Accident;

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	report_num	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	accident_date	date	YES		NULL	
	location	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

desc participated;

47 • desc participated;

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	driver_id	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	reg_num	varchar(15)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	report_num	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	damage_amount	double	YES		NULL	

Inserting values into the table

insert into Person values ('A01', 'Ramesh', 'RR nagar');

insert into Person values ('A02', 'Suresh', 'Rajajinagar');

insert into Person values ('A03', 'Raghu', 'Jainagar');

insert into Person values ('A04', 'Ramchandra', 'Uttrahalli');

insert into Person values ('A05', 'Chandu', 'Nagarbhavi');

select * from Person;

54 • `select * from Person;`

Result Grid

	driver_id	name	address
▶	A01	Ramesh	RR nagar
	A02	Suresh	Rajajinagar
	A03	Raghu	Jainagar
	A04	Ramchandra	Uttrahalli
	A05	Chandu	Nagarbhavi
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

`insert into Car values('KA04MB2345','Q1',2013);`

`insert into Car values('KA08N1254','Q2',2015);`

`insert into Car values('KA07MB2634','Q3',2015);`

`insert into Car values('KA02MB7123','Q4',2017);`

`insert into Car values('KA41N3089','Q5',2018);`

`select * from Car;`

61 • `select * from Car;`

Result Grid

	reg_num	model	year
▶	KA02MB7123	Q4	2017
	KA04MB2345	Q1	2013
	KA07MB2634	Q3	2015
	KA08N1254	Q2	2015
	KA41N3089	Q5	2018
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

`insert into owns values('A01','KA04MB2345');`

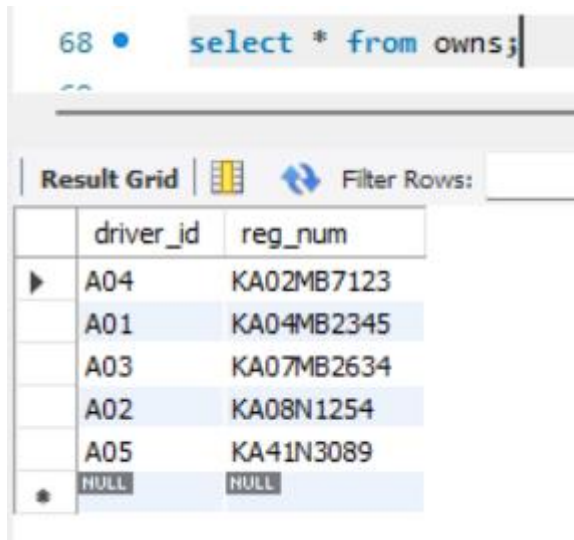
`insert into owns values('A02','KA08N1254');`

`insert into owns values('A03','KA07MB2634');`

`insert into owns values('A04','KA02MB7123');`

`insert into owns values('A05','KA41N3089');`

select * from owns;



The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, a text box contains the SQL command `select * from owns;`. Below the text box, there is a toolbar with icons for 'Result Grid', a grid icon, and a 'Filter Rows' button. The 'Result Grid' is displayed below the toolbar, showing the results of the query. The grid has two columns: 'driver_id' and 'reg_num'. The data is as follows:

driver_id	reg_num
A04	KA02MB7123
A01	KA04MB2345
A03	KA07MB2634
A02	KA08N1254
A05	KA41N3089
NULL	NULL

insert into Accident values('01', '2022-01-24', 'Banglore');

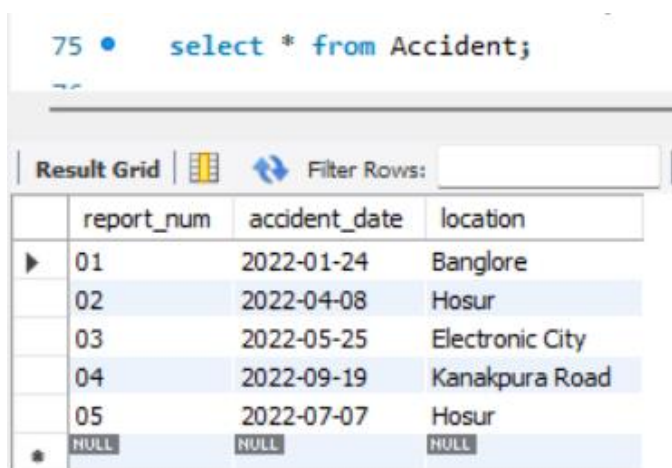
insert into Accident values('02', '2022-04-8', 'Hosur');

insert into Accident values('03', '2022-05-25', 'Electronic City');

insert into Accident values('04', '2022-09-19', 'Kanakpura Road');

insert into Accident values('05', '2022-07-07', 'Hosur');

select * from Accident;



The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, a text box contains the SQL command `select * from Accident;`. Below the text box, there is a toolbar with icons for 'Result Grid', a grid icon, and a 'Filter Rows' button. The 'Result Grid' is displayed below the toolbar, showing the results of the query. The grid has three columns: 'report_num', 'accident_date', and 'location'. The data is as follows:

report_num	accident_date	location
01	2022-01-24	Banglore
02	2022-04-08	Hosur
03	2022-05-25	Electronic City
04	2022-09-19	Kanakpura Road
05	2022-07-07	Hosur
NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into participated values('A01','KA04MB2345','01',25000);

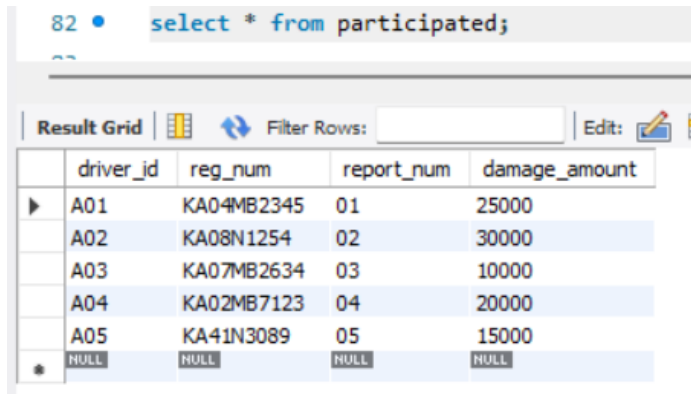
insert into participated values('A02','KA08N1254','02',30000);

insert into participated values('A03','KA07MB2634','03',10000);

insert into participated values('A04','KA02MB7123','04',20000);

insert into participated values('A05','KA41N3089','05',15000);

select * from participated;



82 • select * from participated;

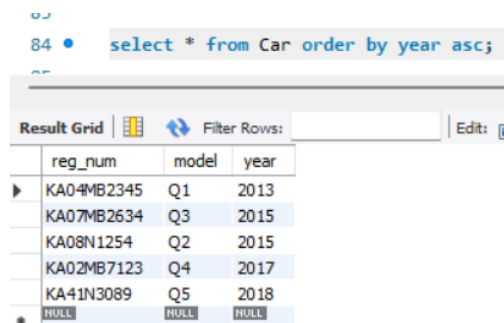
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit:

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
▶	A01	KA04MB2345	01	25000
	A02	KA08N1254	02	30000
	A03	KA07MB2634	03	10000
	A04	KA02MB7123	04	20000
	A05	KA41N3089	05	15000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries

1. Display the entire CAR relation in the ascending order of manufacturing year.

select * from Car order by year asc;



84 • select * from Car order by year asc;

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit:

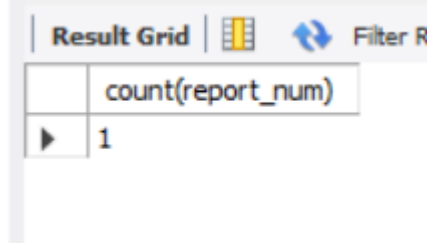
	reg_num	model	year
▶	KA04MB2345	Q1	2013
	KA07MB2634	Q3	2015
	KA08N1254	Q2	2015
	KA02MB7123	Q4	2017
	KA41N3089	Q5	2018
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

2.Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example 'Q1') were involved.

select count(report_num)

from Car c, participated p

where c.model='Q1'and c.reg_num=p.reg_num;



Result Grid | Filter R

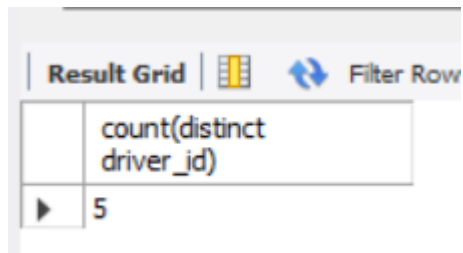
	count(report_num)
▶	1

3. Find the total number of people who owned cars that involved in accidents in 2022.

```
select count(distinct driver_id)
```

```
from participated p, accident a
```

```
where p.report_num=a.report_num and a.accident_date like '__22%';
```



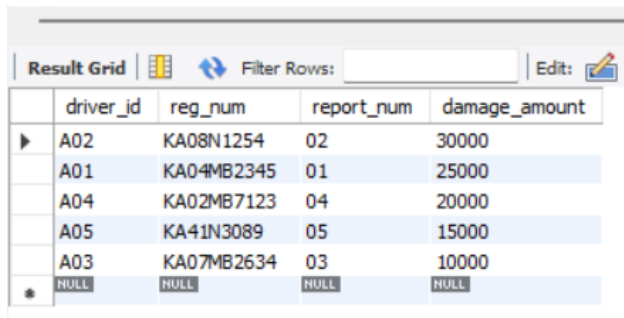
The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains one row with the expression 'count(distinct driver_id)' in the first column and the value '5' in the second column. Above the grid, there are icons for a grid, a refresh button, and a 'Filter Rows' button.

	count(distinct driver_id)
▶	5

WEEK 2- Queries on Insurance database

1. List the entire participated relation in the descending order of damaged amount.

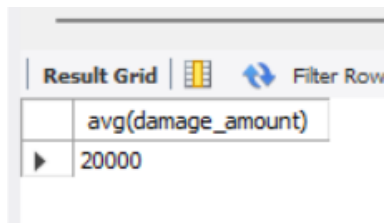
```
select * from participated order by damage_amount desc;
```



	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
▶	A02	KA08N1254	02	30000
	A01	KA04MB2345	01	25000
	A04	KA02MB7123	04	20000
	A05	KA41N3089	05	15000
	A03	KA07MB2634	03	10000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2. Find the average damaged amount.

```
select avg(damage_amount) from participated;
```



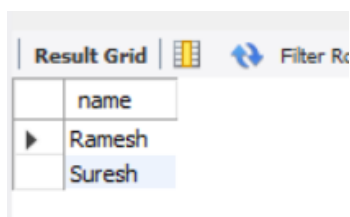
	avg(damage_amount)
▶	20000

3. List the names of drivers whose damage is greater than the average damage amount.

```
select p.name
```

```
from Person p, participated par
```

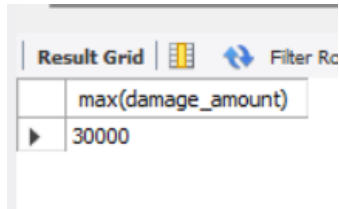
```
where p.driver_id=par.driver_id and par.damage_amount>(select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
```



	name
▶	Ramesh
	Suresh

4. Find the maximum damage amount.

```
select max(damage_amount) from participated;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single column header 'max(damage_amount)' and a single row containing the value '30000'.

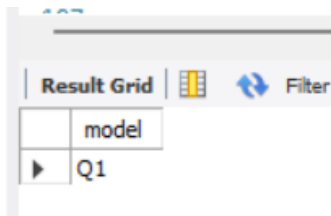
max(damage_amount)
30000

5. Find the car model which participated in accident at location Bangalore.

```
select c.model
```

```
from Accident a, participated p, Car c
```

```
where p.report_num=a.report_num and p.reg_num=c.reg_num and a.location='Banglore';
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single column header 'model' and a single row containing the value 'Q1'.

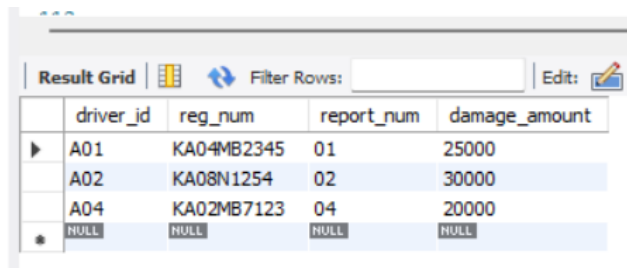
model
Q1

6. Delete the tuple whose damage amount is below the average damage amount.

```
delete from participated
```

```
where damage_amount < (select t.amt from (select avg(damage_amount) as amt from participated) t);
```

```
select * from participated;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with columns 'driver_id', 'reg_num', 'report_num', and 'damage_amount'. It contains four rows of data, with the last row highlighted in blue and marked with an asterisk, indicating it is the result of the delete operation.

driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
A01	KA04MB2345	01	25000
A02	KA08N1254	02	30000
A04	KA02MB7123	04	20000
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

EXPERIMENT 2- BANK DATABASE

WEEK 3

Question

Branch (branch-name: String, branch-city: String, assets: real)

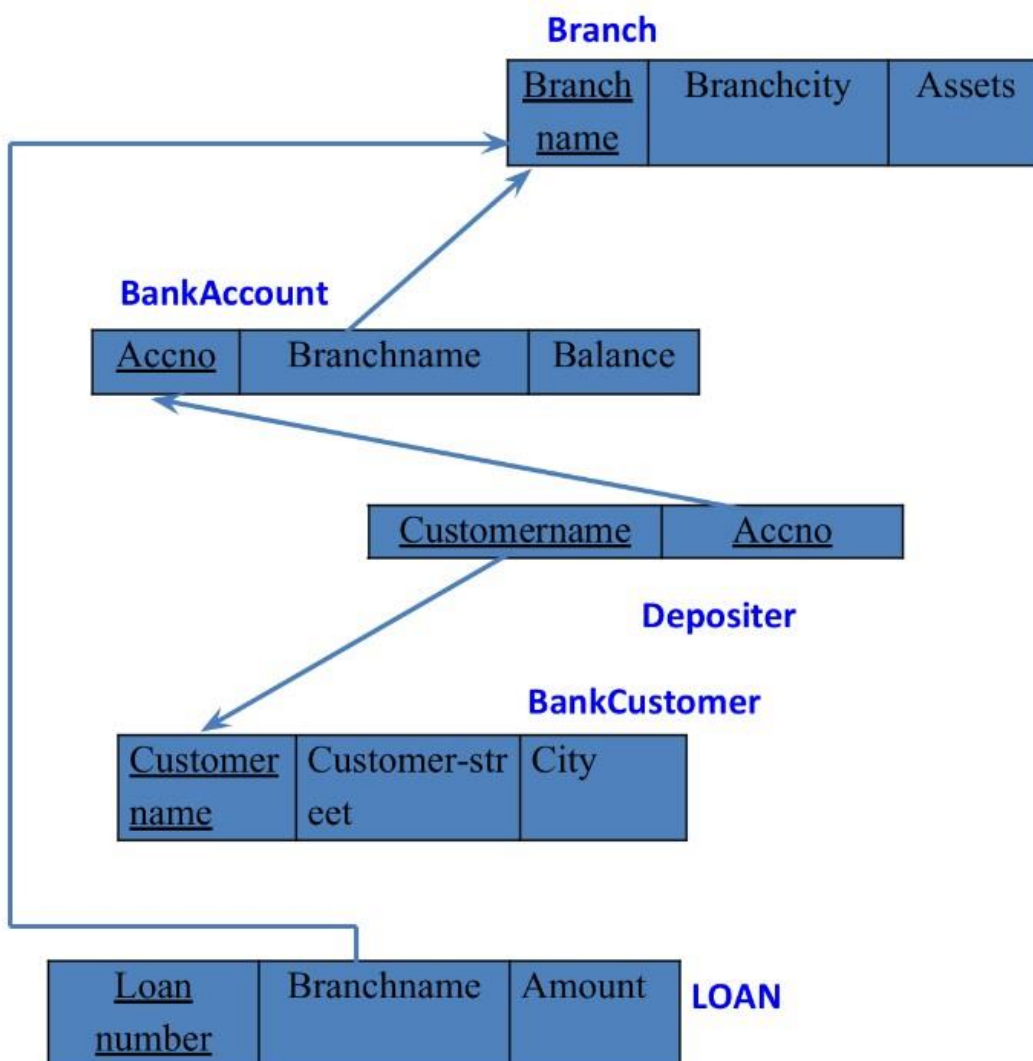
BankAccount(accno: int, branch-name: String, balance: real)

BankCustomer (customer-name: String, customer-street: String,
customer-city: String)

Depositor(customer-name: String, accno: int)

Loan(loan-number: int, branch-name: String, amount: real)

Schema diagram



Creating database

```
create database 1bm21cs113_bank;
```

Using database

```
use 1bm21cs113_bank;
```

Creating tables

```
create table branch
```

```
(  
    branch_name varchar(15) primary key,  
    branch_city varchar(15),  
    assets decimal  
);
```

```
create table BankAccount
```

```
(  
    accno int primary key,  
    branch_name varchar(15) not null,  
    foreign key(branch_name) references branch(branch_name),  
    balance decimal  
);
```

```
create table BankCustomer
```

```
(  
    customer_name varchar(25) primary key,  
    customer_street varchar(20),  
    city varchar(20)  
);
```

```
create table Depositer
```

```
(  
    customer_name varchar(25),
```

```

accno int,
primary key(customer_name,accno),
foreign key(customer_name) references BankCustomer(customer_name),
foreign key(accno) references BankAccount(accno)
);

create table Loan
(
    loan_no int primary key,
    branch_name varchar(15),
    foreign key(branch_name) references branch(branch_name),
    amount decimal
);

```

Structure of the tables

desc branch;

38 • desc branch;

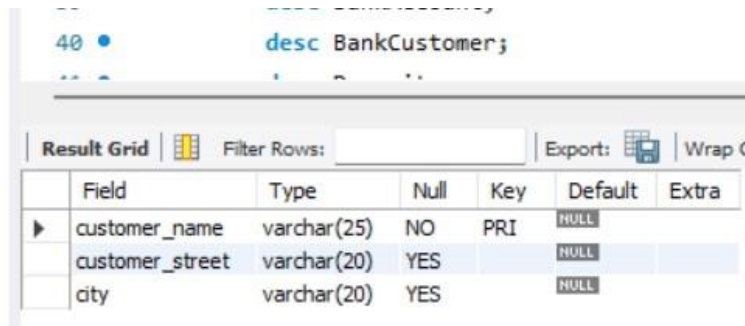
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
branch_name	varchar(15)	NO	PRI	HULL	
branch_city	varchar(15)	YES		HULL	
assets	decimal(10,0)	YES		HULL	

desc BankAccount;

39 • desc BankAccount;

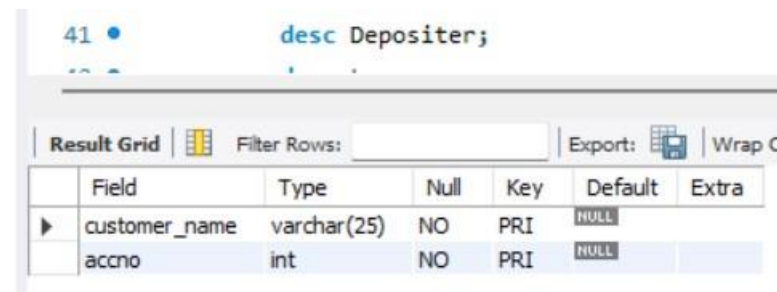
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
accno	int	NO	PRI	HULL	
branch_name	varchar(15)	NO	MUL	HULL	
balance	decimal(10,0)	YES		HULL	

desc BankCustomer;



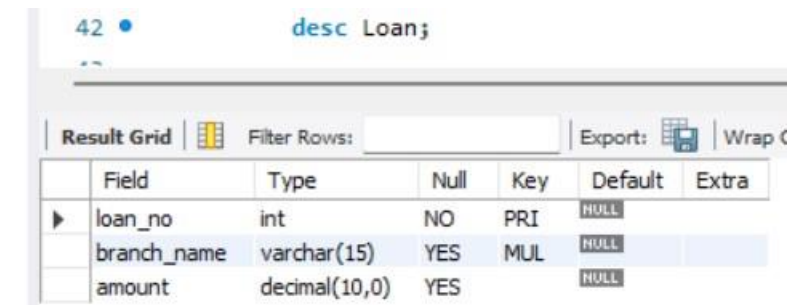
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customer_name	varchar(25)	NO	PRI	NULL	
customer_street	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

desc Depositer;



Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customer_name	varchar(25)	NO	PRI	NULL	
accno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

desc Loan;



Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
loan_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
branch_name	varchar(15)	YES	MUL	NULL	
amount	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	

Inserting values into the tables

insert into branch values("hdfc-Chamrajpet","Banglore",200000);

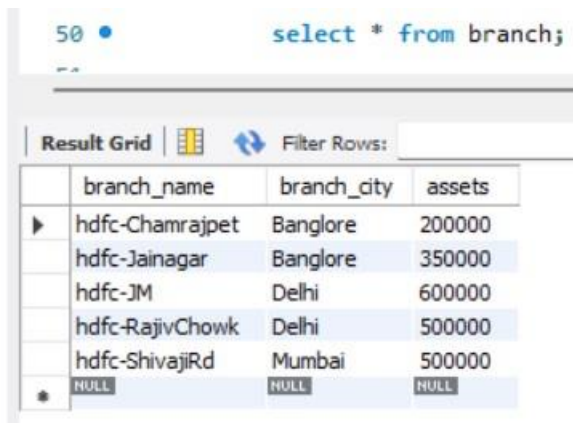
insert into branch values("hdfc-ShivajiRd","Mumbai",500000);

insert into branch values("hdfc-Jainagar","Banglore",350000);

insert into branch values("hdfc-RajivChowk","Delhi",500000);

insert into branch values("hdfc-JM","Delhi",600000);

```
select * from branch;
```



50 • select * from branch;

Result Grid

	branch_name	branch_city	assets
▶	hdfc-Chamrajpet	Banglore	200000
	hdfc-Jainagar	Banglore	350000
	hdfc-JM	Delhi	600000
	hdfc-RajivChowk	Delhi	500000
	hdfc-ShivajiRd	Mumbai	500000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into BankAccount values(1,"hdfc-Chamrajpet",30000);
```

```
insert into BankAccount values(2,"hdfc-ShivajiRd",15000);
```

```
insert into BankAccount values(3,"hdfc-JM",20000);
```

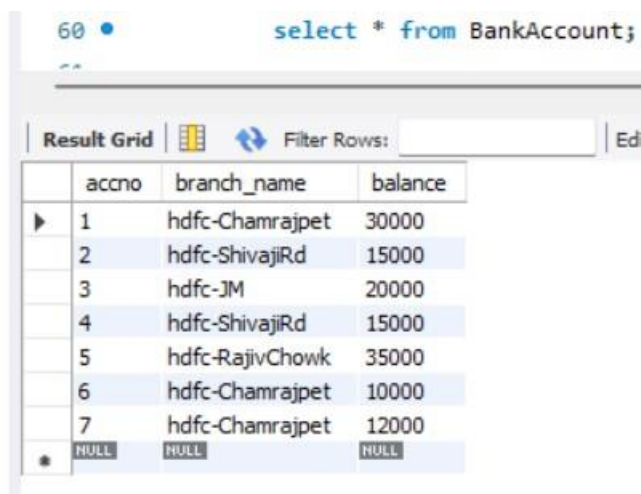
```
insert into BankAccount values(4,"hdfc-ShivajiRd",15000);
```

```
insert into BankAccount values(5,"hdfc-RajivChowk",35000);
```

```
insert into BankAccount values(6,"hdfc-Chamrajpet",10000);
```

```
insert into BankAccount values(7,"hdfc-Chamrajpet",12000);
```

```
select * from BankAccount;
```



60 • select * from BankAccount;

Result Grid

	accno	branch_name	balance
▶	1	hdfc-Chamrajpet	30000
	2	hdfc-ShivajiRd	15000
	3	hdfc-JM	20000
	4	hdfc-ShivajiRd	15000
	5	hdfc-RajivChowk	35000
	6	hdfc-Chamrajpet	10000
	7	hdfc-Chamrajpet	12000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into BankCustomer values("Rahul","Teachers Layout","Banglore");
```

```
insert into BankCustomer values("Aditya","Kasturba Rd","Banglore");
```

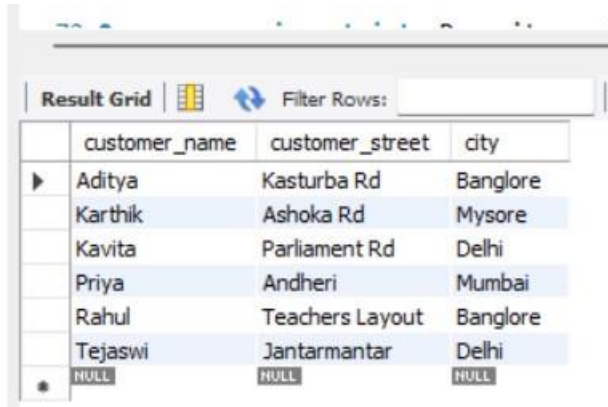
```
insert into BankCustomer values("Kavita","Parliament Rd","Delhi");
```

```
insert into BankCustomer values("Karthik","Ashoka Rd","Mysore");
```

```
insert into BankCustomer values("Tejaswi","Jantarantar","Delhi");
```

```
insert into BankCustomer values("Priya","Andheri","Mumbai");
```

```
select * from BankCustomer;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing 7 rows and 3 columns: customer_name, customer_street, and city. The rows are: Aditya, Kasturba Rd, Bangalore; Karthik, Ashoka Rd, Mysore; Kavita, Parliament Rd, Delhi; Priya, Andheri, Mumbai; Rahul, Teachers Layout, Bangalore; Tejaswi, Jantarantar, Delhi; and a row with NULL values. A search icon and 'Filter Rows:' text are visible at the top.

	customer_name	customer_street	city
▶	Aditya	Kasturba Rd	Banglore
	Karthik	Ashoka Rd	Mysore
	Kavita	Parliament Rd	Delhi
	Priya	Andheri	Mumbai
	Rahul	Teachers Layout	Banglore
	Tejaswi	Jantarantar	Delhi
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into Depositer values("Rahul",5);
```

```
insert into Depositer values("Aditya",3);
```

```
insert into Depositer values("Tejaswi",7);
```

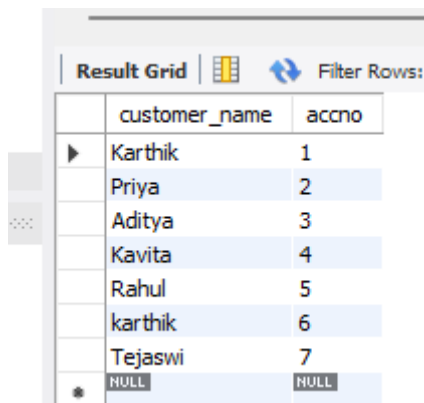
```
insert into Depositer values("Kavita",4);
```

```
insert into Depositer values("karthik",6);
```

```
insert into Depositer values("Karthik",1);
```

```
insert into Depositer values("Priya",2);
```

```
select * from Depositer;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing 8 rows and 2 columns: customer_name and accno. The rows are: Karthik, 1; Priya, 2; Aditya, 3; Kavita, 4; Rahul, 5; karthik, 6; Tejaswi, 7; and a row with NULL values. A search icon and 'Filter Rows:' text are visible at the top.

	customer_name	accno
▶	Karthik	1
	Priya	2
	Aditya	3
	Kavita	4
	Rahul	5
	karthik	6
	Tejaswi	7
*	NULL	NULL

```

insert into Loan values(1,"hdfc-Chamrajpet",9000);
insert into Loan values(2,"hdfc-ShivajiRd",8000);
insert into Loan values(3,"hdfc-Jainagar",8500);
insert into Loan values(4,"hdfc-RajivChowk",9000);
insert into Loan values(5,"hdfc-JM",7000);

```

```

select * from Loan;

```

87 • select * from Loan;

Result Grid Filter Rows:

	loan_no	branch_name	amount
▶	1	hdfc-Chamrajpet	9000
	2	hdfc-ShivajiRd	8000
	3	hdfc-Jainagar	8500
	4	hdfc-RajivChowk	9000
	5	hdfc-JM	7000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries

1. Display the branch name and assets from all branches in lakhs of rupees and rename the assets column to “assets in lakhs”.

```

select branch_name, assets as "assets in lakhs"
from branch;

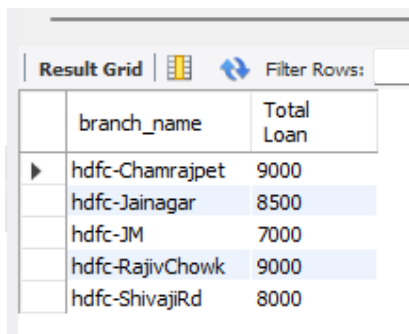
```

Result Grid Filter Rows:

	branch_name	assets in lakhs
▶	hdfc-Chamrajpet	200000
	hdfc-Jainagar	350000
	hdfc-JM	600000
	hdfc-RajivChowk	500000
	hdfc-ShivajiRd	500000
*	NULL	NULL

2. Create a view which gives each branch the sum of the amount of all the loans at the branch.

```
create view Total_Loan as
select branch_name, sum(amount) as "Total Loan"
from Loan
group by Branch_name;
select * from Total_Loan;
```

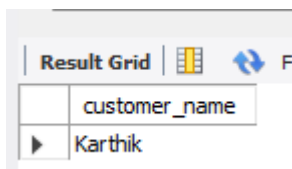


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a table containing two columns: 'branch_name' and 'Total Loan'. There are five rows of data, each representing a different branch and its total loan amount.

	branch_name	Total Loan
▶	hdfc-Chamrajpet	9000
	hdfc-Jainagar	8500
	hdfc-JM	7000
	hdfc-RajivChowk	9000
	hdfc-ShivajiRd	8000

3. Find all the customers who have atleast 2 accounts at the same branch(Ex: hdfc-Chamrajpet).

```
select d.customer_name
from Depositer d, BankAccount b
where d.accno=b.accno and b.branch_name="hdfc-Chamrajpet"
group by d.customer_name
having count(d.accno)>=2;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a table containing one column: 'customer_name'. There is one row of data, showing the name 'Karthik'.

	customer_name
▶	Karthik

4. Update the account balance by adding rupees 1000 for the customer residing in Bangalore.

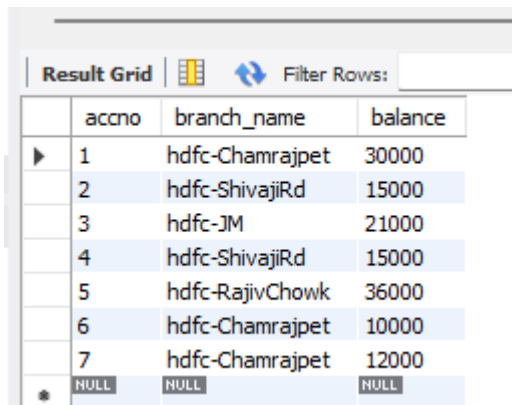
```
update BankAccount b
```

```
set b.balance=b.balance+1000
```

```
where accno in(select d.accno from Depositer d, BankCustomer b
```

```
where d.customer_name=b.customer_name and b.city="Banglore");
```

```
select * from BankAccount;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a table containing 7 rows of account data. The columns are 'accno', 'branch_name', and 'balance'. The first row is highlighted with a blue background. The last row is a summary row with 'NULL' values. The table is displayed in a web interface with a 'Filter Rows' button and a search input field.

	accno	branch_name	balance
▶	1	hdfc-Chamrajpet	30000
	2	hdfc-ShivajiRd	15000
	3	hdfc-JM	21000
	4	hdfc-ShivajiRd	15000
	5	hdfc-RajivChowk	36000
	6	hdfc-Chamrajpet	10000
	7	hdfc-Chamrajpet	12000
⊛	NULL	NULL	NULL

WEEK 4

Question

Branch (branch-name: String, branch-city: String, assets: real)

BankAccount(accno: int, branch-name: String, balance: real)

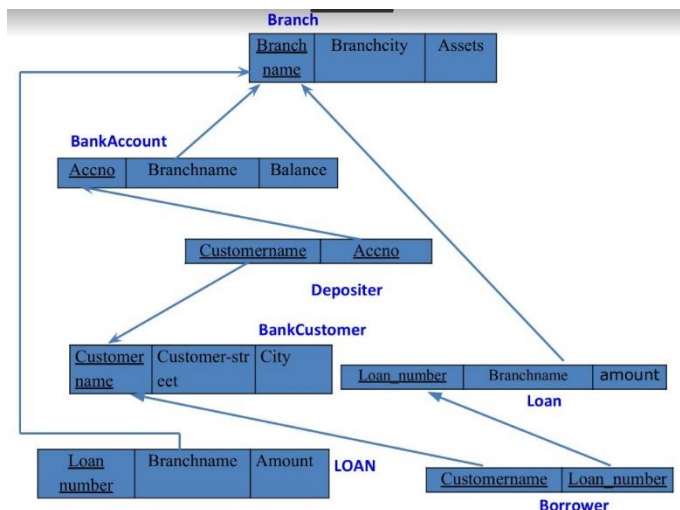
BankCustomer (customer-name: String, customer-street: String, customer-city: String)

Depositer(customer-name: String, accno: int)

Loan(loan-number: int, branch-name: String, amount: real)

Borrower (customer-name: String, loan-number: int)

Relational Schema



Creating table 'Borrower'

```
create table Borrower
```

```
(
```

```
customer_name varchar(25),
```

```
loan_no int,
```

```
primary key(customer_name,loan_no),
```

```
foreign key(customer_name) references BankCustomer(customer_name),
```

```
foreign key(loan_no) references Loan(loan_no)
```

```
);
```

Inserting values into table 'Borrower'

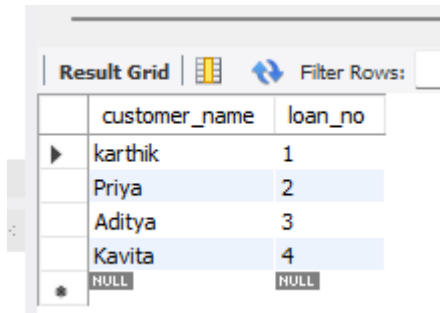
```
insert into Borrower values("karthik",1);
```

```
insert into Borrower values("Priya",2);
```

```
insert into Borrower values("Aditya",3);
```

```
insert into Borrower values("Kavita",4);
```

```
select * from Borrower;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing two columns: 'customer_name' and 'loan_no'. The table has five rows: 'karthik' with loan_no '1', 'Priya' with '2', 'Aditya' with '3', 'Kavita' with '4', and a row with 'NULL' for both columns. The first four rows are highlighted in blue.

customer_name	loan_no
karthik	1
Priya	2
Aditya	3
Kavita	4
NULL	NULL

Queries

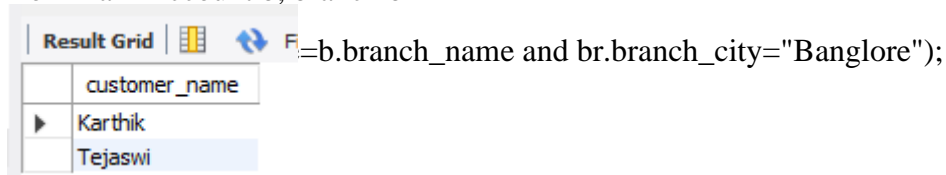
1. Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches located in a specific city (Ex: Bangalore).

```
select distinct d.customer_name
```

```
from Depositer d
```

```
where d.accno in (select b.accno
```

```
from BankAccount b, branch br
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing one column: 'customer_name'. The table has two rows: 'Karthik' and 'Tejaswi'. The second row is highlighted in blue. The query text is visible in the background: 'where d.accno in (select b.accno from BankAccount b, branch br where b.branch_name and br.branch_city="Banglore");'.

customer_name
Karthik
Tejaswi

2. Find all customers who have a loan at the bank but do not have an account.

```
select customer_name
```

```
from Borrower
```

```
where customer_name not in(select customer_name
```

```
from depositer);
```


Result Grid		Filter
	customer_name	

3. Find all customers who have both an account and a loan at the Bangalore branch.

```
select distinct customer_name
from depositer
where customer_name in(select bo.customer_name
                        from Borrower bo, Loan l, branch br
                        where l.loan_no=bo.loan_no and l.branch_name=br.branch_name and
                        br.branch_city="Banglore");
```

Result Grid		Filter
	customer_name	
▶	Karthik	
	Aditya	

4. Find the names of all branches that have greater assets than all branches located in Bangalore.

```
select branch_name
from branch
where assets >(select max(assets)
from branch
where branch_city="Banglore"
group by branch_city);
```

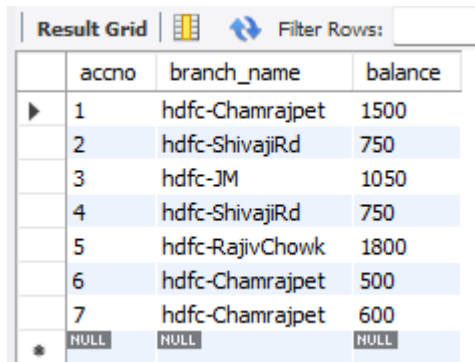
Result Grid		Filter
	branch_name	
▶	hdfc-JM	
	hdfc-RajivChowk	
	hdfc-ShivajiRd	
*	NULL	

5. Update the Balance of all accounts by 5%.

update BankAccount

set balance= (5/100)*balance;

select * from BankAccount;



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has three columns: 'accno', 'branch_name', and 'balance'. The data is as follows:

	accno	branch_name	balance
▶	1	hdfc-Chamrajpet	1500
	2	hdfc-ShivajiRd	750
	3	hdfc-JM	1050
	4	hdfc-ShivajiRd	750
	5	hdfc-RajivChowk	1800
	6	hdfc-Chamrajpet	500
	7	hdfc-Chamrajpet	600
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

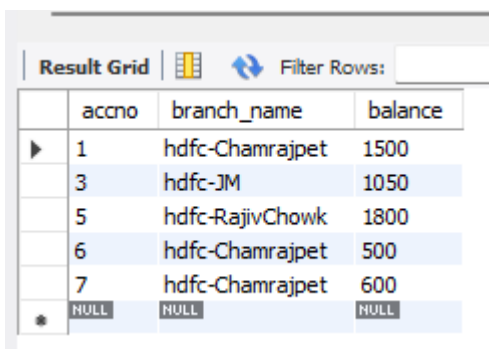
6. Demonstrate how you delete all account tuples at every branch located in a specific city (Ex. Mumbai).

delete from Depositer

where accno in(select accno from BankAccount where branch_name in(select branch_name from branch where branch_city="Mumbai"));

delete from BankAccount

where branch_name in(select branch_name from branch where branch_city="Mumbai");



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has three columns: 'accno', 'branch_name', and 'balance'. The data is as follows:

	accno	branch_name	balance
▶	1	hdfc-Chamrajpet	1500
	3	hdfc-JM	1050
	5	hdfc-RajivChowk	1800
	6	hdfc-Chamrajpet	500
	7	hdfc-Chamrajpet	600
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

7. Demonstrate how you delete all branches located at Bangalore.

delete from Depositer

where accno in(select accno from BankAccount where branch_name in(select branch_name from branch where branch_city="Banglore"));

delete from BankAccount

where branch_name in(select branch_name from branch where branch_city="Banglore");

delete from Loan

where branch_name in(select branch_name from branch where branch_city="Banglore");

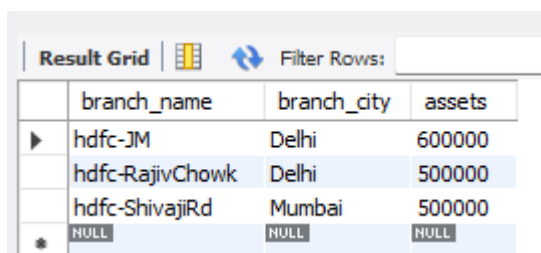
delete from Borrower

where loan_no in(select loan_no from Loan);

delete from branch

where branch_city="Banglore";

select * from branch;



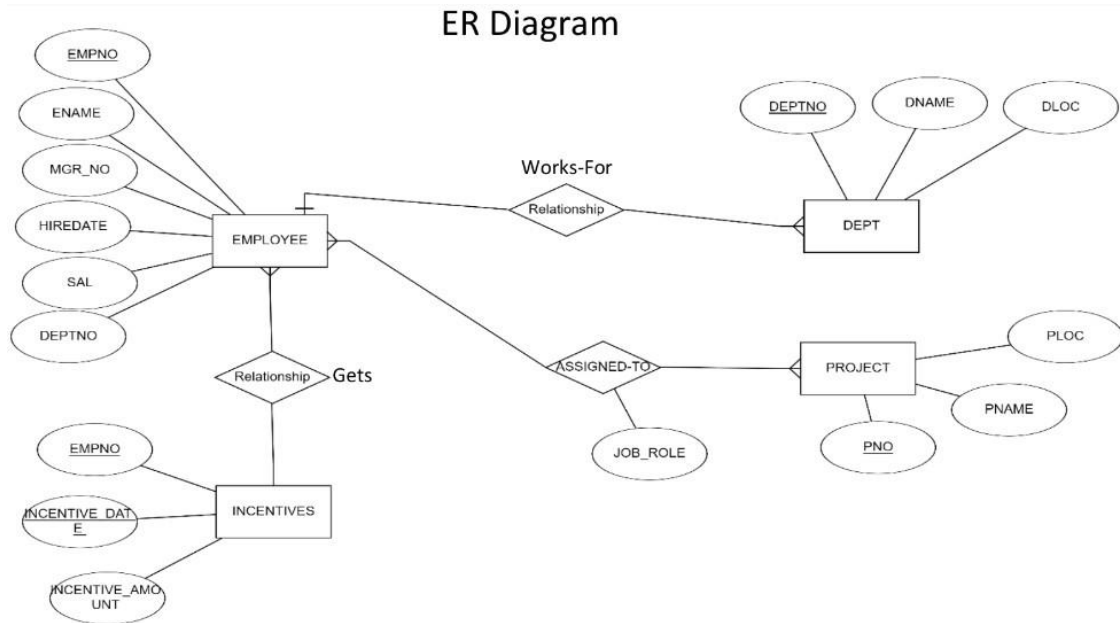
The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It contains a table with four columns: 'branch_name', 'branch_city', and 'assets'. There are four rows of data. The first three rows represent branches in Delhi and Mumbai. The fourth row shows 'NULL' values for all three columns. A 'Filter Rows' button is visible at the top right of the grid.

	branch_name	branch_city	assets
▶	hdfc-JM	Delhi	600000
	hdfc-RajivChowk	Delhi	500000
	hdfc-ShivajiRd	Mumbai	500000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

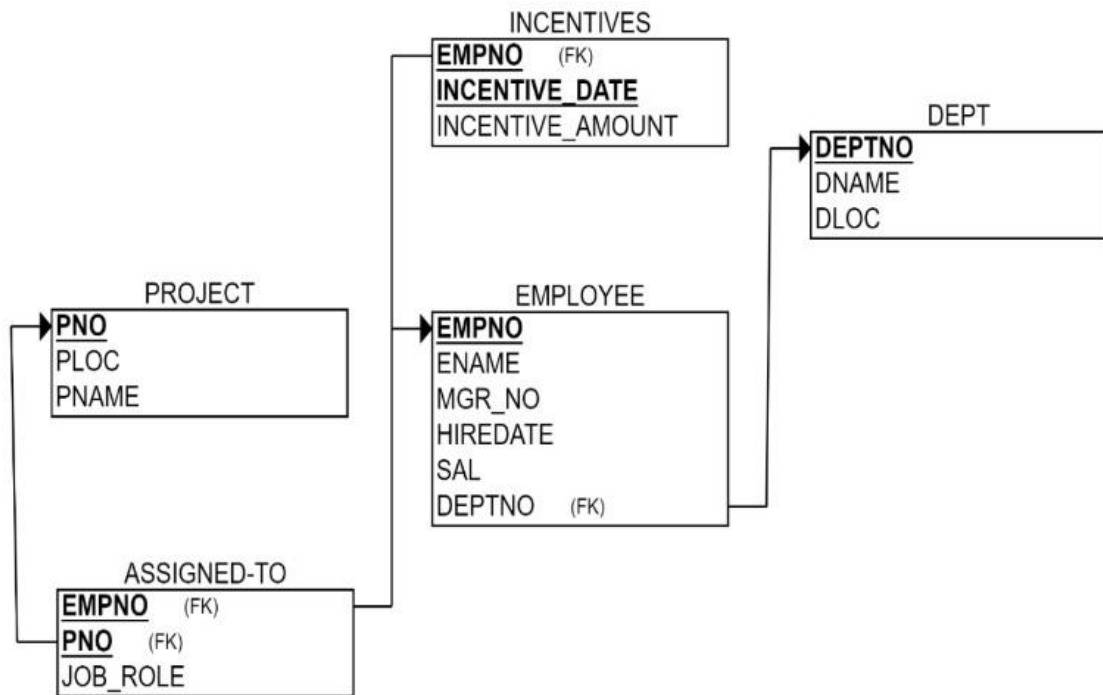
EXPERIMENT 3- EMPLOYEE DATABASE

WEEK 5

Question



Relational Schema



Creating database

Create database 1BM21CS113_Employee;

Using database

use 1BM21CS113_Employee;

Creating tables

create table Dept

(

deptno int primary key,

dname varchar(30),

dloc varchar(40)

);

create table Employee

(

empno int primary key,

ename varchar(40),

mgr_no int,

hiredate date,

sal decimal,

deptno int,

foreign key(deptno) references Dept(deptno) on delete cascade on update cascade

);

create table Project

(

pno int primary key,

ploc varchar(40),

pname varchar(40)

);

create table Assigned_to

(

empno int,

```

pno int,
primary key(empno,pno),
foreign key(empno) references Employee(empno) on delete cascade on update cascade,
foreign key(pno) references Project(pno) on delete cascade on update cascade,
job_role varchar(30)
);

create table Incentives
(
    empno int,
    incentive_date date,
    primary key(empno,incentive_date),
    foreign key(empno) references Employee(empno) on delete cascade on update cascade,
    incentive_amt decimal
);

```

Structure of tables

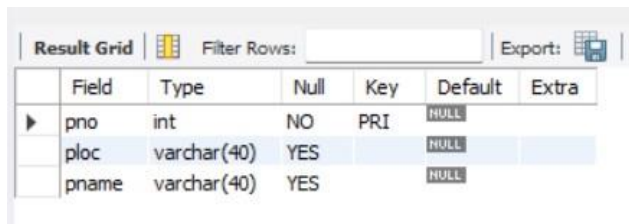
desc Dept;

Result Grid						
		Filter Rows:			Export:	
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	deptno	int	NO	PRI	HULL	
	dname	varchar(30)	YES		HULL	
	dloc	varchar(40)	YES		HULL	

desc Employee;

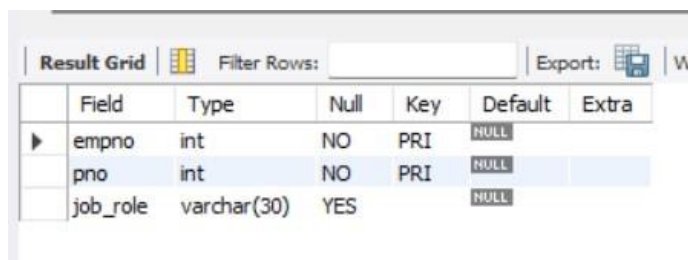
Result Grid						
		Filter Rows:			Export:	Wr
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	empno	int	NO	PRI	HULL	
	ename	varchar(40)	YES		HULL	
	mgr_no	int	YES		HULL	
	hiredate	date	YES		HULL	
	sal	decimal(10,0)	YES		HULL	
	deptno	int	YES	MUL	HULL	

desc Project;



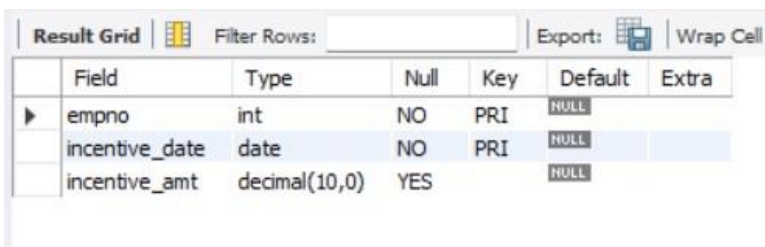
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	pno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	ploc	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
	pname	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	

desc Assigned_to;



	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	empno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	pno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	job_role	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

desc Incentives;



	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	empno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	incentive_date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
	incentive_amt	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	

Inserting values into tables

```
insert into Dept values(01,"Accounts","Banglore");
```

```
insert into Dept values(02,"HR","Banglore");
```

```
insert into Dept values(03,"Production","Hyderabad");
```

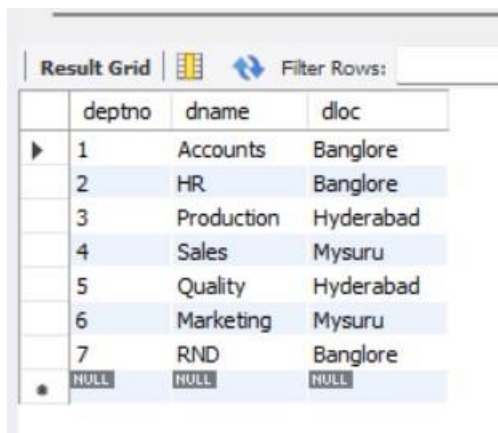
```
insert into Dept values(04,"Sales","Mysuru");
```

```
insert into Dept values(05,"Quality","Hyderabad");
```

```
insert into Dept values(06,"Marketing","Mysuru");
```

```
insert into Dept values(07,"RND","Banglore");
```

select * from Dept;

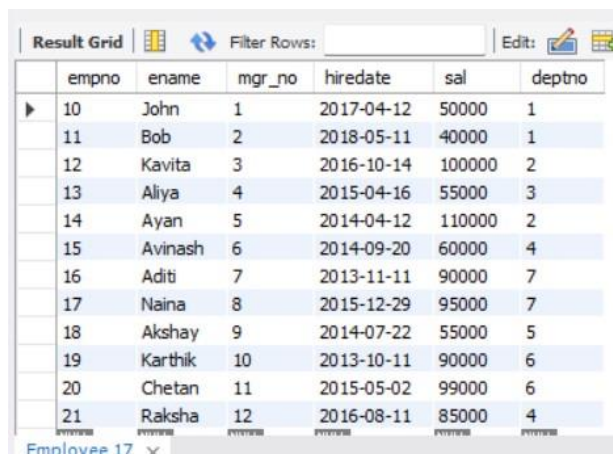


The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays the output of the SQL query 'select * from Dept;'. The grid has four columns: deptno, dname, and dloc. There are eight rows of data, with the last row showing NULL values for all three columns.

	deptno	dname	dloc
▶	1	Accounts	Banglore
	2	HR	Banglore
	3	Production	Hyderabad
	4	Sales	Mysuru
	5	Quality	Hyderabad
	6	Marketing	Mysuru
	7	RND	Banglore
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into Employee values(10,"John","001","2017-04-12",50000,01);
insert into Employee values(11,"Bob","002","2018-05-11",40000,01);
insert into Employee values(12,"Kavita","003","2016-10-14",100000,02);
insert into Employee values(13,"Aliya","004","2015-04-16",55000,03);
insert into Employee values(14,"Ayan","005","2014-04-12",110000,02);
insert into Employee values(15,"Avinash","006","2014-09-20",60000,04);
insert into Employee values(16,"Aditi","007","2013-11-11",90000,07);
insert into Employee values(17,"Naina","008","2015-12-29",95000,07);
insert into Employee values(18,"Akshay","009","2014-07-22",55000,05);
insert into Employee values(19,"Karthik","010","2013-10-11",90000,06);
insert into Employee values(20,"Chetan","011","2015-05-02",99000,06);
insert into Employee values(21,"Raksha","012","2016-08-11",85000,04);
```

select * from Employee;



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays the output of the SQL query 'select * from Employee;'. The grid has six columns: empno, ename, mgr_no, hiredate, sal, and deptno. There are 12 rows of data, each representing an employee record.

	empno	ename	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno
▶	10	John	1	2017-04-12	50000	1
	11	Bob	2	2018-05-11	40000	1
	12	Kavita	3	2016-10-14	100000	2
	13	Aliya	4	2015-04-16	55000	3
	14	Ayan	5	2014-04-12	110000	2
	15	Avinash	6	2014-09-20	60000	4
	16	Aditi	7	2013-11-11	90000	7
	17	Naina	8	2015-12-29	95000	7
	18	Akshay	9	2014-07-22	55000	5
	19	Karthik	10	2013-10-11	90000	6
	20	Chetan	11	2015-05-02	99000	6
	21	Raksha	12	2016-08-11	85000	4


```

insert into Project values(1,"Banglore","Satellite Mapping");
insert into Project values(2,"Delhi","E-commerce");
insert into Project values(3,"Mysuru","Mobile Development");
insert into Project values(4,"Hyderabad","Driverless cars");
insert into Project values(5,"Banglore","AI/ML");
insert into Project values(6,"Mumbai","Solar power plant");

```

```

select * from Project;

```

	pno	ploc	pname
▶	1	Banglore	Satellite Mapping
	2	Delhi	E-commerce
	3	Mysuru	Mobile Development
	4	Hyderabad	Driverless cars
	5	Banglore	AI/ML
	6	Mumbai	Solar power plant
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

insert into Assigned_to values(10,1,"Manager");
insert into Assigned_to values(11,1,"Production head");
insert into Assigned_to values(12,5,"Financial Advisor");
insert into Assigned_to values(13,4,"Manager");
insert into Assigned_to values(14,5,"Manager");
insert into Assigned_to values(15,6,"Roof top head");
insert into Assigned_to values(16,6,"Assitant Manager");
insert into Assigned_to values(17,3,"Manager");
insert into Assigned_to values(18,3,"Financial Advisor");

```

```

select * from Assigned_to;

```

	empno	pno	job_role
▶	10	1	Manager
	11	1	Production head
	12	5	Financial Advisor
	13	4	Manager
	14	5	Manager
	15	6	Roof top head
	16	6	Assitant Manager
	17	3	Manager
	18	3	Financial Advisor
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

insert into Incentives values(11,"2020-12-13",12000);
insert into Incentives values(14,"2021-06-29",20000);
insert into Incentives values(15,"2021-09-13",13000);
insert into Incentives values(17,"2020-11-07",10000);
insert into Incentives values(10,"2021-01-09",20000);
insert into Incentives values(16,"2020-04-29",15000);

```

```
select * from Incentives;
```

	empno	incentive_date	incentive_amt
▶	10	2021-01-09	20000
	11	2020-12-13	12000
	14	2021-06-29	20000
	15	2021-09-13	13000
	16	2020-04-29	15000
	17	2020-11-07	10000
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries

1. Retrieve the employee number and names who work on project located in Bangalore, Hyderabad or Mysuru.

```

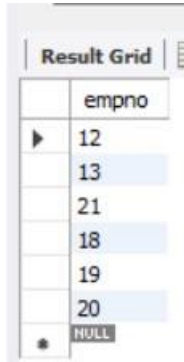
select e.empno, e.ename
from Employee e, Project p, Assigned_to a
where e.empno=a.empno and
      a.pno=p.pno and
      p.ploc in("Bangalore","Hyderabad","Mysuru");

```

	empno	ename
▶	10	John
	11	Bob
	17	Naina
	18	Akshay
	13	Aliya
	12	Kavita
	14	Ayan

2. Get the employee numbers of all employees who did not receive incentives.

```
select empno
from Employee
where empno not in(select empno from Incentives);
```



empno
12
13
21
18
19
20
NULL

3. Write a SQL query to find the employees name, number, dept, job_role, department location and project location who are working for a project location same as his/her department location.

```
select e.ename,e.empno,d.dname,a.job_role,d.dloc,p.ploc
from Employee e, Dept d, Assigned_to a,Project p
where e.deptno=d.deptno and
      a.empno=e.empno and
      a.pno=p.pno and
      p.ploc=d.dloc;
```



ename	empno	dname	job_role	dloc	ploc
John	10	Accounts	Manager	Banglore	Banglore
Bob	11	Accounts	Production head	Banglore	Banglore
Aliya	13	Production	Manager	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
Kavita	12	HR	Financial Advisor	Banglore	Banglore
Ayan	14	HR	Manager	Banglore	Banglore

WEEK 6

Inserting more values in the table 'Employee'

```
insert into Employee values(10,"John","001","2017-04-12",50000,01);
insert into Employee values(11,"Bob","002","2018-05-11",40000,01);
insert into Employee values(12,"Kavita","003","2016-10-14",100000,02);
insert into Employee values(13,"Aliya","004","2015-04-16",55000,03);
insert into Employee values(14,"Ayan","005","2014-04-12",110000,02);
insert into Employee values(15,"Avinash","006","2014-09-20",60000,04);
insert into Employee values(16,"Aditi","007","2013-11-11",90000,07);
insert into Employee values(17,"Naina","008","2015-12-29",95000,07);
insert into Employee values(18,"Akshay","009","2014-07-22",55000,05);
insert into Employee values(19,"Karthik","010","2013-10-11",90000,06);
insert into Employee values(20,"Chetan","011","2015-05-02",99000,06);
insert into Employee values(21,"Raksha","012","2016-08-11",85000,04);
insert into Employee values(006,"Ramya",001,"2017-09-09",36000,01);
insert into Employee values(007,"Nikhil",001,"2018-10-10",67000,01);
insert into Employee values(001,"Neha",004,"2014-11-11",100000,03);
insert into Employee values(002,"Ram",004,"2016-07-12",56000,03);
insert into Employee values(003,"Ranvijay",002,"2019-08-08",34000,04);
insert into Employee values(004,"Raftaar",001,"2018-04-03",45000,05);
insert into Employee Values(005,"Sandeep",004,"2019-07-06",50000,05);
insert into Employee values(008,"Prince",002,"2020-05-04",54000,03);
```

update Employee

set mgr_no=008 where ename="Raftaar";

select * from Employee;

Result Grid						
Filter Rows:						
	empno	ename	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno
▶	1	Neha	4	2014-11-11	100000	3
	2	Ram	4	2016-07-12	56000	3
	3	Ranvijay	2	2019-08-08	34000	4
	4	Raftaar	8	2018-04-03	45000	5
	5	Sandeep	4	2019-07-06	50000	5
	6	Ramya	1	2017-09-09	36000	1
	7	Nikhil	1	2018-10-10	67000	1
	8	Prince	2	2020-05-04	54000	3
	10	John	1	2017-04-12	50000	1
	11	Bob	2	2018-05-11	40000	1
	12	Kavita	3	2016-10-14	100000	2
	13	Aliya	4	2015-04-16	55000	3
	14	Ayan	5	2014-04-12	110000	2
	15	Avinash	6	2014-09-20	60000	4
	16	Aditi	7	2013-11-11	90000	7
	17	Naina	8	2015-12-29	95000	7
	18	Akshay	9	2014-07-22	55000	5
	18	Akshay	9	2014-07-22	55000	5
	19	Karthik	10	2013-10-11	90000	6
	20	Chetan	11	2015-05-02	99000	6
	21	Raksha	12	2016-08-11	85000	4

Queries

1. List the name of the managers with maximum number of employees.

```

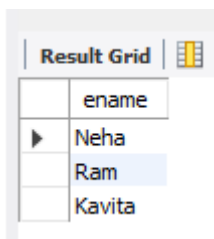
select m.ename
from Employee e, Employee m
where e.mgr_no=m.empno
group by m.ename
having count(*)=(select max(MyCount)
                  from (select count(*) as MyCount
                        from Employee
                        group by mgr_no)a);

```

Result Grid	
	ename
▶	Neha

2. Display the names of the managers whose salary is more than the average salary of his employee.

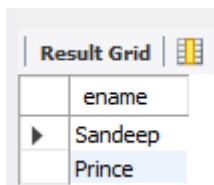
```
select m.ename
from Employee m
where m.sal >= (select avg(e.sal)
                from Employee e
                where m.empno=e.mgr_no
                group by e.mgr_no);
```



	ename
▶	Neha
	Ram
	Kavita

3. Display the names of the employees who are working in the same department his manager is working.

```
select e.ename
from Employee e, Employee m
where e.mgr_no=m.empno and
      e.deptno=m.deptno;
```



	ename
▶	Sandeep
	Prince

4. Find the employee details who got second maximum incentive in 2020.

```
select * from
Employee e, Incentives i
where e.empno=i.empno and
1=(select count(distinct j.incentive_amt)
```

from Incentives j

where i.incentive_amt<j.incentive_amt and j.incentive_date like "2020%") and
i.incentive_date like "2020%" ;

	empno	ename	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno	empno	incentive_date	incentive_amt
▶	11	Bob	2	2018-05-11	40000	1	11	2020-12-13	12000

5. Find the name of the second top level managers of each department.

select g. ename

from Employee e, Employee m, Employee g

where e.mgr_no=m. empno and

m.mgr_no=g.empno

group by g.deptno;

Result Grid	
	ename
▶	Prince
	Raftaar
	Ranvijay

EXPERIMENT 4- SUPPLIER DATABASE

WEEK 7

Question

Consider the following schema:

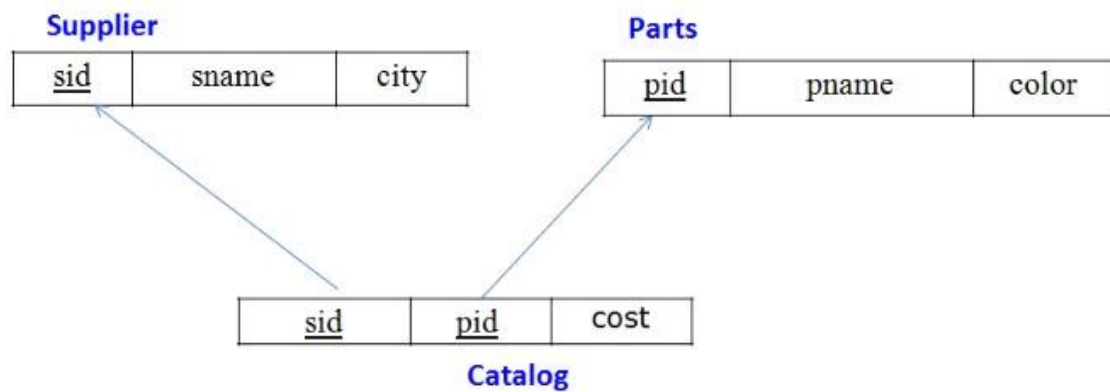
SUPPLIERS(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string)

PARTS(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string)

CATALOG(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real)

The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers.

Relational Schema



Creating database

```
create database 1BM21CS113_Supplier;
```

Using database

```
use 1BM21CS113_Supplier;
```

Creating tables

```
create table Supplier
```

```
(
```

```
sid int primary key,
```

```
sname varchar(40),
```

```
city varchar(40)
```

```
);
```



```
create table Parts
```

```
(
```

```
  pid int primary key,
```

```
  pname varchar(30),
```

```
  color varchar(30)
```

```
);
```

```
create table Catalog
```

```
(
```

```
  sid int,
```

```
  pid int,
```

```
  primary key(sid,pid),
```

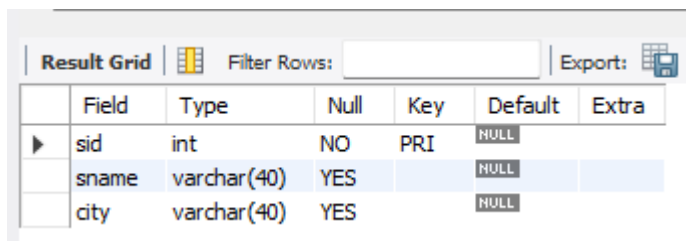
```
  foreign key(sid) references Supplier(sid) on delete cascade on update cascade,
```

```
  foreign key(pid) references Parts(pid) on delete cascade on update cascade
```

```
);
```

Structure of tables

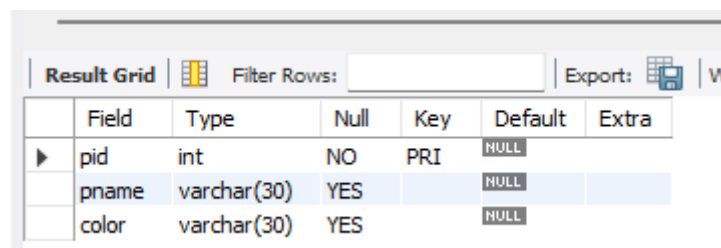
```
desc Supplier;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table structure for 'Supplier'. The table has 7 columns: Field, Type, Null, Key, Default, and Extra. The rows are: sid (int, NO, PRI, NULL), sname (varchar(40), YES, NULL), and city (varchar(40), YES, NULL).

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	sid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	sname	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
	city	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	

```
desc Parts;
```



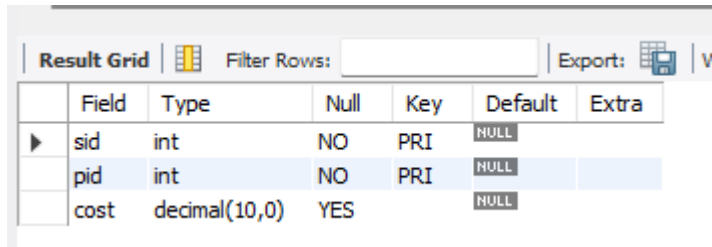
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table structure for 'Parts'. The table has 7 columns: Field, Type, Null, Key, Default, and Extra. The rows are: pid (int, NO, PRI, NULL), pname (varchar(30), YES, NULL), and color (varchar(30), YES, NULL).

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	pid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	pname	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	color	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

Alter table Catalog

add column cost decimal;

desc Catalog;



Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
sid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
pid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
cost	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	

Inserting values into the tables

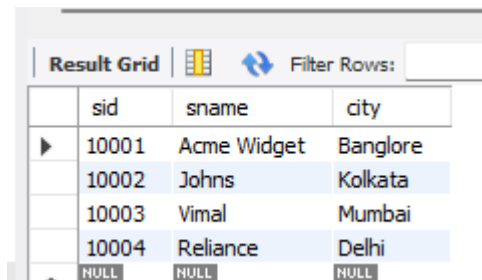
insert into Supplier values(10001,"Acme Widget","Banglore");

insert into Supplier values(10002,"Johns","Kolkata");

insert into Supplier values(10003,"Vimal","Mumbai");

insert into Supplier values(10004,"Reliance","Delhi");

select * from Supplier;



sid	sname	city
10001	Acme Widget	Banglore
10002	Johns	Kolkata
10003	Vimal	Mumbai
10004	Reliance	Delhi

insert into Parts values(2001,"Book","Red");

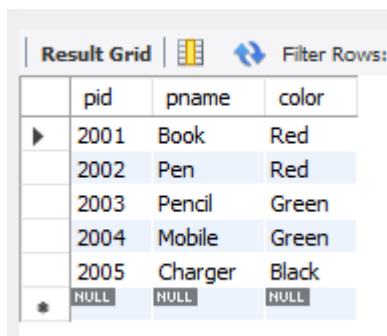
insert into Parts values(2002,"Pen","Red");

insert into Parts values(2003,"Pencil","Green");

insert into Parts values(2004,"Mobile","Green");

insert into Parts values(2005,"Charger","Black");

select * from Parts;



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a toolbar containing a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has four columns: 'pid', 'pname', and 'color'. The data rows are as follows:

	pid	pname	color
▶	2001	Book	Red
	2002	Pen	Red
	2003	Pencil	Green
	2004	Mobile	Green
	2005	Charger	Black
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into Catalog values(10001,2001,10);

insert into Catalog values(10001,2002,10);

insert into Catalog values(10001,2003,30);

insert into Catalog values(10001,2004,10);

insert into Catalog values(10001,2005,10);

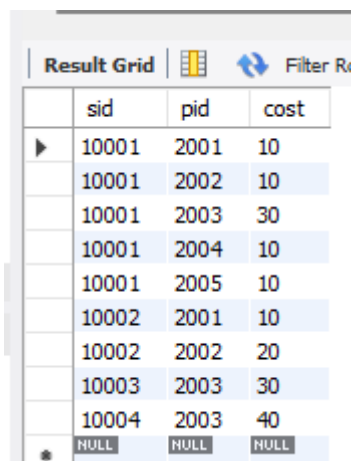
insert into Catalog values(10002,2001,10);

insert into Catalog values(10002,2002,20);

insert into Catalog values(10003,2003,30);

insert into Catalog values(10004,2003,40);

select * from Catalog;



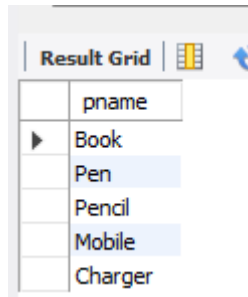
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a toolbar containing a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has three columns: 'sid', 'pid', and 'cost'. The data rows are as follows:

	sid	pid	cost
▶	10001	2001	10
	10001	2002	10
	10001	2003	30
	10001	2004	10
	10001	2005	10
	10002	2001	10
	10002	2002	20
	10003	2003	30
	10004	2003	40
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries

1. Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.

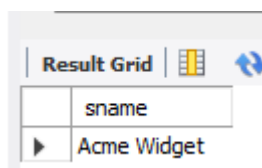
```
select distinct p.pname
from Parts p, Supplier s, Catalog c
where s.sid=c.sid and p.pid=c.pid;
```



	pname
▶	Book
	Pen
	Pencil
	Mobile
	Charger

2. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.

```
select distinct s.sname
from Supplier s
where s.sid in(select sid
               from Catalog
               group by sid
               having count(*)=(select count(*) from Parts));
```



	sname
▶	Acme Widget

3. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.

```
select distinct s.sname
from Parts p, Supplier s, Catalog c
where s.sid=c.sid and p.pid=c.pid and p.color="Red";
```

Result Grid		Filter
	sname	
▶	Acme Widget	
	Johns	

4. Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.

```

select distinct p.pname
from Parts p, Catalog c
where c.sid=(select sid from Supplier where sname="Acme Widget")
and p.pid=c.pid and c.pid not in(select c.pid
                                from Catalog c
                                where c.sid!=(select sid from Supplier where sname="Acme Widget"));

```

Result Grid	
	pname
▶	Mobile
	Charger

5. Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part).

```

select c.sid
from Catalog c
where c.cost>(select avg(cost) from catalog c1 where c.pid=c1.pid);

```

	sid
▶	10002
	10004

6. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.

```

select s.sname
from Supplier s
where s.sid in(select c.sid from Catalog c where c.cost=(select max(cost)
                                                         from Catalog c1 where c.pid=c1.pid));

```

Result Grid		Filter
	sname	
▶	Acme Widget	
	Johns	
	Reliance	

EXPERIMENT 5- AIRLINE FLIGHT DATABASE

WEEK 8

Question

FLIGHTS(flno: integer, from: string, to: string, distance: integer, departs: time, arrives: time, price: integer)

AIRCRAFT(aid: integer, aname: string, cruising_range: integer)

CERTIFIED(eid: integer, aid: integer)

EMPLOYEES(eid: integer, ename: string, salary: integer)

Note that the Employees relation describes pilots and other kinds of employees as well; Every pilot is certified for some aircraft, and only pilots are certified to fly.

Relational Schema

FLIGHTS

<u>fno</u>	from	to	distance	departs	arrives	price
------------	------	----	----------	---------	---------	-------

AIRCRAFT

<u>aid</u>	aname	cruisingrange
------------	-------	---------------

EMPLOYEE

<u>eid</u>	ename	salay
------------	-------	-------

CERTIFIED

<u>aid</u>	<u>eid</u>
------------	------------

Creating database

```
create database 1bm21cs113_Week8_Flight;
```

Using database

```
use 1bm21cs113_Week8_FLight;
```

Creating tables

```
create table Flights
(
  flno int primary key,

  dep_airport varchar(40),

  arr_airport varchar(40),

  distance decimal,

  departs time,

  arrives time,

  price decimal
);

create table Aircraft
(
  aid int primary key,

  aname varchar(40),

  cruisingrange int
);

create table Employee
(
  eid int primary key,

  ename varchar(50),

  salary decimal
);

create table certified
(
  aid int,

  eid int,

  primary key(aid,eid),

  foreign key(eid) references Employee(eid),

  foreign key(aid) references Aircraft(aid)
);
```

Alter table certified

add foreign key(eid) references Employee(eid) on delete cascade on update cascade;

Alter table certified

add foreign key(aid) references Aircraft(aid) on delete cascade on update cascade;

Structure of tables

desc Flights;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
flno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
dep_airport	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
arr_airport	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
distance	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	
departs	time	YES		NULL	
arrives	time	YES		NULL	
price	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	

desc Aircraft;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
aid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
aname	varchar(40)	YES		NULL	
cruisingrange	int	YES		NULL	

desc Employee;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
eid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
ename	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
salary	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	

desc certified;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
aid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
eid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

Inserting values into the tables

```
insert into Flights values(1,"Banglore","New Delhi",500,"6:00","9:00",5000);
```

```
insert into Flights values(2,"Banglore","Chennai",300,"7:00","8:30",3000);
```

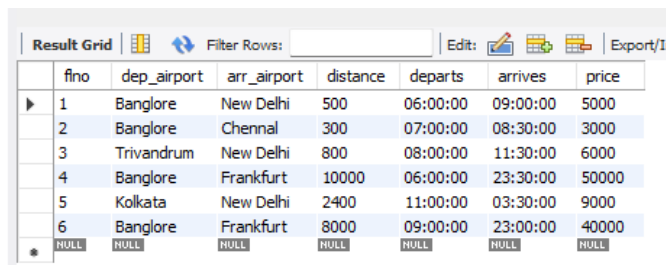
```
insert into Flights values(3,"Trivandrum","New Delhi",800,"8:00","11:30",6000);
```

```
insert into Flights values(4,"Banglore","Frankfurt",10000,"6:00","23:30",50000);
```

```
insert into Flights values(5,"Kolkata","New Delhi",2400,"11:00","3:30",9000);
```

```
insert into Flights values(6,"Banglore","Frankfurt",8000,"9:00","23:00",40000);
```

```
select * from Flights;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table of flight data. The table has columns: fno, dep_airport, arr_airport, distance, departs, arrives, and price. There are 6 rows of data, followed by a row with NULL values. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' field, an 'Edit' button, and an 'Export/I' button.

	fno	dep_airport	arr_airport	distance	departs	arrives	price
▶	1	Banglore	New Delhi	500	06:00:00	09:00:00	5000
	2	Banglore	Chennai	300	07:00:00	08:30:00	3000
	3	Trivandrum	New Delhi	800	08:00:00	11:30:00	6000
	4	Banglore	Frankfurt	10000	06:00:00	23:30:00	50000
	5	Kolkata	New Delhi	2400	11:00:00	03:30:00	9000
	6	Banglore	Frankfurt	8000	09:00:00	23:00:00	40000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
insert into Aircraft values(1,"Airbus",2000);
```

```
insert into Aircraft values(2,"Boeing",700);
```

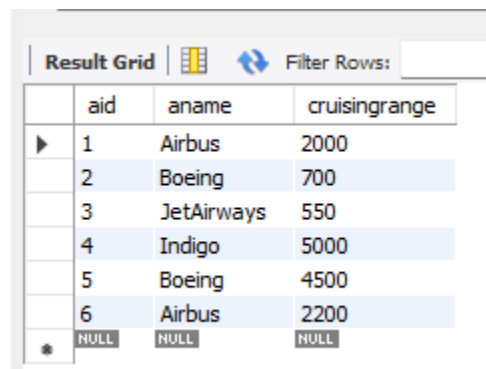
```
insert into Aircraft values(3,"JetAirways",550);
```

```
insert into Aircraft values(4,"Indigo",5000);
```

```
insert into Aircraft values(5,"Boeing",4500);
```

```
insert into Aircraft values(6,"Airbus",2200);
```

```
select * from Aircraft;
```



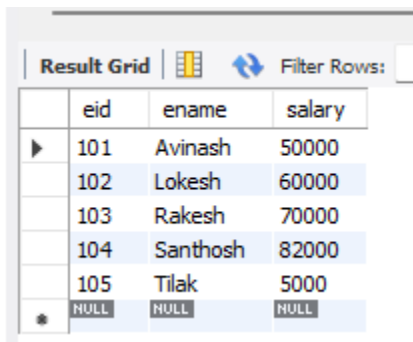
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table of aircraft data. The table has columns: aid, aname, and cruisingrange. There are 6 rows of data, followed by a row with NULL values. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' field and a '*' button.

	aid	aname	cruisingrange
▶	1	Airbus	2000
	2	Boeing	700
	3	JetAirways	550
	4	Indigo	5000
	5	Boeing	4500
	6	Airbus	2200
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

insert into Employee values(101,"Avinash",50000);
insert into Employee values(102,"Lokesh",60000);
insert into Employee values(103,"Rakesh",70000);
insert into Employee values(104,"Santhosh",82000);
insert into Employee values(105,"Tilak",5000);
select * from Employee;

```



	eid	ename	salary
▶	101	Avinash	50000
	102	Lokesh	60000
	103	Rakesh	70000
	104	Santhosh	82000
	105	Tilak	5000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

insert into certified values(2,101);
insert into certified values(4,101);
insert into certified values(5,101);
insert into certified values(6,101);
insert into certified values(1,102);
insert into certified values(3,102);
insert into certified values(5,102);
insert into certified values(2,103);
insert into certified values(3,103);
insert into certified values(5,103);
insert into certified values(6,103);
insert into certified values(6,104);
insert into certified values(1,104);
insert into certified values(3,104);

```

```
insert into certified values(3,105);
```

```
select * from certified;
```

	aid	eid
▶	2	101
	4	101
	5	101
	6	101
	1	102
	3	102
	5	102
	2	103
	3	103
	5	103
	6	103
	1	104
	3	104
	6	104
	3	105
*	NULL	NULL

Queries

1. Find the names of aircraft such that all pilots certified to operate them have salaries more than Rs.80,000.

```
select a.aname
```

```
from Aircraft a, certified c, Employee e
```

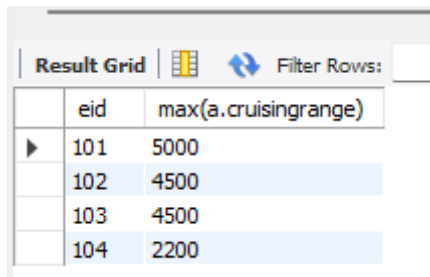
```
where a.aid=c.aid and c.eid=e.eid
```

```
and e.salary>80000;
```

	aname
▶	Airbus
	JetAirways
	Airbus

2. For each pilot who is certified for greater than equal to three aircrafts, find the eid and the maximum cruising range of the aircraft for which she or he is certified.

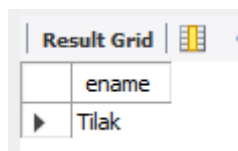
```
select c.eid, max(a.cruisingrange)
from Aircraft a, certified c, Employee e
where a.aid=c.aid and c.eid=e.eid
group by c.eid
having count(c.aid)>=3;
```



	eid	max(a.cruisingrange)
▶	101	5000
	102	4500
	103	4500
	104	2200

3. Find the names of pilots whose salary is less than the price of the cheapest route from Bengaluru to Frankfurt.

```
select e.ename
from Employee e
where e.salary< all(select min(price)
from Flight
where dep_airport="Bangalore" and arr_airport="Frankfurt");
```



	ename
▶	Tilak

4. For all aircraft with cruising range over 1000 Kms, find the name of the aircraft and the average salary of all pilots certified for this aircraft.

```
select a.aname, avg(e.salary) as Avg_Salary
from Aircraft a, certified c, Employee e
where a.aid=c.aid and c.eid=e.eid and a.cruisingrange>1000
group by c.aid;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows
	aname	Avg_Salary	
▶	Airbus	71000.0000	
	Indigo	50000.0000	
	Boeing	60000.0000	
	Airbus	67333.3333	

5. Find the names of pilots certified for some Boeing aircraft.

select distinct e.ename

from Aircraft a, certified c, Employee e

where a.aid=c.aid and c.eid=e.eid and a.aname="Boeing";

Result Grid		
	ename	
▶	Avinash	
	Rakesh	
	Lokesh	

6. Find the aids of all aircraft that can be used on routes from Bengaluru to New Delhi.

select distinct a.aid

from Aircraft a

where a.cruisingrange > any(select distance

from Flights

where dep_airport="Bangalore" and arr_airport="New Delhi");

Result Grid		
	aid	
▶	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
✱	NULL	

EXPERIMENT 6- STUDENT DATABASE USING NoSQL

WEEK 9

Question

Perform the database operations using MongoDB

Queries

1. Create a database Student with the following attributes Rollno, Age, Contact No, Email-id.

```
db.createCollection("Student");
```

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.1455]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\system32>mongosh "mongodb+srv://cluster0.yvbt5ve.mongodb.net/" --apiVersion 1 --username Neha_2003
Enter password: *****
Current Mongosh Log ID: 63dae1cd443276d3a3affdc8
Connecting to:      mongodb+srv://<credentials>@cluster0.yvbt5ve.mongodb.net/?appName=mongosh+1.6.2
Using MongoDB:      5.0.14 (API Version 1)
Using Mongosh:      1.6.2

For mongosh info see: https://docs.mongodb.com/mongosh-shell/

Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.createCollection("Student");
{ ok: 1 }
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test>
```

2. Insert appropriate values.

```
db.Student.insert({Roll_no:1,Age:12,Contact_no:2345,email:"aaa@gmail"});
```

```
db.Student.insert({Roll_no:2,Age:12,Contact_no:2390,email:"bbb@gmail"});
```

```
db.Student.insert({Roll_no:3,Age:12,Contact_no:5678,email:"ccc@gmail"});
```

```
db.Student.insert({Roll_no:4,Age:12,Contact_no:9845,email:"dddd@gmail"});
```

```

Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.insert({Roll_no:1, Age:12, Contact_no:2345,email:"aaa@gmail.com"});
DeprecationWarning: Collection.insert() is deprecated. Use insertOne, insertMany, or bulkWrite.
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("63dae4b089c214317edcddf6") }
}
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.insert({Roll_no:2, Age:12, Contact_no:2390, email:"bbb@gmail.com"});
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("63dae50189c214317edcddf7") }
}
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.insert({Roll_no:3, Age:12, Contact_no:5678, email:"ccc@gmail.com"});
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("63dae54689c214317edcddf8") }
}
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.insert({Roll_no:4, Age:12, Contact_no:9845, email:"ddd@gmail.com"});
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("63dae57f89c214317edcddf9") }
}
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.find();
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae4b089c214317edcddf6"),
    Roll_no: 1,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 2345,
    email: 'aaa@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae50189c214317edcddf7"),
    Roll_no: 2,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 2390,
    email: 'bbb@gmail.com'
  },

```

```

  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae54689c214317edcddf8"),
    Roll_no: 3,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 5678,
    email: 'ccc@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae57f89c214317edcddf9"),
    Roll_no: 4,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 9845,
    email: 'ddd@gmail.com'
  }
]
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test>

```

3. Write query to update email if of a student with Roll_no 1.

```
db.Student.update({Roll_no:1},{ $set:{email:"eee@gmail"}});
```

```
db.Student.find();
```

```
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.update({Roll_no:1},{ $set:{email:"eee@gmail.com"}});
DeprecationWarning: Collection.update() is deprecated. Use updateOne, updateMany, or bulkWrite.
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
}
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.find();
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae4b089c214317edcddf6"),
    Roll_no: 1,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 2345,
    email: 'eee@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae50189c214317edcddf7"),
    Roll_no: 2,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 2390,
    email: 'bbb@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae54689c214317edcddf8"),
    Roll_no: 3,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 5678,
    email: 'ccc@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae57f89c214317edcddf9"),
    Roll_no: 4,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 9845,
    email: 'ddd@gmail.com'
  }
]
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test>
```


4. Replace the student name from “ABC” to “FEM” of Roll_no 6.

```
db.Student.update({Roll_no:6,Name:"ABC"},{$set:{Name:"FEM"}});
```

```
db.Student.find();
```

```
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.update({Roll_no:11,Name:"ABC"},{$set:{Name:"FEM"}});
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
}
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.find();
[
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae4b089c214317edcddf6"),
    Roll_no: 1,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 2345,
    email: 'eee@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae50189c214317edcddf7"),
    Roll_no: 2,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 2390,
    email: 'bbb@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae54689c214317edcddf8"),
    Roll_no: 3,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 5678,
    email: 'ccc@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63dae57f89c214317edcddf9"),
    Roll_no: 4,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 9845,
    email: 'ddd@gmail.com'
  },
  {
    _id: ObjectId("63daed0989c214317edcddfa"),
    Roll_no: 11,
    Age: 12,
    Contact_no: 1902,
    Name: 'FEM',
    email: 'qqqq@gmail'
  }
]
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test>
```

5. Drop the collection Student.

```
Db.Student.drop();
```

```
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.drop();
true
Atlas atlas-52m4xo-shard-0 [primary] test>
```