



# CHAROTAR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

# Faculty of Technology and Engineering Chandubhai S. Patel Institute of Technology (CSPIT) Devang Patel Institute of Advance Technology and Research (DEPSTAR) Department of Computer Engineering / Computer Science & Engineering

**Subject Code: CE246** 

Subject Name: Database Management System

Semester: 4<sup>th</sup>

Academic Year: 2022-23

## **Practical List**

**Instructions:** 

Practical Format: Aim, Practical Implementation, Output (Screenshot), Conclusion.

CO1	Apply the concepts of engineering i.e collecting data, organize the data in the systematic form, and arrange the data in a computational way and applying mathematics formation.
CO2	Analyze how data are stored and maintained using data models. Ready to assimilate the concept of data abstraction and design queries using SQL. Identify how data is represented in the relational model and create relations using SQL language
CO3	Identify and evaluate the constructs in the E-R model and issues involved in developing an E-R diagram. Convert an E-R diagram into a relational database schema. Declare and enforce integrity constraints on database using a state-of art RDBMS.
CO4	Produce aggregate operators to write SQL queries which are not expressible in relational algebra. "More mathematical" notation may apply and also used in research and other venues. Combining these concepts allows production of sophisticated queries.
CO5	Decompose un-normalized tables into normalized compliant tables. Design and implement a normalize database schema for a given problem-domain. Produce strategies to minimize risks of security breaches in a range of network environments and data storage systems. Compute retrieval time and concluding with suitable indexing technique.
CO6	Compare transactions and their properties with (ACID) and without ACID. Apply locking protocol to ensure isolation. Develop logging technique to ensure atomicity and durability. Design a logical view which can be used for analytical tasks. Develop practical experience of the design and implement scalable, secure

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То	Demonstrate DD	L-creat	e and DML-ins	ert	commands.															
•	<ul> <li>(i) Create tables according to the following definition.</li> <li>CREATE TABLE DEPOSIT (ACTNO VARCHAR2(5), CNAME VARCHAR2(18), BNAME VARCHAR2(18), AMOUNT NUMBER (8,2), ADATE DATE);</li> <li>CREATE TABLE BRANCH (BNAME VARCHAR2(18), CITY VARCHAR2(18));</li> <li>CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS (CNAME VARCHAR2(19), CITY VARCHAR2(18));</li> <li>CREATE TABLE BORROW (LOANNO VARCHAR2(5), CNAME VARCHAR2(18), BNAME VARCHAR2(18), AMOUNT NUMBER (8,2));</li> <li>(ii) Insert the data as shown below.</li> </ul>																			
	POSIT CTNO	CNAM	TE.		BNAME		AMO	IINT	ADATE											
10		ANIL			VRCE		1000.0		1-MAR-95											
10	-	SUNIL					5000.0													
	102 MEHUL			KAROLBA	GH	3500.00		17-NOV-95												
10		MADH			CHANDI		1200.00		17-DEC-95											
10	05 PRMOD 06 SANDIP				PRMOD				M.G.ROAD	)	3000.0		27-MAR-96	4	CC					
10					ANDHERI		2000.0	00	31-MAR-96											
10			07 SHIVANI		7 SHIVANI		7 SHIVANI		7 SHIVANI		SHIVANI		SHIVANI	SHIVANI	NI		VIRAR		1000.00	5-SEP-95
10	08	KRANTI		KRANTI		KRANTI		KRANTI			NEHRU PLACE		5000.00		2-JUL-95					
10	9	MINU		POWAI		7000.00		00	10-AUG-95											
BI	RANCH				CUSTOM	ERS														
	BNAME		CITY			CNAME		CITY												
	VRCE		NAGPUR			ANIL		CALCUTTA												
	AJNI		NAGPUR			SUNIL		DELHI												
	KAROLBAGH		DELHI			MEHUL		BARODA												
	CHANDI DELHI				MANDAR		PATNA													
	DHARAMPETH NAGPUR				MADHUR		NAGPUR													
	M.G.ROAD		BANGLORE			PRAMOD		NAGPUR												
	ANDHERI BOMBAY				SANDIP		SURAT													
	VIRAR	_	BOMBAY			SHIVANI		BOMBAY												
	NEHRU PLAC POWAI	E	DELHI BOMBAY			KRANTI		BOMBAY												
1 1			11/38/11/3/8/7		ı	NAREN		BOMBAY	i	1	l									





LOANNO	CNAME	BNAME	AMOUNT	
201	ANIL	VRCE	1000.00	
206	MEHUL	AJNI	5000.00	
311	SUNIL	DHARAMPETH	3000.00	
321	MADHURI	ANDHERI	2000.00	
375	PRMOD	VIRAR	8000.00	
481	KRANTI	NEHRU PLACE	3000.00	

# From the above given tables perform the following queries:

- (1) Describe deposit, branch.
- (2) Describe borrow, customers.
- (3) List all data from table DEPOSIT.
- (4) List all data from table BORROW.
- (5) List all data from table CUSTOMERS.
- (6) List all data from table BRANCH.
- (7) Give account no and amount of depositors.
- (8) Give name of depositors having amount greater than 4000.
- (9) Give name of customers who opened account after date '1-12-96'.
- (10) Give name of city where branch karolbagh is located.
- (11) Give account no and amount of customer having account opened between date 1-12-96 and 1-6-96.
- (12) Give names of depositors having account at VRCE.

# 2 Create the below given table and insert the data accordingly.

Create Table **Job** (job\_id, job\_title, min\_sal, max\_sal)

COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE
job_id	Varchar2(15)
job_title	Varchar2(30)
min_sal	Number(7,2)
max_sal	Number(7,2)

Create table **Employee** (emp\_no, emp\_name, emp\_sal, emp\_comm, dept\_no, l\_name, dept\_name, job\_id, location, manager\_id, hiredate)

COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE
emp_no	Number(3)
emp_name	Varchar2(30)
emp_sal	Number(8,2)
emp_comm	Number(6,1)
dept_no	Number(3)
l_name	Varchar2(30)
dept_name	Varchar2(30)
job_id	Varchar2(15)
location	Varchar2(15)
manager_id	Number(5)
hiredate	Date

Create table **deposit**(a\_no,cname,bname,amount,a\_date).

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COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE
a_no	Varchar2(5)
cname	Varchar2(15)
bname	Varchar2(10)
amount	Number(7,2)
a_date	Date

Create table borrow (loanno, cname, bname, amount).

COLUMN NAME	DATA TYPE
loanno	Varchar2(5)
cname	Varchar2(15)
bname	Varchar2(10)
amount	Varchar2(7,2)

Insert following values in the table **Employee**.

emp_n o	emp_ name	emp_ sal	emp_ comm	dept _no	l_ name	dept_ name	job_id	location	Manage r_id	Hire date
101	Smith	800		20	shah	machine learning	fi_mgr	toronto	105	09-aug-96
102	Snehal	1600	300	25	gupta	data science	lec	las vegas		14-mar-96

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103	Adama	1100	0	20	wales	machine learning	mk_mgr	ontario	105	30-nov-95
104	Aman	3000		15	sharma	virtual reality	comp_op	mexico	12	02-oct-97
105	Anita	5000	50,000	10	patel	big data analytics	comp_op	germany	107	01-jan-98
106	Sneha	2450	24,500	10	joseph	big data analytics	fi_acc	melbourne	105	26-sep-97
107	Anamika	2975		30	jha	artificial intelligence	it_prog	new york		15jul-97

Insert following values in the table **Job**.

job_id	job_name	min_sal	max_sal
it_prog	Programmer	4000	10000
mk_mgr	Marketing manager	9000	15000
fi_mgr	Finance manager	8200	12000
fi_acc	Account	4200	9000
lec	Lecturer	6000	17000
comp_op	Computer Operator	1500	3000

Insert following values in the table **deposit**.

A_no	cname	Bname	Amount	date
101	Anil	andheri	7000	01-jan-06
102	sunil	virar	5000	15-jul-06
103	jay	villeparle	6500	12-mar-06
104	vijay	andheri	8000	17-sep-06
105	keyur	dadar	7500	19-nov-06
106	mayur	borivali	5500	21-dec-06

### **Perform following queries**

- (1) Retrieve all data from **employee**, **jobs and deposit**.
- (2) Give details of account no. and deposited rupees of customers having account opened between dates **01-01-06** and **25-07-06**.
- (3) Display all jobs with minimum salary is greater than 4000.
- (4) Display name and salary of employee whose department no is 20. Give alias name to name of employee.
- (5) Display employee no, name and department details of those employee whose department lies in (10,20).
- (6) Display the **non-null** values of employees.
- (7) Display name of customer along with its account no (**both columns should be displayed as one**) whose amount is not equal to 8000 Rs.
- (8) Display the content of job details with minimum salary either 2000 or 4000.

## To study various options of <u>LIKE</u> predicate

- (1) Display all employee whose name start with 'A' and third character is "a'.
- (2) Display name, number and salary of those employees whose name is 5 characters long and first three characters are 'Ani'.
- (3) Display all information of employee whose second character of name is either 'M' or 'N'.
- (4) Find the list of all customer name whose branch is in 'andheri' or 'dadar' or 'virar'.
- (5) Display the job name whose first three character in job id field is 'FI\_'.
- (6) Display the title/name of job who's last three character are '\_MGR' and their maximum salary is greater than Rs 12000.
- (7) Display the non-null values of employees and also employee name second character should be 'n' and string should be 5-character long.
- (8) Display the null values of employee and also employee name's third character should be 'a'.
- (9) What will be output if you are giving LIKE predicate as '%\\_%' ESCAPE '\'





(1) List total deposit from deposit.  (2) List total loan from karolbegh branch  (3) Give maximum loan from branch vec.  (4) Count total number of easteomers  (5) Count total number of easteomers  (5) Count total number of easteomers  (6) Create tables suppl from employee with all the columns.  (7) Create tables suppl from employee with all the columns.  (8) Create tables suppl from employee with all the columns.  (8) Create tables suppl from employee with all the columns.  (8) Create tables suppl from employee with all the columns.  (9) Insert the data into suppl from employee with column from the employee name field.  (10) Delete the derial of supplier whose sup, no is 103.  (12) Rename the rubble suppl.  (11) Deletes the derial of supplier whose sup, no is 103.  (12) Rename the rubble suppl.  (13) Destroy table supply with all the data.  (14) Explained the value dept. no io 10 where second character of emp, name is 'm'.  (15) Lydate the value of employee many second characters of emp, name is 'm'.  (16) And one column phone to 10 where second characters.  (18) Count the total no as well as distinct rows in dept_no column with a condition of salary greater than 1000 of employee.  (19) Display the detail of all employees in ascending order, descending order off their name and an.  (20) Display the detail of all employees in ascending order, descending order off their name and an.  (20) Display the employee. Given in ascending order with mult value first and accordingly sort employee salary in descending order.  (21) Display the employee. Given in ascending order with mult value first and accordingly sort employee salary in descending order.  (22) Display the employee.  (23) Bodily your epicer you 0.2) to add a column base salary increased by 15% and expressed as a whole number. Label the column New Salary  (3) Modify your epicer you 0.2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column here salary is a salary in the salary increased by 15% and expressed as a whole number. Lab	3	To Perform various data manipulation commands, aggregate functions and sorting concept on all created tables.		
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(8) Create table sup2 from employee with no data (9) Insert the data into sup2 from employee whose second character should be 'n' and string should be 5 characters long in employee name field. (10) Delete all the rows from sup1. (11) Delete the detail of supplier whose sup_no is 103. (12) Rename the table sup2. (13) Destroy table sup1 with all the data. (14) Update the value dept no to 10 where second character of emp. name is 'm'. (15) Update the value for employee number whose employee number is 103. (16) Add one column phone to employee with size of column is 10. (17) Modify the column emp_name to hold maximum of 30 characters. (18) Count the total no as well as distinct rows in dep_no column with a condition of salary greater than 1000 of employee. (19) Display the detail of all employees in ascending order, descending order of their name and no. (20) Display the dept_no in ascending order and accordingly display emp_comm in descending order. (21) Update the value of emp_nomn to 100 where dept_no is 20. (22) Display the emp_comm in ascending order with null value first and accordingly sort emp_no in descending order. (23) Display the emp_comm in ascending order with null value first and accordingly sort emp_no in descending order. (23) Display the emp_comm in ascending order with null value last and accordingly sort emp_no in descending order.  4 To Implement Single-row functions. (1) Write a query to display the current date. Label the column New Salary (3) Modify your query no (2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary increased by 15% and expressed as a whole number. Label the column New Salary (3) Modify your query no (2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column New Salary (3) Modify your query no (2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column how Salary (3) Modify your query no (2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column howes Salary (3) Modify your query no (2) to add		(6) Create table supplier from employee with all the columns.		
(9) Insert the data into sup2 from employee whose second character should be 'n' and string should be 5 characters long in employee name field.   (10) Delete all the rows from sup1.   (11) Delete the detail of supplier whose sup_no is 103.   (12) Rename the table sup2.   (13) Destroy table sup1 with all the data.   (14) Update the value of employee name whose employee number is 103.   (16) Add one column phone to employee such size of column is 10.   (17) Modify the column emp_name to hold maximum of 30 characters.   (18) Count the total no as well as distinct rows in depl_no column with a condition of salary greater than 1000 of employee.   (19) Display the detail of all employees in ascending order, descending order of their name and no.   (20) Display the depl_no in ascending order and accordingly display emp_comm in descending order.   (21) Update the value of emp_comm in 500 where depl_no is 20.   (22) Display the emp_comm in ascending order with null value last and accordingly sort emp_no in descending order.   (23) Display the emp_comm in ascending order with null value last and accordingly sort emp_no in descending order.   (23) Display the caper_comm in ascending order with null value last and accordingly sort emp_no in descending order.   (24) Write a query to display the employee number, salary, and salary increased by 15% and expressed as a whole number. Label the column New Salary   (3) Modify your query no (2) to add a column that subtracts the old salary from the new salary. Label the column Increase   (4) Write a query that displays the employee's names with the first letter capitalized and all other letters lowercase, and the length of the names, for all employees whose name starts with J, A, or M. Give each column an appropriate label. Sort the results by the day of the week starting with Monday.   (5) Write a query to display the dest name, with Monday.   (7) Display the data from Multiple Tables (join)   (1) Give datails of customers ANIL.   (2) Give name of customer who are borrowers and		(7) Create table sup1 from employee with first two columns.		
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(8) Create a query to display the name and hire date of any employee hired after employee "smith".				
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6	To apply the concept of Aggregating Data using Group functions.		
	<ol> <li>(1) List total deposit of customer having account date after 1-jan-96.</li> <li>(2) List total deposit of customers living in city Nagpur.</li> <li>(3) List maximum deposit of customers living in bombay.</li> <li>(4) Display the highest, lowest, sum, and average salary of all employees. Label the columns Maximum, Minimum, Sum, and Average, respectively. Round your results to the nearest whole number.</li> <li>(5) Write a query that displays the difference between the highest and lowest salaries. Label the column DIFFERENCE.</li> <li>(6) Create a query that will display the total number of employees and, of that total, the number of employees hired in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998</li> <li>(7) Find the average salaries for each department without displaying the respective department numbers.</li> <li>(8) Write a query to display the total salary being paid to each job title, within each department.</li> <li>(9) Find the average salaries &gt; 2000 for each department without displaying the respective department numbers.</li> <li>(10) Display the job and total salary for each job with a total salary amount exceeding 3000 and sorts the list by the total salary.</li> <li>(11) List the branches having sum of deposit more than 5000 and located in city bombay.</li> </ol>	4	CO3
7	To solve queries using the concept of sub query.  (1) Write a query to display the last name and hire date of any employee in the same department as smith. Exclude smith (2) Give name of customers who are depositors having same branch city of mr. sunil. (3) Give deposit details and loan details of customer in same city where pramod is living. (4) Create a query to display the employee numbers and last names of all employees who earn more than the average salary. Sort the results in ascending order of salary. (5) Give names of depositors having same living city as mr. anil and having deposit amount greater than 2000 (6) Display the last name and salary of every employee who reports to ford. (7) Display the department number, name, and job for every employee in the accounting department. (8) List the name of branch having highest number of depositors. (9) Give the name of cities where in which the maximum numbers of branches are located. (10) Give name of customers living in same city where maximum depositors are located.	4	CO3
8	Manipulating Data  (1) Give 10% interest to all depositors. (2) Give 10% interest to all depositors having branch vrce (3) Give 10% interest to all depositors living in nagpur and having branch city bombay. (4) Write a query which changes the department number of all employees with empno 7788's job to employee 7844'current department number. (5) Transfer 10 Rs from account of anil to sunil if both are having same branch. (6) Give 100 Rs more to all depositors if they are maximum depositors in their respective branch. (7) Delete depositors of branches having number of customers between 1 to 3. (8) Delete deposit of vijay. (9) Delete borrower of branches having average loan less than 1000.	4	CO3
9	Add and Remove constraint  (1) Add primary key constraint on job_id in job table.  (2) Add foreign key constraint on employee table referencing job table.  (3) Add composite primary key on lock table (lock table does not exist, while creating table add composite key)  (4) Remove primary key constraint on job_id  (5) Remove foreign key constraint on employee table	2	CO2
10	To perform basic PL/SQL blocks  1. Write a PL-SQL block to find Sum and average of three numbers.  2. Find the factorial of a number in pl/sql using for, While and Simple Loop.	2	CO4





11	To understand the concept of "select into" and "% type" attribute.		
11			
	Create an EMPLOYEES table that is a replica of the EMP table. Add a new column, STARS, of VARCHAR2 data type and length of 50 to the EMPLOYEES table for storing asterisk (*).	2	
	Create a PL/SQL block that rewards an employee by appending an asterisk in the STARS column for every Rs1000/- of the employee's salary. For example, if the employee has a salary amount of Rs8000/-, the string of asterisks should contain eight asterisks. If the employee has a salary amount of Rs12500/-, the string of asterisks should contain 13 asterisks.		CO4
	Update the STARS column for the employee with the string of asterisks.		
12	To perform the concept of cursor		
	(a) Display all the information of EMP table using %ROWTYPE.		
	(b) Create a PL/SQL block that does the following:		
	In a PL/SQL block, retrieve the name, salary, and MANAGER ID of the employees working in the particular department. Take Department Id from user.	2	CO4
	If the salary of the employee is less than 1000 and if the manager ID is either 7902 or 7839, display the message << last name>> Due for a raise. Otherwise, display the message << last_name>> Not due for a raise.		
13	To perform the concept of trigger		
	Write a PL/SQL block to update the salary where deptno is 10. Generate trigger that will store the original record in another table before updation take place.	2	CO4
14	To solve queries using the concept of View.		
	<ul><li>(1) Write a query to create a view for those employees belongs to the location New York.</li><li>(2) Write a query to create a view for all employee with columns emp_id, emp_name, and job_id.</li></ul>	2	CO5
	<ul><li>(3) Write a query to find the salesmen of the location New York who having salary more than 3000.</li><li>(4) Write a query to create a view to getting a count of how many employees we have at each department.</li></ul>		
15	To perform the concept of function and procedure		
	To update the salary of employee specified by empid. If record exist then update the salary otherwise display appropriate message. Write a function as well as procedure for updating salary.	2	CO5
16	To perform the concept of exception handler	2	CO5
	Write a PL/SQL block that will accept the employee code, amount and operation. Based on specified operation amount is added or deducted from salary of said employee. Use user defined exception handler for handling the exception.		
17	To perform the concept of package		
	1. Create a package specification and package body called EMP_PACK that contains your NEW_EMP procedure as a public construct, and your VALID_DEPTID function as a private construct. (You can save the specification and body into separate files.)  2. Invoke the NEW_EMP procedure, using 40 as a department number. Because the dept_no 40 does not exist in the	2	CO5
	DEPT table, you should get an error message as specified in the exception handler of your procedure.  3. Invoke the NEW_EMP procedure, using an existing department ID 80.		
18	Case Study:		CO1
	1 Download and compile PostgreSQL, and open in Eclipse, using instructions provided here. Physical Storage in		CO2
	PostgreSQL, Look inside above link for information on file layout, database page layout, and free space map (and lots more details src/backend/storage/freespace/README) and how PostgreSQL stores oversized attributes using the	2	CO3
	TOAST technique.		CO4