VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT on

Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM)

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



BENGALURU-560019 Sep-2024 to Jan-2025

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 Systems (23CS3PCDBM)" carried out by **B Prabhanjan(1BM23CS060)**, who is bonafide student of **B.M.S.** College of **Engineering**. It is in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM) work prescribed for the said degree.

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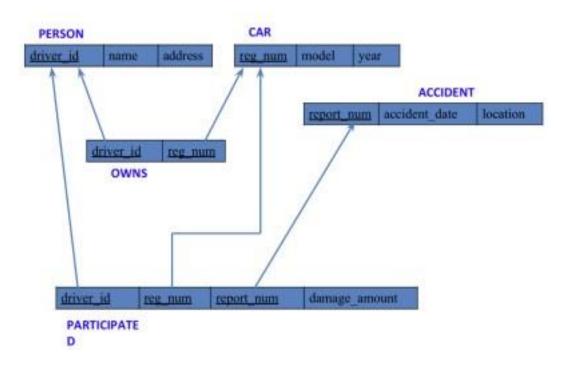
Insurance Database

Question

(Week 1)

- 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)
- Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
 Enter at least five tuples for each relation
- Display Accident date and location
- Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg_num (example 'K A053408') for which the accident report number was 12.
- Add a new accident to the database.
- To Do
- Display Accident date and location
- Display driver id who did accident with damage amount greater than or equal to Rs.25000

Schema Diagram



Create database

create database insurance;

use insurance;

Create table

create table person (driver_id varchar(10), name varchar(20), address varchar(30), primary key(driver id));

create table car(reg_num varchar(10),model varchar(10),year int, primary key(reg_num));

create table accident(report_num int, accident_date date, location varchar(20),primary key(report_num));

create table owns(driver_id varchar(10),reg_num varchar(10),primary key(driver_id, reg_num), foreign key(driver_id) references person(driver_id), foreign key(reg_num) references car(reg_num)); create table participated(driver_id varchar(10), reg_num varchar(10), report_num int, damage_amount int, primary

key(driver_id, reg_num, report_num), 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;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
•	driver_id	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	I hereign
	name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	address	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

desc car;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	reg_num	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	model	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
	year	int	YES		NULL	

desc accident;

	Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
•	report_num	int	NO	PRI	HULL	
	accident_date	date	YES		NULL	
	location	varchar(20)	YES		HULL	

desc owns;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	driver_id	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	reg_num	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	

desc participated;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	driver_id	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	HULL	
	reg_num	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	report_num	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	damage_amount	int	YES		NULL	

Inserting Values to the table

insert into person values("A01", "Richard", "Srinivasanagar"); insert into person values("A02", "Pradeep", "Rajajinagar"); insert into person values("A03", "Smith", "Ashoknagar"); insert into person values("A04", "Venu", "N R Colony"); insert into person values("A05", "John", "Hanumanthanagar"); select * from person;

	driver_id	name	address
١	A01	Richard	Srinivasanagar
	A02	Pradeep	Rajajinagar
	A03	Smith	Ashoknagar
	A04	Venu	N R Colony
	A05	John	Hanumanthanagar
	NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into car values("KA031181", "Lancer", 1957) insert into car values("KA095477", "Toyota", 1998); insert into car values("KA053408", "Honda", 2008); insert into car values("KA041702", "Audi", 2005);

select * from car;

	driver_id	name	address
•	A01	Richard	Srinivasanagar
	A02	Pradeep	Rajajinagar
	A03	Smith	Ashoknagar
	A04	Venu	N R Colony
	A05	John	Hanumanthanagar
	NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into owns values("A01","KA052250"); insert into owns values("A02","KA031181"); insert into owns values("A03","KA095477"); insert into owns

values("A04","KA053408"); insert into owns values("A05","KA041702"); select * from owns;

	driver_id	reg_num
•	A03	KA031181
	A05	KA041702
	A01	KA052250
	A02	KA053408
	A04	KA095477
	NULL	HULL

insert into accident values(11,'2003-01-01',"Mysore Road"); insert into accident values(12,'2004-02-02',"South end Circle"); insert into accident values(13,'2003-01-21',"Bull temple Road"); insert into accident values(14,'2008-02-17',"Mysore Road"); insert into accident values(15,'2004-03-05',"Kanakpura Road"); select * from accident;

	report_num	accident_date	location
•	11	2003-01-01	Mysore Road
	12	2004-02-02	South end Circle
	13	2003-01-21	Bull temple Road
	14	2008-02-17	Mysore Road
	15	2004-03-05	Kanakpura Road
	16	2008-03-08	Domlur
	NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into participated values("A01","KA052250",11,10000); insert into participated values("A02","KA053408",12,50000); insert into participated values("A03","KA095477",13,25000); insert into participated values("A04","KA031181",14,3000); insert into participated values("A05","KA041702",15,5000); select * from participated;

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
١	A01	KA052250	11	10000
	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
	A04	KA031181	14	3000
	A05	KA041702	15	5000
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries

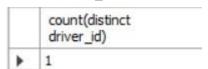
Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg-num (example 'KA053408') for which the accident report number was 12.

update participated set damage_amount=25000 where reg_num='KA053408' and report num=12; select * from participated where report num=12;

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
٠	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	NULL	NULL	NULL	HULL

Find the total number of people who owned cars that were involved in accidents in 2008.

select count(distinct driver_id) from participated a, accident b where a.report num=b.report num and b.accident date like '%08%';



Add a new accident to the database.

insert into accident values(16,"2008-03-08",'Domlur'); select * from accident:

	report_num	accident_date	location
•	11	2003-01-01	Mysore Road
	12	2004-02-02	South end Circle
	13	2003-01-21	Bull temple Road
	14	2008-02-17	Mysore Road
	15	2004-03-05	Kanakpura Road
	16	2008-03-08	Domlur

Display Accident date and location select

accident date, location from accident;

	accident_date	location	
١	2003-01-01	Mysore Road	
	2004-02-02	South end Circle	
	2003-01-21	Bull temple Road	
	2008-02-17	Mysore Road	
	2004-03-05	Kanakpura Road	
	2008-03-08	Domlur	

Display driver id who did accident with damage amount greater than or equal to Rs.25000

select driver_id from participated where damage_amount>=25000;

	driver_id
•	A02
	A03

More Queries on Insurance Database

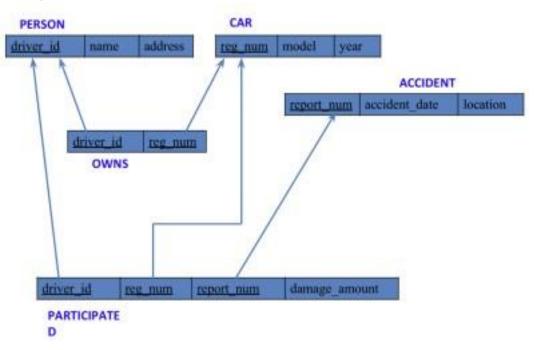
Question

(Week 2)

- 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)
- Display the entire CAR relation in the ascending order of manufacturing year.
- Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example 'Lancer') were involved.
- Find the total number of people who owned cars that were involved in accidents in 2008.

- List the entire participated relation in the descending order of damage amount.
- List the name of drivers whose damage is greater than the average damage amount.
- Delete the tuple whose damage amount is below the average damage amount
- Find maximum damage amount.

Schema Diagram



Queries

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

select * from car order by year asc;

	reg_num	model	year
٠	KA031181	Lancer	1957
	KA052250	Indica	1990
	KA095477	Toyota	1998
	KA041702	Audi	2005
	KA053408	Honda	2008
	NULL	NULL	HULL

Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example

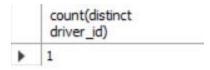
'Lancer') were involved. select count(report_num) from car c, participated p where c.reg num=p.reg num and c.model='Lancer';



Find the total number of people who owned cars that were involved in accidents in 2008.

select count(distinct driver_id) from participated a, accident b

where a.report num=b.report num and b.accident date like " 08%";



List the entire participated relation in the descending order of damage amount.

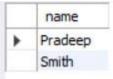
select * from participated order by damage_amount desc;

		-	<u> </u>	
	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
١	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
	A01	KA052250	11	10000
	A05	KA041702	15	5000
	A04	KA031181	14	3000
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

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

select name from person p, participated pa where p.driver_id=pa.driver_id and

pa.damage_amount>(select avg(damage_amount) from participated);



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

with avgdamage as (select avg(damage_amount) as avg_damage from participated) delete from participated where damage_amount < (select avg_damage from avgdamage);

select * from participated;

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
١	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
	NULL	HULL	HULL	NULL

Find maximum damage amount.

select max(damage_amount) from participated;

	max(damage_amount)
•	25000

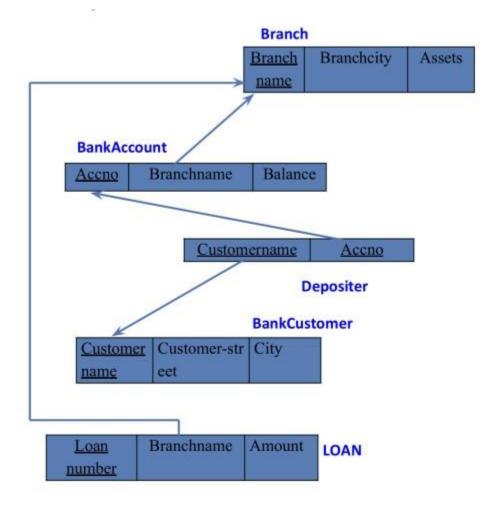
Bank Database

Question

(Week 3)

- 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)
- Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- Enter at least five tuples for each relation.
- Display the branch name and assets from all branches in lakhs of rupees and rename the assets column to 'assets in lakhs'.
- Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the same branch (ex. SBI ResidencyRoad).
- Create a view which gives each branch the sum of the amount of all the loans at the branch.

Schema Diagram



Create Database:

create database bankdb; Use bankdb;

Create Table:

create table Branch(
BranchName varchar(30) primary key,
BranchCity varchar(20),
Assets int);

create table BankAccount(
AccNo int primary key,
BranchName varchar(30), Balance int, foreign
key(BranchName) references Branch(BranchName)); create
table BankCustomer(
CustomerName varchar(20) primary key,

CustomerStreet varchar(30), CustomerCity varchar(20));

create table Depositer(

CustomerName varchar(20), AccNo int, foreign key(CustomerName) references BankCustomer(CustomerName), foreign key(AccNo) references BankAccount(AccNo));

create table Loan(
LoanNumber int primary key,
BranchName varchar(30),
Amount int,
foreign key(BranchName) references Branch(BranchName));

Structure of the Table:

desc branch;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	BranchName	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	BranchCity	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	Assets	int	YES		NULL	

desc BankAccount;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	AccNo	int	NO	PRI	HULL	
	BranchName	varchar(30)	YES	MUL	NULL	
	Balance	int	YES		NULL	

desc Depositer;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	CustomerName	varchar(20)	YES	MUL	NULL	
	AccNo	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

desc BankCustomer;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	CustomerName	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	HULL	
	CustomerStreet	varchar(30)	YES		HULL	
	CustomerCity	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

desc Loan;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	LoanNumber	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	BranchName	varchar(30)	YES	MUL	MULL	
	Amount	int	YES		NULL	

Inserting Values to the tables:

insert into Branch values

("SRI Chamrainet" "Bangal

("SBI_Chamrajpet", "Bangalore", 50000),

("SBI ResidencyRoad", "Bangalore", 10000),

("SBI ShivajiRoad", "Bombay", 20000),

("SBI ParliamentRoad", "Delhi", 10000),

("SBI Jantarmantar", "Delhi", 20000);

select * from Branch;

	BranchName	BranchCity	Assets
•	SBI_Chamrajpet	Bangalore	50000
	SBI_Jantarmantar	Delhi	20000
	SBI_ParliamentRoad	Delhi	10000
	SBI_ResidencyRoad	Bangalore	10000
	SBI_ShivajiRoad	Bombay	20000
	NULL	NULL	HULL

insert into BankAccount values

- (1, "SBI Chamrajpet", 2000),
- (2, "SBI ResidencyRoad", 5000),
- (3, "SBI ShivajiRoad", 6000),
- (4, "SBI ParliamentRoad", 9000),
- (5, "SBI Jantarmantar", 8000),
- (6, "SBI ShivajiRoad", 4000),
- (8, "SBI ResidencyRoad", 4000),
- (9, "SBI ParliamentRoad", 3000),
- (10, "SBI ResidencyRoad", 5000),
- (11, "SBI Jantarmantar", 2000);

select * from BankAccount;

	AccNo	BranchName	Balance
•	1	SBI_Chamrajpet	2000
	2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
	3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	6000
	4	SBI_ParliamentRoad	9000
	5	SBI_Jantarmantar	8000
	6	SBI_ShivajiRoad	4000
	8	SBI_ResidencyRoad	4000
	9	SBI_ParliamentRoad	3000
	10	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
	11	SBI_Jantarmantar	2000
	HULL	NULL	NULL

insert into BankCustomer values ("Avinash",
"Bull_Temple_Road", "Bangalore"),
("Dinesh", "Bannergatta_Road", "Bangalore"),
("Mohan", "NationalCollege_Road", "Bangalore"),
("Nikil", "Akbar_Road", "Delhi"),
("Ravi", "PrithviRaj", "Delhi");
select * from BankCustomer;

	CustomerName	CustomerStreet	CustomerCity
•	Avinash	Bull_Temple_Road	Bangalore
	Dinesh	Bannergatta_Road	Bangalore
	Mohan	NationalCollege_Road	Bangalore
	Nikil	Akbar_Road	Delhi
	Ravi	PrithviRaj	Delhi
	HULL	HULL	HULL

insert into Depositer values ("Avinash", 1), ("Dinesh", 2), ("Nikil", 4), ("Ravi", 5), ("Avinash", 8), ("Nikil", 9), ("Dinesh", 10), ("Nikil", 11); select * from Depositer;

	CustomerName	AccNo
٠	Avinash	1
	Dinesh	2
	Nikil	4
	Ravi	5
	Avinash	8
	Nikil	9
	Dinesh	10
	Nikil	11

insert into Loan values (1,
"SBI_Chamrajpet", 1000),
(2, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 2000),
(3, "SBI_ShivajiRoad", 3000),
(4, "SBI_ParliamentRoad", 4000),
(5, "SBI_Jantarmantar", 5000);
select * from loan;

	LoanNumber	BranchName	Amount
١	1	SBI_Chamrajpet	1000
	2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	2000
	3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	3000
	4	SBI_ParliamentRoad	4000
	5	SBI_Jantarmantar	5000
	NULL	NULL	NULL

Queries:

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

select BranchName, Assets / 100000 as "Assets in Lakhs" from Branch;

	BranchName	Assets in Lakhs
١	SBI_Chamrajpet	0.5000
	SBI_Jantarmantar	0.2000
	SBI_ParliamentRoad	0.1000
	SBI_ResidencyRoad	0.1000
	SBI_ShivajiRoad	0.2000

Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the same branch (ex. SBI_ResidencyRoad).

select CustomerName from Depositer where AccNo in (select AccNo from BankAccount where BranchName = "SBI_ResidencyRoad") group by CustomerName having count(AccNo) > 1;

CustomerName

Dinesh

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

create view NetLoan as select BranchName, sum(Amount) as "Net Loan Amount" from Loan group by BranchName; select * from NetLoan;

	BranchName	Net Loan Amount
•	SBI_Chamrajpet	1000
	SBI_Jantarmantar	5000
	SBI_ParliamentRoad	4000
	SBI_ResidencyRoad	2000
	SBI_ShivajiRoad	3000

More Queries on Bank Database

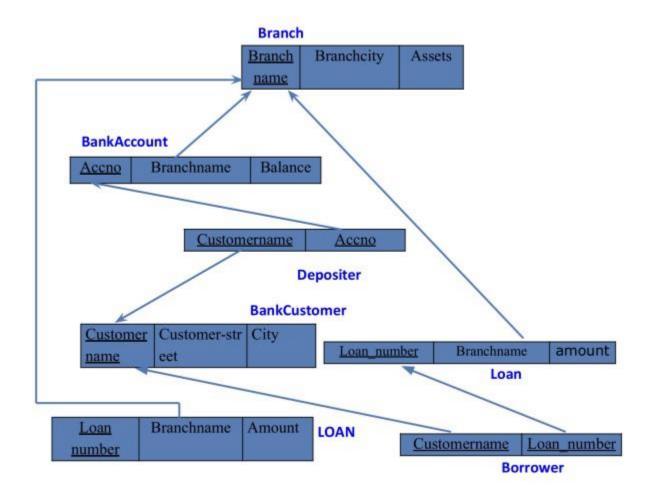
Question

(Week 4)

- 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)
- Retrieve all branches and their respective total assets
- Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches located in a specific city (Ex. Delhi).
- List all customers who live in a particular city
- List all customers with their account numbers
- Find all customers who have accounts with a balance greater than a specified amount (5000)
- Find all branches who have both an account and a loan
- Get the number of accounts held at each branch
- Find all branches that have no loans issued
- Retrieve the branch with the smallest total loan amount

Schema Diagram:



Queries:

Retrieve all branches and their respective total assets

select BranchName, Assets from branch;

	BranchName	Assets
١	SBI_Chamrajpet	50000
	SBI_Jantarmantar	20000
	SBI_ParliamentRoad	10000
	SBI_ResidencyRoad	10000
	SBI_ShivajiRoad	20000
	NULL	NULL

List all customers who live in a particular city select CustomerName from

BankCustomer Where CustomerCity='Bangalore';

	CustomerName
١	Avinash
	Dinesh
	Mohan
	HULL

List all customers with their account numbers

select CustomerName ,AccNo from Depositer;

	CustomerName	AccNo
١	Avinash	1
	Dinesh	2
	Nikil	4
	Ravi	5
	Avinash	8
	Nikil	9
	Dinesh	10
	Nikil	11

Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches - located in a specific city (Ex. Delhi).

select distinct CustomerName, CustomerCity from Branch b, BankCustomer bc where b.BranchCity=bc.CustomerCity and bc.CustomerCity="Delhi";

	CustomerName	CustomerCity	
١	Nikil	Delhi	
	Ravi	Delhi	

Find all customers who have accounts with a balance greater than a specified amount

(5000) select c.CustomerName, b.Balance from BankCustomer c, BankAccount b, depositer d where d.AccNo=b.AccNo and c.CustomerName=d.CustomerName and b.Balance>5000;

	CustomerName	Balance
•	Nikil	9000
	Ravi	8000

Find all branches who have both an account and a

loan select distinct(b.BranchName) from Branch

b, BankAccount a, Loan 1

where b. BranchName=a.BranchName and b.BranchName=1.BranchName;

	branchname
۰	SBI_Chamrajpet
	SBI_Jantarmantar
	SBI_ParliamentRoad
	SBI_ResidencyRoad
	SBI_ShivajiRoad

Get the number of accounts held at each branch

select BranchName , count(*) from BankAccount group by BranchName;

BranchName	count(*)
SBI_Chamrajpet	1
SBI_Jantarmantar	2
SBI_ParliamentRoad	2
SBI_ResidencyRoad	3
SBI_ShivajiRoad	2

Find all branches that have no loans issued

select b. BranchName from Branch b

where b. BranchName not in(select BranchName from loan);



Retrieve the branch with the smallest total loan amount

select BranchName ,min(Amount) from Loan group by

BranchName

order by min(Amount)

limit 1;

	BranchName	min(Amount)
•	SBI_Chamrajpet	1000

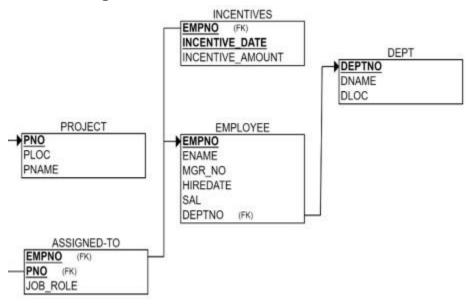
Employee Database

Question

(Week 5)

- Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru
- Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives
- 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.

Schema Diagram:



Create Database:

create database empl; use empl;

Create Table:

```
create table Department(
Dept No int,
Dept Name varchar(30),
Dept Loc varchar(30),
primary key(Dept No));
create table Employee(
Emp No int,
Ename varchar(30),
MGR No int,
Hire Date date,
Salary float, Dept No int, primary key(Emp No),
foreign key (Dept No) references Department(Dept No)
on delete cascade);
create table Incentives(
Emp No int,
Incentive Date date, Incentive Amount float, primary
key(Emp No, Incentive Date), foreign key (Emp No)
references Employee(Emp No));
create table Project(
Pro Loc varchar(30),
Pro No int, Pro Name
varchar(30), primary
key(Pro No));
create table Assigned To(
Emp No int,
Pro No int, Job Role
varchar(30),
foreign key (Emp No) references Employee(Emp No),
foreign key (Pro No) references Project(Pro No));
```

Structure of the Table:

desc department:

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
٠	Dept_No	int	NO	PRI	HULL	
	Dept_Name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	Dept Loc	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

desc Employee;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	Emp_No	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	Ename	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	MGR_No	int	YES		NULL	
	Hire_Date	date	YES		NULL	
	Salary	float	YES		NULL	
	Dept_No	int	YES	MUL	HULL	

desc Incentives;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	Emp_No	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	Incentive_Date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
	Incentive_Amount	float	YES		NULL	

desc Project;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
•	Pro_Loc	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	Pro_No	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	Pro_Name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

desc Assigned To;

	Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Þ	Emp_No	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
	Pro_No	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
	Job_Role	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

Inserting Values to the tables:

insert into Department values(1, 'IT', 'Bengaluru'); insert into Department values(2, 'Finance', 'Bengaluru'); insert into Department values(3, 'Fund_Raising', 'Mysuru'); insert into Department values(4, 'Testing_and_Debugging', 'Bengaluru'); insert into Department values(5, 'App_Developer', 'Mysuru'); select * from Department;

	Dept_No	Dept_Name	Dept_Loc
١	1	П	Bengaluru
	2	Finance	Bengaluru
	3	Fund_Raising	Mysuru
	4	Testing_and_Debugging	Bengaluru
	5	App_Developer	Mysuru
	NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into Employee values(1, 'Avinash', 34, '2015-05-17', 250000, 1); insert into Employee values(2, 'Balaji', 20, '2018-06-20', 200000, 2); insert into Employee values(3, 'Chandan', 45, '2017-05-09', 180000, 3); insert into Employee values(4, 'Dinesh', 2, '2023-04-23', 45000, 2); insert into Employee values(5, 'Eshwar', 1, '2021-12-17', 55000, 1); insert into Employee values(6, 'Fazal', 3, '2020-01-01', 75000, 3); insert into Employee values(7, 'Gajendra', 1, '2021-10-17', 56000, 1); insert into Employee values(8, 'Habeebullah', 3, '2024-05-17', 30000, 3); insert into Employee values(9, 'Inaytullah', 1, '2022-09-09', 50000, 1); select * from Employee;

	Emp_No	Ename	MGR_No	Hire_Date	Salary	Dept_No
•	1	Avinash	34	2015-05-17	250000	1
	2	Balaji	20	2018-06-20	200000	2
	3	Chandan	45	2017-05-09	180000	3
	4	Dinesh	2	2023-04-23	45000	2
	5	Eshwar	1	2021-12-17	55000	1
	6	Fazal	3	2020-01-01	75000	3
	7	Gajendra	1	2021-10-17	56000	1
	8	Habeebullah	3	2024-05-17	30000	3
	9	Inaytullah	1	2022-09-09	50000	1
	HULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	HULL	HULL

insert into Incentives values(1, '2019-01-14', 10000); insert into Incentives values(2, '2019-01-16', 7500); insert into Incentives values(3, '2019-01-05', 5000); insert into Incentives values(4, '2024-05-14', null); insert into Incentives values(5, '2023-12-13', 1500); insert into Incentives values(6, '2021-12-28', 2000); insert into Incentives values(7, '2023-10-13', 2500); insert into Incentives values(8, '2024-10-13', null); insert into Incentives values(9, '2024-09-07', 1000); select * from Incentives;

	Emp_No	Incentive_Date	Incentive_Amount
١	1	2019-01-14	10000
	2	2019-01-16	7500
	3	2019-01-05	5000
	4	2024-05-14	NULL
	5	2023-12-13	1500
	6	2021-12-28	2000
	7	2023-10-13	2500
	8	2024-10-13	E 1000
	9	2024-09-07	1000
	NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into Project values('Bengaluru',1,'ABC'); insert into Project values('Bengaluru',2,'XYZ'); insert into Project values('Mysuru',3,'PQR'); insert into Project values('Mysuru',4,'DEF'); insert into Project values('Bengaluru',5,'GHI'); select * from Project;

	Pro_Loc	Pro_No	Pro_Name
١	Bengaluru	1	ABC
	Bengaluru	2	XYZ
	Mysuru	3	PQR
	Mysuru	4	DEF
	Bengaluru	5	GHI
	NULL	NULL	HULL

insert into Assigned_To values(3,4,'Supervisor'); insert into Assigned_To values(6,1,'Manager'); insert into Assigned_To values(2,2,'Tester'); insert into Assigned_To values(7,5,'App_Developer'); insert into Assigned_To values(1,3,'Developer'); select * from Assigned_To;

	Emp_No	Pro_No	Job_Role
١	3	4	Supervisor
	6	1	Manager
	2	2	Tester
	7	5	App_Developer
	1	3	Developer

Queries:

Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru select e.Emp No from

Assigned_To a, Employee e where a.Emp_No = e.Emp_No and a.Pro_No in (select p.Pro_no from Project p where p.Pro Loc in ('Bengaluru', 'Mysuru', 'Hyderabad'));



Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives

select * from Incentives; select i.Emp_No, e.Ename from Incentives i, Employee e where i.Incentive_Amount is null and e.Emp No=i.Emp No;



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.Emp_No, d.Dept_Name, a.Job_Role, d.Dept_Loc, p.Pro_Loc from Employee e, Assigned_To a, Department d, Project p where e.Emp_No=a.Emp_No and e.Dept_No=d.Dept_No and p.Pro_No=a.Pro_no and p.Pro_No=a.Pro_no and p.Pro_Loc=d.Dept_Loc;

	Ename	Emp_No	Dept_Name	Job_Role	Dept_Loc	Pro_Loc
٠	Chandan	3	Fund_Raising	Supervisor	Mysuru	Mysuru
	Balaji	2	Finance	Tester	Bengaluru	Bengaluru
	Gajendra	7	IT	App_Developer	Bengaluru	Bengaluru

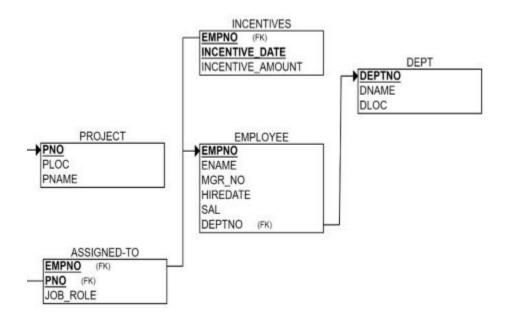
More Queries on Employee Database

Question

(Week 6)

- Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- List all employees along with their project details (if assigned)
- Find all employees who received incentives, along with the total incentive amount
- Retrieve the project names and locations of projects with employees assigned as 'Manager
- Find employees who have not been assigned to any project
- List all employees along with their department names and location
- Retrieve the details of employees who work under a specific manager
- List all projects that have employees assigned and the number of employees on each project
- -List the total number of incentives given to each employee and the sum of incentives for each
- Retrieve all employees who have the role of 'Developer' on any project
- Display the department-wise average salary of employees

Schema Diagram:



Queries:

List all employees along with their project details (if assigned) select e.Emp_No, e.Ename, a.Pro_No from Employee e, Assigned_To a, Project p where e.Emp_No = a.Emp_No and a.Pro_No = p.Pro_No;

	Emp_No	Ename	Pro_No
•	3	Chandan	4
	6	Fazal	1
	2	Balaji	2
	7	Gajendra	5
	1	Avinash	3

Find all employees who received incentives, along with the total incentive amount select e.Emp_No, e.Ename, sum(i.Incentive_Amount) as Total_Incentives from Employee e, Incentives i where e.Emp_No = i.Emp_No and i.Incentive_Amount is not NULL group by e.Emp_No, e.Ename;

	Emp_No	Ename	Total_Incentives
١	1	Avinash	10000
	2	Balaji	7500
	3	Chandan	5000
	5	Eshwar	1500
	6	Fazal	2000
	7	Gajendra	2500
	9	Inaytullah	1000

Find the employee details who got the second maximum incentive in January 2019.

select i.Emp_No, e.Ename, max(i.Incentive_Amount) from Incentives i, Employee e where e.Emp_No=i.Emp_No and i.Incentive_date like '2019-01-%' group by i.Emp_No, e.Ename, i.Incentive_Date;

Emp_No	Ename	max(i.Incentive_Amount)
1	Avinash	10000

Retrieve the project names and locations of projects with employees assigned as

'Manager' select p.Pro Name, p.Pro Loc from Project p,

Assigned_To a where p.Pro_No = a.Pro_No and a.Job_Role = 'Manager';



Find employees who have not been assigned to any project

select e.Emp_No, e.Ename from Employee e where e.Emp_No not in (select a.Emp_No from Assigned_To a);

	Emp_No	Ename
•	4	Dinesh
	5	Eshwar
	8	Habeebullah
	9	Inaytullah
	NULL	NULL

List all employees along with their department names and location select e.Emp_No, e.Ename, d.Dept_Name, d.Dept_Loc from Employee e, Department d where e.Dept_No = d.Dept_No;

	Emp_No	Ename	Dept_Name	Dept_Loc
•	1	Avinash	IT	Bengaluru
	2	Balaji	Finance	Bengaluru
	3	Chandan	Fund_Raising	Mysuru
	4	Dinesh	Finance	Bengaluru
	5	Eshwar	IT	Bengaluru
	6	Fazal	Fund_Raising	Mysuru
	7	Gajendra	П	Bengaluru
	8	Habeebullah	Fund_Raising	Mysuru
	9	Inaytullah	IT	Bengaluru

Retrieve the details of employees who work under a specific manager

select e.MGR_No, m.Ename as Manager_Name, group_concat(e.Emp_No) as Employee_Numbers, group_concat(e.Ename) as Employee_Names from Employee e, Employee m where e.MGR_No = m.Emp_No group by e.MGR_No, m.Ename;

	MGR_No	Manager_Name	Employee_Numbers	Employee_Names
١	1	Avinash	5,7,9	Eshwar, Gajendra, Inaytullah
	2	Balaji	4	Dinesh
	3	Chandan	6,8	Fazal, Habeebullah

List all projects that have employees assigned and the number of employees on each **project** select p.Pro_No, p.Pro_Name, p.Pro_Loc, count(a.Emp_No) as Total_Employees from Project p, Assigned_To a where p.Pro_No = a.Pro_No group by p.Pro_No, p.Pro_Name, p.Pro_Loc;

	Pro_No	Pro_Name	Pro_Loc	Total_Employees
•	1	ABC	Bengaluru	1
	2	XYZ	Bengaluru	1
	3	PQR	Mysuru	1
	4	DEF	Mysuru	1
	5	GHI	Bengaluru	1

List the total number of incentives given to each employee and the sum of incentives for each select i.Emp No, count(i.Incentive Date) as Total Incentives,

sum(i.Incentive_Amount) as Total_Amount from Incentives i where i.Incentive_Amount is not null group by i.Emp_No;

	Emp_No	Total_Incentives	Total_Amount
٠	1	1	10000
	2	1	7500
	3	1	5000
	5	1	1500
	6	1	2000
	7	1	2500
	9	1	1000

Retrieve all employees who have the role of 'Developer' on any project

select e.Emp_No, e.Ename from Employee e join Assigned_To a on e.Emp No = a.Emp No where a.Job Role = 'Developer';

	Emp_No	Ename
•	1	Avinash

Display the department-wise average salary of employees

select d.Dept_No, d.Dept_Name, avg(e.Salary) as Average_Salary from Department d, Employee e where d.Dept_No = e.Dept_No group by d.Dept_No, d.Dept_Name;

Dept_No	Dept_Name	Average_Salary
1	IT	102750
2	Finance	122500
3	Fund Raising	95000

Supplier Database

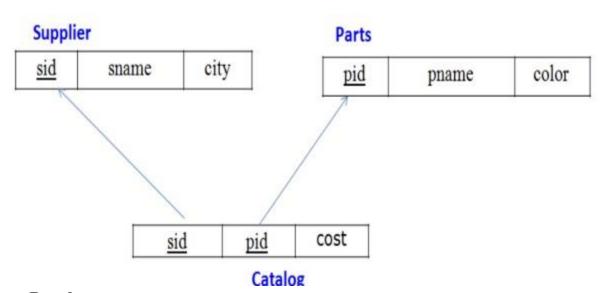
Question

(Week 7)

- Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- Insert appropriate records in each table.

- Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.
- Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.
- Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.
- Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else
- 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)
- For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part

Schema Diagram:



Create Database:

create database supp; use supp;

Create Tables:

create table Supplier(
s_id int primary key,
s_name varchar(30),
city varchar(20));

create table Parts(
p_id int primary key,

```
p_name varchar(30),
color varchar(30));
```

create table Catalog(s_id int, p_id int, cost float, foreign key(s_id) references Supplier(s_id), foreign key(p_id) references Parts(p_id));

Structure of the Table:

desc Supplier;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
٠	s_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	s_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULE	
	city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

desc Parts;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
١	p_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	p_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	color	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

desc Catalog;

	Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
٠	s_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
	p_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
	cost	float	YES		NULL	

Inserting Values to the tables:

insert into Supplier values

(10001, 'Acme_Widget', 'Bangalore'),

(10002, 'Johns', 'Kolkata'),

(10003, 'Vimal', 'Mumbai'),

(10004, 'Reliance', 'Delhi');

select * from Supplier;

		11 /	
	s_id	s_name	city
Þ	10001	Acme_Widget	Bangalore
	10002	Johns	Kolkata
	10003	Vimal	Mumbai
	10004	Reliance	Delhi
	NULL	HULL	NULL

insert into Parts values (20001, 'Book', 'Red'), (20002, 'Pen', 'Red'), (20003, 'Pencil', 'Green'), (20004, 'Mobile', 'Green'), (20005, 'Charger', 'Black');

	p_id	p_name	color
١	20001	Book	Red
	20002	Pen	Red
	20003	Pencil	Green
	20004	Mobile	Green
	20005	Charger	Black
	NULL	NULL	HULL

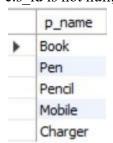
insert into Catalog values (10001, 20001, 10), (10001, 20002, 10), (10001, 20003, 30), (10001, 20004, 10), (10001, 20005, 10), (10002, 20001, 10), (10002, 20002, 20), (10003, 20003, 30), (10004, 20003, 40);

	s_id	p_id	cost
٠	10001	20001	10
	10001	20002	10
	10001	20003	30
	10001	20004	10
	10001	20005	10
	10002	20001	10
	10002	20002	20
	10003	20003	30
	10004	20003	40

Queries:

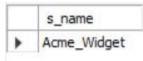
Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.

select distinct p.p_name from Supplier s, Catalog c, Parts p where s.s_id = c.s_id and p.p_id = c.p_id and c.s id is not null;



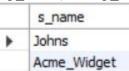
Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.

select distinct s_name from Supplier s, Catalog c, Parts p where s.s_id = c.s_id group by s.s_id, s.s_name having count(distinct c.p_id)=(select count(*) from Parts p);



Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.

select distinct s_name from Supplier s, Catalog c, Parts p where s.s_id = c.s_id and c.p_id in (select p_id from Parts p where p.color = 'Red')



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

select distinct p_name from Supplier s, Parts p, Catalog c where p.p_id in (select c.p_id from Catalog c, Supplier s where s.s_id = c.s_id and s.s_name = 'Acme_Widget') and p.p_id not in (select c.p_id from Catalog c, Supplier s where s.s_id = c.s_id and s.s_name != 'Acme_Widget');

	p_name
•	Mobile
	Charger

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) create view Average(p_id, Average_Product_Cost) as select c.p_id, avg(cost) from Catalog c group by c.p_id; select c.s id from Catalog c, Average a where c.p id = a.p id and

c.cost>(a.Average_Product_Cost)

group by c.p_id, c.s_id;

	s_id
١	10002
	10004

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

select distinct s.s_name, c.cost, c.p_id from Catalog c, Supplier s where s.s_id = c.s_id and

c.cost in (select max(cost) from Catalog c group by c.p_id);

	s_name	cost	p_id
١	Acme_Widget	10	20001
	Acme_Widget	10	20002
	Acme_Widget	10	20004
	Acme_Widget	10	20005
	Johns	10	20001
	Johns	20	20002
	Reliance	40	20003

No SQL Student Database

Question

(Week 8)

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.

- Create a database "Student" with the following attributes Rollno, Age, ContactNo, Email-Id.
- Insert appropriate values
- Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.
- Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11.

Create Database:

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

```
Atlas atlas-cci5oy-shard-0 [primary] test> db.createCollection("Student"); { ok: 1 }
Atlas atlas-cci5oy-shard-0 [primary] test>
```

Inserting Values to the tables:

```
db.Student.insert({RollNo:1,Age:21,Cont:9876,email:"antara.de9@gmail.com"});
```

```
acknowledged: true,
insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe28cf2355f925cc449c9") }

db.Student.insert({RollNo:2,Age:22,Cont:9976,email:"anushka.de9@gmail.com"});
```

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe295f2355f925cc449ca") }
}
```

db.Student.insert({RollNo:3,Age:21,Cont:5576,email:"anubhav.de9@gmail.com"});

```
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe29df2355f925cc449cb") }
}
db.Student.insert({RollNo:4,Age:20,Cont:4476,email:"pani.de9@gmail.com"});
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe2a5f2355f925cc449cc") }
}
db.Student.insert({RollNo:10,Age:23,Cont:2276,email:"rekha.de9@gmail.com"});
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe2abf2355f925cc449cd") }
}
```

Queries:

```
db.Student.find()
 Atlas atlas-cci5oy-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Student.find()
       id: ObjectId("6746b3bd3524069968624499"),
      RollNo: 1,
     Age: 21,
Cont: 9876,
email: 'antara.de9@gmail.com'
      _id: ObjectId("6746b3c7352406996862449a"),
     RollNo: 2,
     Age: 22,
Cont: 9976,
email: 'anushka.de9@gmail.com'
       id: ObjectId("6746b3d0352406996862449b"),
      RollNo: 3,
     Age: 21,
Cont: 5576,
email: 'anubhav.de9@gmail.com'
      _id: ObjectId("6746b3d8352406996862449c"),
     RollNo: 4,
     Age: 20,
Cont: 4476,
email: 'pani.de9@gmail.com'
       id: ObjectId("6746b3e1352406996862449d"),
      RollNo: 10,
     Age: 23,
Cont: 2276,
email: 'Abhinav@gmail.com'
```

Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.

db.Student.update({RollNo:10}, {\$set: {email:"Abhinav@gmail.com"}})

```
DeprecationWarning: Collection.update() is deprecated. Use updateOne, updateMany, or bulkWrite.
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: null,
   matchedCount: 1,
   modifiedCount: 0,
   upsertedCount: 0
}
```

Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11.

```
db.Student.insert({RollNo:11,Age:22,Name:"ABC",Cont:2276,email:"rea.de9@gmail.c
om"});
{
    acknowledged: true,
    insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe2cbf2355f925cc449ce") }
```

```
db.Student.update({RollNo:11,Name:"ABC"},{$set:{Name:"FEM"}})
```

```
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedId: null,
   matchedCount: 1,
   modifiedCount: 1,
   upsertedCount: 0
}
```

```
{
    _id: ObjectId("6746b419352406996862449e"),
    RollNo: 11,
    Age: 22,
    Name: 'FEM',
    Cont: 2276,
    email: 'rea.de9@gmail.com'
},
```

No SQL Customers Database

Question

(Week 9)

- Create a collection by name Customers with the following attributes.

Cust id, Acc Bal, Acc Type

- Insert at least 5 values into the table
- Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Z' for each customer id.
- Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each customer id.
- Export the created collection into local file system
- Drop the table
- Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

Create Database:

Inserting Values to the tables:

```
db.Customer.insertMany([{custid: 1, acc_bal:10000, acc_type:"Saving"}, {custid: 1, acc_bal:20000, acc_type: "Checking"}, {custid: 3, acc_bal:50000, acc_type: "Checking"}, {custid: 4, acc_bal:10000, acc_type: "Saving"}, {custid: 5, acc_bal:2000, acc_type: "Checking"}]);
```

```
acknowledged: true,
insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449cf"),
    '1': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d0"),
    '2': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d1"),
    '3': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d2"),
    '4': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d3")
}
```

Queries:

Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Z' for each customer id.

```
db.Customer.find({acc_bal: {$gt: 12000}, acc_type:"Checking"});

[
id: ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d0").
```

```
{
    _id: ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d0"),
    custid: 1,
    acc_bal: 20000,
    acc_type: 'Checking'
},
{
    _id: ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d1"),
    custid: 3,
    acc_bal: 50000,
    acc_type: 'Checking'
}
```

Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each customer id.

db.Customer.aggregate([{\$group:{_id:"\$custid", minBal:{\$min:"\$acc_bal"}, maxBal:{\$max:"\$acc_bal"}});

```
[
    { _id: 3, minBal: 50000, maxBal: 50000 },
    { _id: 5, minBal: 2000, maxBal: 2000 },
    { _id: 1, minBal: 10000, maxBal: 20000 },
    { _id: 4, minBal: 10000, maxBal: 10000 }
]
```

db.Customers.drop()

true

mongoexport mongodb+srv://dbms:@cluster0.xmdk9.mongodb.net/test --collection=Student --out C:\Users\BMSCECSE\Desktop\st.json

```
C:\Users\BMS(ECSE\Downloads\mongodb-database-tools-windows-x86_64-100.10.0\bin>mongoexport mongodb+srv://amithr028:Rangaram 2005@cluster0.03wtn.mongodb.net/test --collection=Student --out C:\Users\ BMSCECSE \Desktop\st.json 2024-12-16T14:30:01.812+0530 connected to: mongodb+srv://[**REDACTED**]@cluster0.03wtn.mongodb.net/test 2024-12-16T14:30:01.876+0530 exported 5 records
```

mongoimport mongodb+srv://dbms:@cluster0.xmdk9.mongodb.net/test -- collection=New_Student --file C:\Users\BMSCECSE\Desktop\New_Student.json

```
C:\Users\pmscEcs\Downloads\mongodb-database-tools-windows-x86_64-100.10.0\bin>mongoimport mongodb+srv://amithr028:Rangaram 2005@cluster0.03wtn.mongodb.net/test --collection=New_Student --file C:\Users\ BMSCECSE \Desktop\New_Student.json 2024-12-16114:33:27.107+0530 Failed: open C:\Users\amith\OneDrive\Desktop\New_Student.json: The system cannot find the efile specified. 2024-12-16114:33:27.109+0530 5 document(s) imported successfully. 0 document(s) failed to import.
```

No SQL Restaurants Database

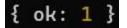
Question

(Week 10)

- Write a MongoDB query to display all the documents in the collection restaurants.
- Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.
- Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, town and cuisine for those restaurants which achieved a score which is not more than 10.
- Write a MongoDB query to find the average score for each restaurant.
- Write a MongoDB query to find the name and address of the restaurants that have a zipcode that starts with '10'.

Create Database:

db.createCollection("restaurants");



Inserting Values to the tables:

```
db.restaurants.insertMany([{ name: "Meghna Foods", town: "Jayanagar", cuisine: "Indian", score: 8, address: { zipcode: "10001", street: "Jayanagar"}},{ name: "Empire", town: "MG Road", cuisine: "Indian", score: 7, address: { zipcode: "10100", street: "MG Road"}},{ name: "Chinese WOK", town: "Indiranagar", cuisine: "Chinese", score: 12, address: { zipcode: "20000", street: "Indiranagar" }},{ name: "Kyotos", town: "Majestic", cuisine: "Japanese", score: 9, address: { zipcode: "10300", street: "Majestic" }},{ name: "WOW Momos", town: "Malleshwaram", cuisine: "Indian", score: 5, address: { zipcode: "10400", street: "Malleshwaram"}}])
```

```
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedIds: {
      '0': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d4"),
      '1': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d5"),
      '2': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d6"),
      '3': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d7"),
      '4': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d8")
   }
}
```

Queries:

Write a MongoDB query to display all the documents in the collection restaurants.

db.restaurants.find({})

```
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d4"),
name: 'Meghna Foods',
town: 'Jayanagar',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 8,
address: { zipcode: '10001', street: 'Jayanagar' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d5"),
name: 'Empire'
town: 'MG Road'
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 7,
address: { zipcode: '10100', street: 'MG Road' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d6"),
name: 'Chinese WOK',
town: 'Indiranagar',
cuisine: 'Chinese',
score: 12,
address: { zipcode: '20000', street: 'Indiranagar' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d7"),
name: 'Kyotos',
town: 'Majestic',
cuisine: 'Japanese',
score: 9,
address: { zipcode: '10300', street: 'Majestic' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d8"),
name: 'WOW Momos',
town: 'Malleshwaram',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 5,
address: { zipcode: '10400', street: 'Malleshwaram' }
```

arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along

with all the columns

db.restaurants.find({}).sort({ name: -1 })

```
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d8"),
 name: 'WOW Momos',
 town: 'Malleshwaram',
 cuisine: 'Indian',
 score: 5,
 address: { zipcode: '10400', street: 'Malleshwaram' }
 _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d4"),
 name: 'Meghna Foods',
 town: 'Jayanagar',
 cuisine: 'Indian',
 score: 8,
 address: { zipcode: '10001', street: 'Jayanagar' }
},
 _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d7"),
 name: 'Kyotos',
 town: 'Majestic',
 cuisine: 'Japanese',
 score: 9,
 address: { zipcode: '10300', street: 'Majestic' }
 _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d5"),
 name: 'Empire',
 town: 'MG Road'
 cuisine: 'Indian',
 score: 7,
 address: { zipcode: '10100', street: 'MG Road' }
 _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d6"),
 name: 'Chinese WOK',
 town: 'Indiranagar',
 cuisine: 'Chinese',
 score: 12,
 address: { zipcode: '20000', street: 'Indiranagar' }
```

find the restaurant Id, name, town and cuisine for those restaurants which achieved a score which is not more than 10.

Write a MongoDB query to find the average score for each restaurant.

```
[
    { _id: 'Meghna Foods', average_score: 8 },
    { _id: 'Kyotos', average_score: 9 },
    { _id: 'Chinese WOK', average_score: 12 },
    { _id: 'WOW Momos', average_score: 5 },
    { _id: 'Empire', average_score: 7 }
]
```

find the name and address of the restaurants that have a zipcode that starts with '10'.