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



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING BENGALURU-560019 Sep-2024 to Jan-2025

(Autonomous Institution under VTU)

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 **BOLLA RAJA SIMHA REDDY(1BM23CS070)**, 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 during the year 2024-25. 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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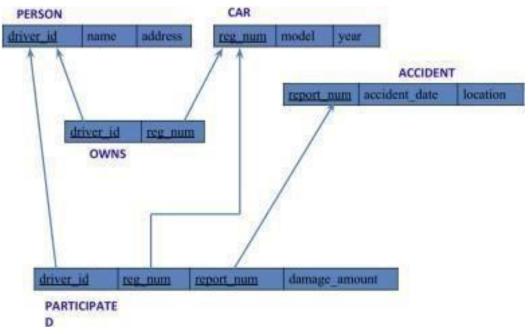
Insurance Database

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
- Find maximum damage amount
- Display driver id who did accident with damage amount greater than or average amount

Schema Diagram



Create database

create database insure;

use insure;

Create table

```
create table
insurance_070( driver_id

varchar(20), name

varchar(30), address

varchar(50),

PRIMARY KEY(driver_id)

);

create table insurance_070.car(

reg_num varchar(15),

model varchar(10),

year int,

PRIMARY KEY(reg_num)

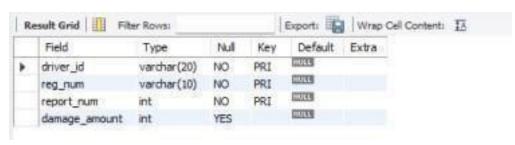
);

create table insurance_070.owns(
```

```
driver_Id varchar(20),
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 insurance 070.accident(
report_num int,
accident_date date,
location varchar(50),
PRIMARY KEY(report_num)
);
Create table insurance_070.participated(
driver_id varchar(20),
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;



desc accident;



desc participated;



desc car;

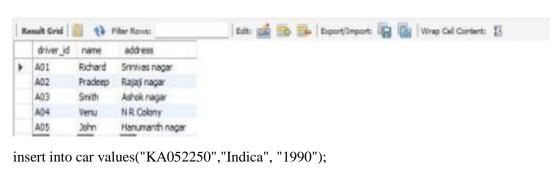


desc owns;



Inserting Values to the table

insert into person values("A01", "Richard", "Srinivas nagar"); insert into person values("A02", "Pradeep", "Rajaji nagar"); insert into person values("A03", "Smith", "Ashok nagar"); insert into person values("A04", "Venu", "N R Colony"); insert into person values("A05", "John", "Hanumanth nagar"); select * from person;



insert into carvalues("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;



insert into owns values("A01","KA052250");

insert into owns values("A02","KA031181");

insert into owns values("A03","KA095477");

insert into owns values("A04","KA053408");

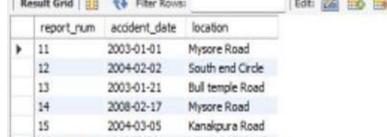
insert into owns values("A05","KA041702");

select* from owns;

```
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;
```



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;

Wrap Cell Content: TA



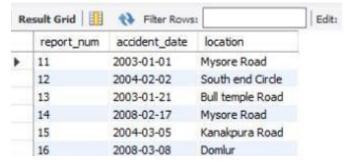
Queries

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

```
update participated set
damage_amount=25000
where reg_num='KA053408' and report_num=12;
```



Add a new accident to the database. insert into accident values(16,'2008-03-08',"Domlur"); select * from accident;



• Display Accident date and location

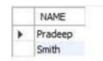
select accident_date,location from accident;

	accident_date	location	
•	2003-01-01	mysore road	
	2004-02-02	south end	
	2003-01-21	bull temple road	
	2003-02-17	mysore road	
	2003-03-15	kanakpura ROAD	

To-Do

• LIST THE NAME OF DRIVERS WHOSE DAMAGE IS GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SELECT NAME FROM PERSON A, PARTICIPATED B WHERE A.DRIVER_ID = B.DRIVER_ID AND DAMAGE_AMOUNT > (SELECT AVG(DAMAGE_AMOUNT) FROM PARTICIPATED);



FIND MAXIMUM DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SELECT MAX(DAMAGE_AMOUNT) FROM PARTICIPATED;

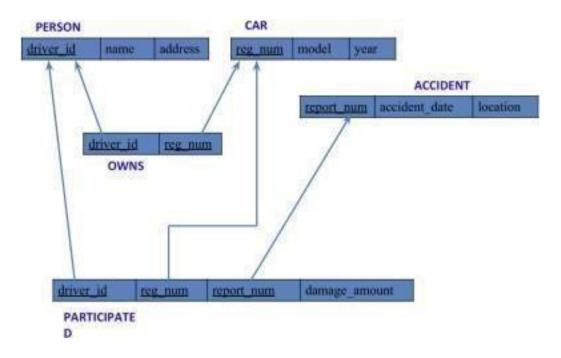


More Queries on Insurance Database

(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.
- DISPLAY DRIVER ID WHO DID ACCIDENT WITH DAMAGE AMOUNT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO RS.25000

Schema diagram



Queries

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

select * from car_070 order by year asc;

reg_no	model	year	
KA031181	Lancer	1957	
KA052250	Indica	1990	
KA095477	Toyota	1998	
KA041702	Audi	2005	
KA053408	Honda	2008	

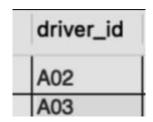
• Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example 'Lancer') were involved.

select model, count(model) from participated_070 car_070 where participated_070.reg_no = car_070.reg_no group by model;

model	count(mod		
Lancer	1		
Audi	1		
Indica	1		
Honda	1		
Toyota	1		

• DISPLAY DRIVER ID WHO DID ACCIDENT WITH DAMAGE AMOUNT GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO RS.25000

select participated_18.driver_id as driver_id from accident_070, participated_070 where accident_070.report_no = participated_070.report_no and participated_070.damage_amt >= 25000;



Bank Database

Question

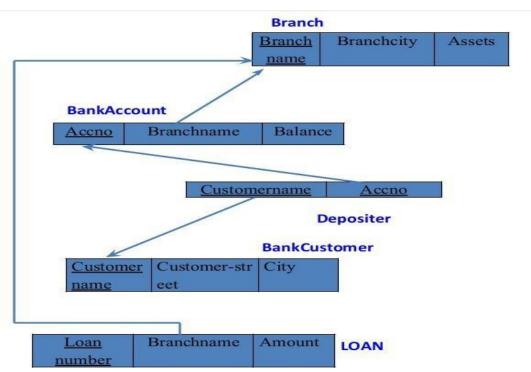
(Week 3)

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



DATABASE:

create database Bank_Database; show databases; use Bank_Database; create table Branch(Name varchar(20), City varchar(20), Assets varchar(20), primary key(Name));

create table BankAccount(accno varchar(20), Name varchar(20), Balance varchar(20), primary key(accno,Name),foreign key(Name) references Branch(Name)); create table Customer(name varchar(20),Street varchar(20), City varchar(20),primary key(name));

create table Depositer(name varchar(20),accno varchar(20), primary key(name,accno), foreign key(name) references Customer(name),foreign key(accno) references

BankAccount(accno));

create table Depositer(name varchar(20),accno varchar(20), primary key(name,accno), foreign key(name) references Customer(name),foreign key(accno) references BankAccount(accno));

create table Loan(loan_no varchar(20), Name varchar(20), Amount varchar(20), primary key(Name), foreign key(Name) references Branch(Name));

insert into Branch values("SBI_Chamrajpet", "Bangalore", 50000); insert into Branch values("SBI_ResidencyRoad", "Bangalore", 10000);

```
insert into Branch values("SBI_ShivajiRoad", "Bombay", 20000); insert into Branch values("SBI_ParlimentRoad", "Delhi", 10000); insert into Branch values("SBI_Jantarmantar", "Delhi", 20000);
```

insert into BankAccount values(1, "SBI Chamrajpet", 2000); insert into BankAccount values(2, "SBI ResidencyRoad", 5000); insert into BankAccount values(3, "SBI_ShivajiRoad", 6000); insert into BankAccount values(4, "SBI_ParlimentRoad", 9000); insert into BankAccount values(5, "SBI Jantarmantar", 8000); insert into BankAccount values(6, "SBI_ShivajiRoad", 8000); insert into BankAccount values(8, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 8000); insert into BankAccount values(9, "SBI ParlimentRoad", 8000); insert into BankAccount values(10, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 8000); insert into BankAccount values(11, "SBI_Jantarmantar", 8000); insert into Customer values("Avinash", "Bull temple road", "Bangalore"); insert into Customer values("Dinesh", "Bannerghatta Road", "Bangalore"); insert into Customer values ("Mohan", "NationalCollegeRoad", "Bangalore"); insert into Customer values("Nikhil", "Akbar Road", "Delhi"); insert into Customer values("Ravi", "Prithviraj Road", "Delhi");

```
insert into Depositer values("Avinash", 1); insert into Depositer values("Dinesh", 2); insert into Depositer values("Mohan", 3); insert into Depositer values("Nikhil", 4); insert into Depositer values("Ravi", 5); insert into Depositer values("Avinash", 8); insert into Depositer values("Nikhil", 9); insert into Depositer values("Dinesh", 10); insert into Depositer values("Nikhil", 11);
```

insert into Loan values(1, "SBI_Chamrajpet", 1000); insert into Loan values(2, "SBI_ResidencyRoad", 2000); insert into Loan values(3, "SBI_ShivajiRoad", 3000); insert into Loan values(4, "SBI_ParlimentRoad", 4000); insert into Loan values(5, "SBI_Jantarmantar", 5000);

select * from Branch:

	Name	City	Assets
•	SBI_Chamrajpet	Bangalore	50000
	SBI_Jantarmantar	Delhi	20000
	SBI_ParlimentRoad	Delhi	10000
	SBI_ResidencyRoad	Bangalore	10000
	SBI_ShivajiRoad	Bombay	20000

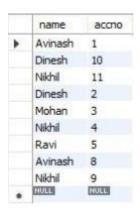
select * from BankAccount;

	accno	Name	Balance
١	1	SBI_Chamrajpet	2000
	10	SBI_ResidencyRoad	8000
	11	SBI_Jantarmantar	8000
	2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
	3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	6000
	4	SBI_ParlimentRoad	9000
	5	SBI_Jantarmantar	8000
	6	SBI_ShivajiRoad	8000
	8	SBI_ResidencyRoad	8000
	9	SBI_ParlimentRoad	8000
	HULL	NUSS	NUR.

select * from Customer;

	name	Street	City
٠	Avinash	Bull temple road	Bangalore
	Dinesh	Bannerghatta Road	Bangalore
	Mohan	NationalCollegeRoad	Bangalore
	Nikhil	Akbar Road	Delhi
	Ravi	Prithviraj Road	Delhi
	HULL	HULL	HULL

select * from Depositer;



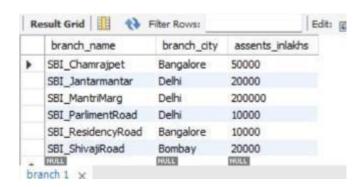
select * from Loan;

	loan_no	Name	Amount
۲	1	SBI_Chamrajpet	1000
	5	SBI_Jantarmantar	5000
	4	SBI_ParlimentRoad	4000
	2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	2000
	3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	3000
	HULL	HULL	HULL

Queries

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

alter table branch change assets assents_inlakhs real;



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

select d.Customername from Depositer d, BankAccount b where

b.Branch_name='SBI_ResidencyRoad' and d.Accno=b.Accno group by d.Customername having count(d.Accno)>=2;



CREATE A VIEW WHICH GIVES EACH BRANCH THE SUM OF THE AMOUNT OF ALL THE LOANS AT THE BRANCH.

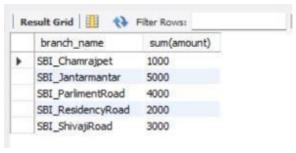
create view br

as

select branch_name, sum(amount)

from loan group by branch_name;

select * from br



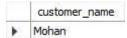
More Queries on Bank Database

1. Find all the customers who have an account at all the brancheslocated in a specific city (Ex. Delhi).

select distinct d.customer_name from Depositer d, BranchAccount ba, Branch b where d.accno=ba.accno and ba.branch_name=b.branch_name and b.branch_city="Delhi" group by d.customer_name having count(b.branch_name)>1;



2. Find all customers who have a loan at the bank but do not have an account. select b.customer_name from borrower b where b.loan_number not in(select d.accno from depositer d where b.loan_number=d.accno);



3. Find all customers who have both an account and a loan at the Bangalore branch select b.customer_name from borrower b where b.loan_number in(select d.accno from depositer d,branchaccount ba, branch b where b.loan_number=d.accno and d.accno=ba.accno and ba.branch_name=b.branch_name and b.branch_city="Bangalore");



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

where assents_inlakhs > all (select assents_inlakhs from branch where branch_city="Bangalore");



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

delete from branchaccount ba

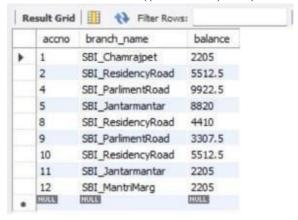
where ba.branch_name=(select b.branch_name from branch b where branch_city="Bombay"); select * from branchaccount;



6. Update the Balance of all accounts by 5%

update BranchAccount

set balance=balance+((5*balance)/100) where accno in(1,2,4,5,8,9,10,11,12);



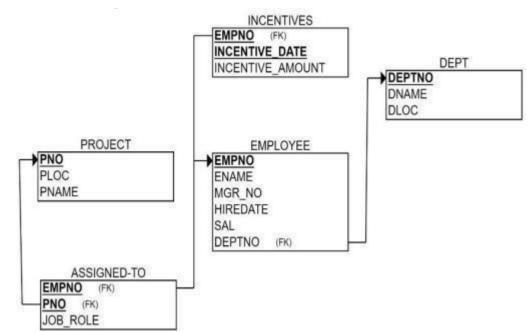
Employee Database

Question (Week

5)

- 1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- 2. Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- 3. Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru
- 4. Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives
- 5. 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



DATABASE:

create database Employee_Database; use Employee_Database;

create table dept(no varchar(20) primary key, dname varchar(20), dloc varchar(20));

create table employee(empno int,ename varchar(20),mgr_no int,hiredate varchar(20), sal float, no varchar(20),primary key(empno,no), foreign key(no) references dept(no));

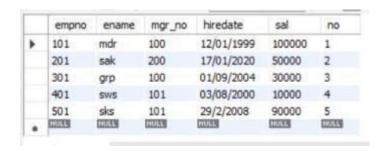
create table incentives(empno int, date VARCHAR(20), amt float,primary key(empno,date),foreign key(empno) references employee(empno));

```
create table project(pno int primary key, ploc VARCHAR(20),pname varchar(20));
create table Assingnedto(empno int, pno int,job_role text, primary key(empno,pno), foreign
key(empno)
references employee(empno), foreign key(pno) references project(pno));
insert into dept values(1,"cse","pj");
insert into dept values(2,"ise","pj");
insert into dept values(3,"csds","pg");
insert into dept values(4,"ece","pg");
insert into dept values(5,"aiml","pj");
insert into employee values(101,"mdr",100,"12/01/1999",100000,1);
insert into employee values(201,"sak",200,"17/01/2020",50000,2);
insert into employee values(301,"grp",100,"01/09/2004",30000,3);
insert into employee values(401, "sws", 101, "03/08/2000", 10000, 4);
insert into employee values(501,"sks",101,"29/2/2008",90000,5);
insert into incentives values(101,"12/03/2004",50000);
insert into incentives values(201,"17/03/2024",25000);
insert into incentives values(301,"01/12/2019",15000);
insert into incentives values(401,"03/11/2019",5000);
insert into incentives values(501,"29/4/2019",45000);
insert into project values(10,"bng","chatbot");
insert into project values(40,"delhi","ml model");
insert into project values(50, "bombay", "blockchain");
insert into project values(30,"chennai", "stocks");
insert into project values(80, "mysore", "android app");
insert into Assingnedto values(101,10,"devops");
insert into Assingnedto values(201,40,"sde");
insert into Assingnedto values(301,50,"manager");
insert into Assingnedto values(401,30,"jpa");
insert into Assingnedto values(501,80,"pa");
```

select * from dept;



select * from employee;



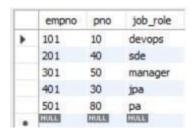
select * from incentives;



select * from project;



select * from Assingnedto;



1. Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru

select a.empno

from assignedto a

where a.pno=any(select pno from project where ploc in('Bangalore','Hyderabad','Mysuru'));

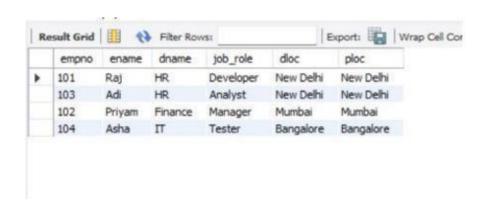


2. Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives select e.empno from employee e where e.empno != all(select i.empno from incentives i);



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.empno,e.ename,d.dname,a.job_role,d.dloc,p.ploc from employee e, dept d, assignedto a, project p where e.deptno=d.deptno and e.empno=a.empno and a.pno=p.pno



More Queries on Employee Database

1. List the name of the managers with the maximum employees select ename from employee where mgr_no = (select max(mgr_no) from employee);



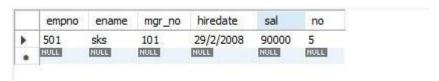
2. Display those managers name whose salary is more than average salary of his employee select ename from employee where sal > (select avg(sal) from employee);



3. Find the name of the second top level managers of each department. select ename from employee where sal = (select max(sal) from employee where sal < (select max(sal) from employee));



4. Find the employee details who got second maximum incentive in January 2019. select * from employee where empno = (select empno from incentives where amt = (select max(amt) from incentives where amt < (select max(amt) from incentives)));



Supplier Database

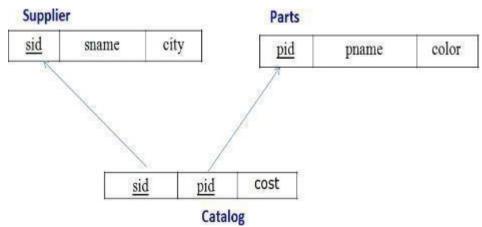
Question

(Week 7)

- 1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- 2. Insert appropriate records in each table.
- 3. Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.
- 4. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.

- 5. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.
- 6. Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.
- 7. 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).
- 8. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.

Schema diagram



1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys. create database s; use s;

```
create table Supplier(
sid int primary key,
sname varchar(20),
city varchar(20));

create table Parts(
pid int primary key,
pname varchar(20),
color varchar(20) );
```

create table Catalog(sid int, pid int, cost int,

foreign key(sid) references Supplier(sid), foreign key(pid) references Parts(pid));

Insert appropriate records in each table. insert into Supplier values (10001, 'Acme Widget', 'Bangalore'); insert into Supplier values (10002, 'Johns', 'Kolkata'); insert into Supplier values (10003, 'Vimal', 'Mumbai'); insert into Supplier values (10004, 'Reliance', 'Delhi');

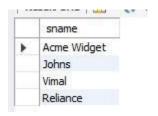
```
insert into Parts values (20001, 'Book','Red'); insert into Parts values (20002, 'Pen','Red'); insert into Parts values (20003, 'Pencil','Green'); insert into Parts values (20004, 'Mobile','Green'); insert into Parts values (20005, 'Charger','Black');
```

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

3. Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier. select distinct p.pname from Parts p, Catalog c where p.pid = c.pid;



4. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part. select distinct s.sname from Catalog c, Supplier s where c.sid = s.sid and NOT EXISTS(select p.pid from Parts p where NOT EXISTS(select c1.sid from Catalog c1 where c1.sid=c.sid and c1.pid =c.pid));



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

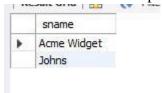
select distinct s.sname

from Catalog C, Supplier s

where C.sid=s.sid and

NOT EXISTS (select P.pid from Parts P

where P.color="Red" and NOT EXISTS (select C1.sid from Catalog C1 where C1.sid = C.sid and C1.pid = P.pid and P.color="Red"));



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

select p.pname

from Parts p, Catalog c, Supplier s where p.pid=c.pid and c.sid=s.sid and s.sname="Acme Widget" and NOT EXISTS (select * from Catalog c1, Supplier s1 where p.pid=c1.pid and c1.sid=s1.sid and s1.sname != "Acme Widget");



7. 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 distinct C.sid from Catalog C where C.cost > (select AVG(C1.cost) from Catalog C1 where C1.pid = C.pid);



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

select P.pid, S.sname from Parts P,
Supplier S, Catalog C where C.pid
= P.pid and C.sid = S.sid and
C.cost = (select max(C1.cost)
from Catalog C1 where
C1.pid = P.pid);

sname
Acme Widget

No SQL – STUDENT DATABASE

Question

Johns Reliance

(Week 8)

Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.

- 1. Create a database "Student" with the following attributes Rollno, Age, ContactNo, Email-Id.
- 2. Insert appropriate values
- 3. Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.
- 4. Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11.
- 5. Export the created table into local file system
- 6. Drop the table
- 7. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

STRUCTURE OF THE COLLECTION

db.Student.find();

QUERIES

• Create a database "Student" with the following attributes Rollno, age, contactNo, Email-Id.

db.createCollection("Student");
show dbs

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

Atlas atlas-mozg5o-shard-0 [primary] test> db.createCollection("Student");
{ ok: 1 }

Atlas atlas-mozg5o-shard-0 [primary] test> show dbs

Student 72.00 KiB

test 8.00 KiB

admin 328.00 KiB
local 88.62 GiB

Atlas atlas-mozg5o-shard-0 [primary] test> |
```

Insert appropriate values

```
db.Student.insert({RollNo:1,Age:21,Cont:9876,email:"antara.de9@gmail.com"});
db.Student.insert({RollNo:2,Age:22,Cont:9976,email:"anushka.de9@gmail.com"});
db.Student.insert({RollNo:3,Age:21,Cont:5576,email:"anubhav.de9@gmail.com"});
db.Student.insert({RollNo:4,Age:20,Cont:4476,email:"pani.de9@gmail.com"});
db.Student.insert({RollNo:10,Age:23,Cont:2276,email:"rekha.de9@gmail.com"});
```

• Write a query to update the Email-Id of a student with rollno 5. db.Student.update({RollNo:10},{\$set: {email:"Abhinav@gmail.com"}})

```
RollNo: 3,
Age: 21,
Cont: 5576,
email: 'anubhav.de90gmail.com'
},
id: ObjectId("673f1f437f888ea6708ab386"),
RollNo: 0,
Age: 28,
Cont: 4476,
email: 'pani.de90gmail.com'
},
age: 23,
Cont: 2276,
email: 'reitha.de90gmail.com'
}
Age: 23,
Cont: 2276,
email: 'reitha.de90gmail.com'
}
Atlas atlas—mozgSo—shard-0 [primary] test> db. Student.update([RollNo:10], [Sset: [email: "Abbinav@gmail.com"]])
DeprecationMarming: Collection.update() is deprecated. Use updateOne, updateNany, or bulkWrite.
acknowledged: true,
insertedId: null,
matchedCount: 1,
modifiedCount: 1,
modifiedCou
```

• Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11. db.Student.update({RollNo:11,Name:"ABC"},{\$se t:{Name:"FEM"}})

```
{
    _id: ObjectId("63bfd4de56eba0e23c3a5c78"),
    RollNo: 11,
    Age: 22,
    Name: 'FEM',
    Cont: 2276,
    email: 'rea.de9@gmail.com'
}
```

• Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

_ld	RollNo	Age	Cont	email Name	
6746b6c4f73fea43f1	1	21	9876	antara.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6cbf73fea43f1	2	22	9976	anushka.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6d2f73fea43f1	3	21	5576	anubhav.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6d8f73fea43f1	4	20	4476	panl.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6def73fea43f1	10	23	2276	Abhinav@gmail.com	
6746b710f73fea43f1	11	22	2276	rea.de9@gmail.com FEM	

NO SQL – CUSTOMER DATABASE

- 1. Create a collection by name Customers with the following attributes. Cust_id, Acc_Bal, Acc_Type
- 2. Insert at least 5 values into the table
- 3. Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Z' for each customer id.
- 4. Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each customer_id.
- 5. Export the created collection into local file system
- 6. Drop the table
- 7. Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection

Create Table:

db.createCollection("Customer");

Inserting Values:

```
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"}]);
```

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

Atlas atlas-zkq151-shard-0 [primary] test> db.createCollection("Customer");
{ ok: 1 }

Atlas atlas-zkq151-shard-0 [primary] test> db.Customer.insertMany([{custid: 1, acc_bal:10000, acc_type 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("674ff20946b4cd1ffe0d55a3"),
      '1: ObjectId("674ff20946b4cd1ffe0d55a4"),
      '2': ObjectId("674ff20946b4cd1ffe0d55a5"),
      '3': ObjectId("674ff20946b4cd1ffe0d55a6"),
      '4': ObjectId("674ff20946b4cd1ffe0d55a7")
}
```

Finding all checking accounts with balance greater than 12000

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

Finding the maximum and minimum balance of each customer

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

Dropping collection "Customer"

db.Customer.drop();

[test> db.Customer.drop(); true

Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

_ld	custid	acc_bal	acc_type
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	1	10000	Saving
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	1	20000	Checking
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	3	50000	Checking
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	4	10000	Saving
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	5	2000	Checking

NO SQL - RESTAURANT DATABASE

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

```
db.createCollection("restaurants");
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" }
} ])
        fname: "Meghma Foods",town: "Jayanagar",cuisine: "Indian",score: 8,address: {zipcode: "10001",street: "Jayanagar"}},
fname: "Empire",town: "MG Road",cuisine: "Indian",score: 7,address: {zipcode: "10100",street: "MG Road"}},
fname: "Chinese MOK",town: "Indiranagar",cuisine: "Chinese",score: 8,address: {zipcode: "20000",street: "Indiranagar"}},
fname: "Kyotos",town: "Majestic",cuisine: "Japanese",score: 9,address: {zipcode: "10300",street: "Indiranagar"}},
fname: "Kyotos",town: "Majestic",cuisine: "Japanese",score: 9,address: {zipcode: "10300",street:
         {name: "WOW Momos",town: "Malleshwaram",cuisine: "Indian",score: 5,address: {zipcode: "18400",street: "Malleshwaram"}}
    acknowledged: true,
          : ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe8d55a8")
       1: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe9d55a9")
2: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe9d55aa")
3: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe9d55ab")
           ObjectId("674ff54346b4cdlffe8d55ac
```

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

db.restaurants.find({})

```
Atlas atlas-zkq151-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.find({})

{
    id: ObjectId("67uff54346b4cd1ffe0d55a8"),
    name: 'Meghna Foods',
    town: 'Jayanagar',
    cuisine: 'Indian',
    score: 8,
    address: { zipcode: '19901', street: 'Jayanagar' }

},

{
    id: ObjectId("67uff54346b4cd1ffe0d55a9"),
    name: 'Empire',
    town: 'No Road',
    cuisine: 'Indian',
    score: 7,
    address: { zipcode: '10100', street: 'NG Road' }

},

id: ObjectId("67uff54346b4cd1ffe0d55aa"),
    name: 'Chinese WOK',
    town: 'Indianagar',
    cuisine: 'Chinese',
    score: 8,
    address: { zipcode: '20000', street: 'Indianagar' }

},

id: ObjectId("67uff54346b4cd1ffe0d55ab"),
    name: 'Kyotos',
    town: 'Najestic',
    cuisine: 'Appanese',
    score: 9,
    address: { zipcode: '10300', street: 'Najestic' }
```

Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.

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

```
Atlas atlas-zkq151-shard-θ [primary] test> db.restaurants.find({}).sort({ name: -1 })
   _id: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe0d55ac"),
   name: 'WOW Momos',
   town: 'Malleshwaram',
   cuisine: 'Indian',
   score: 5,
   address: { zipcode: '10400', street: 'Malleshwaram' }
   _id: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe0d55a8"),
   name: 'Meghna Foods',
   town: 'Jayanagar',
   cuisine: 'Indian',
   score: 8,
   address: { zipcode: '10001', street: 'Jayanagar' }
   _id: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe0d55ab"),
   name: 'Kyotos',
   town: 'Majestic'
   cuisine: 'Japanese',
   score: 9,
   address: { zipcode: '10300', street: 'Majestic' }
   _id: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe0d55a9"),
   name: 'Empire',
town: 'MG Road'
   cuisine: 'Indian',
   score: 7,
address: { zipcode: '10100', street: 'MG Road' }
   _id: ObjectId("674ff54346b4cd1ffe0d55aa"),
   name: 'Chinese WOK',
town: 'Indiranagar',
   cuisine: 'Chinese',
   score: 8,
   address: { zipcode: '20000', street: 'Indiranagar' }
```

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

```
db.restaurants.find({ "score": { $lte: 10 } }, { _id: 1, name: 1, town: 1, cuisine: 1 })
```

Query to find the average score for each restaurant

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

db.restaurants.find({ "address.zipcode": /^10/ }, { name: 1, "address.street": 1, _id: 0 })

```
Atlas atlas-zkq151-shard-0 [primary] test> db.restaurants.find({ "address.zipcode": /*10/ }, { name: 1, "address.street": 1, _id: 0 })

{ name: 'Meghna Foods', address: { street: 'Jayanagar' } },
 { name: 'Empire', address: { street: 'Ma Moad' } },
 { name: 'Kyotos', address: { street: 'Majestic' } },
 { name: 'WWW Homos', address: { street: 'Halleshmaram' } }
```

_ld	name	town	cuisine	SC 019	address.z/pcode	address.street
574ff54345b4cd1ffe	Meghna Foods	Jayanagar	Indian	8	10001	Jayanagar
674ff54346b4cd1ffe	Empire	MG Road	Indian	7	10100	MG Road
574ff54345b4cd1ffe	Chinese WOK	Indiranager	Chinese	- 8	20000	Indiranagar
674ff54346b4cd1ffe	Kyotos	Majestic	Japanese	9	10300	Majestic
574ff54346b4cd1ffe	WOW Momos	Malleshwaram	Indian	- 5	10400	Malleshwaram