



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER

Discover. Learn. Empower.

Experiment 1

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Branch: MCA-UIC

Semester: 2nd

Subject Name: Technical Training

UID: 25MCA20033

Section/Group: 1

Date of Performance: 7/1/2026

Subject Code: 25CAP-652

Aim of the Project

The aim of this project is to design and implement a relational database system using SQL by creating multiple tables with appropriate constraints, performing data manipulation operations, managing access control through roles, and modifying the database schema to ensure data integrity and security.

Objective of the Project

- To understand the creation of relational database tables using SQL.
- To apply primary key, foreign key, unique, and check constraints.
- To perform data manipulation operations such as INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.
- To implement role-based access control in a database system.
- To modify and manage database schema using ALTER and DROP commands.

Practical / Experiment Steps

- Design relational database tables with appropriate attributes.
- Apply constraints such as PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, UNIQUE, and CHECK.
- Insert sample records into tables.
- Perform UPDATE and DELETE operations on records.
- Create database roles for access control.
- Grant and revoke permissions to users.
- Modify table structure using ALTER command.

Procedure of the Practical

TABLE CREATION

```
CREATE TABLE department (
```

```
    dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    dept_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE employee (  
    emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    emp_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    salary NUMERIC(10,2) CHECK (salary > 0),  
    dept_id INT NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT fk_department FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE project (  
    project_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    project_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    dept_id INT NOT NULL,  
    CONSTRAINT fk_project FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id)  
);
```

DATA INSERTION

```
INSERT INTO department VALUES (1, 'HR'), (2, 'IT');
```

```
INSERT INTO employee VALUES  
(101, 'Rohit Batra', 50000, 2),  
(102, 'Riya Kashyap', 65000, 1);
```

```
INSERT INTO project VALUES  
(201, 'Employee Portal', 2),  
(202, 'Payroll System', 1);
```

UPDATE OPERATION

```
UPDATE employee  
SET salary = salary + 5000  
WHERE emp_id = 102;
```

DELETE OPERATION

```
DELETE FROM project  
WHERE project_id = 201;
```

ACCESS CONTROL

```
CREATE ROLE team_leader WITH LOGIN PASSWORD 'leader@123';
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON department TO team_leader;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON employee TO team_leader;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON project TO team_leader;
```

```
REVOKE CREATE ON SCHEMA public FROM team_leader;
```

SCHEMA MODIFICATION

```
ALTER TABLE employee ADD COLUMN experience INT;
```

```
DROP TABLE project;
```

VERIFICATION QUERIES

```
SELECT * FROM department;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employee;
```

```
SELECT CURRENT_USER;
```

I/O Analysis

The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing various icons for operations like insert, delete, and search. Below the toolbar is a table named 'department'. The table has two columns: 'dept_id' (PK integer) and 'dept_name' (character varying (50)). There are two rows of data: one for HR (dept_id 1) and one for IT (dept_id 2).

	dept_id [PK] integer	dept_name character varying (50)
1	1	HR
2	2	IT

The screenshot shows a table named 'employee'. It has six columns: 'emp_id' (PK integer), 'emp_name' (character varying (20)), 'salary' (numeric (10,2)), 'dept_id' (integer), and 'experience' (integer). There are two rows of data: one for Rohit Batra (emp_id 101) and one for Riya Kashyap (emp_id 102). The 'experience' column contains null values.

	emp_id [PK] integer	emp_name character varying (20)	salary numeric (10,2)	dept_id integer	experience integer
1	101	Rohit Batra	50000.00	2	[null]
2	102	Riya Kashyap	70000.00	1	[null]

The screenshot shows a table named 'current_user'. It has two columns: 'current_user' (name) and a lock icon. There is one row of data with the value 'postgres'.

	current_user name
1	postgres

Learning Outcome

- Understanding of relational database design.
- Knowledge of SQL constraints and table relationships.
- Practical experience in data manipulation operations.
- Hands-on exposure to role-based access control.
- Ability to modify and manage database schema.