

DBMS PRACTISE QUESTIONS

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Q1.

- a) To create a student table with attributes (stud_id, stud_name, stud_address, stud_phone, stud_course, stud_marks)

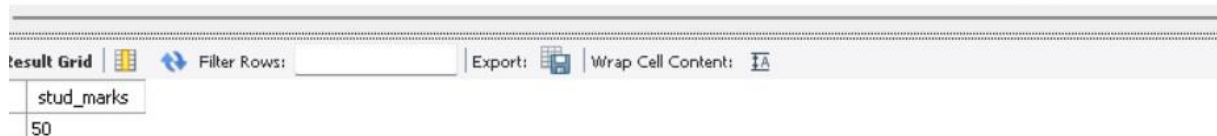
```
show databases;
use std_db;
Create table student (stud_id int(20), stud_name varchar(55), stud_address varchar(66), stud_phone int(100), stud_course varchar(55), stud_marks int(40));
```

Insert data into the table. Atleast 5 rows.

```
# Insert data into the table. At least 5 rows.
insert into student values (1,"Tejasman","Jammu",5663,"FYMSc_Bioinfo",50),(2,"Waheeda","Nashik",6349,"MBBS",66)
```

Write a query to display the marks of students with course "FYMSc_BioInfo"

```
6 # Write a query to display the marks of students with course 'FYMSc_BioInfo'
7 • select student.stud_marks from student where stud_course="FYMSc_Bioinfo";
```

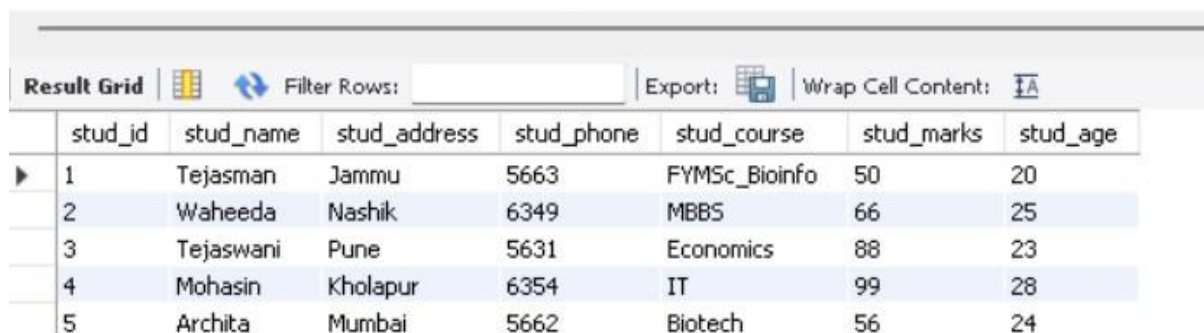


The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. Below the toolbar, a table displays the result of the query. It has one column labeled 'stud_marks' and one row with the value '50'.

stud_marks
50

Write a query to display all records of the table student.

```
8 # Write a query to display all records
9 • select * from student;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. Below the toolbar, a table displays all records from the 'student' table. The table has 8 columns: 'stud_id', 'stud_name', 'stud_address', 'stud_phone', 'stud_course', 'stud_marks', and 'stud_age'. There are 5 rows of data.

	stud_id	stud_name	stud_address	stud_phone	stud_course	stud_marks	stud_age
▶	1	Tejasman	Jammu	5663	FYMSc_Bioinfo	50	20
	2	Waheeda	Nashik	6349	MBBS	66	25
	3	Tejaswani	Pune	5631	Economics	88	23
	4	Mohasin	Kholapur	6354	IT	99	28
	5	Archita	Mumbai	5662	Biotech	56	24

Update the existing table student to add an attribute 'stud_age' and add value to the new added attribute.

```

10 # Update the existing table student to add an attribute 'stud_age' and add value
11 • alter table student add stud_age int;
12 • update student set stud_age=20 where stud_id=1;
13 • update student set stud_age=25 where stud_id=2;
14 • update student set stud_age=23 where stud_id=3;
15 • update student set stud_age=28 where stud_id=4;
16 • update student set stud_age=24 where stud_id=5;
17 • select * from student;

```

stud_id	stud_name	stud_address	stud_phone	stud_course	stud_marks	stud_age
1	Tejasman	Jammu	5663	FYMSc_Bioinfo	50	20
2	Waheeda	Nashik	6349	MBBS	66	25
3	Tejaswani	Pune	5631	Economics	88	23
4	Mohasin	Kholapur	6354	IT	99	28
5	Archita	Mumbai	5662	Biotech	56	24

Q2.

- b) To create a EMP table with attributes (emp_id, emp_name, emp_city, emp_phone, emp_age, emp_qualification, emp_dept)

```

#2
create table EMP (emp_id int(25), emp_name varchar(40), emp_city varchar(50), emp_phone int(66), emp_age int(55),

```

Insert data into the table. At least 5 rows.

```

# Insert data into the table. At least 5 rows.
insert into EMP values (1,"Afzal","Ranchi",632,32,"Masters","IT"),(2,"snehal","Pune",235,21,"Graduation","Bioinfo")

```

Write a query to display all details of the EMP with city = 'Nasik'

```

23 # Write a query to display all details of the EMP with city = 'Nasik'
24 • SELECT * FROM EMP WHERE emp_city = 'Nasik';

```

emp_id	emp_name	emp_city	emp_phone	emp_age	emp_qualification	emp_dept
3	Hasya	Nasik	589	35	Masters	Ecology

Write a query to display distinct department name from the table EMP

```

25 # Write a query to display distinct department
26 • SELECT DISTINCT emp_dept FROM EMP;

```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
emp_dept			
IT			
Bioinfo			
Ecology			
Biology			

Write a query to retrieve employee name from the above table with dept =IT and city = pune.

```

27 # Write a query to retrieve employee name from the above table with dept
28 • SELECT emp_name FROM EMP WHERE emp_dept = 'IT' AND emp_city = 'Pune';

```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
emp_name			
Ankush			

Q3. Create two tables and write a SQL query to calculate and find the average price of items of each company higher than or equal to Rs. 350. Return average value and company name.(Match COM_ID and PRO_COM)

Table 1

```

29 # 3
30 • create table company_master (COM_ID int(25), COM_NAME varchar(50));
31 • insert into company_master values (11,"Samsung"),(12,"iBall"),(13,"Epsion"),(
32 • select * from company_master;

```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
COM_ID	COM_NAME		
11	Samsung		
12	iBall		
13	Epsion		
14	Zebronics		
15	Asus		
16	Frontech		

Table 2

```

33 • create table item_mast (PRO_ID int(25),PRO_NAME varchar(50),PRO_PRICE decimal(10,2),PRO_COM varchar(50));
34 • insert into item_mast values (101,"Mother Board",3200.00,15),(102,"Key Board",450.00,16),(103,"ZIP drive"
35 • select * from item_mast;

```

PRO_ID	PRO_NAME	PRO_PRICE	PRO_COM
101	Mother Board	3200.00	15
102	Key Board	450.00	16
103	ZIP drive	250.00	14
104	Speaker	550.00	16
105	Monitor	5000.00	11
106	DVD drive	900.00	12
107	CD drive	800.00	12
108	Printer	2600.00	13

The average price-

```

37 • select COM_NAME as company_name, avg(PRO_PRICE) as price from company_master inner join item_mast on company_master.COM_ID=item_mast.PRO_COM
38 • group by (COM_NAME) having avg(PRO_PRICE)>=350;

```

company_name	price
Asus	3200.000000
Printech	500.000000
Samsung	5000.000000
Ball	650.000000
Epson	1475.000000