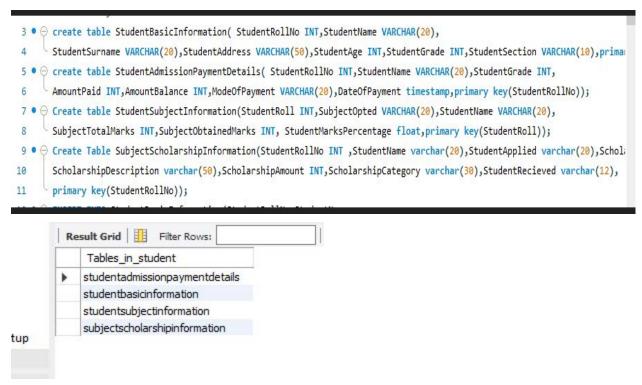
SQL ASSIGNMENT

1. Create Student Database

```
use Student;
show tables;
```

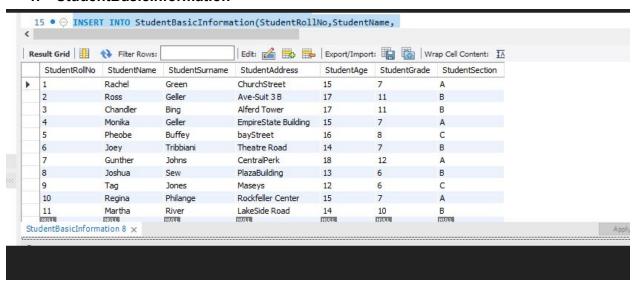
- 2. Create the following table under the Student Database:
 - a. StudentBasicInformation
 - b. StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails
 - c.StudentSubjectInformation
 - d. StudentScholarshipInformation



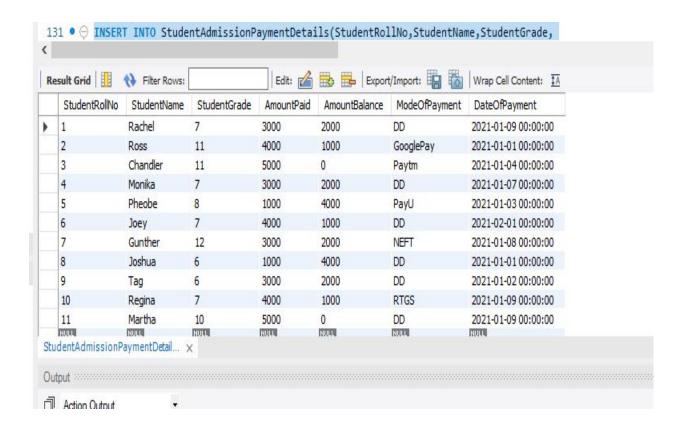
3.Insert details into all the above tables:

The tables after insertion are as follows:-

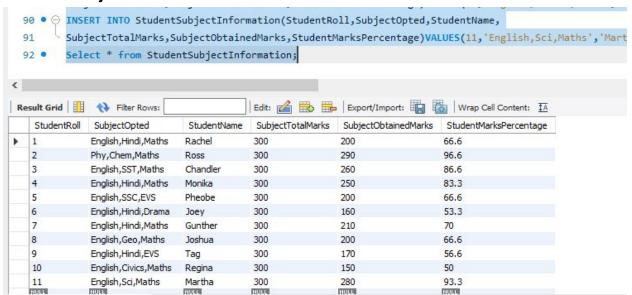
1. StudentBasicInformation



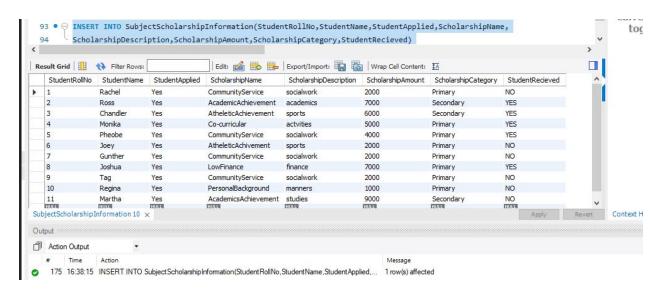
2.StudentAdmissionInformation



3. StudentSubjectInformation



4. Subject Scholarship Information



5 Update any 5 records of your choice in any table like update the StudentAddress with some other address content and likewise so on with any records of any table of your choice

```
Update StudentBasicInformation SET StudentAddress="Airport Road" WHERE StudentName='Rachel';

Select* from StudentBasicInformation;

Update StudentBasicInformation SET StudentAge=17 WHERE StudentName='Rachel';

Select* from StudentBasicInformation;

select * from subjectscholarshipinformation;

Update StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails SET DateOfPayment="2021-01-04" WHERE StudentName="Ross";

Select * from StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails;

Update StudentSubjectInformation SET SubjectOpted="sociology" WHERE StudentRoll=8;

Select * from StudentSubjectInformation;

Update StudentSubjectInformation SET SubjectOpted="sociology" WHERE StudentName='Tag';

Select * from StudentBasicInformation

Update

1.

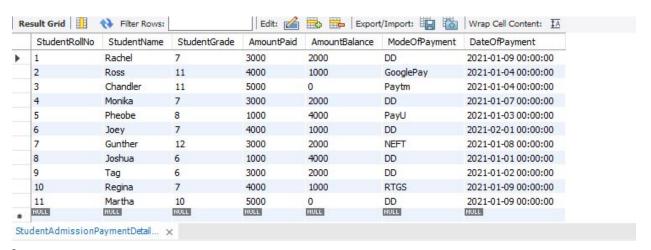
Update StudentBasicInformation SET StudentAddress="Airport Road" WHERE
```

Update StudentBasicInformation SET StudentAddress="Airport Road" WHERE StudentName='Rachel';

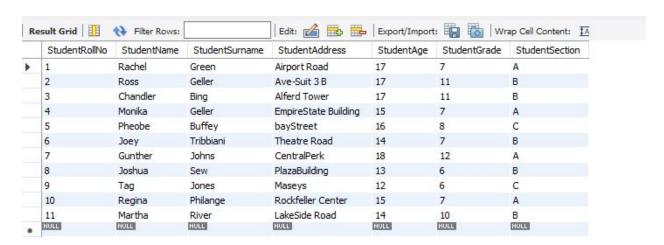
Select* from StudentBasicInformation;

StudentRollNo	StudentName	StudentSurname	StudentAddress	StudentAge	StudentGrade	StudentSection
1	Rachel	Green	Airport Road	15	7	A
2	Ross	Geller	Ave-Suit 3 B	17	11	В
3	Chandler	Bing	Alferd Tower	17	11	В
4	Monika	Geller	EmpireState Building	15	7	A
5	Pheobe	Buffey	bayStreet	16	8	С
6	Joey	Tribbiani	Theatre Road	14	7	В
7	Gunther	Johns	CentralPerk	18	12	A
8	Joshua	Sew	PlazaBuilding	13	6	В
9	Tag	Jones	Maseys	12	6	C
10	Regina	Philange	Rockfeller Center	15	7	A
11	Martha	River	LakeSide Road	14	10	В
NULL	NULL	HULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2: Update StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails SET DateOfPayment="2021-01-04" WHERE StudentName="Ross"; Select * from StudentAdmissionPaymentDetails;

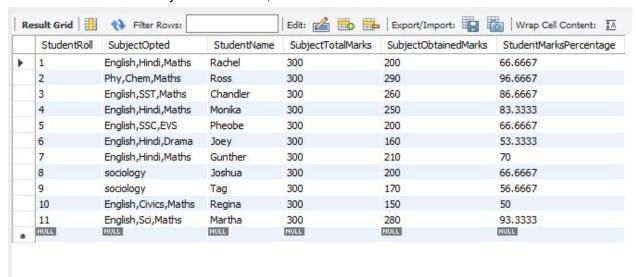


3
Update StudentBasicInformation SET StudentAge=17 WHERE StudentName='Rachel';
Select* from StudentBasicInformation;



4
Update StudentSubjectInformation SET SubjectOpted="sociology" WHERE StudentRoll=8;

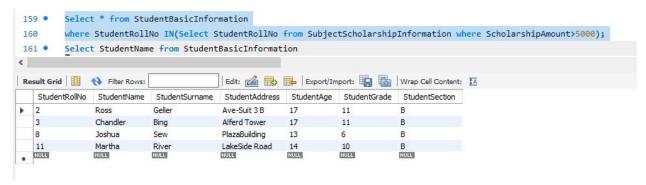
Select * from StudentSubjectInformation;



5.
Update StudentSubjectInformation SET SubjectOpted="soc" WHERE StudentRoll=8; Select * from StudentSubjectInformation;

StudentRoll	SubjectOpted	StudentName	SubjectTotalMarks	SubjectObtainedMarks	StudentMarksPercentage
1	English,Hindi,Maths	Rachel	300	200	66.6667
2	Phy,Chem,Maths	Ross	300	290	96.6667
3	English,SST,Maths	Chandler	300	260	86.6667
4	English, Hindi, Maths	Monika	300	250	83.3333
5	English,SSC,EVS	Pheobe	300	200	66.6667
6	English, Hindi, Drama	Joey	300	160	53.3333
7	English, Hindi, Maths	Gunther	300	210	70
8	sociology	Joshua	300	200	66.6667
9	SOC	Tag	300	170	56.6667
10	English, Civics, Maths	Regina	300	150	50
11	English,Sci,Maths	Martha	300	280	93.3333
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	HULL

7.Select the student details records who has received the scholarship more than 5000Rs/-



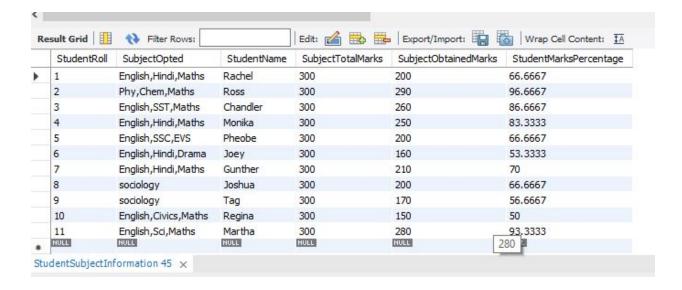
8. Select the students who opted for scholarship but has not got the scholarship



9. Fill in data for the percentage column i.e. StudentMarksPercentage in the table StudentSubjectInformation by creating and using the stored procedure created

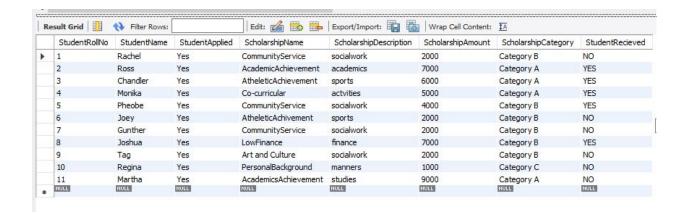
```
delimiter //
create procedure insertpercentage()

begin
update StudentSubjectInformation set StudentMarksPercentage=100*(SubjectObtainedMarks/SubjectTotalMarks);
end //
delimiter ;
call insertpercentage();
```

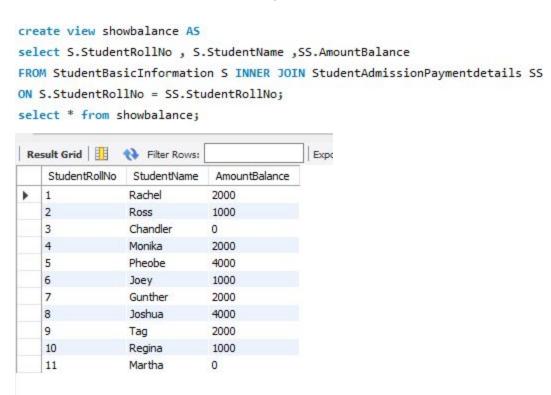


10 Decide the category of the scholarship depending upon the marks/percentage obtained by the student and likewise update the ScholarshipCategory column, create a stored procedure in order to handle this operation

```
delimiter //
create procedure category_scholarship()
begin
declare total int;
declare ii int;
declare rollno int;
declare per int;
select count(*) into total from subjectscholarshipinformation;
while ii<total do
select studentrollno into rollno from subjectscholarshipinformation limit ii,1;
select studentmarkspercentage into per from studentsubjectinformation where StudentRoll=rollno;
if per >80 then
update subjectscholarshipinformation set ScholarshipCategory="Category A" where StudentRollNo = rollno;
elseif per >50 and per <=80 then
update subjectscholarshipinformation set ScholarshipCategory="Category B" where StudentRollNo = rollno;
elseif per>0 and per<=50 then
update subjectscholarshipinformation set ScholarshipCategory="Category C" where StudentRollNo = rollno;
end if;
set ii = ii+1;
end while;
end //
delimiter;
call category scholarship():
```

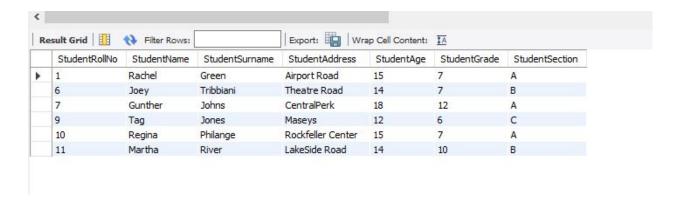


11. Create the View which shows balance amount to be paid by the student along with the student detailed information (use join).



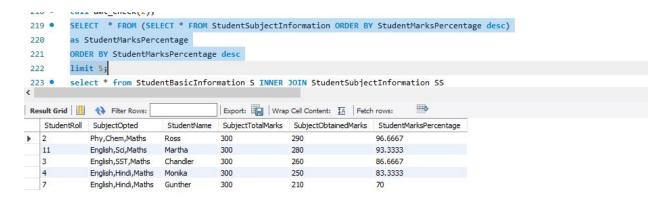
12. Get the details of the students who haven't got any scholarship (use joins/subqueries)

```
SELECT S.StudentRollNo, S.StudentName ,S.StudentSurname ,S.StudentAddress ,S.StudentAge,S.StudentGrade ,S.StudentSection FROM StudentBasicInformation S INNER JOIN SubjectScholarshipInformation SS ON S.StudentRollNo = SS.StudentRollNo WHERE StudentRecieved = 'NO';
```

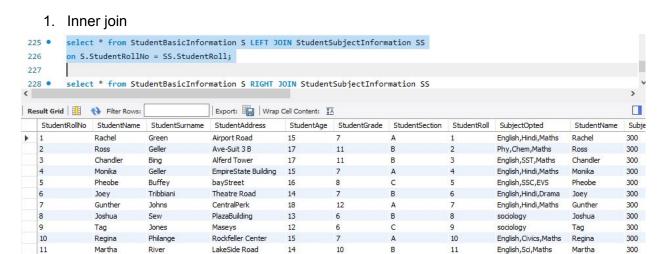


13. Create Stored Procedure which will be return the amount balance to be paid by the student as per the student roll number passed through the stored procedure as the input

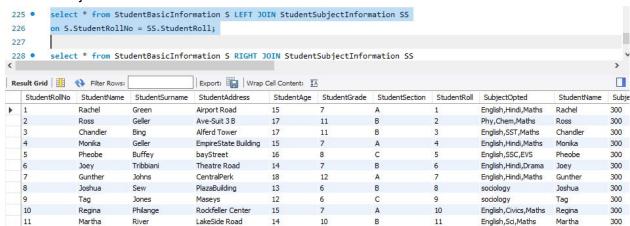
14. Retrieve the top five student details as per the StudentMarksPercentage values (use subqueries)



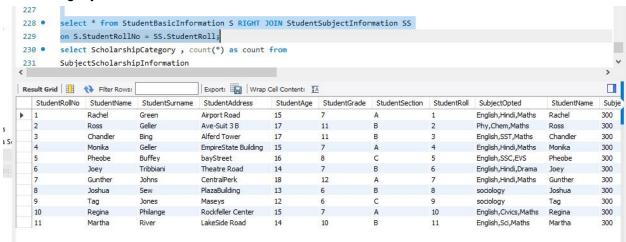
15. Try to use all the three types of join learned today in a relevant way, and explain the same why you thought of using that particular join for your selected scenarios (try to cover relevant and real time scenarios for all the three studied joins)



2. Left join



3. Right join



16. Mention the differences between the delete, drop and truncate commands

Drop – Drop is a DDL command which deletes the data of the tables as well as remove the entire schema/structure of the table from the database.

Drop table tablename;

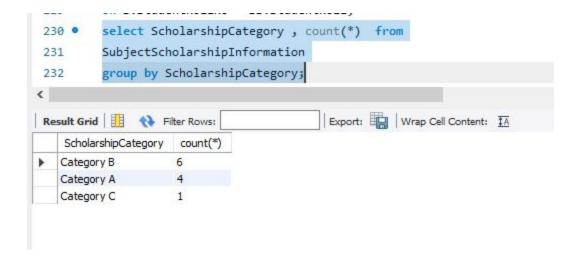
Delete – Delete is a DML command which deletes existing records from an existing table. We can delete single or multiple records specified in the query.

Delete from tablename[where clause];

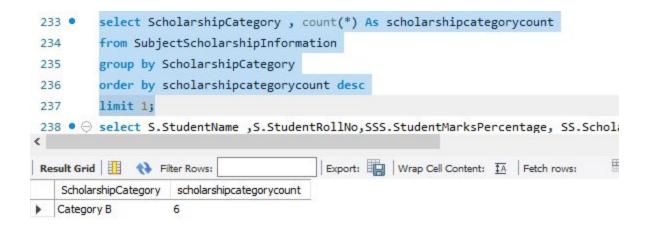
Truncate – It is a DDL command which deletes existing records from an existing table but not the table itself . we cannot use WHERE clause and cannot specify any condition with truncate.

Truncate table tablename;

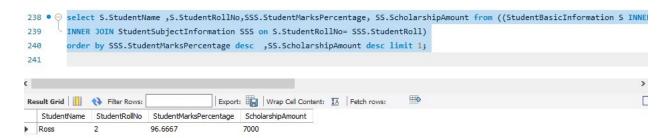
17. Get the count of the Scholarship category which is highly been availed by the students, i.e. get the count of the total number of students corresponding to the each scholarships category



18 Along with the assignment no. 17 try to retrieve the maximum used scholarship category



19. Retrieve the percentage of the students along with students detailed information who has scored the highest percentage along with availing the maximum scholarship amount



20. Difference between the Triggers, Stored Procedures, Views and Functions

Triggers - Trigger is a stored procedure that runs automatically when various events happen (eg update, insert, delete). It can execute automatically based on the events .It can not take input as a parameter .They don't return any value.

Stored procedures – Stored procedures are pieces of the code written in SQL to do some specific task. It can be invoked explicitly by the user. It can take input as a parameter .

Views- View is a virtual table. It does not physically exist. Rather, it is created by a query joining one or more tables. Views returns a table.

Function – Function used to calculate result using given inputs and can return single value and only works with select statements