

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING – July - Dec, 2024
CSLR51 – Database Management Systems Laboratory
||Date:18/07/2024 || ROLL NO-106122112

1. Write SQL queries in MySQL for the following.

a) Write an SQL Query to find the year from date.

```
mysql> select year('2024/07/18') as year;
+-----+
| year |
+-----+
| 2024 |
+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

b) Check whether the date passed to Query is the date of a given format or not.

```
mysql> select year('18/07/2024') as year;
+-----+
| year |
+-----+
| NULL |
+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.17 sec)
```

c) Find the size of the SCHEMA/USER.

```
mysql> SELECT table_schema AS `Database`, SUM(data_length + index_length) / 1024 /
1024 AS `Size (MB)` FROM information_schema.tables WHERE table_schema =
'dev' GROUP BY table_schema;
+-----+-----+
| Database | Size (MB) |
+-----+-----+
| dev      | 0.06250000 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.15 sec)
```

d) Display the current time.

```
mysql> select time(now()) as time;
+-----+
| time  |
+-----+
| 23:10:11 |
```

```
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

e) Given a date, retrieve the next day's date.

```
mysql> select date('2024/07/25')+1 as newdate;
+-----+
| newdate |
+-----+
| 20240726 |
+-----+
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

f) Get database's date.

```
mysql> select date(now()) as database date;
+-----+
| database date |
+-----+
| 2024-07-25 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

g) Returns the default(current) database name.

```
mysql> select database();
+-----+
| database() |
+-----+
| dev |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

h) Retrieve the current MySQL user name and host name.

```
mysql> select user();
+-----+
| user() |
+-----+
| root@localhost |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select @@hostname;
+-----+
```

```
| @@hostname |
+-----+
| ubuntulinux |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

i) Find the string that tells the MySQL server version.

```
mysql> select version();
+-----+
| version() |
+-----+
| 8.0.37-0ubuntu0.22.04.3 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

j) Perform Bitwise OR, Bitwise XOR and Bitwise AND.

```
mysql> select 1^0 as value;
+-----+
| value |
+-----+
| 1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 1|0 as value;
+-----+
| value |
+-----+
| 1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 1&0 as value;
+-----+
| value |
+-----+
| 0 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

k) Find the difference between two dates and print in terms of the number of days.

```
mysql> select datediff('2024/07/25','2024/07/18') as difference;
```

```

+-----+
| difference |
+-----+
|      7 |
+-----+
1 row in set, 2 warnings (0.00 sec)

```

l) Add one day to the current date.

```

mysql> select curdate()+1 as date;
+-----+
| date |
+-----+
| 20240726 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

m) Add two hours and 5000 minutes to the current date and print the new date.

```

mysql> select date(now())+ interval '2' hour+interval '5000' minute as newdate;
+-----+
| newdate |
+-----+
| 2024-07-28 13:20:00 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

```

n) Find the floor and ceil values of a floating point number. Also operate on the power, log, modulus, round off and truncate functions.

```

mysql> select floor(6.5) as value;
+-----+
| value |
+-----+
|    6 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

```

mysql> select ceil(6.5) as value;
+-----+
| value |
+-----+
|    7 |
+-----+

```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select power(4,2) as value;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| value |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 16 |
```

```
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select log(4,2) as value;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| value |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 0.5 |
```

```
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select mod(4,3) as value;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| value |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 1 |
```

```
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select round(5.44449,2) as value;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| value |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 5.44 |
```

```
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select truncate(33.22,1) as value;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| value |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 33.2 |
```

```
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

o) In the first name of the employee, match the following using regular expressions.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM employee WHERE first_name REGEXP 'a';
```

```
+----+-----+-----+
| id | first_name | last_name |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice     | Smith    |
| 3 | Charlie   | Williams |
| 4 | David     | Jones    |
| 6 | Frank     | Davis    |
+----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

p) Compare two strings and print the value 'yes' if they are equal, else print 'no'.

```
mysql> select case when 'string1'='string2' then 'yes' else 'No' end as result;
```

```
+-----+
| result |
+-----+
| No     |
+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select case when 'string1'='string1' then 'yes' else 'No' end as result;
```

```
+-----+
| result |
+-----+
| yes    |
+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

q) Simulate the "IF... ELSE" construct in MySQL for a mark and grade setup.

```
mysql> SELECT id, name, marks, CASE WHEN marks > 90 THEN 'S' WHEN marks > 80
THEN 'A' WHEN marks > 70 THEN 'B' WHEN marks > 60 THEN 'C' ELSE 'D' END AS
grade FROM student;
```

```
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name   | marks | grade |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Alice  | 95    | S     |
| 2 | Bob    | 85    | A     |
| 3 | Charlie| 75    | B     |
| 4 | David  | 65    | C     |
| 5 | Eve    | 55    | D     |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

r) Use IFNULL to check whether a mathematical expression gives a NULL value or not.

```
mysql> SELECT id, score1, score2, IFNULL((score1 + score2) / 2, 0) AS average_score  
FROM results;
```

```
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| id | score1 | score2 | average_score |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1 | 85.50 | 90.00 | 87.750000 |  
| 2 | 78.25 | NULL | 0.000000 |  
| 3 | NULL | 88.75 | 0.000000 |  
| 4 | NULL | NULL | 0.000000 |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```