

Experiment 1

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AIM:

To design and implement a sample database system using DDL, DML, and DCL commands, including database creation, data manipulation, schema modification, and role-based access control to ensure data integrity and secure, read-only access for authorized users.

S/W Requirement: Oracle Database Express Edition and pgAdmin

Objective :

To gain practical experience in implementing Data Definition Language (DDL), Data Manipulation Language (DML), and Data Control Language (DCL) operations in a real database environment. This will also include implementing role-based privileges to secure data.

An organization wants to design a **sample database system** to manage **Departments, Employees, and Projects**. The database must ensure **data integrity, controlled access, and proper privilege management** for different users.

Requirements:

1. Database Design

- Create multiple tables such as **Department, Employee, and Project**.

- Define appropriate **PRIMARY KEY** and **FOREIGN KEY** constraints.
- Enforce **NOT NULL**, **UNIQUE**, and **CHECK** constraints where necessary.

2. Data Manipulation

- Insert sample records into all tables.
- Perform **UPDATE** operations to modify existing records.
- Perform **DELETE** operations while maintaining referential integrity.

3. Access Control & Security

- Create a **role/user** for a reporting staff member.
- Grant **ONLY SELECT privilege** on required tables to this role/user.
- Explicitly **REVOKE CREATE privilege** so that the user cannot create any database objects.
- Ensure the user has **read-only access** to the database.

4. Schema Modification

- Use **ALTER TABLE** to add or modify a column.
- Drop a table that is no longer required using **DROP TABLE**.

Implementation/Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Department ( dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY, dept_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE, location VARCHAR(50) );
```

```
CREATE TABLE Employee ( emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY, emp_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, salary INT CHECK (salary > 0), dept_id INT, CONSTRAINT fk_dept FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES Department(dept_id) ON DELETE SET NULL );
```



```
CREATE TABLE Project ( project_id INT PRIMARY KEY, project_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, dept_id INT NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT fk_project_dept FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES Department(dept_id) );
```

```
INSERT INTO Department VALUES (1, 'HR', 'Delhi');  
INSERT INTO Department VALUES (2, 'IT', 'Bangalore');  
INSERT INTO Department VALUES (3, 'Finance', 'Mumbai');  
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (101, 'Amit', 50000, 2);  
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (102, 'Riya', 45000, 1);  
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (103, 'Karan', 60000, 2);
```

```
INSERT INTO Project VALUES (201, 'Payroll System', 1);  
INSERT INTO Project VALUES (202, 'Website Upgrade', 2);
```

```
UPDATE Employee SET salary = 55000 WHERE emp_id = 101;
```

```
DELETE FROM Department WHERE dept_id = 3;
```

```
CREATE ROLE reporting_staff LOGIN PASSWORD 'reportS1' ;
```

```
GRANT SELECT ON Department TO reporting_staff;  
GRANT SELECT ON Employee TO reporting_staff;  
GRANT SELECT ON Project TO reporting_staff;
```

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

```
ALTER TABLE Employee ADD email VARCHAR(50);
```

```
DROP TABLE Project;
```

OUTPUT:

```
SELECT * FROM department;
```

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



SELECT * FROM employee;

	emp_id [PK] integer	emp_name character varying (50)	salary integer	dept_id integer	email character varying (50)
1	102	Riya	45000	1	[null]
2	103	Karan	60000	2	[null]
3	101	Amit	55000	2	[null]

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

- Design a relational database using proper table structure and relationships.
- Apply **DDL commands** to create, alter, and drop database objects.
- Use **DML commands** to insert, update, and delete records while maintaining data integrity.
- Implement **PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints** to enforce referential integrity.
- Understand and apply **CHECK, NOT NULL, and UNIQUE constraints** effectively.
- Implement **role-based access control** using DCL commands.
- Grant and revoke privileges to ensure **secure, read-only access** for authorized users.
- Gain hands-on experience with database security and schema modification.