

## **Experiment 1**

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Branch: C.S.E. Section/Group: Krg-3A Semester: 5<sup>th</sup> Date: 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2025

Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSH-333

- 1. Aim: University Database System helps in managing student enrolments, course allocations, and professor assignments effectively. The system also demonstrates secure access control and transaction safety. This includes CRUD operations, JOIN queries, and database-level user permission management.
  - a. Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL Operations
  - b. Department-Course Subquery and Access Control

## 2. Objective:

- To create and manage relational databases LibraryDB and UniversityDB using SQL.
- To define tables with appropriate primary and foreign key constraints.
- To insert sample data into author, book, department, and course tables.
- To retrieve related data using INNER JOIN and subqueries with GROUP BY and
- HAVING.
- To manage user access by granting SELECT privileges on specific tables.

## 3. DBMS script and output

a.

```
CREATE DATABASE LibraryDB;
USE LibraryDB;

CREATE TABLE TBL_Author (
author_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
author_name VARCHAR(100),
country VARCHAR(50)
);

CREATE TABLE TBL_Book (
book_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
title VARCHAR(100),
author_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES Author(author_id)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO TBL_Author (author_id, author_name, country) VALUES
(1, 'J.K. Rowling', 'United Kingdom'),
(2, 'George R.R. Martin', 'United States'),
(3, 'Haruki Murakami', 'Japan');
INSERT INTO TBL_Book (book_id, title, author_id) VALUES
(101, 'Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone', 1),
(102, 'A Game of Thrones', 2),
(103, 'Kafka on the Shore', 3);
SELECT
B.title AS Book_Title,
A.author_name AS Author_Name,
A.country AS Author_Country
FROM
TBL_Book B
INNER JOIN
TBL_Author A ON B.author_id = A.author_id;
```

Result Grid		Export: Wrap Cell Content:		ĪĀ
	Book_Title	Author_Name	Author_Country	
١	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone	J.K. Rowling	United Kingdom	
	A Game of Thrones	George R.R. Martin	United States	
	Kafka on the Shore	Haruki Murakami	Japan	

b.

```
CREATE DATABASE UniversityDB;
USE UniversityDB;
CREATE TABLE TBL_Department (
dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
dept_name VARCHAR(100)
);
CREATE TABLE TBL_Course (
course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
course_name VARCHAR(100),
dept_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES TBL_Department(dept_id)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO TBL Department (dept id, dept name) VALUES
(1, 'Computer Science'),
(2, 'Mechanical Engineering'),
(3, 'Electrical Engineering'),
(4, 'Civil Engineering'),
(5, 'Mathematics');
INSERT INTO TBL_Course (course_id, course_name, dept_id) VALUES
(101, 'Data Structures', 1),
(102, 'Operating Systems', 1),
(103, 'DBMS', 1),
(104, 'Thermodynamics', 2),
(105, 'Fluid Mechanics', 2),
(106, 'Circuit Theory', 3),
(107, 'Power Systems', 3),
(108, 'Structural Analysis', 4),
(109, 'Linear Algebra', 5),
(110, 'Calculus', 5);
CREATE USER 'user123'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password123';
GRANT SELECT ON University DB. TBL_Course TO 'user123'@'localhost';
SELECT dept_name
FROM TBL_Department
WHERE dept_id IN (
SELECT dept_id
FROM TBL Course
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING COUNT(course_id) > 2
);
                                                     Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
   Result Grid
                         Filter Rows:
       dept_name
      Computer Science
```

## **4.** Learning Outcomes (What I have Learnt):

- Gain hands-on experience with SQL DDL and DML commands for creating and manipulating tables.
- Learn to use INNER JOINs to combine data from related tables.
- Apply subqueries with aggregation (GROUP BY, HAVING) to filter complex data sets.
- Learn how to grant user privileges using the GRANT statement for controlled access.