

```
CREATE DATABASE bank;
```

```
use bank;
```

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER(
```

```
    Cust_ID VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
```

```
    Age INT CHECK(Age>=18),
```

```
    Cust_type VARCHAR(20) CHECK(Cust_type IN('Regular', 'Corporate', 'Priority'))
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER
```

```
( Cust_ID, Name, Age, Cust_type)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
('1', 'John', 25, 'Regular'),
```

```
('2', 'Alice', 30, 'Corporate'),
```

```
('3', 'Bob', 22, 'Regular'),
```

```
('4', 'Emma', 28, 'Priority'),
```

```
('5', 'David', 35, 'Corporate'),
```

```
('6', 'Sophia', 29, 'Regular'),
```

```
('7', 'James', 24, 'Regular'),
```

```
('8', 'Olivia', 33, 'Priority'),
```

```
('9', 'Michael', 60, 'Regular'),
```

```
('10', 'Mia', 26, 'Regular');
```

```
drop table CUSTOMER;
```

```
CREATE TABLE BANKS(
```

```
    Bank_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    B_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
```

```
B_city VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO BANKS
```

```
(Bank_ID, B_name, B_city)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(101, 'Central Bank', 'Kolkata'),
```

```
(102, 'Indian Bank', 'Kolkata'),
```

```
(103, 'City Bank', 'Mumbai'),
```

```
(104, 'National Bank', 'Delhi'),
```

```
(105, 'Metro Bank', 'Chennai'),
```

```
(106, 'Cooperative Bank', 'Kolkata'),
```

```
(107, 'Regional Bank', 'Hyderabad'),
```

```
(108, 'Urban Bank', 'Pune'),
```

```
(109, 'State Bank', 'Bangalore'),
```

```
(110, 'Rural Bank', 'Jaipur');
```

```
DROP TABLE BANKS;
```

```
CREATE TABLE BORROWS(
```

```
    B_ID INT(50) PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    Cust_ID VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
```

```
    Bank_ID INT NOT NULL,
```

```
    Amount INT CHECK(Amount>0),
```

```
    Borrow_date DATE,
```

```
    Duration INT CHECK(Duration>=0),
```

```
    Type VARCHAR(20) CHECK(Type IN('Home', 'Car', 'Personal')),
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY(Cust_ID) references CUSTOMER(Cust_ID),
```

```
    FOREIGN KEY(Bank_ID) REFERENCES BANKS(Bank_ID)
```

```
);
```

## INSERT INTO BORROWS

(B\_ID, Cust\_ID, Bank\_ID, Amount, Borrow\_date, Duration, Type)

## VALUES

```
(1, '1', 101, 15.5, '2022-01-15', 20, 'Home'),  
(2, '2', 102, 12.0, '2018-12-03', 15, 'Car'),  
(3, '3', 101, 8.7, '2023-03-10', 10, 'Personal'),  
(4, '4', 103, 18.2, '2021-05-20', 25, 'Home'),  
(5, '5', 102, 10.8, '2022-11-30', 17, 'Car'),  
(6, '6', 101, 7.5, '2023-04-05', 12, 'Home'),  
(7, '7', 104, 22.1, '2019-08-15', 30, 'Personal'),  
(8, '8', 105, 14.6, '2020-12-22', 20, 'Home'),  
(9, '9', 106, 9.3, '2021-07-18', 15, 'Car'),  
(10, '10', 107, 6.4, '2023-02-28', 8, 'Personal');
```

## DROP TABLE BORROWS;

A)

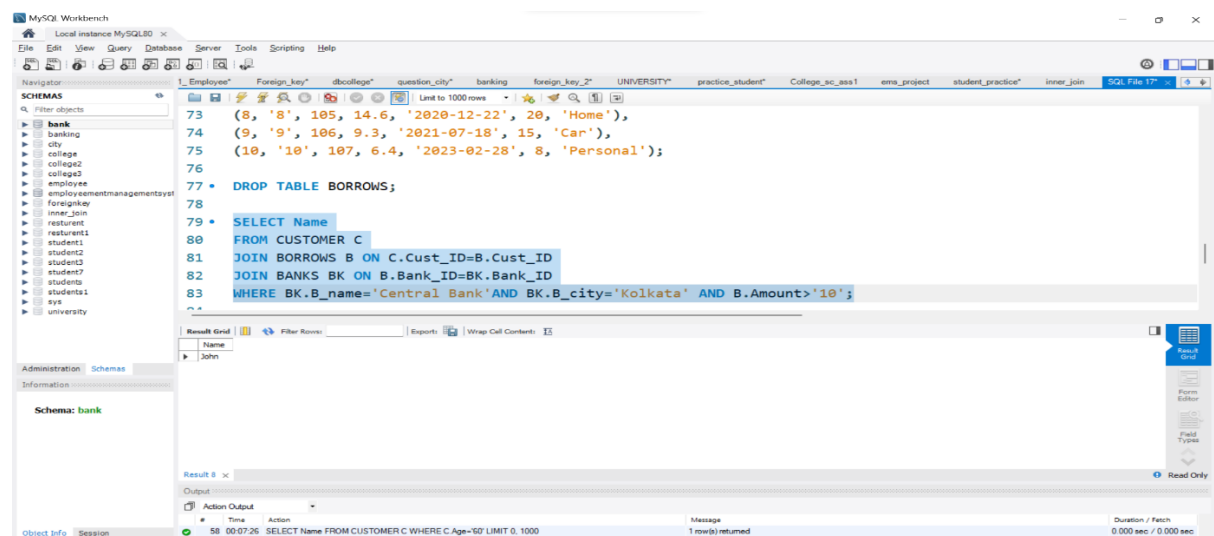
SELECT Name

FROM CUSTOMER C

JOIN BORROWS B ON C.Cust\_ID=B.Cust\_ID

JOIN BANKS BK ON B.Bank\_ID=BK.Bank\_ID

WHERE BK.B\_name='Central Bank'AND BK.B\_city='Kolkata' AND B.Amount>'10';



B)

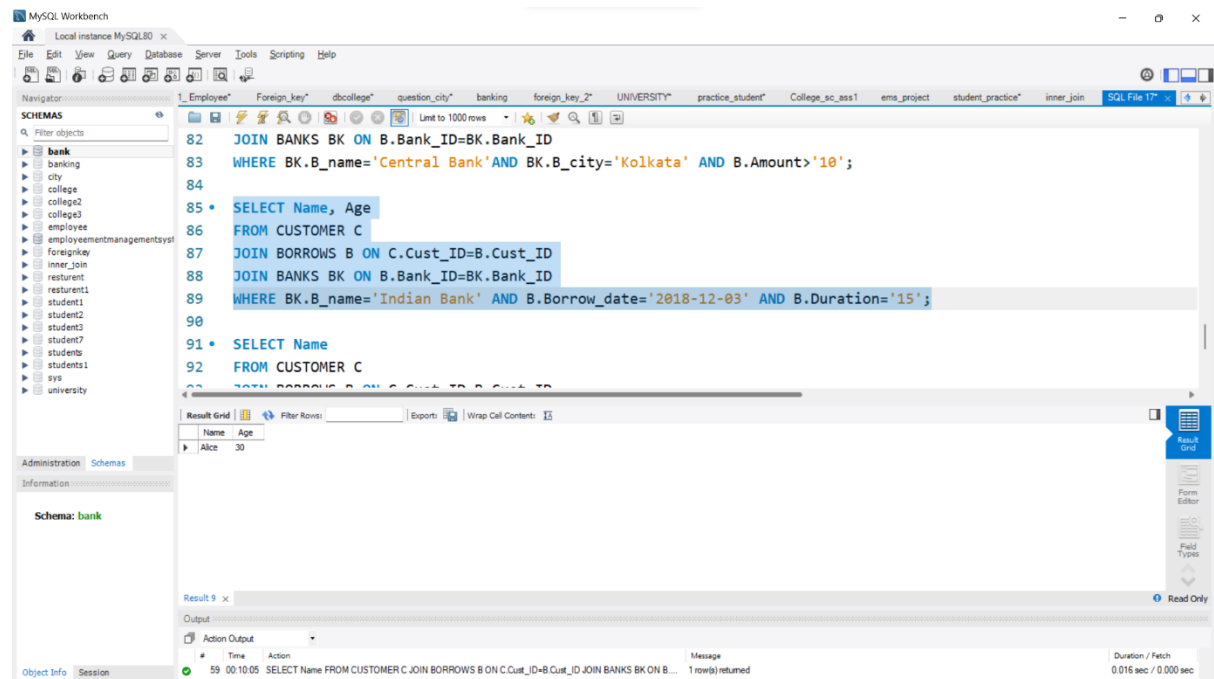
SELECT Name, Age

FROM CUSTOMER C

JOIN BORROWS B ON C.Cust\_ID=B.Cust\_ID

JOIN BANKS BK ON B.Bank\_ID=BK.Bank\_ID

WHERE BK.B\_name='Indian Bank' AND B.Borrow\_date='2018-12-03' AND B.Duration>='15';



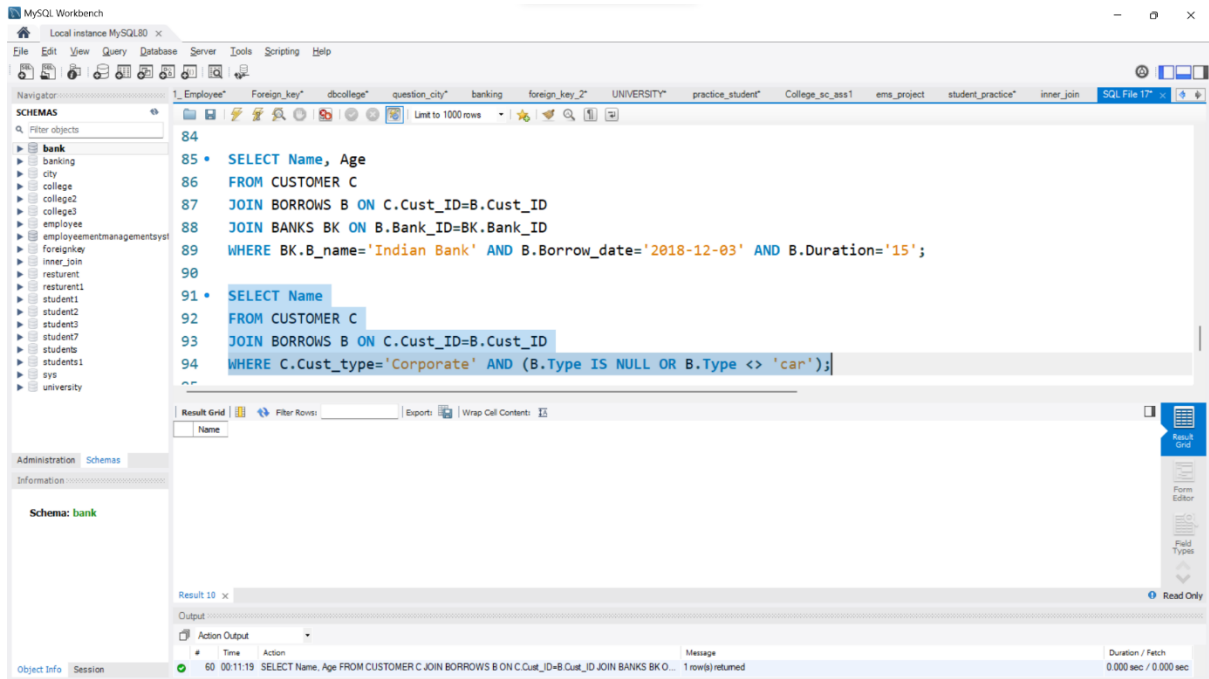
C)

SELECT Name

FROM CUSTOMER C

JOIN BORROWS B ON C.Cust\_ID=B.Cust\_ID

WHERE C.Cust\_type='Corporate' AND (B.Type IS NULL OR B.Type <> 'car');



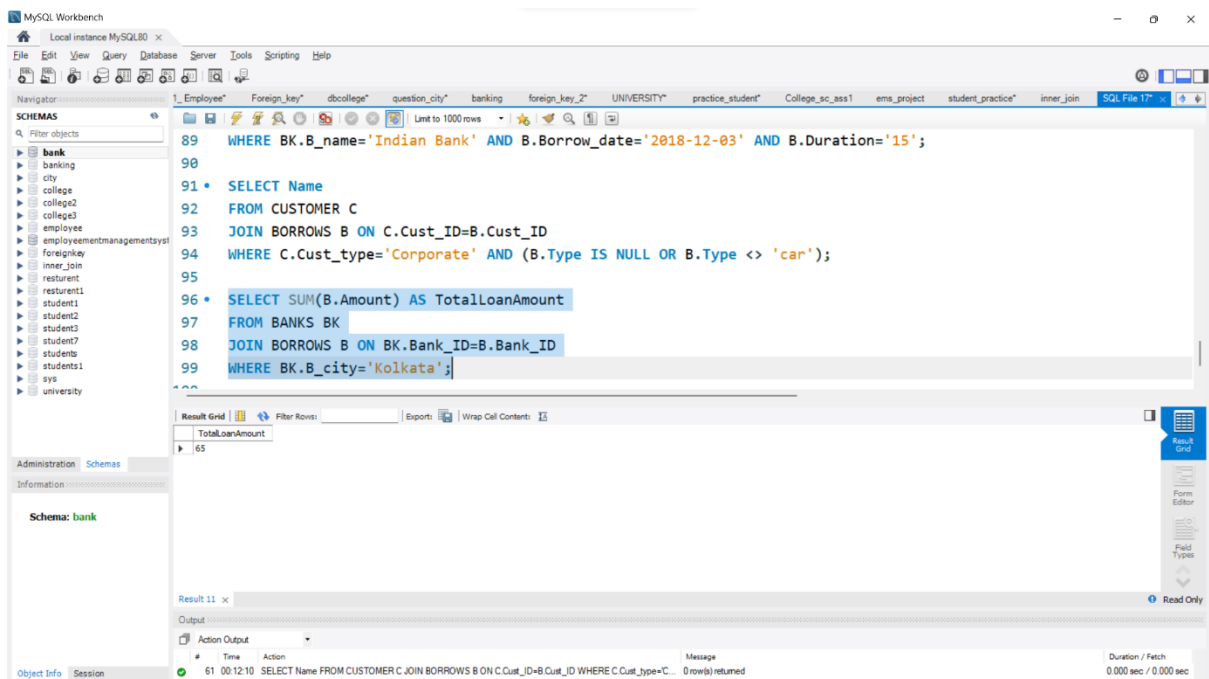
E)

SELECT SUM(B.Amount) AS TotalLoanAmount

FROM BANKS BK

JOIN BORROWS B ON BK.Bank\_ID=B.Bank\_ID

WHERE BK.B\_city='Kolkata';



f)

SELECT Name, Age, Amount, Borrow\_date, Duration, Type

FROM CUSTOMER C

JOIN BORROWS B ON B.Cust\_ID=C.Cust\_ID

WHERE C.Age=(SELECT MIN(age) FROM CUSTOMER);

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
99 WHERE BK.B_city='Kolkata';
100
101 SELECT Name, Age, Amount, Borrow_date, Duration, Type
102 FROM CUSTOMER C
103 JOIN BORROWS B ON B.Cust_ID=C.Cust_ID
104 WHERE C.Age=(SELECT MIN(age) FROM CUSTOMER);
```

The Results grid shows one row of data:

Name	Age	Amount	Borrow_date	Duration	Type
Bob	22	9	2023-03-10	10	Personal

The Action Output pane shows the execution log, including the creation of the CUSTOMER and BORROWS tables, and the execution of the query.

G)

SELECT Name

FROM CUSTOMER C

WHERE C.Age='60';

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
93 JOIN BORROWS B ON C.Cust_ID=B.Cust_ID
94 WHERE C.Cust_type='Corporate' AND (B.Type IS NULL OR B.Type <> 'car');
95
96 SELECT SUM(B.Amount) AS TotalLoanAmount
97 FROM BANKS BK
98 JOIN BORROWS B ON BK.Bank_ID=B.Bank_ID
99 WHERE BK.B_city='Kolkata';
100
101 SELECT Name
102 FROM CUSTOMER C
103 WHERE C.Age='60';
```

The Results grid shows one row of data:

Name
Michael

The Action Output pane shows the execution log, including the execution of the query.

Q2)

```
CREATE DATABASE SELL;
```

```
USE SELL;
```

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(  
  cid INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  cname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  city VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  ph_no VARCHAR(15) UNIQUE  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS  
(cid, cname, city, ph_no)  
VALUES  
(1, 'John Doe', 'New York', '123-456-7890'),  
(2, 'Alice Smith', 'Los Angeles', '555-123-4567'),  
(3, 'Bob Johnson', 'Chicago', '888-555-1234'),  
(4, 'Sarah Brown', 'Miami', '777-111-2222'),  
(5, 'Emily White', 'Houston', '999-888-7777'),  
(6, 'Michael Davis', 'Chicago', '333-444-5555'),  
(7, 'Jennifer Lee', 'San Francisco', '444-333-2222'),  
(8, 'David Wilson', 'Dallas', '666-555-4444'),  
(9, 'Karen Miller', 'Boston', '222-333-4444'),  
(10, 'James Harris', 'Chicago', '111-222-3333');
```

```
DROP TABLE CUSTOMERS;
```

```
CREATE TABLE ITEMS(  
  ino INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  iname VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
```

```
price INT NOT NULL,  
type VARCHAR(25) CHECK(type IN('Groceries', 'Stationeries', 'Electronics'))  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO ITEMS
```

```
(ino, iname, price, type)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(101, 'Milk', 2.99, 'Electronics'),  
(102, 'Notebook', 1.49, 'Stationeries'),  
(103, 'Mobile Phone', 499.99, 'Electronics'),  
(104, 'Bread', 1.79, 'Groceries'),  
(105, 'Pen', 0.99, 'Stationeries'),  
(106, 'Laptop', 799.99, 'Electronics'),  
(107, 'Apples', 0.75, 'Groceries'),  
(108, 'Stapler', 2.49, 'Stationeries'),  
(109, 'Headphones', 49.99, 'Electronics'),  
(110, 'Cereal', 3.49, 'Electronics');
```

```
CREATE TABLE ORDERS(
```

```
order_no INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
ino INT,
```

```
cid INT,
```

```
ord_date DATE,
```

```
qty INT NOT NULL,
```

```
FOREIGN KEY(ino) REFERENCES ITEMS(ino),
```

```
FOREIGN KEY(cid) REFERENCES CUSTOMERS(cid)
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO ORDERS
```

```
(order_no, ino, cid, ord_date, qty)
```

```
VALUES
```



```
(1001, 101, 1, '2023-01-15', 2),
(1002, 102, 2, '2023-02-20', 5),
(1003, 103, 3, '2023-03-10', 1),
(1004, 104, 4, '2023-04-05', 3),
(1005, 105, 5, '2023-05-15', 10),
(1006, 106, 6, '2023-06-20', 2),
(1007, 107, 7, '2023-07-25', 6),
(1008, 108, 8, '2023-08-10', 3),
(1009, 109, 9, '2023-09-05', 4),
(1010, 110, 10, '2023-10-01', 2);
```

DROP TABLE ORDERS;

a.

SELECT type, iname, PRICE

FROM ITEMS I

WHERE I.price=(SELECT MIN(price) FROM ITEMS);

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The main window displays a SQL script with the following lines:

```
69 (1009, 109, 9, '2023-09-05', 4),
70 (1010, 110, 10, '2023-10-01', 2);
71
72 • DROP TABLE ORDERS;
73
74 • SELECT type, iname, PRICE
75 FROM ITEMS I
76 WHERE I.price=(SELECT MIN(price) FROM ITEMS);
77
78 • SELECT cname, price
79 FROM CUSTOMERS C
```

Below the script, a 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

type	iname	PRICE
Stationeries	Notebook	1
Stationeries	Pen	1
Groceries	Apples	1

At the bottom, an 'Output' window shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
27	00:28:41	SELECT CITY FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino WHERE	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
28	00:29:56	SELECT CITY, COUNT(*) AS NO_OF FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS	1 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
29	00:30:11	SELECT CITY, COUNT(*) AS NO_OF FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
30	00:32:34	SELECT type, iname, PRICE FROM ITEMS I WHERE I.price=(SELECT MIN(price) FROM ITEMS) LIMIT 0, 10	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

b)

SELECT cname, price

FROM CUSTOMERS C

JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid

JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino

WHERE I.price=(SELECT MAX(price) FROM ITEMS);

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a results pane. The query is as follows:

```

75 FROM ITEMS I
76 WHERE I.price=(SELECT MIN(price) FROM ITEMS);
77
78 • SELECT cname, price
79 FROM CUSTOMERS C
80 JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid
81 JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino
82 WHERE I.price=(SELECT MAX(price) FROM ITEMS);
83
84 • SELECT cname
85 FROM CUSTOMERS C

```

The results pane shows a single row:

cname	price
Michael Davis	800

The output pane shows the following messages:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
28	00:29:56	SELECT CITY , COUNT(*) AS NO_oF FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS...	1 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
29	00:30:11	SELECT CITY , COUNT(*) AS NO_oF FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS...	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
30	00:32:34	SELECT type, iname, PRICE FROM ITEMS I WHERE I.price=(SELECT MIN(price) FROM ITEMS) LIMIT 0, 10...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
31	00:33:12	SELECT cname, price FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.in...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

C)

SELECT cname

FROM CUSTOMERS C

JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid

JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino

WHERE I.type='Electronics' AND I.iname='mobile phone';

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a results pane. The query is as follows:

```

81 JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino
82 WHERE I.price=(SELECT MAX(price) FROM ITEMS);
83
84 • SELECT cname
85 FROM CUSTOMERS C
86 JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid
87 JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino
88 WHERE I.type='Electronics' AND I.iname='mobile phone';
89
90 • SELECT city, count(*) AS order_no
91 FROM CUSTOMERS C

```

The results pane shows a single row:

cname
Bob Johnson

The output pane shows the following messages:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
29	00:30:11	SELECT CITY , COUNT(*) AS NO_oF FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS...	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
30	00:32:34	SELECT type, iname, PRICE FROM ITEMS I WHERE I.price=(SELECT MIN(price) FROM ITEMS) LIMIT 0, 10...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
31	00:33:12	SELECT cname, price FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.in...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
32	00:33:52	SELECT cname FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino WH...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

E)

```
SELECT city, count(*) AS order_no
```

```
FROM CUSTOMERS C
```

```
JOIN ORDERS O ON O.CID=C.CID
```

```
GROUP BY city
```

```
ORDER BY order_no DESC;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
87 JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino
88 WHERE I.type='Electronics' AND I.iname='mobile phone';
89
90 • SELECT city, count(*) AS order_no
91 FROM CUSTOMERS C
92 JOIN ORDERS O ON O.CID=C.CID
93 GROUP BY city
94 ORDER BY order_no DESC;
95
96 • SELECT CITY , COUNT(*) AS NO_oF
97 FROM CUSTOMERS C
```

The result grid shows the following data:

city	order_no
Chicago	3
New York	1
Los Angeles	1
Miami	1
Houston	1
San Francisco	1
Dallas	1

The output pane shows the following messages:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
30	00:32:34	SELECT type, iname, PRICE FROM ITEMS I WHERE (price=(SELECT MIN(price) FROM ITEMS) LIMIT 0, 10...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
31	00:33:12	SELECT cname, price FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.in...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
32	00:33:52	SELECT cname FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino WH...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
33	00:34:33	SELECT city, count(*) AS order_no FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.CID=C.CID GROUP BY ci...	8 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

```
SELECT CITY , COUNT(*) AS NO_oF
```

```
FROM CUSTOMERS C
```

```
JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid
```

```
JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino
```

```
WHERE I.type='Electronics'
```

```
GROUP BY C.city
```

```
ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC LIMIT 2;
```

```

90 • SELECT city, count(*) AS order_no
91 FROM CUSTOMERS C
92 JOIN ORDERS O ON O.CID=C.CID
93 GROUP BY city
94 ORDER BY order_no DESC;
95
96 • SELECT CITY , COUNT(*) AS NO_oF
97 FROM CUSTOMERS C
98 JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid
99 JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino
100 WHERE I.type='Electronics'

```

CITY	NO_oF
Chicago	2
Boston	1

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
31	00:33:12	SELECT c.name, price FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
32	00:33:52	SELECT c.name FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS I ON I.ino=O.ino WH...	1 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
33	00:34:33	SELECT city, count(*) AS order_no FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.CID=C.CID GROUP BY ci...	8 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
34	00:35:09	SELECT CITY , COUNT(*) AS NO_oF FROM CUSTOMERS C JOIN ORDERS O ON O.cid=C.cid JOIN ITEMS...	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

3. Consider the following Hotel Management Database

HOTEL(Hid, Name, City)

ROOM(Rid, Hid, tariff)

BOOKING(Booking\_no, Guest\_name, Hid, Rid, start\_date, end\_date)

Create the above relations through SQL commands specifying integrity constraints. Write SQL commands for the following queries. (Insert sufficient records in each table so that the queries yield some results)

- Give the names of guests who have stayed in the same hotel at least thrice.
- List the costliest rooms in each hotel.
- List the total earnings from bookings in the last month for each hotel in Kolkata.
- Insert a new booking in the database.
- Change the start\_date and end\_date of the new booking.
- Delete the record for the rooms with no bookings in the last 6 months.

CREATE DATABASE HOTEL\_MANAGEMENT\_SYSTEM;

USE HOTEL\_MANAGEMENT\_SYSTEM;

CREATE TABLE HOTEL (

Hid INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

```
City VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE ROOM (  
    Rid INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Hid INT,  
    Tariff DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (Hid) REFERENCES HOTEL(Hid)  
);
```

-- Create BOOKING table with foreign key references to HOTEL and ROOM

```
CREATE TABLE BOOKING (  
    Booking_no INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    Guest_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    Hid INT,  
    Rid INT,  
    Start_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    End_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (Hid) REFERENCES HOTEL(Hid),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Rid) REFERENCES ROOM(Rid)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO HOTEL (Hid, Name, City) VALUES
```

```
(1, 'Hotel A', 'Kolkata'),  
(2, 'Hotel B', 'Mumbai'),  
(3, 'Hotel C', 'Delhi'),  
(4, 'Hotel D', 'Bangalore'),  
(5, 'Hotel E', 'Chennai'),  
(6, 'Hotel F', 'Hyderabad'),  
(7, 'Hotel G', 'Pune'),  
(8, 'Hotel H', 'Jaipur'),
```

```
(9, 'Hotel I', 'Lucknow'),  
(10, 'Hotel J', 'Ahmedabad');
```

```
INSERT INTO ROOM
```

```
(Rid, Hid, Tariff) VALUES
```

```
(101, 1, 1500),  
(102, 1, 2000),  
(201, 2, 1800),  
(202, 2, 2200),  
(301, 3, 1200),  
(302, 3, 1600),  
(401, 4, 2500),  
(402, 4, 3000),  
(501, 5, 1700),  
(502, 5, 1900);
```

```
INSERT INTO BOOKING
```

```
(Booking_no, Guest_name, Hid, Rid, Start_date, End_date) VALUES
```

```
(1, 'John', 1, 101, '2023-09-01', '2023-09-05'),  
(2, 'Alice', 1, 101, '2023-08-10', '2023-08-15'),  
(3, 'John', 1, 202, '2023-09-20', '2023-09-25'),  
(4, 'Carol', 2, 201, '2023-08-05', '2023-08-10'),  
(5, 'David', 3, 302, '2023-09-05', '2023-09-10'),  
(6, 'Eve', 3, 302, '2023-10-01', '2023-10-05'),  
(7, 'Frank', 1, 102, '2023-10-15', '2023-10-20'),  
(8, 'Grace', 2, 202, '2023-11-01', '2023-11-05'),  
(9, 'John', 1, 402, '2023-10-10', '2023-10-20'),  
(10, 'Isabel', 5, 502, '2023-11-05', '2023-11-10');
```

```
DROP TABLE BOOKING;
```

```
-- QA
```

SELECT Guest\_name, Hid, count(\*) as times

FROM BOOKING B

GROUP BY Guest\_name, Hid

HAVING count(\*)>=3;

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, a 'SCHEMAS' panel lists various databases including 'bank', 'banking', 'city', 'college', 'college2', 'college3', 'employee', 'employmentmanagement', 'foreignkey', and 'hotel\_management\_syst'. The 'hotel\_management\_syst' schema is selected, showing tables like 'inner\_join', 'resturent', 'resturent1', 'sell', 'student1', 'student2', 'student3', 'student7', and 'students'. The main area displays a SQL script with line numbers 65 to 74. The script includes a 'DROP TABLE BOOKING;' statement, a comment '-- QA', and a query (QA) that selects Guest\_name, Hid, and count(\*) as times from the BOOKING table, grouped by Guest\_name and Hid, with a HAVING clause where count(\*) is greater than or equal to 3. Below the script, a 'Result Grid' shows a single row with columns 'Guest\_name', 'Hid', and 'times', containing the values 'John', '1', and '3' respectively. At the bottom, an 'Output' panel shows a log of actions performed, including setting SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES to 0, deleting rows from the ROOM table, and setting SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES to 1.

```
65
66 • DROP TABLE BOOKING;
67 -- QA
68 • SELECT Guest_name, Hid, count(*) as times
69 FROM BOOKING B
70 GROUP BY Guest_name, Hid
71 HAVING count(*)>=3;
72
73 -- QB
74 • SELECT Rid, MAX(Tariff) AS Max_room_price
```

Guest_name	Hid	times
John	1	3

-- QB

SELECT Rid, MAX(Tariff) AS Max\_room\_price

FROM ROOM

GROUP BY Rid;

The screenshot shows the same database management tool interface. The SQL script now includes line numbers 71 to 80. It continues with the HAVING clause from the previous query, followed by a comment '-- QB', and a query (QB) that selects Rid and MAX(Tariff) AS Max\_room\_price from the ROOM table, grouped by Rid. Below this, a comment '-- QC' is shown, followed by a query (QC) that selects H.Name and SUM(Tariff) AS Total\_Earning from the HOTEL table. The 'Result Grid' now shows a table with two columns: 'Rid' and 'Max\_room\_price'. The rows contain the following data: (101, 1500.00), (102, 2000.00), (201, 1800.00), (202, 2200.00), (302, 1600.00), (402, 3000.00), and (502, 1900.00). The 'Output' panel at the bottom shows a log of actions, including deleting rows from the ROOM table, setting SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES to 1, and executing the QB and QC queries.

```
71 HAVING count(*)>=3;
72
73 -- QB
74 • SELECT Rid, MAX(Tariff) AS Max_room_price
75 FROM ROOM
76 GROUP BY Rid;
77
78 -- QC
79 • SELECT H.Name, SUM(Tariff) AS Total_Earning
80 FROM HOTEL H
```

Rid	Max_room_price
101	1500.00
102	2000.00
201	1800.00
202	2200.00
302	1600.00
402	3000.00
502	1900.00

-- QC

```

SELECT H.Name, SUM(Tariff) AS Total_Earning

FROM HOTEL H

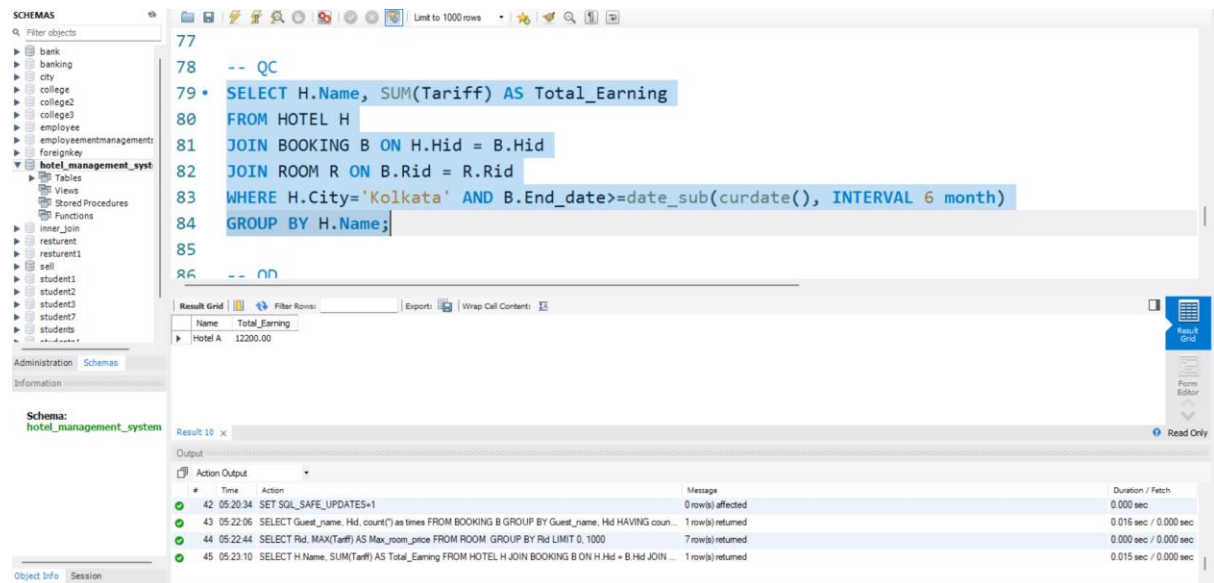
JOIN BOOKING B ON H.Hid = B.Hid

JOIN ROOM R ON B.Rid = R.Rid

WHERE H.City='Kolkata' AND B.End_date>=date_sub(curdate(), INTERVAL 6 month)

GROUP BY H.Name;

```



The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, there's a 'SCHEMAS' panel with a tree view showing various databases like 'bank', 'banking', 'city', etc., and a 'hotel\_management\_system' schema. The main area displays a SQL query in a text editor. The query is as follows:

```

77
78 -- QC
79 SELECT H.Name, SUM(Tariff) AS Total_Earning
80 FROM HOTEL H
81 JOIN BOOKING B ON H.Hid = B.Hid
82 JOIN ROOM R ON B.Rid = R.Rid
83 WHERE H.City='Kolkata' AND B.End_date>=date_sub(curdate(), INTERVAL 6 month)
84 GROUP BY H.Name;
85
86 -- QD

```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query:

Name	Total_Earning
Hotel A	12200.00

At the bottom, the 'Output' panel shows the execution log with timestamps and messages for each step of the query execution.

```

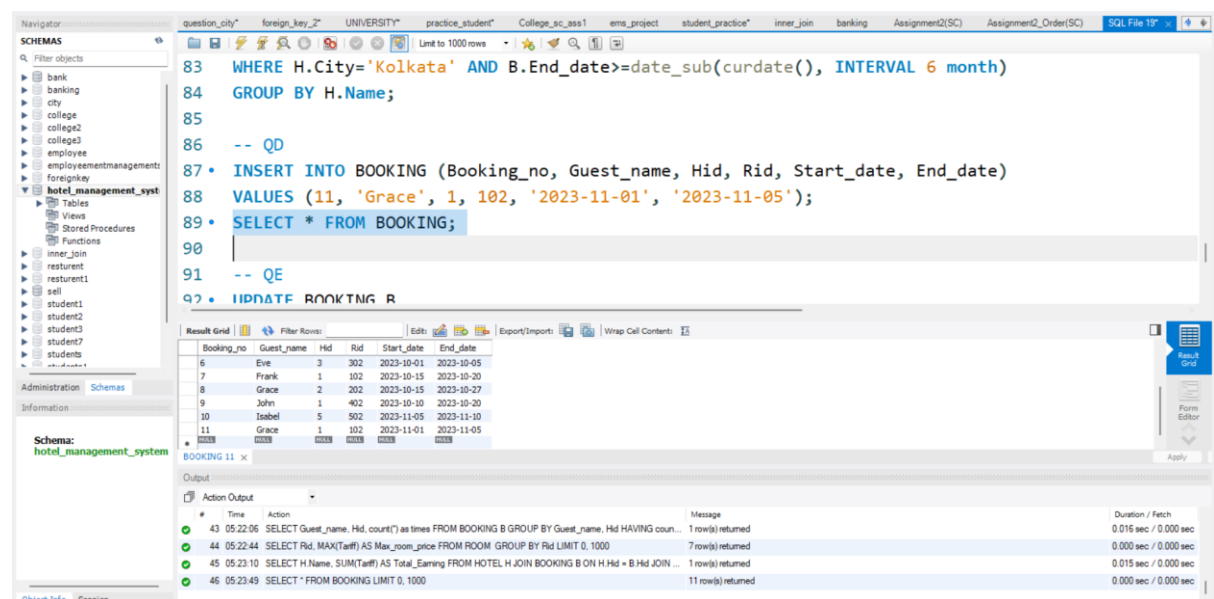
-- QD

INSERT INTO BOOKING (Booking_no, Guest_name, Hid, Rid, Start_date, End_date)

VALUES (11, 'Grace', 1, 102, '2023-11-01', '2023-11-05');

SELECT * FROM BOOKING;

```



The screenshot shows the same database management tool interface. The SQL query in the text editor is now:

```

83 WHERE H.City='Kolkata' AND B.End_date>=date_sub(curdate(), INTERVAL 6 month)
84 GROUP BY H.Name;
85
86 -- QD
87 INSERT INTO BOOKING (Booking_no, Guest_name, Hid, Rid, Start_date, End_date)
88 VALUES (11, 'Grace', 1, 102, '2023-11-01', '2023-11-05');
89 SELECT * FROM BOOKING;
90
91 -- QE
92 UPDATE BOOKING R

```

The 'Result Grid' now shows the output of the INSERT and SELECT statements:

Booking_no	Guest_name	Hid	Rid	Start_date	End_date
6	Eve	3	302	2023-10-01	2023-10-05
7	Frank	1	102	2023-10-15	2023-10-20
8	Grace	2	202	2023-10-15	2023-10-27
9	John	1	402	2023-10-10	2023-10-20
10	Isabel	5	502	2023-11-05	2023-11-10
11	Grace	1	102	2023-11-01	2023-11-05

The 'Output' panel at the bottom shows the execution log, including the successful execution of the INSERT statement and the subsequent SELECT query.



-- QE

UPDATE BOOKING B

SET B.Start\_date='2023-10-15', B.End\_date='2023-10-27'

WHERE B.Booking\_no='8';

SELECT \* FROM BOOKING;

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top section displays a list of SQL queries with line numbers 89 through 98. The queries are:

```
89 • SELECT * FROM BOOKING;
90
91 -- QE
92 • UPDATE BOOKING B
93   SET B.Start_date='2023-10-15', B.End_date='2023-10-27'
94   WHERE B.Booking_no='8';
95 • SELECT * FROM BOOKING;
96
97 -- QF
98 • SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES=0;
```

Below the queries, there is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the queries. The first query (SELECT \* FROM BOOKING;) returned 11 rows. The second query (UPDATE BOOKING B ...) returned 1 row. The third query (SELECT \* FROM BOOKING;) returned 11 rows. The fourth query (SET SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES=0;) returned 1 row.

Booking_no	Guest_name	Hid	Rid	Start_date	End_date
6	Eve	3	302	2023-10-01	2023-10-05
7	Frank	1	102	2023-10-15	2023-10-20
8	Grace	2	202	2023-10-15	2023-10-27
9	John	1	402	2023-10-10	2023-10-20
10	Isabel	5	502	2023-11-05	2023-11-10
11	Grace	1	102	2023-11-01	2023-11-05

The bottom section shows the 'Output' of the queries. It includes a table with columns: #, Time, Action, Message, and Duration / Fetch. The output shows the execution of the queries and the number of rows returned.

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
44	05:22:44	SELECT Rid, MAX(Tariff) AS Max_room_price FROM ROOM GROUP BY Rid LIMIT 0, 1000	7 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
45	05:23:10	SELECT H.Name, SUM(Tariff) AS Total_Earning FROM HOTEL H JOIN BOOKING B ON H.Hid = B.Hid JOIN ...	1 row(s) returned	0.015 sec / 0.000 sec
46	05:23:49	SELECT * FROM BOOKING LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
47	05:24:52	SELECT * FROM BOOKING LIMIT 0, 1000	11 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

-- QF

SET SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES=0;

DELETE FROM ROOM

WHERE Rid NOT IN (

SELECT DISTINCT B.Rid

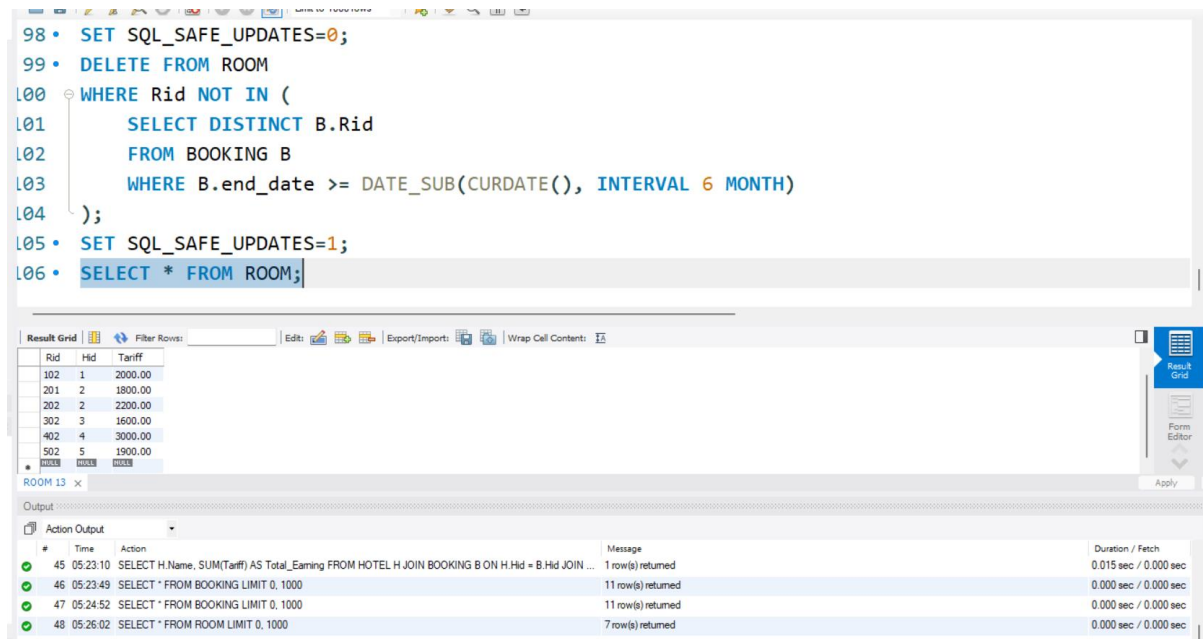
FROM BOOKING B

WHERE B.end\_date >= DATE\_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 6 MONTH)

);

SET SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES=1;

SELECT \* FROM ROOM;



4. Create the below relations through SQL commands specifying integrity constraints.

EMPLOYEE (Fname, Lname, Essn, Bdate, Address, Sex, Salary, Mgr\_ssn, Dno)

DEPARTMENT(Dname, Dnumber, Mgr\_ssn, Mgr\_start\_date)

DEPT\_LOCATIONS (Dnumber, Dlocation)

PROJECT(Pname, Pnumber, Plocation, Dnumber)

WORKS\_ON (Essn, Pnumber, Hours)

DEPENDENT (Essn, Dependent\_name, Sex, Bdate, Relationship)

Specify the following queries in SQL:

- Retrieve the names of all employees who work in the department that has the employee with the highest salary among all employees.
- Retrieve the names of all employees whose supervisor's supervisor has '888665555' for Ssn.
- Retrieve the names of employees who make at least \$10,000 more than the employee who is paid the least in the company.
- For each department whose average employee salary is more than \$30,000, retrieve the department name and the number of employees working for that department.
- Retrieve the number of male employees in each department making more than \$30,000.

- f. For each department that has more than five employees, retrieve the department number and the number of its employees who are making more than \$40,000.
- g. Find the sum of the salaries of all employees, the maximum salary, the minimum salary, and the average salary.
- h. List the names of managers who have at least one dependent.

```
create table EMPLOYEE(  
  fname varchar(50) not null,  
  lname varchar(50) not null,  
  Essn varchar(50) primary key,  
  Bdate varchar(50) not null,  
  Address varchar(50),  
  sex varchar(50),  
  salary varchar(50),  
  Mgr_ssn varchar(50),  
  Dno varchar(50)  
);
```

```
create table DEPARTMENT(  
  Dname varchar(50),  
  Dnumber varchar(50) primary key,  
  Mgr_ssn varchar(50),  
  Mgr_start_date date,  
  foreign key (Mgr_ssn) references EMPLOYEE(Essn)  
);
```

```
create table DEPT_LOCATION(  
  Dnumber varchar(50),  
  Dlocation varchar(50),  
  primary key (Dnumber,Dlocation),  
  foreign key (Dnumber) references DEPARTMENT(Dnumber)
```

);

```
create table PROJECT(  
  Pname varchar(50),  
  Pnumber varchar(50) primary key,  
  Plocation varchar(50),  
  Dnumber varchar(50),  
  foreign key (Dnumber) references DEPARTMENT(Dnumber)  
);
```

```
create table WORKS_ON(  
  Essn varchar(50) primary key,  
  Pnumber varchar(50),  
  Hours decimal(15,2),  
  foreign key (Pnumber) references PROJECT(Pnumber)  
);
```

```
create table DEPENDENT(  
  Essn varchar(50) primary key,  
  Dependent_name varchar(50),  
  Sex varchar(50),  
  Bdate date,  
  Relationship varchar(50),  
  foreign key (Essn) references EMPLOYEE(Essn)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (Fname, Lname, Essn, Bdate, Address, Sex, Salary, Mgr_ssn, Dno)  
VALUES
```

```
('John', 'Doe', '111223333', '1980-05-15', '123 Main St', 'M', 50000, NULL, 1),  
('Jane', 'Smith', '222334444', '1982-09-20', '456 Elm St', 'F', 55000, '111223333', 1),  
('Michael', 'Johnson', '333445555', '1978-02-10', '789 Oak St', 'M', 60000, '111223333', 2),  
('Emily', 'Brown', '444556666', '1985-07-07', '101 Pine St', 'F', 52000, '222334444', 2),
```

```

('David', 'Lee', '555667777', '1987-11-30', '202 Cedar St', 'M', 48000, '222334444', 1),
('Sarah', 'White', '666778888', '1983-04-25', '303 Maple St', 'F', 65000, '111223333', 3),
('Ryan', 'Hall', '777889999', '1981-08-18', '404 Birch St', 'M', 70000, '333445555', 3),
('Amanda', 'Clark', '888990000', '1979-01-05', '505 Walnut St', 'F', 58000, '333445555', 3),
('Christopher', 'Adams', '999001111', '1984-12-12', '606 Cherry St', 'M', 62000, '333445555', 2),
('Megan', 'Moore', '123456789', '1986-06-28', '707 Sycamore St', 'F', 54000, '222334444', 2);
update EMPLOYEE set Fname='Sayan', Lname='Das', Address='777 XYZ' where Essn = '111223333';

```

```

INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (Fname, Lname, Essn, Bdate, Address, Sex, Salary, Mgr_ssn, Dno)
VALUES
('sanjib', 'das', '456987333', '1980-03-25', '789 centre more', 'M', '80000', '888665555', '2');
select * from EMPLOYEE;

```

```

INSERT INTO DEPARTMENT (Dname, Dnumber, Mgr_ssn, Mgr_start_date)
VALUES
('HR', 1, '111223333', '2000-01-01'),
('IT', 2, '222334444', '2001-02-01'),
('Finance', 3, '333445555', '2002-03-01');

```

```

INSERT INTO DEPT_LOCATION (Dnumber, Dlocation)
VALUES
(1, 'New York'),
(2, 'San Francisco'),
(3, 'Chicago');

```

```

update DEPT_LOCATION set Dlocation = 'Chennai' where Dnumber = '3';

```

```

INSERT INTO PROJECT (Pname, Pnumber, Plocation, Dnumber)
VALUES
('ProjectA', 1, 'New York', 1),
('ProjectB', 2, 'San Francisco', 2),
('ProjectC', 3, 'Chicago', 3);

```

```

update PROJECT set Plocation = 'Mumbai' where Pnumber = '1';

```

update PROJECT set Plocation = 'Bangalore' where Pnumber = '2';

update PROJECT set Plocation = 'Chennai' where Pnumber = '3';

INSERT INTO WORKS\_ON (Essn, Pnumber, Hours)

VALUES

('111223333', 1, 40),

('222334444', 2, 35),

('333445555', 3, 42),

('444556666', 1, 38),

('555667777', 2, 37),

('666778888', 3, 41),

('777889999', 1, 39),

('888990000', 2, 36),

('999001111', 3, 40),

('123456789', 1, 37);

INSERT INTO DEPENDENT (Essn, Dependent\_name, Sex, Bdate, Relationship)

VALUES

('111223333', 'Child1', 'F', '2005-03-10', 'Daughter'),

('444556666', 'Child2', 'M', '2008-08-15', 'Son'),

('222334444', 'Child3', 'F', '2006-05-20', 'Daughter'),

('333445555', 'Child4', 'M', '2007-12-25', 'Son'),

('555667777', 'Spouse', 'F', '1982-04-18', 'Wife'),

('666778888', 'Child5', 'M', '2009-11-05', 'Son'),

('777889999', 'Child6', 'F', '2010-09-02', 'Daughter'),

('888990000', 'Child7', 'M', '2012-07-12', 'Son'),

('999001111', 'Child8', 'F', '2014-01-30', 'Daughter'),

('123456789', 'Child9', 'M', '2016-06-14', 'Son');

a)

SELECT E.Fname, E.Lname

FROM EMPLOYEE E

```

WHERE E.Dno = (
    SELECT D.Dnumber
    FROM DEPARTMENT D
    WHERE D.Mgr_ssn = (
        SELECT Essn
        FROM EMPLOYEE
        WHERE Salary = (SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM EMPLOYEE)
    )
);

```

```

mysql> select E.Fname, E.Lname from EMPLOYEE E
      -> where E.Dno = (select Dno from EMPLOYEE order by Salary desc limit 1);
+-----+-----+
| Fname | Lname |
+-----+-----+
| Sayantan | Ghati |
| Dipak | Das |
| Biplab | Das |
| sanjib | das |
| Utpal | Roy |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.09 sec)

```

B)

```

SELECT E.Fname, E.Lname
FROM EMPLOYEE E
WHERE E.Mgr_ssn IN (
    SELECT E1.Essn
    FROM EMPLOYEE E1
    WHERE E1.Mgr_ssn = '888665555'
);

```

```

mysql> select E.Fname, E.Lname
      -> from EMPLOYEE E
      -> where E.Mgr_ssn in (select Mgr_ssn from EMPLOYEE where Mgr_ssn = '888665555');
+-----+-----+
| Fname | Lname |
+-----+-----+
| sanjib | das |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

C)

```

SELECT Fname, Lname
FROM EMPLOYEE
WHERE Salary >= (
    SELECT MIN(Salary) + 10000
    FROM EMPLOYEE
);

```

```

mysql> select E.Fname, E.Lname from EMPLOYEE E
      -> where E.salary >= (select min(Salary) + 10000 from EMPLOYEE);
+-----+-----+
| Fname | Lname |
+-----+-----+
| Dipak | Das   |
| sanjib | das   |
| Tamal | Dutta |
| Aniket | Mukherjee |
| Ananda | Kumar |
| Utpal | Roy   |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

D)

```

SELECT D.Dname, COUNT(E.Essn) AS NumEmployees
FROM DEPARTMENT D
JOIN EMPLOYEE E ON D.Dnumber = E.Dno
GROUP BY D.Dname
HAVING AVG(E.Salary) > 30000;

```

```

mysql> SELECT D.Dname, COUNT(E.Essn)
      -> FROM DEPARTMENT D
      -> JOIN EMPLOYEE E ON D.Dnumber = E.Dno
      -> GROUP BY D.Dname
      -> HAVING AVG(E.Salary) > 30000;
+-----+-----+
| Dname | COUNT(E.Essn) |
+-----+-----+
| Research | 1 |
| IT | 5 |
| HR | 2 |
| Finance | 3 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

E)



```

SELECT D.Dname, COUNT(E.Essn) AS NumMaleEmployees
FROM DEPARTMENT D
JOIN EMPLOYEE E ON D.Dnumber = E.Dno
WHERE E.Sex = 'M' AND E.Salary > 30000
GROUP BY D.Dname;

```

```

mysql> SELECT D.Dname, COUNT(E.Essn)
-> FROM DEPARTMENT D
-> JOIN EMPLOYEE E ON D.Dnumber = E.Dno
-> WHERE E.Salary > 30000 AND E.Sex = 'M'
-> GROUP BY D.Dname;
+-----+-----+
| Dname | COUNT(E.Essn) |
+-----+-----+
| Research | 1 |
| IT | 3 |
| HR | 1 |
| Finance | 1 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

F)

```

SELECT D.Dnumber, COUNT(E.Essn) AS NumEmployees
FROM DEPARTMENT D
JOIN EMPLOYEE E ON D.Dnumber = E.Dno
WHERE E.Salary > 40000
GROUP BY D.Dnumber
HAVING COUNT(E.Essn) > 5;

```

```

mysql> select D.Dname, count(E.Essn)
-> from DEPARTMENT D
-> join EMPLOYEE E on D.Dnumber = E.Dno
-> where E.Salary > 40000
-> group by D.Dnumber
-> having count(E.Essn) > 5;
Empty set (0.10 sec)

```

G)

```

SELECT SUM(Salary) AS TotalSalary, MAX(Salary) AS MaxSalary, MIN(Salary) AS MinSalary,
AVG(Salary) AS AvgSalary
FROM EMPLOYEE;

```

```
mysql> select sum(salary) as TotalSalaries,
-> max(salary) as MaxSalary,
-> min(salary) as MinSalary,
-> avg(salary) as AvgSalary
-> from EMPLOYEE;
```

TotalSalaries	MaxSalary	MinSalary	AvgSalary
654000	80000	48000	59454.545454545456

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

H)

SELECT DISTINCT M.Fname, M.Lname

FROM EMPLOYEE M

JOIN DEPENDENT D ON M.Essn = D.Essn;

```
mysql> SELECT M.Fname, M.Lname
-> FROM EMPLOYEE M
-> WHERE M.Essn IN (SELECT DISTINCT Essn FROM DEPENDENT);
```

Fname	Lname
Sayan	Das
Sayantan	Ghati
Amitava	Mitra
Dipak	Das
Biplab	Das
Tuhin	Das
Tamal	Dutta
Aniket	Mukherjee
Ananda	Kumar
Utpal	Roy

10 rows in set (0.07 sec)

5.A)

CREATE VIEW DepartmentManagers AS

SELECT D.Dname AS DepartmentName, M.Fname || ' ' || M.Lname AS ManagerName, M.Salary AS ManagerSalary

FROM DEPARTMENT D

INNER JOIN EMPLOYEE M ON D.Mgr\_ssn = M.Essn;

```
mysql> select * from DeptManagerInfo;
```

DepartmentName	ManagerName	ManagerSalary
HR	Sayan	50000
IT	Amitava	55000
Finance	Dipak	60000
Research	Sayan	50000

```
4 rows in set (0.10 sec)
```

B)

CREATE VIEW ResearchEmployeeInfo AS

SELECT E.Fname || ' ' || E.Lname AS EmployeeName,

S.Fname || ' ' || S.Lname AS SupervisorName,

E.Salary AS EmployeeSalary

FROM EMPLOYEE E

INNER JOIN EMPLOYEE S ON E.Mgr\_ssn = S.Essn

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D ON E.Dno = D.Dnumber

WHERE D.Dname = 'Research';

```
mysql> create view ResearchEmployeeInfo as
-> select E.Fname as EmployeeName, M.Fname as SupervisorName, E.Salary as EmployeeSalary
-> from EMPLOYEE E
-> join EMPLOYEE M on E.Mgr_ssn = M.Essn
-> where E.Dno = (select Dnumber from DEPARTMENT where Dname = 'Research');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.22 sec)

mysql> select * from ResearchEmployeeInfo;
Empty set (0.11 sec)
```

C)

CREATE VIEW ProjectInfo AS

SELECT P.Pname AS ProjectName, D.Dname AS ControllingDepartment,

COUNT(W.Essn) AS NumberOfEmployees, SUM(W.Hours) AS TotalHoursPerWeek

FROM PROJECT P

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D ON P.Dnumber = D.Dnumber

LEFT JOIN WORKS\_ON W ON P.Pnumber = W.Pnumber

GROUP BY P.Pname, D.Dname;

```
mysql> select * from ProjectInfo;
```

ProjectName	ControlDept	Employee_no	TotalHours
ProjectA	HR	4	154.00
ProjectB	IT	3	108.00
ProjectC	Finance	3	123.00
ProjectD	Research	0	NULL

```
4 rows in set (0.11 sec)
```

D)

CREATE VIEW ProjectsWithManyEmployees AS

SELECT P.Pname AS ProjectName, D.Dname AS ControllingDepartment,

COUNT(W.Essn) AS NumberOfEmployees, SUM(W.Hours) AS TotalHoursPerWeek

FROM PROJECT P

INNER JOIN DEPARTMENT D ON P.Dnumber = D.Dnumber

INNER JOIN WORKS\_ON W ON P.Pnumber = W.Pnumber

GROUP BY P.Pname, D.Dname

HAVING COUNT(W.Essn) > 1;

```
mysql> select * from ProjectWiseEmployees;
```

ProjectName	ControlDept	Employee_no	TotalHours
ProjectA	HR	4	154.00
ProjectB	IT	3	108.00
ProjectC	Finance	3	123.00

```
3 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```