



## EXPERIMENT - 1

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**Subject Name: ADBMS**

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**Section/Group: KRG\_1-B**

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### **1. AIM: Ques 1 :- Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL Operations. (EASY LEVEL)**

1. Design two tables — one for storing author details and the other for book details.
2. Ensure a foreign key relationship from the book to its respective author.
3. Insert at least three records in each table.
4. Perform an INNER JOIN to link each book with its author using the common author ID.
5. Select the book title, author name, and author's country.

### **2. SQL CODE:**

```
CREATE TABLE TBL_AUTHOR(  
AUTHOR_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
AUTHOR_NAME VARCHAR(30));
```

```
CREATE TABLE TBL_BOOK(  
BOOK_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
BOOK_TITLE VARCHAR(30),  
AUTHOR_ID INT,  
FOREIGN KEY (AUTHOR_ID) REFERENCES TBL_AUTHOR(AUTHOR_ID));
```

```
INSERT INTO TBL_AUTHOR (AUTHOR_ID, AUTHOR_NAME) VALUES  
(1, 'C.J. Date'),  
(2, 'Silberschatz'),
```



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```
(3, 'A. Tanenbaum');
```

```
INSERT INTO TBL_BOOK (BOOK_ID, BOOK_TITLE, AUTHOR_ID) VALUES
```

```
(101, 'Database Systems', 1),
```

```
(102, 'Operating Systems', 2),
```

```
(103, 'Computer Networks', 3),
```

```
(104, 'Advanced Databases', 1),
```

```
(105, 'Modern OS', 2);
```

```
SELECT * FROM TBL_BOOK;
```

```
SELECT * FROM TBL_AUTHOR;
```

```
SELECT B.BOOK_TITLE , A.AUTHOR_NAME
```

```
FROM TBL_BOOK AS B
```

```
INNER JOIN
```

```
TBL_AUTHOR AS A
```

```
ON
```

```
B.AUTHOR_ID = A.AUTHOR_ID;
```

### 3. OUTPUT:

	BOOK_TITLE	AUTHOR_NAME
1	Database Systems	C.J. Date
2	Operating Systems	Silberschatz
3	Computer Networks	A. Tanenbaum
4	Advanced Databases	C.J. Date
5	Modern OS	Silberschatz



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## 4. Ques 2: -Department-Course Subquery and Access Control. (MEDIUM LEVEL)

1. Design normalized tables for departments and the courses they offer, maintaining a foreign key relationship.
2. Insert five departments and at least ten courses across those departments.
3. Use a subquery to count the number of courses under each department.
4. Filter and retrieve only those departments that offer more than two courses.
5. Grant SELECT-only access on the courses table to a specific user.

## 5. SQL CODE:-

-- Step 1: Create Tables

```
CREATE TABLE Departments (  
    department_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    department_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Courses (  
    course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    course_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    department_id INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES Departments(department_id)  
);
```

-- Step 2: Insert Data into Departments

```
INSERT INTO Departments (department_id, department_name) VALUES  
(1, 'Computer Science'),  
(2, 'Mechanical Engineering'),  
(3, 'Electrical Engineering'),  
(4, 'Civil Engineering'),  
(5, 'Mathematics');
```

-- Step 3: Insert Data into Courses

```
INSERT INTO Courses (course_id, course_name, department_id) VALUES  
(101, 'Data Structures', 1),  
(102, 'Operating Systems', 1),  
(103, 'Machine Learning', 1),  
(104, 'Thermodynamics', 2),
```

```
(105, 'Fluid Mechanics', 2),  
(106, 'Circuits and Systems', 3),  
(107, 'Control Systems', 3),  
(108, 'Structural Analysis', 4),  
(109, 'Linear Algebra', 5),  
(110, 'Calculus', 5),  
(111, 'Probability Theory', 5);
```

-- Step 4: Count Number of Courses per Department

```
SELECT  
    department_name,  
    (SELECT COUNT(*)  
     FROM Courses c  
     WHERE c.department_id = d.department_id) AS course_count  
FROM Departments d;
```

-- Step 5: Filter Departments Offering More Than 2 Courses

```
SELECT  
    department_name,  
    (SELECT COUNT(*)  
     FROM Courses c  
     WHERE c.department_id = d.department_id) AS course_count  
FROM Departments d  
WHERE (SELECT COUNT(*)  
       FROM Courses c  
       WHERE c.department_id = d.department_id) > 2;
```

## 6. OUTPUT

	department_name	course_count
1	Computer Science	3
2	Mathematics	3