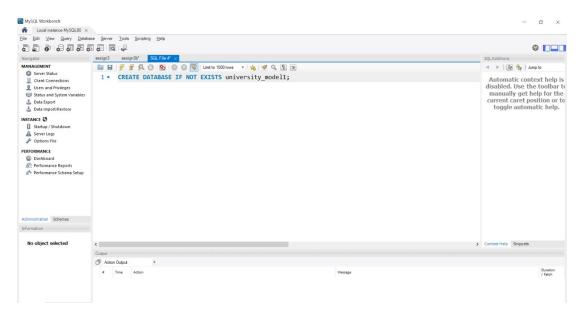
DBMS ASSIGNMENT - 3

1. Show how to Create and Drop Database

Create Database:-

Query:



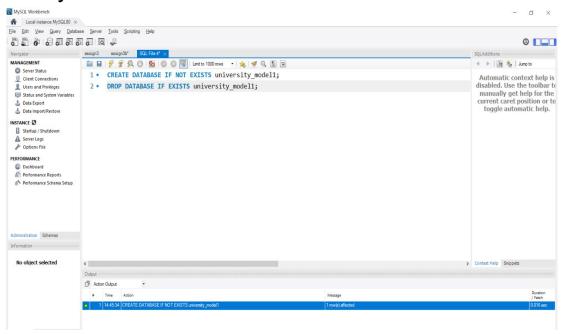
Output:

For the above query it says that database is successfully created



Drop Database:-

Query:



Output:

For the above query it says that database is successfully dropped.

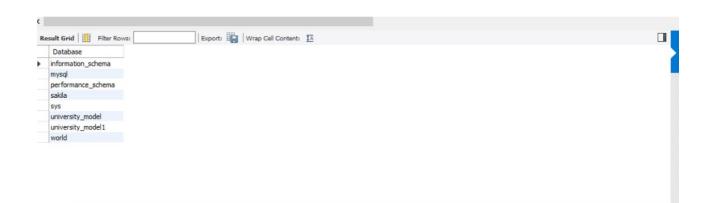


2. Show all the Databases are in the system

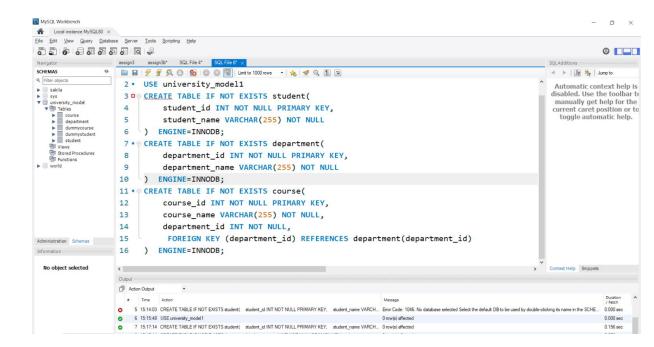




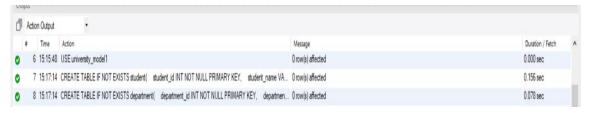
By the above query the output shows all the databases in the system



3. Create Table for your Database



So here table is created for our database



The created tables:



4. Show how select can be used for Creating table

```
18 • CREATE TABLE dummycourse AS

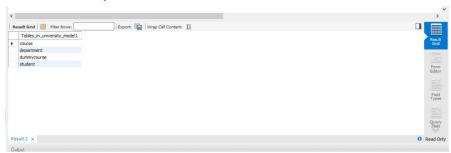
19 SELECT course_id,course_name

20 FROM course;
```

Highlighted one is the output of the above query .



Now the table Dummy course has been created using select. Below snapshot shows the created table :



5. Drop table

```
course_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
department_id INT NOT NULL,
FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES department(department_id)

ENGINE=INNODB;

CREATE TABLE dummycourse AS
SELECT course_id,course_name
FROM course;

SHOW TABLES;

DROP TABLE dummycourse;
```

The table was dropped successfully.



In below screenshot the dummy course table was not showing because it was successfully deleted by using drop query .



6. Show how to check the schema of the tables.

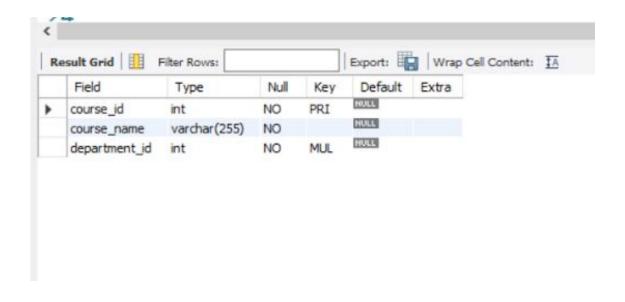
Query:

```
assignus assignus Sultine a Sultine
```

Output:

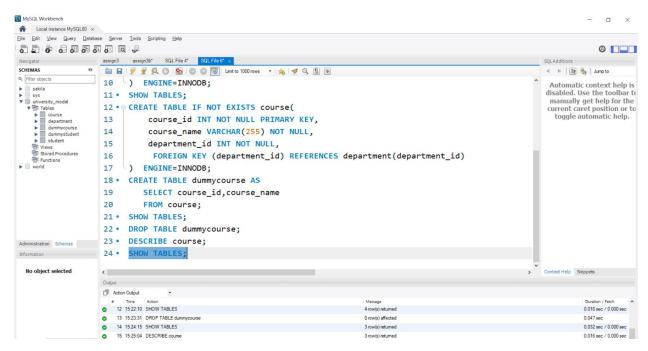


Now by the above query we get an output of describing all our tables with their schema , all the output is shown in the below screenshot :



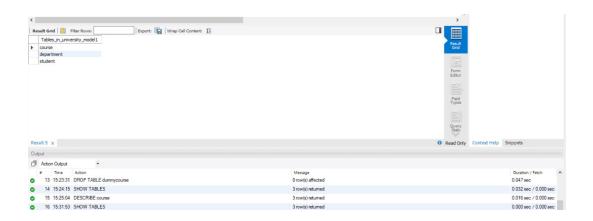
7. Show all the tables from the database.

Query:



Output:

By the above query we get all the tables in our database.



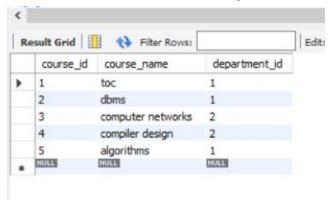
8. Insert 5 to 10 rows in each of the tables of your Database.

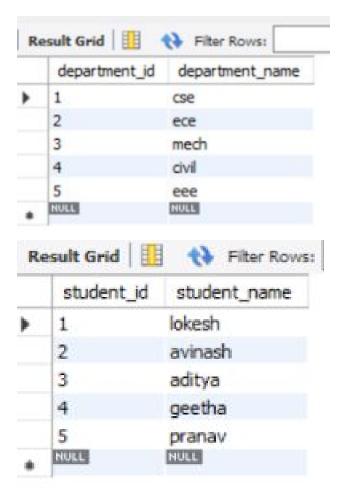
Query:

```
24 • SHOW TABLES;
                                                                                             Automatic context help is
                                                                                             disabled. Use the toolbar to
 25 • INSERT INTO department(department_id,department_name)
                                                                                             manually get help for the
current caret position or to
toggle automatic help.
 26 VALUES
 27
         (1, 'cse'),
         (2,'ece'),
 28
 29
         (3, 'mech'),
         (4,'civil'),
 30
         (5, 'eee');
 32 • INSERT INTO course(course_id,course_name,department_id)
 33 VALUES
         (1,'toc',1),
 34
 35
         (2,'dbms',1),
 36
         (3,'computer networks'),
 37
         (4,'compiler design'),
 38
         (5, 'algorithms');
39 • INSERT INTO student(student id,student name)
39 • INSERT INTO student(student_id,student_name)
40
         (1, 'lokesh'),
41
         (2, 'avinash'),
43
        (3,'aditya'),
44
         (4, 'geetha'),
         (5, 'pranav');
45
```

Output:

By the above query we are inserting 5 rows to each table in our database. And the output is shown in below screenshot





9. Show usage of Simple Select Statement .

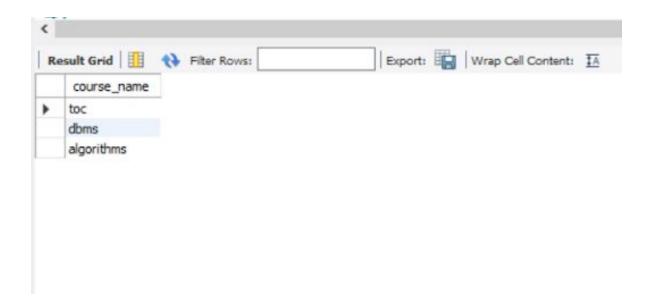
Query:

```
45 (5, pranav );
46 • SELECT course_name FROM course WHERE department_id = 1;
47
48
```

Output:



Now it selects the course name from course where the department id is equal to 1 and it indicates the course name as shown in the below screenshot .

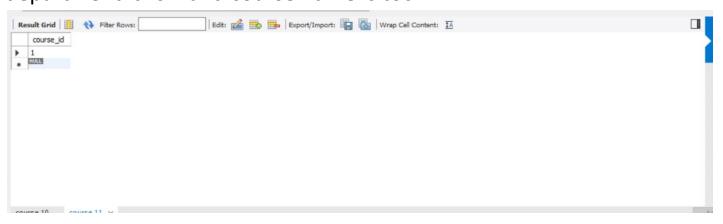


10. Select Statement using Relational and Logical operators.





By the above query it selects the course name from department id and also course id from course where department id is 1 and course name is toc.



11. One simple Subquery using select.

Query:

```
SELECT course_id,course_name

FROM course c,department d

WHERE c.department_id = d.department_id AND d.department_id=

(SELECT department_id

FROM department

WHERE department_name = 'cse'
);
```

Output:



The output for the above query is shown in below screenshot

