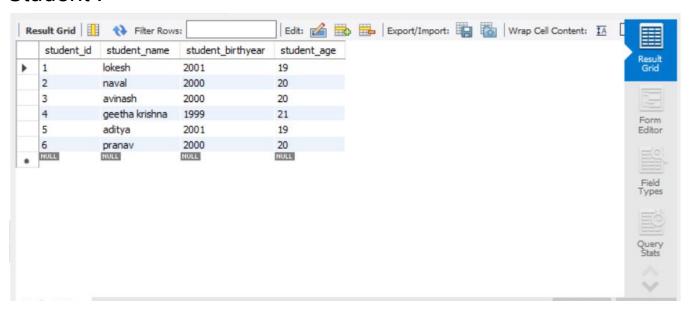
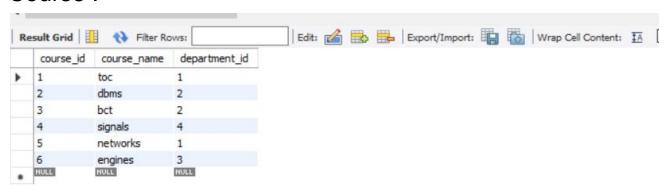
Assignment - 4

Present DataBase:-

Student:



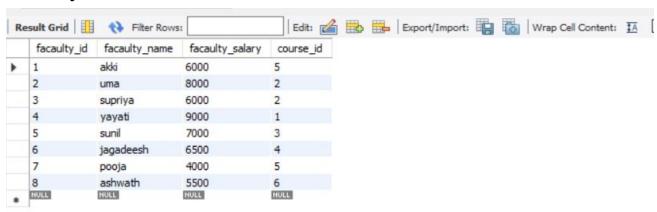
Course:



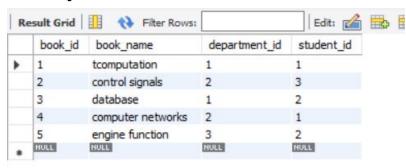
Department:



Faculty:



Library:



1. Order by Clause.

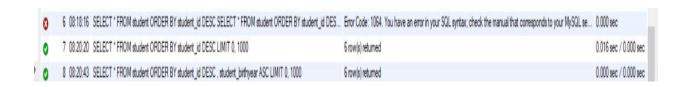
Query:

The query below sorts the student table in descending order.

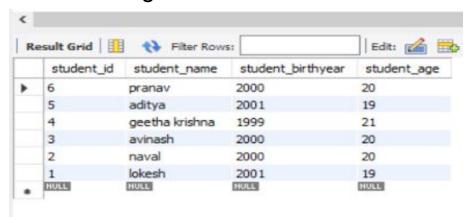
```
assign3b* SQL File 6* x assign3

| SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assign3 | SQL File 6* x assig
```

Output:

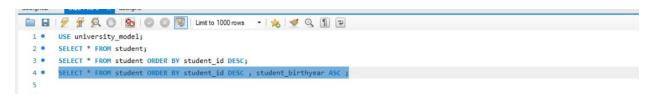


The Sorted output of students table in descending order

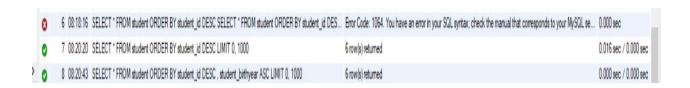


Query:

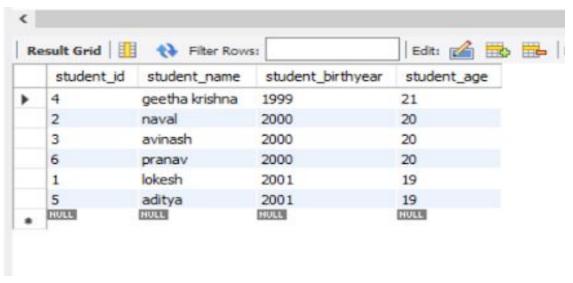
The query below sorts the student table first by birth year in ascending order but if the birth years are the same then it sorts with the help of student_id in descending order.



Output:



The sorted output



2. Group by and having

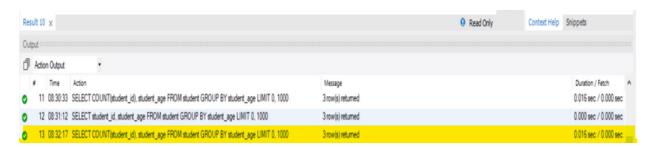
Query:

The below query groups the student table with their age and it shows how many people are there within the same age.

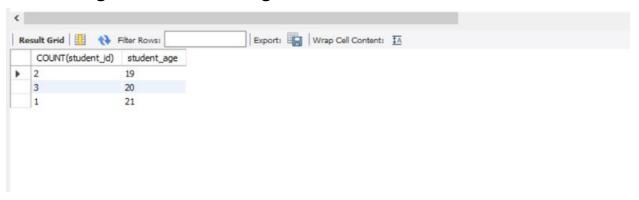
```
assign3b* SQLFIle 6* x assign3

1 • USE university_model;
2 • SELECT * FROM student;
3 • SELECT * FROM student ORDER BY student_id DESC;
4 • SELECT * FROM student ORDER BY student_age DESC , student_id ASC ;
5 • SELECT COUNT(student_id), student_age FROM student GROUP BY student_age;
6
```

Output:



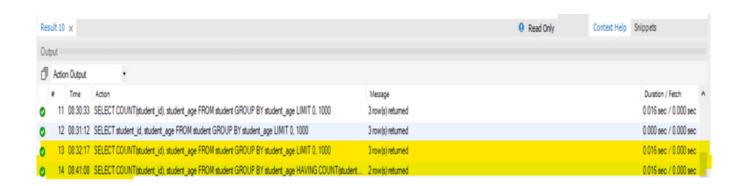
The output of the student's table, which is grouped according to the same ages.



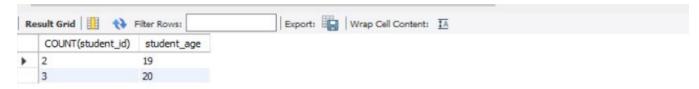
The below query counts the no. of students of the same age, and also having the student id greater than 1.

```
3    SELECT * FROM student ORDER BY student_id DESC;
4    SELECT * FROM student ORDER BY student_age DESC , student_id ASC ;
5    SELECT COUNT(student_id), student_age FROM student GROUP BY student_age;
6    SELECT COUNT(student_id), student_age FROM student GROUP BY student_age HAVING COUNT(student_id)>1;
7
8
```

Output:



The output shows the count of students of the same age.



3. Aggregate functions

Query:

The below query counts the total number of student_id is there in the table.

```
SELECT * FROM student ORDER BY student_id DESC;

SELECT * FROM student ORDER BY student_age DESC , student_id ASC;

SELECT COUNT(student_id), student_age FROM student GROUP BY student_age;

SELECT COUNT(student_id), student_age FROM student GROUP BY student_age HAVING COUNT(student_id)>1;

SELECT COUNT(student_id) FROM student;
```

Output:



The below table shows the total number of counts.



Query:

The below query shows the sum of ages of all students.

```
SELECT COUNT(student_id), student_age FROM student GROUP BY student_age;

SELECT COUNT(student_id), student_age FROM student GROUP BY student_age HAVING CO

SELECT COUNT(student_id) FROM student;

SELECT SUM(student_age) FROM student;

9
```



Below is the total sum of all the student's ages.



Query:

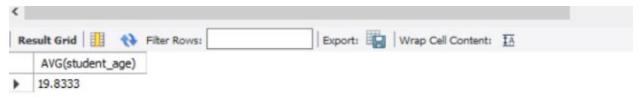
The below query shows the average of all the students_age within the student table.

```
SELECT COUNT(student_id) FROM student;
SELECT SUM(student_age) FROM student;
SELECT AVG(student_age) FROM student;
```

Output:



The avg of all the student's ages is shown below in output.



The below query shows the minimum of birthyear in the student id table.

```
SELECT COUNT(student_id) FROM student;

SELECT SUM(student_age) FROM student;

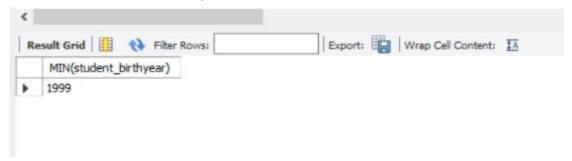
SELECT AVG(student_age) FROM student;

SELECT MIN(student_birthyear) FROM student;
```

Output:



The minimum birthyear in the student's table.



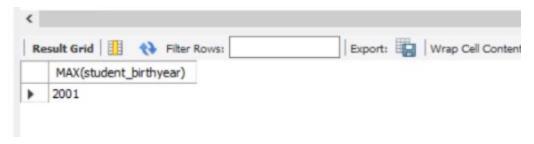
Query:

The below query shows the maximum of birthyear in the student id table.

```
8 • SELECT SUM(student_age) FROM student;
9 • SELECT AVG(student_age) FROM student;
10 • SELECT MIN(student_birthyear) FROM student;
11 • SELECT MAX(student_birthyear) FROM student;
```



The output shows the maximum birth year in the student table.



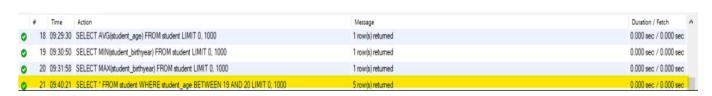
4. Logical operators especially with LIKE

Query:

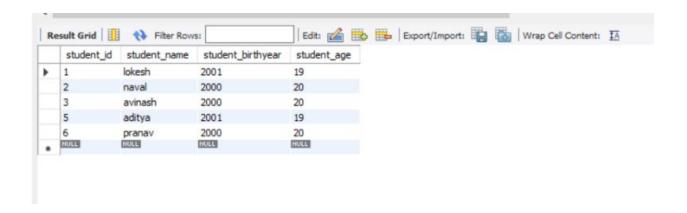
The query selects the student age between 19 and 20.

```
10 • SELECT MIN(student_age) FROM student;
11 • SELECT MAX(student_birthyear) FROM student;
12 • SELECT * FROM student WHERE student_age BETWEEN 19 AND 20;
```

Output:



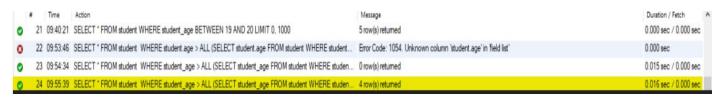
The output shows the students age between 19 and 20.



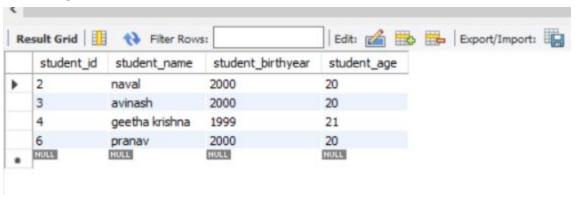
The query selects the student age where student_id is <2. (ALL)

```
SELECT * FROM student
WHERE student_age > ALL (SELECT student_age FROM student WHERE student_id < 2);
```

Output:



The ages of all the students whose student_id <2 (ALL)



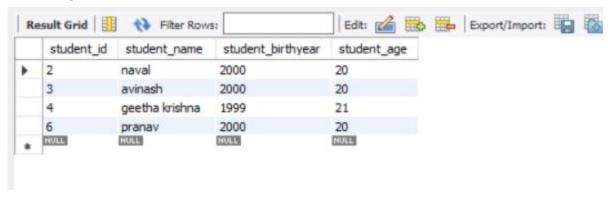
The query selects the student age where student_id is greater than 2.(ANY)

```
SELECT * FROM student
WHERE student_age > ANY (SELECT student_age FROM student WHERE student_id >2);
```

Output:



The ages of all the students whose student_id >2 (ANY)



Query:

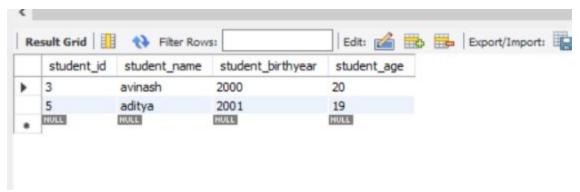
The below query selects the names of students whose name starts with "a".

```
WHERE student_age > ANY (SELECT student_age FROM student WHERE student_id >2);

SELECT * FROM student WHERE student_name LIKE 'a%';
```



Below is the Output of all students whose name starts with a.



5.At least 4 Nested queries specific to your Database, out of which at least 2 should have multiple subqueries.

Query:

The below queries selects all faculty members who teach all courses in the CSE department. (Multiple Sub Query)

```
SELECT * FROM facaulty f,course c WHERE f.course_id = c.course_id AND c.course_id =

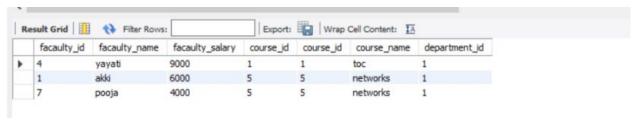
ANY(SELECT course_id FROM course e,department g WHERE e.department_id = g.department_id AND g.department_id=

(SELECT department_id FROM department where department_name='cse'

)
```

Output:

Below is the output of all the faculty members who teaches all courses in the CSE department.



Query:

The below query selects all the courses in the CSE department.

```
SELECT 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 below output is of all the courses in the CSE department.



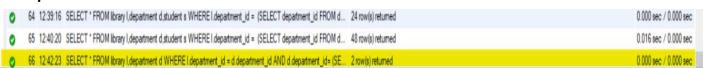
The below query selects all the books in the library which belongs to the CSE department.

```
);

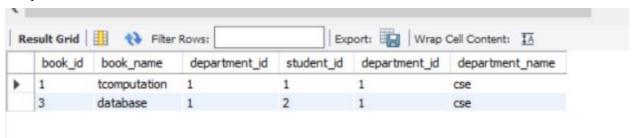
SELECT * FROM library l,department d WHERE l.department_id = d.department_id AND d.department_id=

(SELECT department_id FROM department WHERE department_name = 'cse'
);
```

Output:



The output is the books which belong to the CSE department



Query:

The below query selects the minimum student id and also the CSE department id and it shows the book details which were taken by him from the library. (Multiple Sub Query)

```
SELECT * FROM library l,department d,student s WHERE l.department_id = d.department_id AND d.department_id=

(SELECT department_id FROM department WHERE department_name = 'cse'
) AND l.student_id = s.student_id AND s.student_id =

(SELECT MIN(student_id) FROM student
);
```



The output shows all the details of the selected student.

