## **EXPERIMENT - 1**

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## **Question 1: Easy-Level Problem**

Problem Title: Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL Operations

#### Task:

You are required to design and query a relational database involving two tables:

- 1. Create two tables:
  - Authors (to store details like author ID, name, and country)
  - Books (to store details like book ID, title, and author ID)
- 2. Establish a foreign key relationship between the Books table and the Authors table using the author\_id.
- 3. Insert at least three sample records into each table.
- 4. Write an SQL INNER JOIN query that retrieves:
  - Book title
  - Author name
  - Author's country

### **Expected Output:**

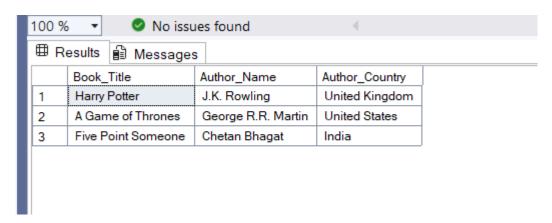
The output of the join should display each book's title along with the name and country of its respective author.

#### **Solution:**

### **Program Code:**

```
CREATE TABLE Authors (
  author_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(100),
  country VARCHAR(100)
);
CREATE TABLE Books (
  book_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  title VARCHAR(100),
  author_id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES Authors(author_id)
);
INSERT INTO Authors (author_id, name, country) VALUES
(1, 'J.K. Rowling', 'United Kingdom'),
(2, 'George R.R. Martin', 'United States'),
(3, 'Chetan Bhagat', 'India');
INSERT INTO Books (book_id, title, author_id) VALUES
(101, 'Harry Potter', 1),
(102, 'A Game of Thrones', 2),
(103, 'Five Point Someone', 3);
SELECT Books.title AS Book_Title,
Authors.name AS Author_Name,
Authors.country AS Author_Country
FROM Books
INNER JOIN
Authors ON Books.author_id = Authors.author_id;
```

### **Output:**



# **Question 2 : Medium - Level Problem**

**Problem Title: Department-Course Subquery and Access Control** 

### Task:

You are required to design a relational database schema involving departments and the courses they offer.

- 1. Create two normalized tables:
- Departments: to store department details.
- Courses: to store course details and associate each with a department.
- 2. Establish a **foreign key relationship** between Courses and Departments.
- 3. Insert at least five departments and ten or more courses across those departments.
- 4. Write an SQL subquery to count the number of courses offered by each department.
- 5. Retrieve the names of only those departments that offer more than two courses.
- 6. Finally, grant **SELECT-only access** on the Courses table to a specific user (e.g., readonly\_user).

## **Expected Output:**

A list of department names that have more than two associated courses in the system.

### **Solution:**

### **Program Code:**

```
CREATE TABLE Department (
  dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  dept_name VARCHAR(100)
);
CREATE TABLE Course (
  course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  course_name VARCHAR(100),
  dept_id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES Department(dept_id)
);
INSERT INTO Department (dept_id, dept_name) VALUES
(1, 'Computer Science'),
(2, 'Electronics'),
(3, 'Mechanical'),
(4, 'Mathematics'),
(5, 'Civil');
INSERT INTO Course (course_id, course_name, dept_id) VALUES
(101, 'Data Structures', 1),
(102, 'Algorithms', 1),
```

```
(103, 'Operating Systems', 1),
(104, 'Digital Electronics', 2),
(105, 'Microprocessors', 2),
(106, 'Thermodynamics', 3),
(107, 'Fluid Mechanics', 3),
(108, 'Calculus', 4),
(109, 'Linear Algebra', 4),
(110, 'Structural Engineering', 5);
SELECT dept_name
FROM Department
WHERE dept_id IN (
SELECT dept_id
FROM Course
GROUP BY dept_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 2
);
create login login_users with password = 'Neha@123';
create user neha_103 for login login_users;
grant select on courses to neha_103;
```

# **Output:**

