VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT

on

Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM)

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(Autonomous Institution under VTU)
BENGALURU-560019
Sep-2024 to Jan-2025

B. M. S. College of Engineering,

Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019

(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM)" carried out by **DAIVYA PRIYANKKUMAR SHAH (1BM23CS084)**, who is bonafide student of **B. M. S. College of Engineering.** It is in partial fulfillment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering** of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the year 2022. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a Database Management Systems (23CS3PCDBM) work prescribed for the said degree.

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Assistant Professor	Professor HOD
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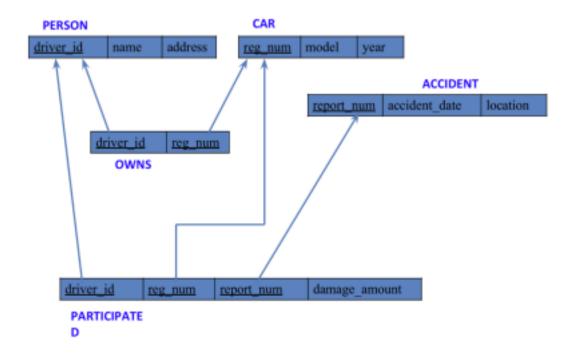
Insurance Database

Question

(Week 1)

- PERSON (driver_id: String, name: String, address: String)
- CAR (reg_num: String, model: String, year: int)
- ACCIDENT (report_num: int, accident_date: date, location: String)
- OWNS (driver_id: String, reg_num: String)
- PARTICIPATED (driver_id: String,reg_num: String, report_num: int, damage_amount: int)
- Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys. Enter at least five tuples for each relation
- Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg_num (example 'K A053408') for which the accident report number was 12.
- Add a new accident to the database.
- To Do
- Display Accident date and location
- Display driver id who did accident with damage amount greater than or equal to Rs.25000

Schema Diagram



Create database

create database Daivya_084; use Daivya_084;

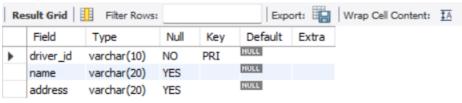
Create table

```
create table person (
driver_id varchar(10),
name varchar(20),
address varchar(20),
primary key(driver_id)
);
create table car (
reg_num varchar(10),
model varchar(10),
year int,
primary key (reg_num)
);
create table accident(
report_num int,
accident_date date,
location varchar(20),
primary key (report_num)
);
```

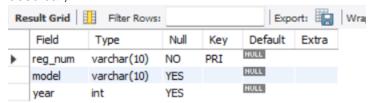
```
create table owns(
driver_id varchar(10),
reg_num varchar(10),
primary key (driver_id, reg_num),
foreign key(driver_id) references person(driver_id),
foreign key(reg_num) references car(reg_num)
);
create table participated (
driver_id varchar(10),
reg_num varchar(10),
report_num int,
damage amount int,
primary key (driver_id, reg_num, report_num),
foreign key (driver_id) references person(driver_id),
foreign key (reg_num) references car(reg_num),
foreign key (report_num) references accident(report_num)
);
```

Structure of the table

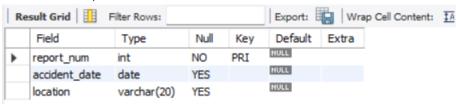




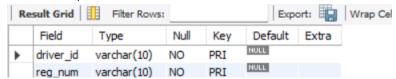
desc car;



desc accident;



desc owns;



desc participated;

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
•	driver_id	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	reg_num	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	report_num	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	damage_amount	int	YES		NULL	

Inserting Values to the table

insert into person

values('a01','richard','srinivasnagar'),

('a02','pradeep','rajajinagar'),

('a03','smith',' ashoknagar'),

('a04','venu','NRcolony'),

('a05','jhon','hanumanthnagar');

	driver_id	name	address
•	a01	richard	srinivasnagar
	a02	pradeep	rajajinagar
	a03	smith	ashoknagar
	a04	venu	NRcolony
	a05	jhon	hanumanthnagar
	803	JIIOII	Tiariumariumagai

insert into car

values ('KA052250', 'indica',1990),

('KA031181', 'lancer', 1957),

('KA095477','toyota',1998),

('KA053408','honda',2008),

('KA041702','audi',2005);

	reg_num	model	year
•	KA031181	lancer	1957
	KA041702	audi	2005
	KA052250	indica	1990
	KA953408	honda	2008
	KA095477	toyota	1998

insert into accident

values (11, '2001-01-03', 'my sore road'),

(12,'2002-02-04','southendcircle'),

```
(13,'2021-01-03','bulltempleroad'),
(14,'2017-02-08','mysoreroad)'),
(15,'2004-03-05','kanakpuraroad');
```

	report_num	accident_date	location
•	11	2001-01-03	mysoreroad
	12	2002-02-04	southendcircle
	13	2021-01-03	bulltempleroad
	14	2017-02-08	mysoreroad)
	15	2004-03-05	kanakpuraroad
	1	_	

insert into owns values('a01','KA052250'), ('a02','KA053408'), ('a03','KA031181'), ('a04','KA095477'), ('a05','KA041702');

	driver_id	reg_num
•	a03	KA031181
	a05	KA041702
	a01	KA052250
	a02	KA053408
	a04	KA095477

insert into participated values('a01','KA052250',11,10000), ('a02','KA053408',12,50000), ('a03','KA031181',13,25000), ('a04','KA095477',14,3000), ('a05','KA041702',15,5000);

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
•	a01	KA052250	11	10000
	a02	KA053408	12	50000
	a03	KA031181	13	25000
	a04	KA095477	14	3000
	a05	KA041702	15	5000

Queries

• Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg-num (example 'KA053408') for which the accident report number was 12.

update participated set damage_amount=25000 where reg_num='KA053408' and report_num=12;

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
•	a01	KA052250	11	10000
	a02	KA053408	12	25000
	a03	KA031181	13	25000
	a04	KA095477	14	3000
	a05	KA041702	15	5000

• Add a new accident to the database.

insert into accident values (16,'2015-03-08','domlur');

	report_num	accident_date	location
•	11	2001-01-03	mysoreroad
	12	2002-02-04	southendcircle
	13	2021-01-03	bulltempleroad
	14	2017-02-08	mysoreroad)
	15	2004-03-05	kanakpuraroad

• Display Accident date and location

select accident_date ,location from accident;

	accident_date	location
•	2001-01-03	mysoreroad
	2002-02-04	southendcircle
	2021-01-03	bulltempleroad
	2017-02-08	mysoreroad)
	2004-03-05	kanakpuraroad

• Display driver id who did accident with damage amount greater than or equal to Rs.25000

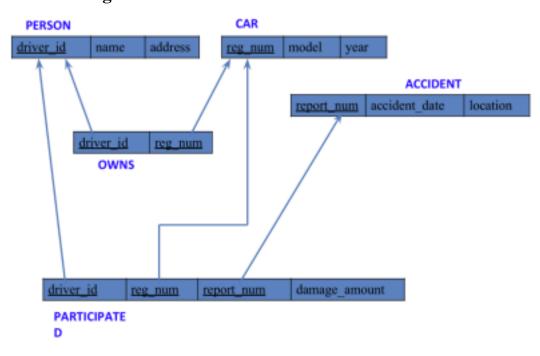
select driver_id from participated where damage_amount>=25000;

	driver_id
•	a02
	a03

WEEK -02

- PERSON (driver_id: String, name: String, address: String)
- CAR (reg_num: String, model: String, year: int)
- ACCIDENT (report_num: int, accident_date: date, location: String)
- OWNS (driver_id: String, reg_num: String)
- PARTICIPATED (driver_id: String,reg_num: String, report_num: int, damage_amount: int)

Schema Diagram



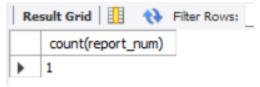
*select * from car order by year asc;



select count(report_num)

from car c, participated p

where c.reg_num=p.reg_num and c.model='lancer';



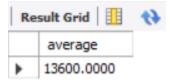
select count(driver_id)

from accident a,participated p

where a.report_num=p.report_num and a.accident_date like '__08%';



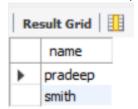
select avg(damage_amount) as 'average' from participated;



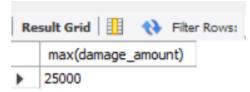
select name

from person a ,participated p

where a.driver_id=p.driver_id and p.damage_amount >(select avg(damage_amount) from participated);



select max(damage_amount) from participated;

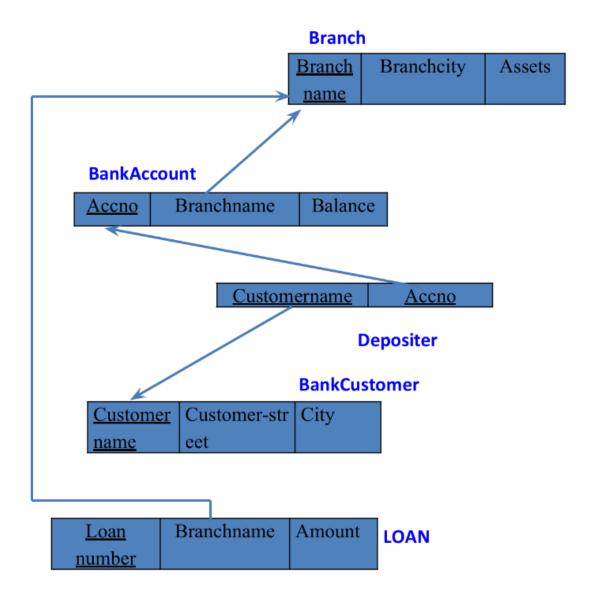


BANK ACCOUNT

QUESTION (WEEK 3)

- Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- Enter at least five tuples for each relation.
- Display the branch name and assets from all branches in lakhs of rupees and rename The assets column to 'assets in lakhs'.
- Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the same branch (ex.SBI_residencyroad).
- Create a view which gives each branch the sum of the amount of all the loans at the branch.

SCHEMA DIAGRAM



CREATE DATABASE

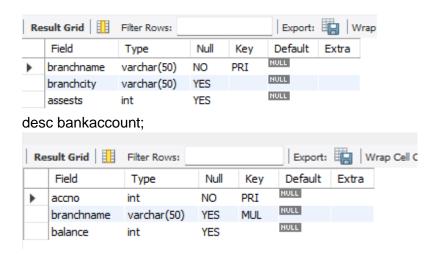
```
create database Daivya_cs084; use Daivya_cs084;
```

CREATE TABLES

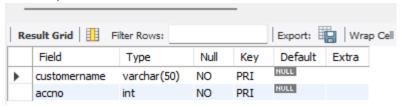
```
create table branch (
branchname varchar(50),
branchcity varchar(50),
assests int,
primary key (branchname));
create table bankcustomer(
customername varchar(50),
customer_street varchar(50),
city varchar(50),
primary key(customername));
create table bankaccount (
accno int.
branchname varchar(50),
balance int,
primary key (accno),
foreign key (branchname) references branch (branchname));
create table depositer(
customername varchar(50),
accno int,
primary key (customername, accno),
foreign key (customername) references bankcustomer(customername),
foreign key (accno) references bankaccount(accno));
create table loan(
loannumber int,
branchname varchar(50),
amount int,
primary key (loannumber),
foreign key (branchname) references branch (branchname));
```

STRUCTURE OF TABLE

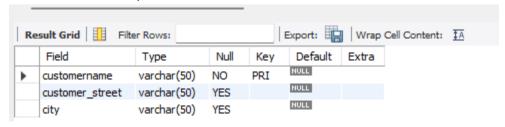
desc branch;



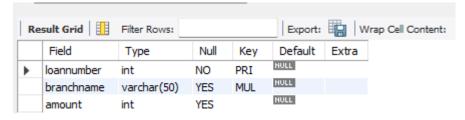
desc depositer;



desc bankcustomer;



desc loan;



INSERTING VALUES INTO THE TABLE

insert into branch

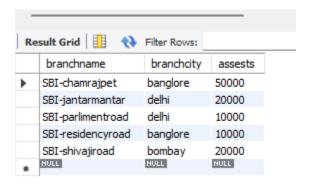
values('SBI-chamrajpet','banglore', 50000),

('SBI-residencyroad', 'banglore', 10000),

('SBI-shivajiroad', 'bombay', 20000),

('SBI-parlimentroad','delhi',10000),

('SBI-jantarmantar','delhi',20000);



insert into bankcustomer

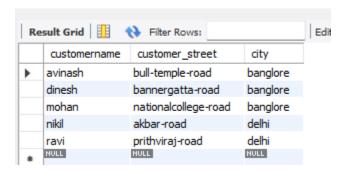
values('avinash', 'bull-temple-road', 'banglore'),

('dinesh', 'bannergatta-road', 'banglore'),

('mohan', 'national college-road', 'banglore'),

('nikil', 'akbar-road', 'delhi'),

('ravi', 'prithviraj-road', 'delhi');

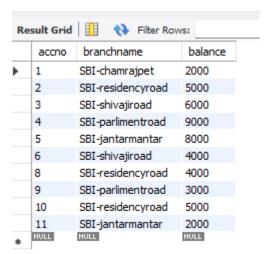


insert into bankaccount

values(1,'SBI-chamrajpet',2000),

- (2,'SBI-residencyroad',5000),
- (3,'SBI-shivajiroad',6000),
- (4,'SBI-parlimentroad',9000),
- (5,'SBI-jantarmantar',8000),
- (6, 'SBI-shivajiroad', 4000),
- (8,'SBI-residencyroad',4000),

- (9, 'SBI-parlimentroad', 3000),
- (10, 'SBI-residencyroad', 5000),
- (11, 'SBI-jantarmantar', 2000);



insert into depositer

values('avinash',1),

('dinesh',2),

('nikil',4),

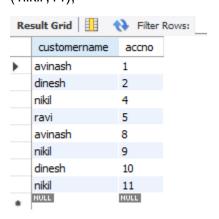
('ravi',5),

('avinash',8),

('nikil',9),

('dinesh',10),

('nikil',11);



insert into loan

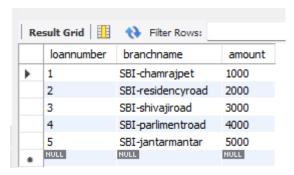
values(1,'SBI-chamrajpet',1000),

(2,'SBI-residencyroad',2000),

(3, 'SBI-shivajiroad', 3000),

(4, 'SBI-parlimentroad', 4000),

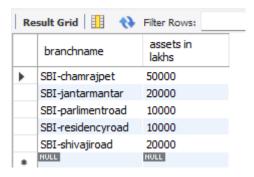
(5, 'SBI-jantarmantar', 5000);



QUERIES

1. Display the branch name and assets from all branches in lakhs of rupees and rename the assets column to 'assets in lakhs'.

select branchname, assests as 'assets in lakhs' from branch;



2. Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the same branch (ex.SBI_ResidencyRoad).

select d.customername

from bankaccount b, depositer d

where b.accno=d.accno and branchname='SBI-residencyroad'

group by customername

having count(*)>=2;



3. Create a view which gives each branch the sum of the amount of all the loans at the branch.

create view loan_info as select b.branchname, sum(l.amount) from branch b, loan l where b.branchname=l.branchname group by l.branchname; select * from loan_info;

	branchname	sum(l.amount)
•	SBI-chamrajpet	1000
	SBI-residencyroad	2000
	SBI-shivajiroad	3000
	SBI-parlimentroad	4000

WEEK-04

4. Retrieve all branches and their respective total assets

select branchname, assests

from branch;



5. List all customers who live in a particular city

select customername

from bankcustomer

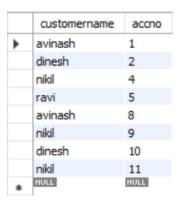
where city="Delhi";



6. List all customers with their account numbers

select customername, accno

from depositer;



7. Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches located in a specific city (Ex. Delhi).

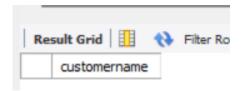
select c.customername

from bankcustomer c, depositer d, bankaccount a, branch b

where c.customername=d.customername and d.accno=a.accno and a.branchname=b.branchname and b.branchname=all(select b.branchname

from branch b

where b.branchcity='delhi');

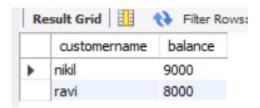


8. Find all customers who have accounts with a balance greater than a specified amount (5000)

select c.customername, b.balance

from bankcustomer c, bankaccount b, depositer d

where d.accno=b.accno and c.customername=d.customername and b.balance>5000;

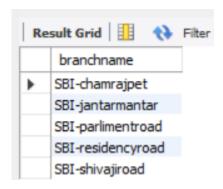


9. List all branch who have both a loan and an account

select distinct(b.branchname)

from branch b, bankaccount a, loan I

where b. branchname=a.branchname and b.branchname=l.branchname;

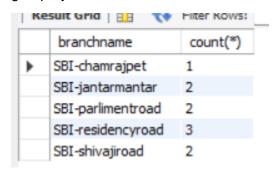


10. Get the number of accounts held at each branch

select branchname , count(*)

from bankaccount

group by branchname;



11. Find all branches that have no loans issued

select b.branchname

from branch b

where b.branchname not in(select branchname

from loan);

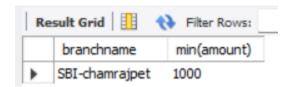


12. Retrieve the branch with the smallest total loan amount

select branchname ,min(amount)

from loan
group by branchname
order by min(amount)

limit 1;



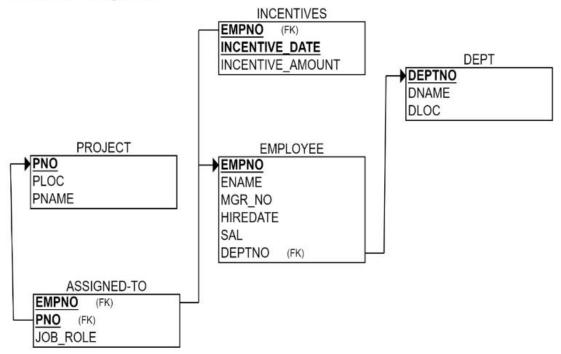
EMPLOYEE DATABASE

(WEEK -05)

QUESTION

- 1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- 2. Enter greater than five tuples for each table.
- 3. Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru
- 4. Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives
- 5. Write a SQL query to find the employees name, number, dept, job_role, department location and project location who are working for a project location same as his/her department location.

Schema Diagram



CREATE DATABASE

Create database Daivyacs084;

Use database Daivyacs084;

CREATE TABLES

create table project(

pno int,

ploc varchar(50),

pname varchar(50),

primary key (pno));

create table dept(

deptno int primary key,

dname varchar(50),

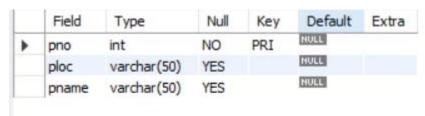
dloc varchar(50));

create table employee(

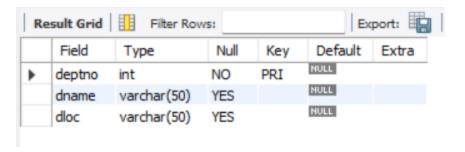
```
empno int primary key,
empname varchar(50),
mgr_no int,
hiredate date,
sal int,
deptno int,
foreign key (deptno) references dept (deptno));
create table incentives(
empno int,
incentive_date date,
incentive_amt int,
primary key(empno,incentive_date),
foreign key (empno) references employee (empno));
create table assigned_to(
empno int,
pno int,
job_role varchar (50),
primary key (empno, pno),
foreign key (empno) references employee(empno),
foreign key (pno) references project (pno));
```

STRUCTURE OF TABLE

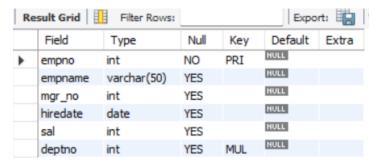
Desc project;



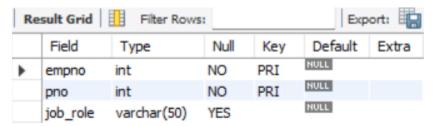
desc dept;



Desc employee;



Desc assigned_to;



INSERT TO TABLE

insert into project values(01,'bengaluru','pascalai'), (02,'hyderbaad','p1m'), (03,'mysuru','p2m'),

(04,'chennai','p3m'),

(04, chemiai, psii (05,'delhi','p4m');

pno	ploc	pname
1	bengaluru	pascalai
2	hyderbaad	p1m
3	mysuru	p2m
4	chennai	p3m
5	delhi	p4m
NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into dept

values(01, 'sales', 'bengaluru'),

(02, 'it', 'hyderabad'),

(03,'hr','mysuru'),

(04, 'finance', 'delhi'),

(05,'production','chennai');

deptno	dname	dloc
1	sales	bengaluru
2	it	hyderabad
3	hr	mysuru
4	finance	delhi
5	production	chennai
NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into employee

values (101,"Dinesh",111,"2021-11-01",50000,1),

(102, "Dhanush", 112, "2024-01-01", 70000, 2),

(103, "Daivya", 113, "2024-01-01", 80000, 3),

(104, "Aditya", 114, "2023-08-11", 65000, 1),

(105, "Arun", 111, "2022-06-07", 35000, 2);

empno	empname	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno
101	Dinesh	111	2021-11-01	50000	1
102	Dhanush	112	2024-01-01	70000	2
103	Daivya	113	2024-01-01	80000	3
104	Aditya	114	2023-08-11	65000	1
105	Arun	111	2022-06-07	35000	2
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into incentives

values(4,'2020-11-12',3000),

(8,'2015-07-30',4000),

(7,'2010-10-14',5000),

(7, 2015-07-24, 7000),

(2,'2020-11-30',3000);

empno	incentive_date	incentive_amt
101	2023-01-01	3000
101	2023-09-01	2000
102	2024-05-05	2000
104	2024-01-01	5000
105	2023-01-01	1000
NULL	NULL	NULL

insert into assigned_to

values(101,02,'assistant'),

(101,01,'manager'),

(102,02,'head'),

(103, 03, 'manager'),

(104,05,'developer');

empno	pno	job_role
101	1	manager
101	2	assistant
102	2	head
103	3	manager
104	5	developer
NIIII	NULL	NIIII

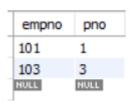
QUERIES

1. Retrieve the employee numbers of all employees who work on project located in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, or Mysuru

select e.empno from employee e, assigned_to a where e.empno=a.empno and a.pno in(select pno

from project

where ploc in ('bengaluru', 'hyderabad', 'mysuru'));



 Get Employee ID's of those employees who didn't receive incentives select empno from employee where empno not in (select distinct empno from incentives);



3. Write a SQL query to find the employees name, number, dept, job_role, department location and project location ware working for a project location same as his/her department location.

select e.empno, e.empname, d.deptno, a.job_role, d.dloc ,p.ploc from employee e, project p, assigned_to a, dept d where e.empno=a.empno and p.pno=a.pno and e.deptno=d.deptno and d.dloc=p.ploc;



(WEEK-06)

1. List all employees along with their project details (if assigned)

select e.empname, p.* from employee e , project p, assigned_to a where e.empno=a.empno and p.pno=a.pno;

		I I	· ,
empname	pno	ploc	pname
Dinesh	1	bengaluru	pascalai
Dinesh	2	hyderbaad	p1m
Dhanush	2	hyderbaad	p1m
Daivya	3	mysuru	p2m
Aditya	5	delhi	p4m

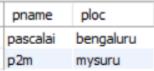
2. Find all employees who received incentives, along with the total incentive amount

select i.empno, e.empname, sum(i.incentive_amt) as total_incentive from incentives i, employee e where i.empno=e.empno group by empno;

empno	empname	total_incentive
101	Dinesh	5000
102	Dhanush	2000
104	Aditya	5000
105	Arun	1000

3. Retrieve the project names and locations of projects with employees assigned as 'Manager'

select p.pname, p.ploc from project p where pno in (select pno from assigned_to a where job_role='manager');



4. List departments along with the number of employees in each department

select d.dname, count(e.empno) from dept d, employee e where d.deptno =e. deptno group by d.dname;

dname	count(e.empno)
sales	2
it	2
hr	1

5. Find employees who have not been assigned to any project

select e.empno, e.empname from employee e where not exists (select 1 from assigned_to a where e.empno=a.empno);

empno	empname
105	Arun
HULL	NULL

6. List all employees along with their department names and location

select e.empname, d.deptno, d.dloc from employee e, dept d where e.deptno=d.deptno;

		•
empname	deptno	dloc
Dinesh	1	bengaluru
Dhanush	2	hyderabad
Daivya	3	mysuru
Aditya	1	bengaluru
Arun	2	hyderabad

7. Retrieve the details of employees who work under a specific manager

select * from employee e where mgr_no=111;

_						
	empno	empname	mgr_no	hiredate	sal	deptno
	101	Dinesh	111	2021-11-01	50000	1
	105	Arun	111	2022-06-07	35000	2
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

8. List all projects that have employees assigned and the number of employees on each project:

select p.pname, count(e.empno)

from project p, assigned_to e where e.pno=p.pno group by p.pname;

0 1 7	· · · ·
pname	count(e.empno)
pascalai	1
p1m	2
p2m	1
p4m	1

9. List the total number of incentives given to each employee and the sum of incentives for each

select empno, count(incentive_date) as number_of_times, sum(incentive_amt) as total_amt from incentives

group by empno;

empno	number_of_times	total_amt
101	2	5000
102	1	2000
104	1	5000
105	1	1000

10. Retrieve all employees who have the role of 'Developer' on any project

select e.empno, e.empname

from employee e

where e.empno in (select empno from assigned_to where empno=e.empno and job_role='developer');

empno	empname
104	Aditya
NULL	NULL

11. Display the department-wise average salary of employees:

select deptno , avg(sal) as average

from employee

group by deptno;

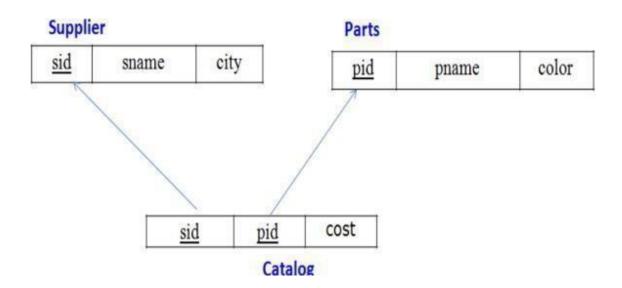
deptno	average
1	57500.0000
2	52500.0000
3	80000.0000

SUPPLIERS DATABASE

(WEEK -07) QUESTION

- 1. Using Scheme diagram, Create tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.
- 2. Insert appropriate records in each table.
- 3. Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.
- 4. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.
- 5. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.
- 6. Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else
- 7. Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part)
- 8. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part

Schema Diagram:



Create Database:

create database supp; use supp;

Create Tables:

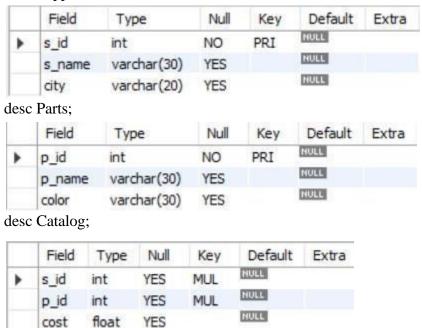
create table Supplier(
s_id int primary key,
s_name varchar(30), city

```
varchar(30)
create table Parts( p_id int
primary key, p_name
varchar(30), color
varchar(30));

    create table Catalog(
    s_id int,
    p_id int,
    cost float,
    foreign key(s_id) references Supplier(s_id),
    foreign key(p_id) references Parts(p_id));
```

Structure of the Table:

desc Supplier;



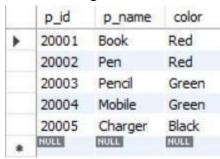
Inserting Values to the tables:

```
insert into Supplier values (10001, 'Acme_Widget', 'Bangalore'), (10002, 'Johns', 'Kolkata'), (10003, 'Vimal', 'Mumbai'),
```

(10004, 'Reliance', 'Delhi'); select * from Supplier;

	s_id	s_name	city
۰	10001	Acme_Widget	Bangalore
	10002	Johns	Kolkata
	10003	Vimal	Mumbai
	10004	Reliance	Delhi
	HULL	HULL	NULL

insert into Parts values (20001, 'Book', 'Red'), (20002, 'Pen', 'Red'), (20003, 'Pencil', 'Green'), (20004, 'Mobile', 'Green'), (20005, 'Charger', 'Black');



insert into Catalog values

(10001, 20001, 10),

(10001, 20002, 10),

(10001, 20003, 30),

(10001, 20004, 10),

(10001, 20005, 10),

(10002, 20001, 10),

(10002, 20002, 20),

(10003, 20003, 30),

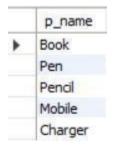
(10004, 20003, 40);

	s_id	p_id	cost
١	10001	20001	10
	10001	20002	10
	10001	20003	30
	10001	20004	10
	10001	20005	10
	10002	20001	10
	10002	20002	20
	10003	20003	30
	10004	20003	40

Queries:

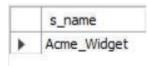
Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.

select distinct p.p_name from Supplier s, Catalog c, Parts p where s.s_id = c.s_id and p.p_id = c.p_id and c.s_id is not null;



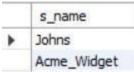
Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.

select distinct s_name
from Supplier s, Catalog c, Parts p
where s.s_id = c.s_id
group by s.s_id, s.s_name
having count(distinct c.p_id)=(select count(*) from Parts p);



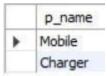
Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.

```
select distinct s_name
from Supplier s, Catalog c, Parts p
where s.s_id = c.s_id and
c.p_id in (select p_id from Parts p where p.color = 'Red')
```



Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else

```
select distinct p_name from Supplier s, Parts p, Catalog c where p.p_id in (select c.p_id from Catalog c, Supplier s where s.s_id = c.s_id and s.s_name = 'Acme_Widget') and p.p_id not in (select c.p_id from Catalog c, Supplier s where s.s_id = c.s_id and s.s_name != 'Acme_Widget');
```



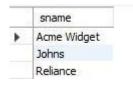
Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part)

```
create view Average(p_id, Average_Product_Cost) as
select c.p_id, avg(cost)
from Catalog c
group by
c.p_id;
select c.s_id from Catalog c, Average a where
c.p_id = a.p_id and
c.cost>(a.Average_Product_Cost)
group by c.p_id, c.s_id;
```



For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part

select distinct s.s_name, c.cost, c.p_id from Catalog c, Supplier s where s.s_id = c.s_id and c.cost in (select max(cost) from Catalog c group by c.p_id);



NO SQL STUDENT DATABASE

(WEEK -08) QUESTION

- Perform the following DB operations using MongoDB.
- Create a database "Student" with the following attributes Rollno, Age, ContactNo, Email-Id.
- Insert appropriate values
- Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.
- Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11.

Create Database:

db.createCollection("Student");

```
Atlas atlas-cci5oy-shard-0 [primary] test> db.createCollection("Student"); { ok: 1 }
Atlas atlas-cci5oy-shard-0 [primary] test>
```

Inserting Values to the tables:

db.Student.insert({RollNo:1,Age:21,Cont:9876,email:"antara.de9@gmail.com"});

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe28cf2355f925cc449c9") }
}
```

db.Student.insert({RollNo:2,Age:22,Cont:9976,email:"anushka.de9@gmail.com"});

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe295f2355f925cc449ca") }
}
```

db.Student.insert({RollNo:3,Age:21,Cont:5576,email:"anubhay.de9@gmail.com"});

```
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe29df2355f925cc449cb")
}
```

db.Student.insert({RollNo:4,Age:20,Cont:4476,email:"pani.de9@gmail.com"});

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe2a5f2355f925cc449cc") }
}
```

db.Student.insert({RollNo:10,Age:23,Cont:2276,email:"rekha.de9@gmail.com"});

```
{
acknowledged: true,
insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe2abf2355f925cc449cd") }
}
```

Queries:

db.Student.find()

Write query to update Email-Id of a student with rollno 10.

db.Student.update({RollNo:10},{\$set:{email:"<u>Abhinav@gmail.com</u>"}})

```
DeprecationWarning: Collection.update() is deprecated. Use updateOne, updateMany, or bulkWrite {
    acknowledged: true,
    insertedId: null,
    matchedCount: 1,
    modifiedCount: 0,
    upsertedCount: 0
}
```

Replace the student name from "ABC" to "FEM" of rollno 11.

db.Student.insert({RollNo:11,Age:22,Name:"ABC",Cont:2276,email:"<u>rea.de9@gmail.com</u>"});

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: { '0': ObjectId("675fe2cbf2355f925cc449ce") }
}
```

db.Student.update({RollNo:11,Name:"ABC"},{\$set:{Name:"FEM"}})

```
acknowledged: true,
  insertedId: null,
  matchedCount: 1,
  modifiedCount: 1,
  upsertedCount: 0
}
```

```
{
    _id: ObjectId("6746b419352406996862449e"),
    RollNo: 11,
    Age: 22,
    Name: 'FEM',
    Cont: 2276,
    email: 'rea.de9@gmail.com'
},
```

Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collectio

_ld	RollNo	Age	Cont	emall	Name
6746b6c4f73fea43f1	1	21	9876	antara.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6cbf73fea43f1	2	22	9976	anushka.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6d2f73fea43f1	3	21	5576	anubhav.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6d8f73fea43f1	4	20	4476	pani.de9@gmail.com	
6746b6def73fea43f1	10	23	2276	Abhinav@gmail.com	
6746b710f73fea43f1	11	22	2276	rea.de9@gmail.c	om FEM

NO SQL CUSTOMERS DATABASE

(WEEK -09) QUESTION

- o Create a collection by name Customers with the following attributes. Cust_id, Acc_Bal, Acc_Type
- Insert at least 5 values into the table
- Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Z' for each customer_id.
- o Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each customer_id.
- Export the created collection into local file system
- Drop the table
- Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

Create Database:

db.create Collection ("Customer");



Inserting Values to the tables:

```
db.Customer.insertMany([{custid: 1, acc_bal:10000, acc_type:"Saving"}, {custid: 1, acc_bal:20000, acc_type: "Checking"}, {custid: 3, acc_bal:50000, acc_type: "Checking"}, {custid: 4, acc_bal:10000, acc_type: "Saving"}, {custid: 5, acc_bal:2000, acc_type: "Checking"}]);
```

```
{
  acknowledged: true,
  insertedIds: {
    '0': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449cf"),
    '1': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d0"),
    '2': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d1"),
    '3': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d2"),
    '4': ObjectId("675fe7b5f2355f925cc449d3")
}
}
```

Queries:

Write a query to display those records whose total account balance is greater than 1200 of account type 'Z' for each customer id.

db.Customer.find({acc_bal: {\$gt: 12000}, acc_type:"Checking"});

Determine Minimum and Maximum account balance for each customer_id.

db.Customer.aggregate([{\$group:{_id:"\$custi

```
[
    { _id: 3, minBal: 50000, maxBal: 50000 },
    { _id: 5, minBal: 2000, maxBal: 2000 },
    { _id: 1, minBal: 10000, maxBal: 20000 },
    { _id: 4, minBal: 10000, maxBal: 10000 }
]
```

d", minBal:{\$min:"\$acc_bal"}, maxBal:{\$max:"\$acc_bal"}}]);

db.Customers.drop()

true

Import a given csv dataset from local file system into mongodb collection.

_ld	custid	acc_bal	acc_type
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	1	10000	Saving
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	1	20000	Checking
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	3	50000	Checking
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	4	10000	Saving
674ff20946b4cd1ffe	5	2000	Checking

NO SQL RESTAURANTS DATABASE

(WEEK-10) QUESTION

- Write a MongoDB query to display all the documents in the collection restaurants.
- Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns.
- Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, town and cuisine for those restaurants which achieved a score which is not more than 10.
- Write a MongoDB query to find the average score for each restaurant.
- Write a MongoDB query to find the name and address of the restaurants that have a zipcode that starts with '10'.

Create Database:

```
db.createCollection("restaurants");
```

```
{ ok: 1 }
```

Inserting Values to the tables:

```
db.restaurants.insertMany([{ name: "Meghna Foods", town: "Jayanagar", cuisine: "Indian", score: 8, address: { zipcode: "10001", street: "Jayanagar"}},{ name: "Empire", town: "MG Road", cuisine: "Indian", score: 7, address: { zipcode: "10100", street: "MG Road"}},{ name: "Chinese WOK", town: "Indiranagar", cuisine: "Chinese", score: 12, address: { zipcode: "20000", street: "Indiranagar" }},{ name: "Kyotos", town: "Majestic", cuisine: "Japanese", score: 9, address: { zipcode: "10300", street: "Majestic" }},{ name: "WOW Momos", town: "Malleshwaram", cuisine: "Indian", score: 5, address: { zipcode: "10400", street: "Malleshwaram"}}])
```

```
{
   acknowledged: true,
   insertedIds: {
      '0': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d4"),
      '1': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d5"),
      '2': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d6"),
      '3': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d7"),
      '4': ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d8")
   }
}
```

Queries:

Write a MongoDB query to display all the documents in the collection restaurants.

 $db.restaurants.find(\{\})$

```
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d4"),
name: 'Meghna Foods',
town: 'Jayanagar',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 8,
address: { zipcode: '10001', street: 'Jayanagar' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d5"),
name: 'Empire',
town: 'MG Road',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 7,
address: { zipcode: '10100', street: 'MG Road' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d6"),
name: 'Chinese WOK',
town: 'Indiranagar',
cuisine: 'Chinese',
score: 12,
address: { zipcode: '20000', street: 'Indiranagar' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d7"),
name: 'Kyotos',
town: 'Majestic',
cuisine: 'Japanese',
score: 9,
address: { zipcode: '10300', street: 'Majestic' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d8"),
name: 'WOW Momos',
town: 'Malleshwaram',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 5,
address: { zipcode: '10400', street: 'Malleshwaram' }
```

Write a MongoDB query to arrange the name of the restaurants in descending along with all the columns

db.restaurants.find({ }).sort({ name: -1 })

```
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d8"),
name: 'WOW Momos',
town: 'Malleshwaram',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 5,
address: { zipcode: '10400', street: 'Malleshwaram' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d4"),
name: 'Meghna Foods',
town: 'Jayanagar',
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 8,
address: { zipcode: '10001', street: 'Jayanagar' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d7"),
name: 'Kyotos',
town: 'Majestic',
cuisine: 'Japanese',
score: 9,
address: { zipcode: '10300', street: 'Majestic' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d5"),
name: 'Empire',
town: 'MG Road'
cuisine: 'Indian',
score: 7,
address: { zipcode: '10100', street: 'MG Road' }
_id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d6"),
name: 'Chinese WOK',
town: 'Indiranagar',
cuisine: 'Chinese',
score: 12,
address: { zipcode: '20000', street: 'Indiranagar' }
```

Write a MongoDB query to find the restaurant Id, name, town and cuisine for those restaurants which achieved a score which is not more than 10.

db.restaurants.find({ "score": { \$lte: 10 } }, { _id: 1, name: 1, town: 1, cuisine: 1 })

```
[
    _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d4"),
    name: 'Meghna Foods',
    town: 'Jayanagar',
    cuisine: 'Indian'
},
    _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d5"),
    name: 'Empire',
    town: 'MG Road',
    cuisine: 'Indian'
},
    _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d7"),
    name: 'Kyotos',
    town: 'Majestic',
    cuisine: 'Japanese'
},
    _id: ObjectId("67600441f2355f925cc449d8"),
    name: 'WOW Momos',
    town: 'Malleshwaram',
    cuisine: 'Indian'
}
```

Write a MongoDB query to find the average score for each restaurant.

db.restaurants.aggregate([{ \$group: { _id: "\$name", average_score: {
\$avg:"\$score"}}}])

```
{ _id: 'Meghna Foods', average_score: 8 },
    { _id: 'Kyotos', average_score: 9 },
    { _id: 'Chinese WOK', average_score: 12 },
    { _id: 'WOW Momos', average_score: 5 },
    { _id: 'Empire', average_score: 7 }
]
```

Write a MongoDB query to find the name and address of the restaurants that have a zipcode that starts with '10'.

```
db.restaurants.find({ "address.zipcode": /^10/ }, { name: 1, "address.street": 1, _id: 0 })
```