

/*-- Project 1: Creating Databases and Operations

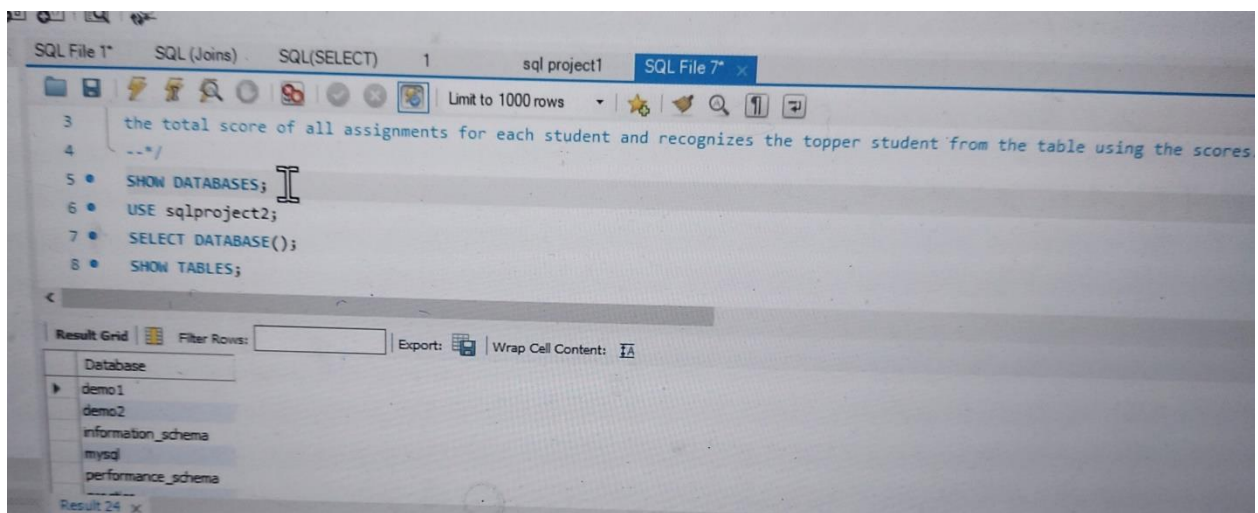
Create a table containing assignment scores of 6 students in class for Python and write a query that calculates

the total score of all assignments for each student and recognizes the topper student from the table using the scores.

--*/

-- To know the available database

SHOW DATABASES;

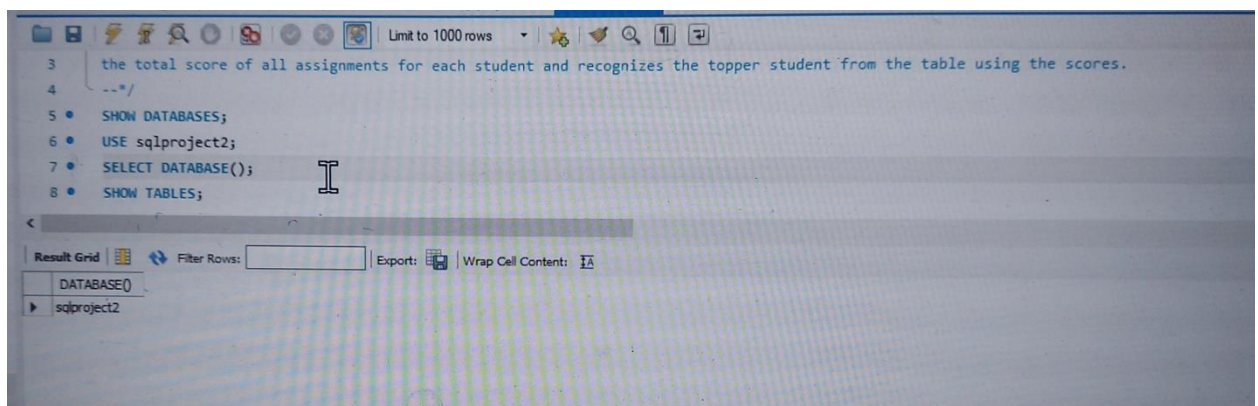


-- to use sqlproject db

USE sqlproject2;

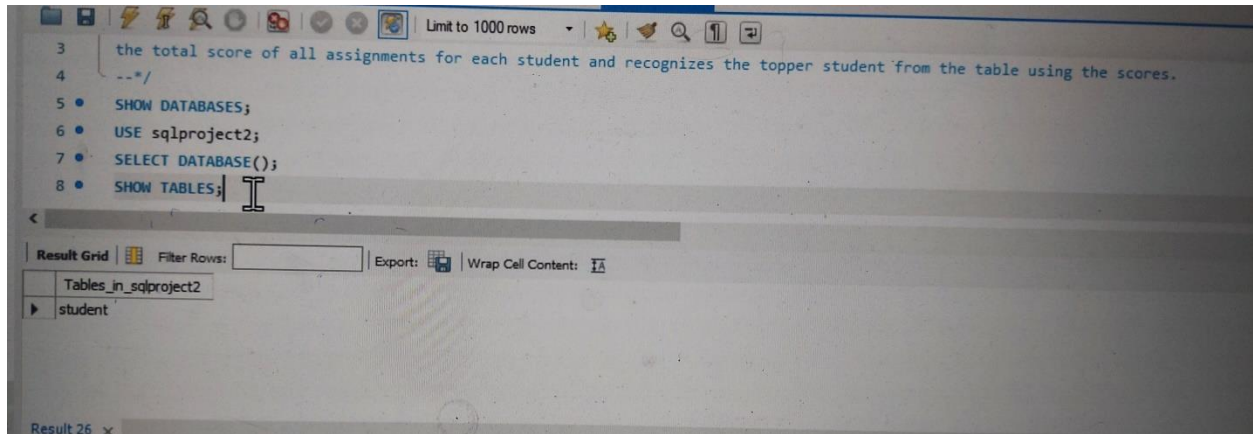
-- To know the current db

SELECT DATABASE();



-- To know the tables

SHOW TABLES;



-- delete if that table exists previously

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS student;

-- Create table student with valid constraint

CREATE TABLE student (

 student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

 first_name VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL,

 last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

 department VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

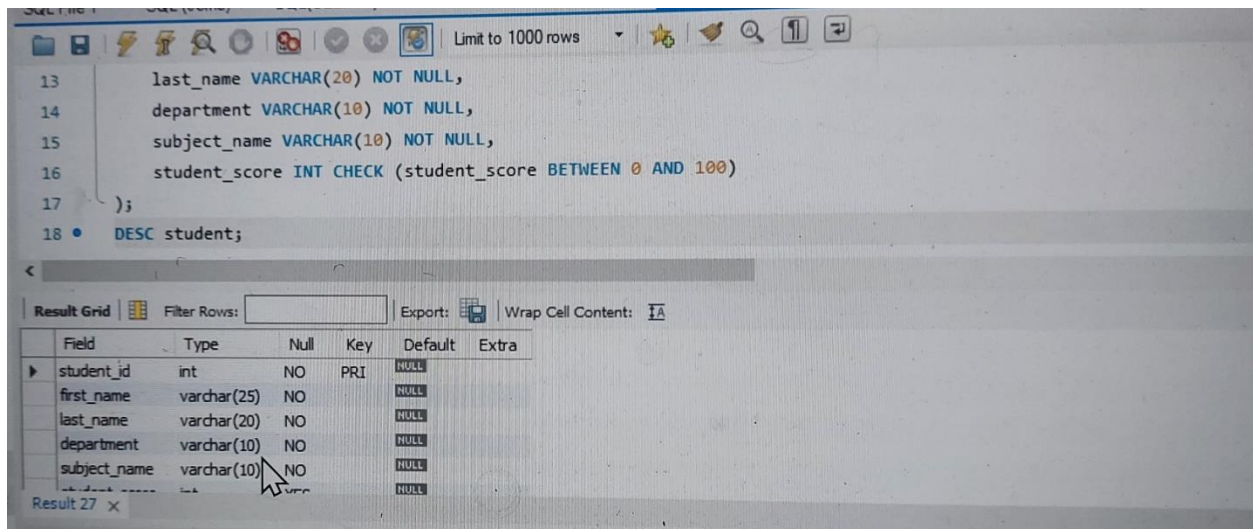
 subject_name VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,

 student_score INT CHECK (student_score BETWEEN 0 AND 100)

);

-- To describe the table

DESC student;



-- To insert the values in to the table one by one

```

INSERT INTO student(student_id, first_name, last_name, department, subject_name, student_score)
VALUES (101, 'Kavitha', 'Kumar', 'CSE', 'Python', 98);

```

-- To insert more than one value

```

INSERT INTO student(student_id, first_name, last_name, department, subject_name, student_score)
VALUES (102, 'Priya', 'Dayalan', 'IT', 'Python', 100),
      (103, 'Kanimozhi', 'Elumalai', 'ECE', 'Python', 91),
      (104, 'Rajeshwari', 'Durairaj', 'IT', 'Python', 90),
      (105, 'Gomathy', 'Karthick', 'EEE', 'Python', 100),
      (106, 'Hazeena', 'Saleem', 'CSE', 'Python', 92);

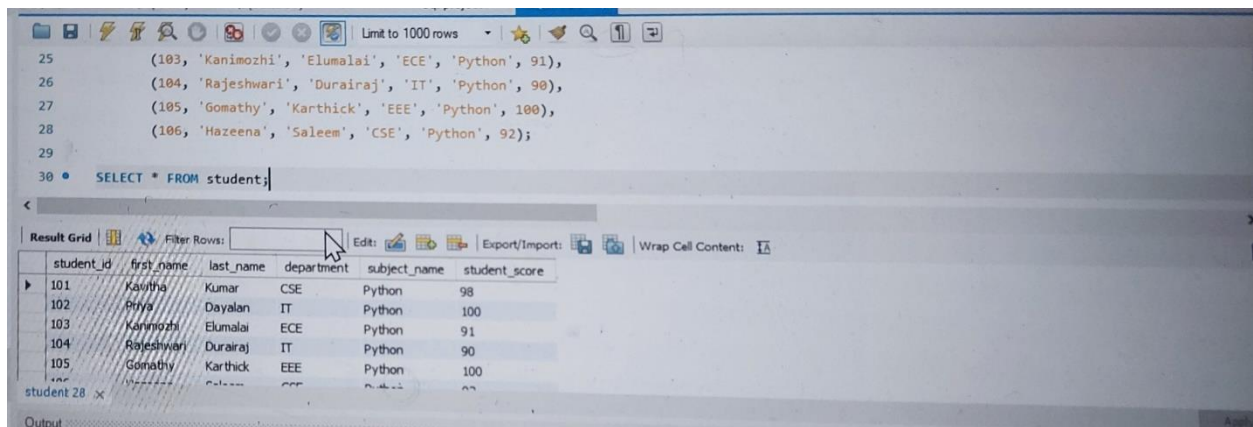
```

-- To retrieve all data from the record

```

SELECT * FROM student;

```

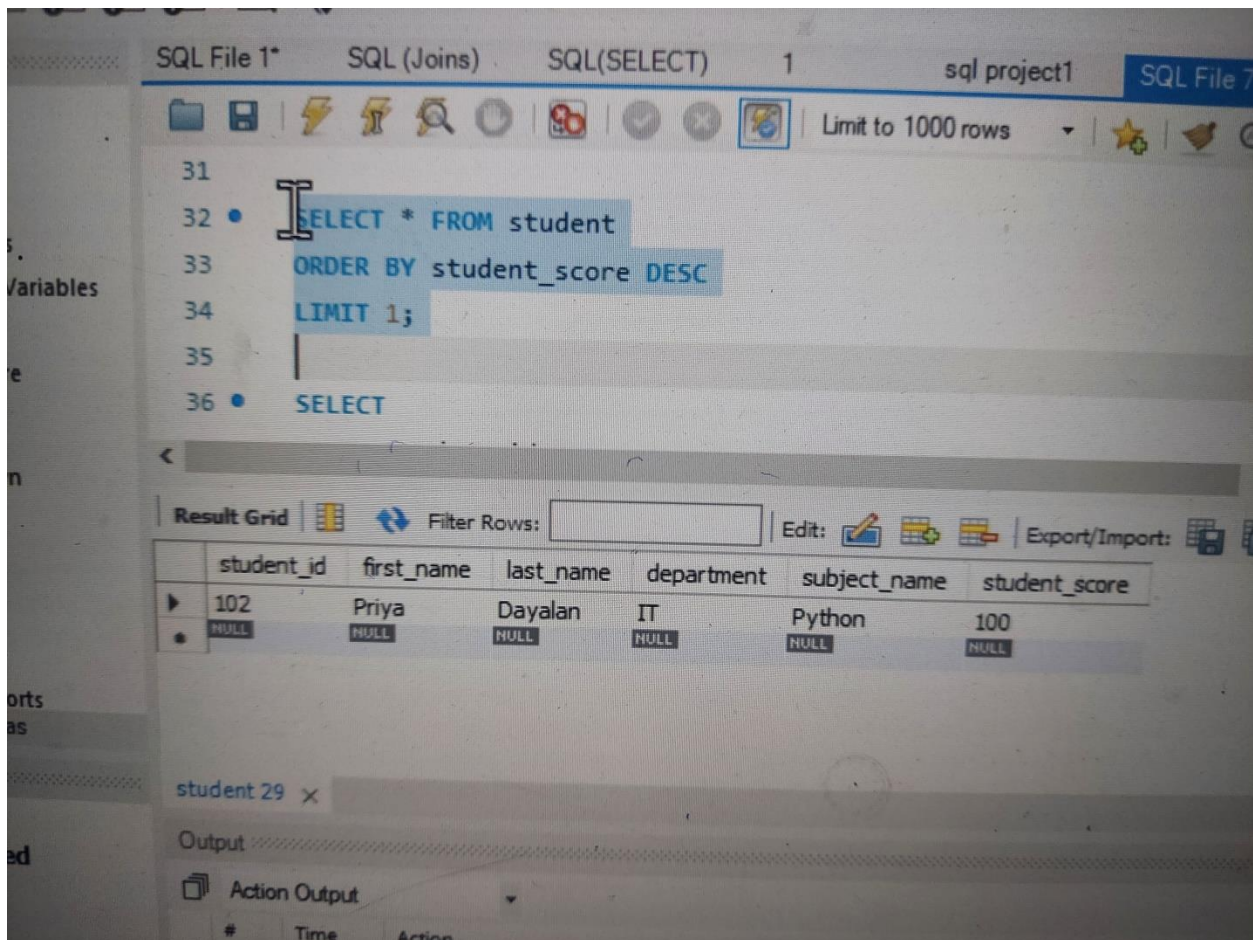


-- To get the topper score restriction it will show only one record

SELECT * FROM student

ORDER BY student_score DESC

LIMIT 1;



-- to select topper by using aggregate fn and subqueries which satisfies all condition

SELECT *

FROM student

WHERE student_score = (

SELECT MAX(student_score) FROM student

)

ORDER BY student_id;

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
52 • SELECT *,
53     (SELECT SUM(student_score) FROM student) as total_score
54 FROM student
55 ORDER BY student_score DESC
56 LIMIT 1;
57
```

The results grid displays the following data:

student_id	first_name	last_name	department	subject_name	student_score
102	Priya	Dayalan	IT	Python	100
105	Gomathy	Karthick	EEE	Python	100

The interface also shows a toolbar with various icons, a filter row input, and an output pane at the bottom with a table of actions and messages.

-- To get the topper score even more than one student satisfies the condition using self join

SELECT

s.student_id,

s.first_name,

s.last_name,

s.department,

s.subject_name,

s.student_score

FROM

student s

JOIN (

SELECT

MAX(student_score) AS max_score

FROM

student

) t ON s.student_score = t.max_score;

bench

Instance MySQL80 x

File Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

SQL File 1* SQL (Joins) SQL(SELECT) 1 sql project1 SQL File 7* x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
42
43 • SELECT * FROM student
44 WHERE student_score = (SELECT MAX(student_score) FROM student)
45 ORDER BY student_id;
46
47
```

Result Grid

	student_id	first_name	last_name	department	subject_name	student_score
▶	102	Priya	Dayalan	IT	Python	100
	105	Gomathy	Karthick	EEE	Python	100

Result 30 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action
46	16:42:06	DESC student

Message