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SUBJECT : DBMS (Practical)
YEAR : B.Sc - II
Semester : IV
DATE : 5/6/2022

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1. Database table by Loan-Records is given below

Borrower	Bank Manager	Amount
Ramesh	Sundarajan	10000.00
Suresh	Ramgopal	5000.00
Mahesh	Sundarajan	7000.00

Output of the following SQL Query

SELECT Count (*)

FROM ((SELECT Borrower, Bank-Manager FROM Loan-Records) AS S

INNER JOIN (SELECT Bank-Manager, Loan-Amount FROM
Loan-Records) AS T

Output

Count (*)
9

Resultant Table

Borrower	Bank Manager	Bank Manager	Amount
Mahesh	Sundarajan	Sundarajan	10000
Suresh	Ramgopal	Sundarajan	10000
Ramesh	Sundarajan	Sundarajan	10000
Mahesh	Sundarajan	Ramgopal	5000
Suresh	Ramgopal	Ramgopal	5000
Ramesh	Sundarajan	Ramgopal	5000
Mahesh	Sundarajan	Sundarajan	7000
Suresh	Ramgopal	Sundarajan	7000
Ramesh	Sundarajan	Sundarajan	7000

2. Database Table by name Student

Name	Percentage of Marks	Rank	Email_ID
Sindhu	95.33	966	abc@gmail.com
Soumya	73.52	2655	def@yahoo.com
Ravi	85.00	1856	xyz@hotmail.com

I. Retrieve the details of all students whose name contain 'a'.

```
→ SELECT *
   FROM Student
   WHERE Name LIKE '%a%';
```

II. Display the name of the students who secured 4 digit rank.

```
→ SELECT *
   FROM Student
   WHERE Rank BETWEEN 1000 AND 9999;
```

III. Retrieve the details of all students whose email is not in Gmail.

```
→ SELECT *
   FROM Student
   WHERE Email_ID NOT LIKE '%gmail%';
```

3. Given a relation Employee (ID, Name, Age, Salary, Department - No)

I. Display the name of employees whose age is less than the maximum age.

```
→ SELECT Name
   FROM Employee
   WHERE Age < (SELECT MAX(Age)
                FROM Employee);
```

II. Count the number of employees whose Age is above 45 and work for more than one department.

```
→ SELECT count(*)
   FROM Employee
   WHERE Age > 45
   GROUP BY ID
   HAVING count(Department - NO) > 1;
```

III. Display the Department-wise maximum salaries,

→ SELECT Department-No, MAX (salary)
FROM Employee
GROUP BY Department-No;
