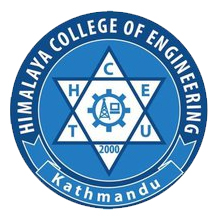
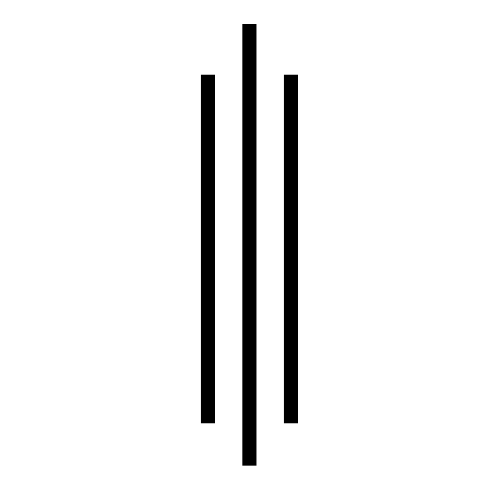


**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**



**HIMALAYA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

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**Lab Report Title: Basic SQL queries**

Submitted by: Submitted to:

Roll number: Department of BCA

BCA 4th Semester Submission Date:

# OBJECTIVES

* To learn basic SQL operations through DDL, DML & DQL commands
* To work with Microsoft’s SQL Server relational database

# THEORY

Databases are an integral part of the IT industry, allowing developers to organize large amounts of data & perform operations. This data may be customer info, inventory records & much more. Database Management Systems (DBMS) are software allowing us to interact with, view & modify databases.

There are different implementations of DBMS, with Relational being a popular and easy-to-use one. Data is organized into relations(tables) with columns representing attributes & rows representing different records. For the purposes of this lab, we used SQL Server, Microsoft’s own RDBMS. Similar results can be achieved with other RDBMSs as they all use the Structured Query Language(SQL) programming language.

SQL commands are categorized based on their function. The 3 basic categories we learned were:

* Data Definition Language (DDL): to create, modify database objects, schema
* Data Manipulation Language (DML): to add, modify data inside objects
* Data Query Language (DQL): to retrieve data

# LAB WORK

Create a database HCOE2077 & create tables with the following schema:  
 - Student (id, name, rn, batch)  
 - Teacher (tid, name, faculty)

1. Insert any 5 records in each table

use HCOE2077

insert into student(id, name, rn, batch) values(1, 'Sujal', 1, 2077),

(2, 'Rajan', 2, 2077),

(3, 'Anish', 3, 2075),

(4, 'Chandra', 4, 2076),

(5, 'Adish', 5, 2076)

insert into teacher(tid, name, faculty) values(1, 'Mukunda', 'BCA'),

(1, 'Raj', 'BCA'),

(1, 'Bipul', 'BIT'),

(1, 'Nikesh', 'BIT'),

(1, 'Rajesh', 'BSc. CSIT')

select \* from student

select \* from teacher

1. Display all records
2. Display only id & name from student table
3. Display name & faculty from teacher
4. Remove ‘rn’ attribute from student
5. Add ‘salary’ attribute to teacher relation
6. Copy ‘id’ & ‘name’ attribute to new relation ‘info-student’
7. Delete all contents from ‘info-student’ relation

# OUTPUT

# CONCLUSION