

DBMS LAB ASSIGNMENT 3

NAME: HENI PRAJAPATI

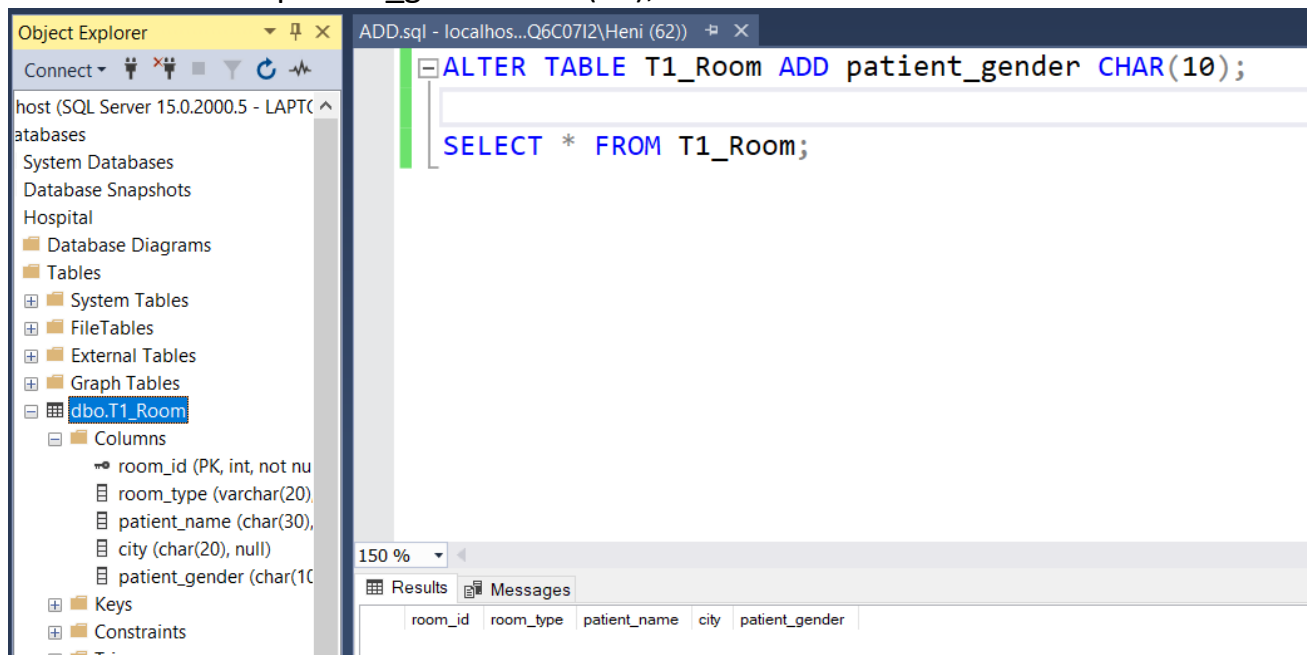
REG. NO.: 19BCS119

1. QUERY:

a. ADD

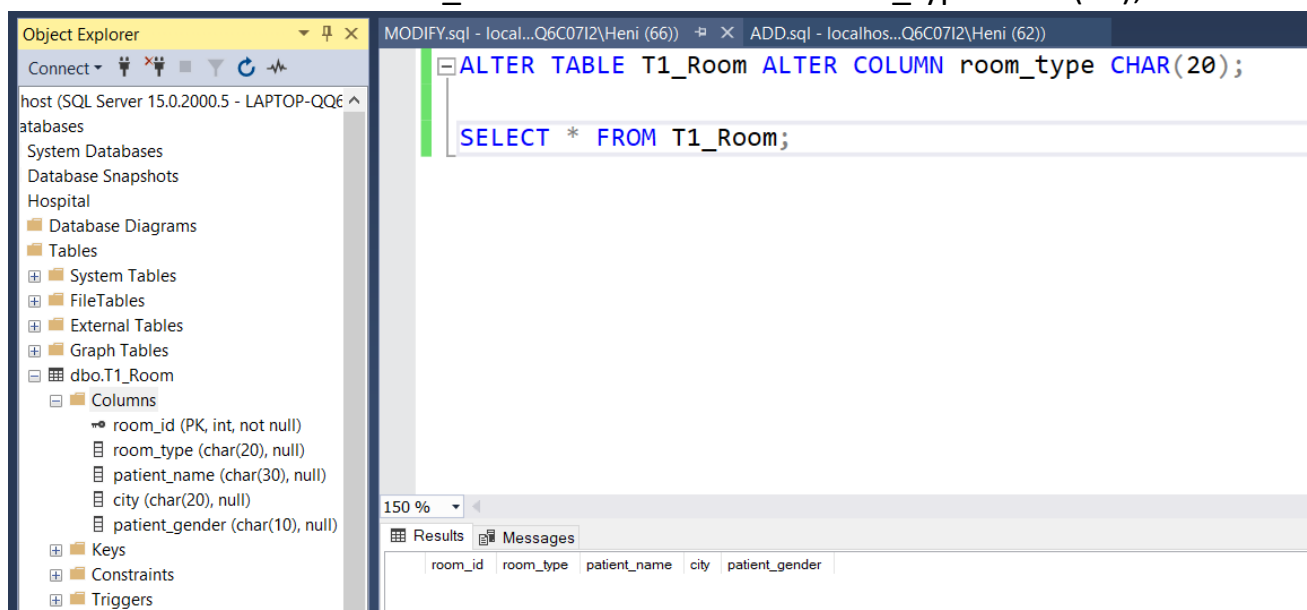
ALTER TABLE T1_Room

ADD patient_gender char(10);



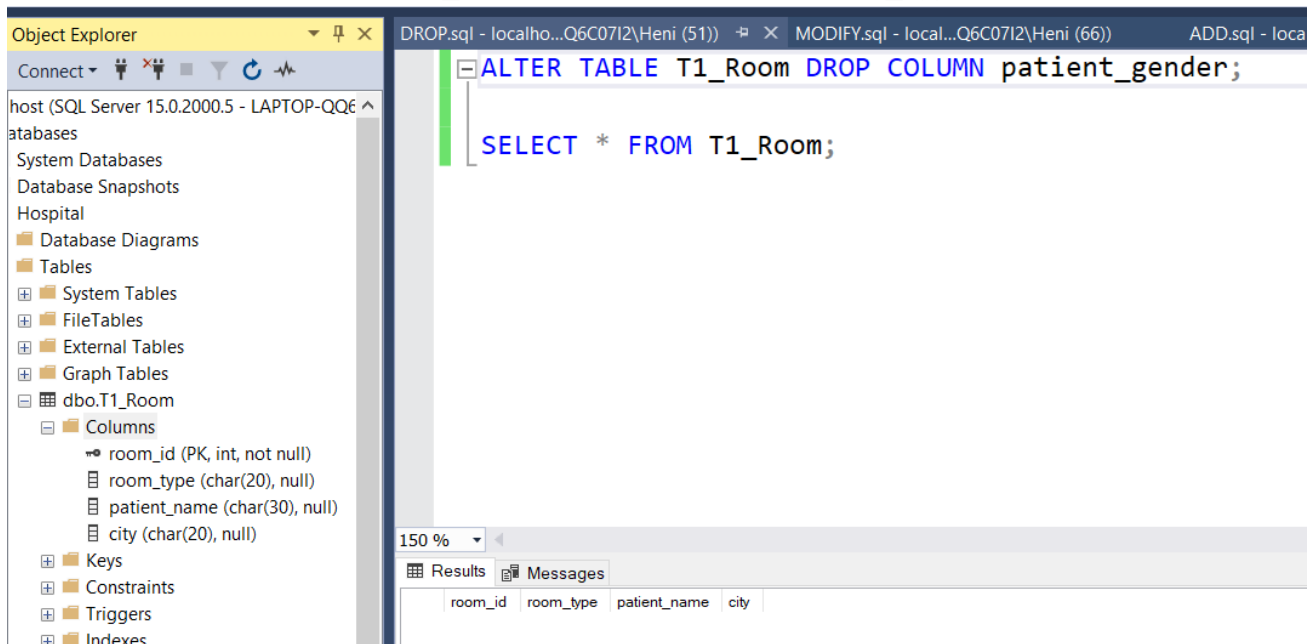
b. MODIFY

ALTER TABLE T1_Room ALTER COLUMN room_type CHAR(20);



c. DROP

ALTER TABLE T1_Room DROP COLUMN room_type CHAR(20);



2. INSERT

```
INSERT INTO dbo.T1_Room  
(room_id, room_type, patient_name, city, patient_gender)
```

VALUES

```
(1, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(null, 'Special', 'Sonia Kaur', 'Mumbai', 'Female'),  
(3, 'Deluxe', 'Raj Gandhi', 'Jaipur', 'Male'),  
(4, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(5, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(6, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(7, 'Special', 'Amit Patel', 'Delhi', 'Male'),  
(8, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Rajkot', 'Female'),  
(9, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(10, 'Deluxe', 'Raj Patel', 'Mumbai', 'Male'),  
(11, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(12, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(13, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(14, 'Deluxe', 'Komal Sharma', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(15, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(16, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(17, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(18, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(19, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),  
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female');  
  
SELECT * FROM T1_Room
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Object Explorer' shows the database structure for 'LAPTOP-QQ6C0712...'. The 'dbo.T1_Room' table is selected, and its columns are listed: room_id (PK, int, not null), room_type (char(20), null), patient_name (char(30), null), city (char(20), null), and patient_gender (char(10), null). The right pane shows the results of an INSERT statement. The data is displayed in a table with 20 rows and 5 columns: room_id, room_type, patient_name, city, and patient_gender. The data is as follows:

room_id	room_type	patient_name	city	patient_gender
1	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
2	Special	Sonia Kaur	Mumbai	Female
3	Deluxe	Raj Gandhi	Jaipur	Male
4	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
5	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
6	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
7	Special	Amit Patel	Delhi	Male
8	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Rajkot	Female
9	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
10	Deluxe	Raj Patel	Mumbai	Male
11	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
12	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
13	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
14	Deluxe	Komal Sharma	Surat	Female
15	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
16	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
17	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
18	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
19	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female
20	Deluxe	Priya Patel	Surat	Female

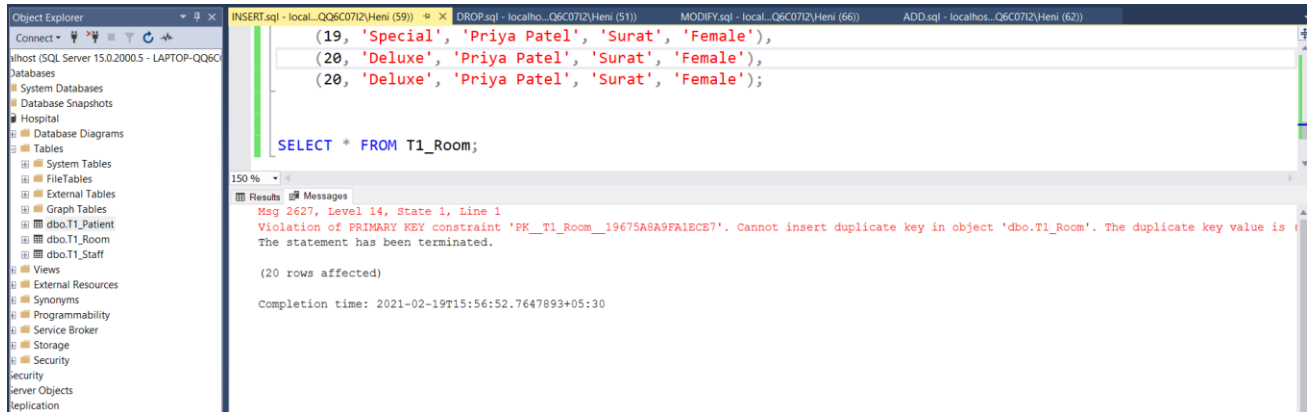
3. OUTPUT

```
INSERT INTO dbo.T1_Room
(room_id, room_type, patient_name, city, patient_gender)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(1, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(null, 'Special', 'Sonia Kaur', 'Mumbai', 'Female'),
(3, 'Deluxe', 'Raj Gandhi', 'Jaipur', 'Male'),
(4, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(5, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(6, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(7, 'Special', 'Amit Patel', 'Delhi', 'Male'),
(8, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Rajkot', 'Female'),
(9, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(10, 'Deluxe', 'Raj Patel', 'Mumbai', 'Male'),
(11, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(12, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(13, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(14, 'Deluxe', 'Komal Sharma', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(15, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(16, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(17, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(18, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(19, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female');
```

```
SELECT * FROM T1_Room
```



INSERT INTO dbo.T1_Room
(room_id, room_type, patient_name, city, patient_gender)

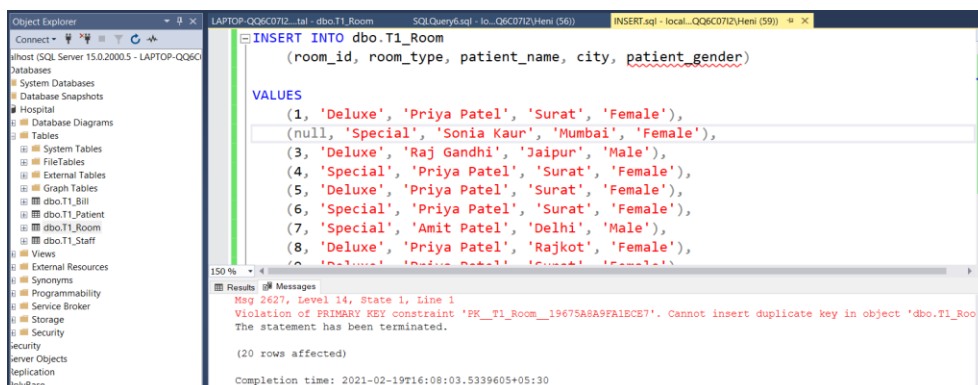
VALUES

```

(1, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(null, 'Special', 'Sonia Kaur', 'Mumbai', 'Female'),
(3, 'Deluxe', 'Raj Gandhi', 'Jaipur', 'Male'),
(4, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(5, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(6, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(7, 'Special', 'Amit Patel', 'Delhi', 'Male'),
(8, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Rajkot', 'Female'),
(9, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(10, 'Deluxe', 'Raj Patel', 'Mumbai', 'Male'),
(11, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(12, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(13, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(14, 'Deluxe', 'Komal Sharma', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(15, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(16, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(17, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(18, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(19, 'Special', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female'),
(20, 'Deluxe', 'Priya Patel', 'Surat', 'Female');

```

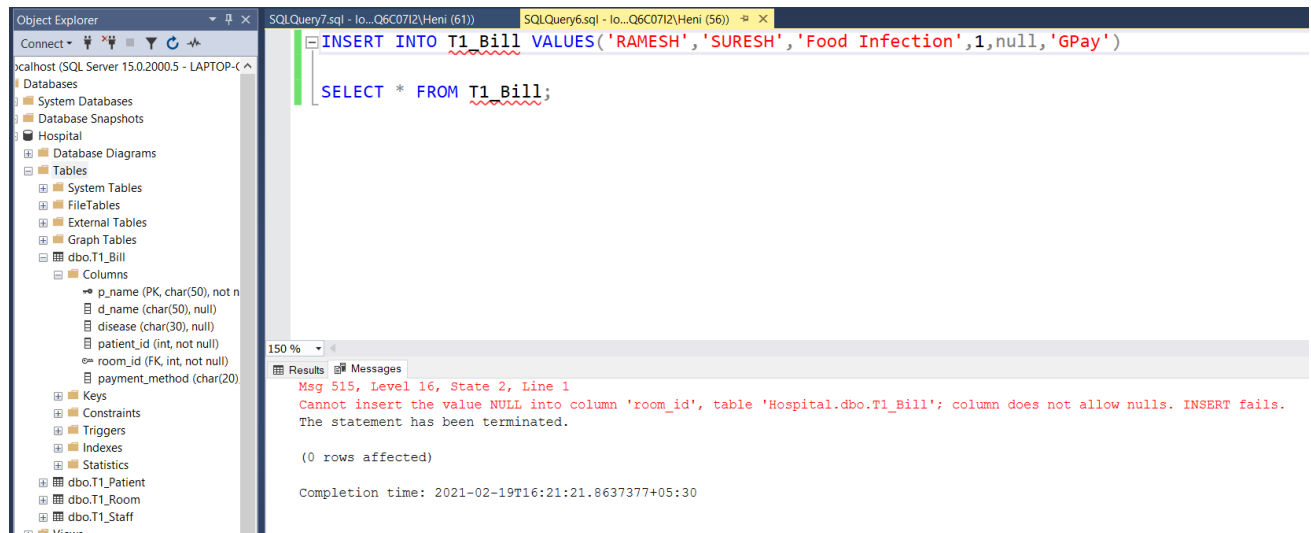
SELECT * FROM T1_Room



4. QUERY:

```
INSERT INTO T1_Bill VALUES('Ramesh','Suresh','Food Infection',1,null,'Gpay')
```

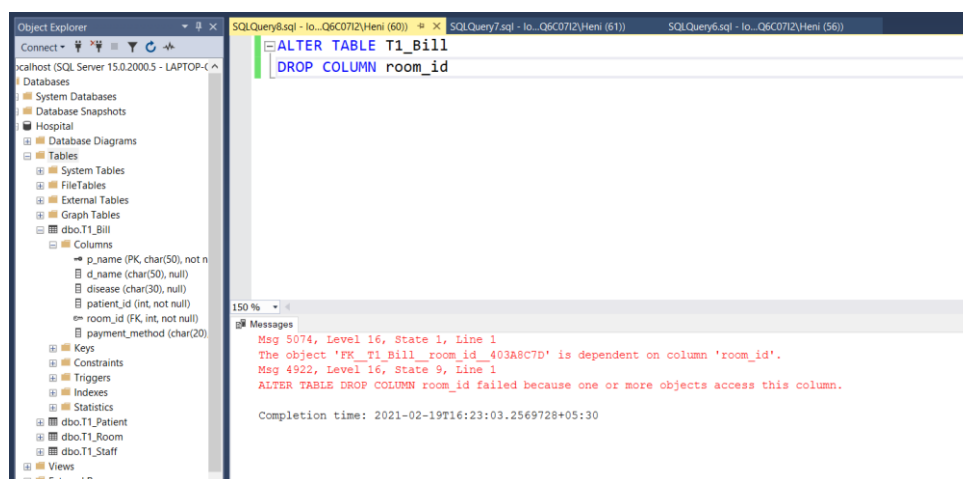
OUTPUT



5. QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE T1_Bill  
DROP COLUMN room_id
```

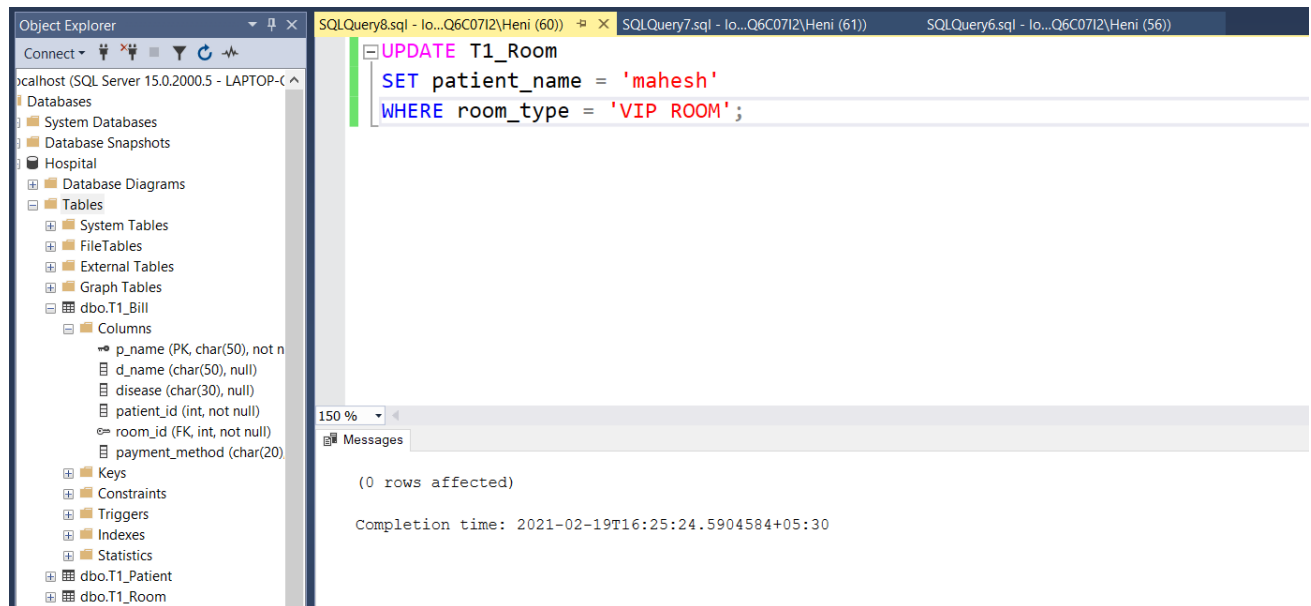
OUTPUT



6. QUERY:

```
UPDATE T1_Room  
SET patient_name = 'mahesh',  
WHERE room_type = 'VIP ROOM';
```

OUTPUT



7. QUERY:

```
ALTER TABLE T1_Room  
ADD entrydata data default getdata()
```

OUTPUT

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface on the left, displaying the 'Hospital' database structure. The 'Tables' folder is expanded, showing 'dbo.T1_Room'. The 'Columns' folder for 'dbo.T1_Room' is also expanded, showing columns: 'p_name (PK, char(50), not null)', 'd_name (char(50), null)', 'disease (char(30), null)', 'patient_id (int, not null)', 'room_id (FK, int, not null)', and 'payment_method (char(20))'. The 'Keys' folder is also expanded, showing 'Constraints', 'Triggers', 'Indexes', and 'Statistics'. The 'Messages' window on the right shows the command: `ALTER TABLE T1_Room ADD entrydata date default getdate();` and the message: 'Commands completed successfully.' The completion time is: '2021-02-19T16:27:23.1815679+05:30'.

8. A) QUERY:

`SELECT * FROM T1_Room;`

OUTPUT

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface on the left, displaying the 'Hospital' database structure. The 'Tables' folder is expanded, showing 'dbo.T1_Room'. The 'Columns' folder for 'dbo.T1_Room' is also expanded, showing columns: 'p_name (PK, char(50), not null)', 'd_name (char(50), null)', 'disease (char(30), null)', 'patient_id (int, not null)', 'room_id (FK, int, not null)', and 'payment_method (char(20))'. The 'Keys' folder is also expanded, showing 'Constraints', 'Triggers', 'Indexes', and 'Statistics'. The 'Messages' window on the right shows the command: `SELECT * FROM T1_Room;` and the message: 'Commands completed successfully.' The completion time is: '2021-02-19T16:27:23.1815679+05:30'. The 'Results' window on the right shows the output of the query, which is a table with 20 rows and 7 columns: 'room_id', 'room_type', 'patient_name', 'city', 'patient_gender', 'patient_id', and 'entrydata'. The data is as follows:

room_id	room_type	patient_name	city	patient_gender	patient_id	entrydata
1	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
2	Special	Sonia Kaur	Mumbai	Female	NULL	NULL
3	Deluxe	mahesh	Jaipur	Male	NULL	NULL
4	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
5	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
6	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
7	Special	Amit Patel	Delhi	Male	NULL	NULL
8	Deluxe	mahesh	Rajkot	Female	NULL	NULL
9	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
10	Deluxe	mahesh	Mumbai	Male	NULL	NULL
11	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
12	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
13	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
14	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
15	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
16	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
17	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
18	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
19	Special	Priya Patel	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL
20	Deluxe	mahesh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL

B) QUERY

```
SELECT room_type, city, patient_name FROM T1_Room;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Object Explorer displays the database structure for 'Hospital'. The main window shows the query 'SELECT room_type, city, patient_name FROM T1_Room;' in the SQL Query Editor. Below the editor, the Results pane displays the output of the query, which is a table with 20 rows and 3 columns: room_type, city, and patient_name.

	room_type	city	patient_name
1	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
2	Special	Mumbai	Sonia Kaur
3	Deluxe	Jaipur	mahesh
4	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
5	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
6	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
7	Special	Delhi	Amit Patel
8	Deluxe	Rajkot	mahesh
9	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
10	Deluxe	Mumbai	mahesh
11	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
12	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
13	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
14	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
15	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
16	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
17	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
18	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
19	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
20	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh

C) QUERY:

```
SELECT room_type, city, patient_name  
FROM T1_Room WHERE patient_name = 'mahesh';
```

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Object Explorer displays the database structure for 'Hospital'. The main window shows the query 'SELECT room_type, city, patient_name FROM T1_Room WHERE patient_name = 'mahesh';' in the SQL Query Editor. Below the editor, the Results pane displays the output of the query, which is a table with 13 rows and 3 columns: room_type, city, and patient_name. Only the rows where patient_name is 'mahesh' are shown.

	room_type	city	patient_name
1	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
2	Deluxe	Jaipur	mahesh
3	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
4	Deluxe	Rajkot	mahesh
5	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
6	Deluxe	Mumbai	mahesh
7	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
8	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
9	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
10	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
11	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
12	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh
13	Deluxe	Surat	mahesh

D) QUERY:

```
SELECT room_type, city, patient_name  
FROM T1_Room WHERE city = 'Surat';
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Object Explorer displays the database structure for 'Hospital', including tables like 'dbo.T1_Bill', 'dbo.T1_Patient', 'dbo.T1_Room', and 'dbo.T1_Staff'. The main window displays a SQL query in the 'SQLQuery8.sql' file:

```
SELECT room_type, city, patient_name  
FROM T1_Room WHERE city = 'Surat';
```

Below the query, the 'Results' tab shows the output of the query, displaying 15 rows of data with columns: room_type, city, and patient_name.

	room_type	city	patient_name
1	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
2	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
3	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
4	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
5	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
6	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
7	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
8	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
9	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
10	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
11	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
12	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
13	Deluxe	Surat	maresh
14	Special	Surat	Priya Patel
15	Deluxe	Surat	maresh

E) QUERY:

```
SELECT * FROM T1_Room WHERE room_id = 1;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Object Explorer displays the database structure for 'Hospital', including tables like 'dbo.T1_Bill', 'dbo.T1_Patient', 'dbo.T1_Room', and 'dbo.T1_Staff'. The main window displays a SQL query in the 'SQLQuery8.sql' file:

```
select * from T1_Room WHERE room_id = 1;
```

Below the query, the 'Results' tab shows the output of the query, displaying 1 row of data with columns: room_id, room_type, patient_name, city, patient_gender, patient_id, and entrydata.

	room_id	room_type	patient_name	city	patient_gender	patient_id	entrydata
1	1	Deluxe	maresh	Surat	Female	NULL	NULL

9. QUERY:

```
UPDATE T1_Room  
SET patient_id = 100  
WHERE room_id = 1;
```

OUTPUT:

