# **Experiment 2**

**AIM:** To Demonstrate Department-Course Subquery and Access Control

**Theory:** Subqueries in SQL are queries nested inside another query to filter, count, or manipulate data dynamically. They allow efficient data retrieval across related tables. PostgreSQL access control is managed using roles and privileges. The GRANT and REVOKE commands define what actions different users can perform on tables, ensuring database security and proper authorization.

### **CODE** (with output):

#### 1. CREATING THE TBALES:

CREATE TABLE Department (dept\_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, dept\_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL);

CREATE TABLE Course (course\_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, course\_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, dept\_id INT REFERENCES Department(dept\_id));

INSERT INTO Department (dept\_name) VALUES ('Computer Science'), ('Electronics'), ('Mechanical');

INSERT INTO Course (course\_name, dept\_id) VALUES('DBMS', 1),('Computer Networks', 1),('Digital Logic', 2),('Thermodynamics', 3);

| Data Output                             | Messages | Notifications | 2   |
|---|----------|---------------|---|
| INSERT 0 4                              |          |               |   |
| Query returned successfully in 54 msec. |          |               |   |
|   |          |               |   |
|   |          |               |   |
|   |          |               |   |
|   |          |               |   |
|   |          |               |   |
|   |          |               | ✓ Query returned successfully in 54 msec. X |

### 2. Subquery examples:

2.1 Finding all courses offered by Computer Science Department SELECT course\_name FROM Course WHERE dept\_id = ( SELECT dept\_id FROM Department WHERE dept\_name = 'Computer Science');



2.2 Find departments that offer more than 1 course

SELECT dept\_name FROM Department d WHERE (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Course c WHERE c.dept\_id = d.dept\_id) > 1;

#### **OUTPUT:**



2.3 Find courses not assigned to any department SELECT course\_name FROM Course WHERE dept\_id NOT IN (SELECT dept\_id FROM Department);

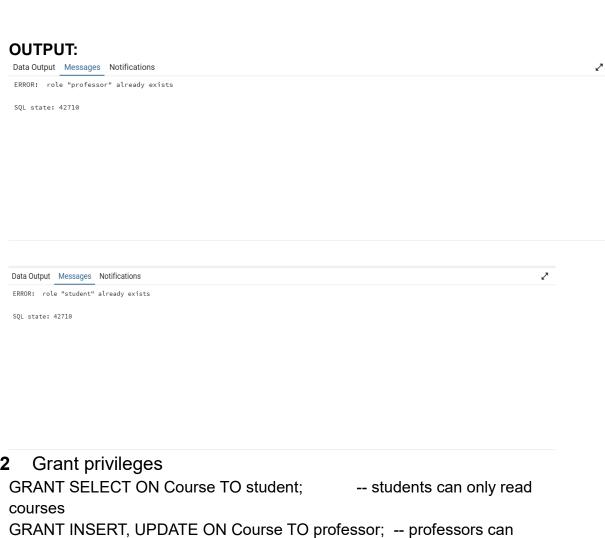
#### **OUTPUT:**



### 3. ACCESS CONTROL:

**3.1** Create Roles

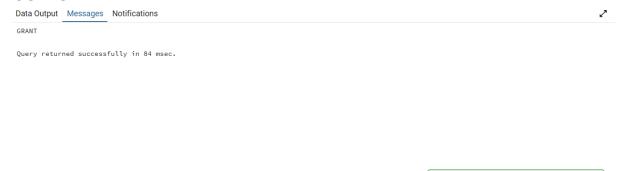
CREATE ROLE student LOGIN PASSWORD 'stud123'; CREATE ROLE professor LOGIN PASSWORD 'prof123';



3.2

add/update courses

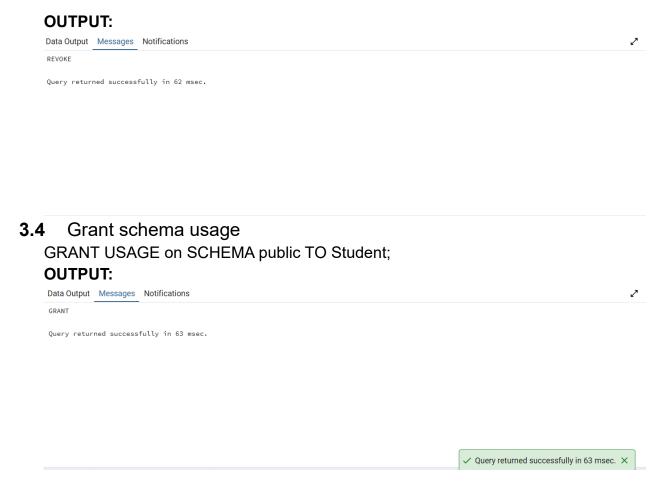
#### **OUTPUT:**



✓ Query returned successfully in 84 msec. ×

Revoke a privilege 3.3

REVOKE UPDATE on Course FROM student;



4.OPTIONALS(only to be used I case the above commands are not running because of pre existence):

DROP Table Department;

**DROP Table Course**;

## **Learning Outcomes**

- Understood how subqueries can be applied to filter and analyze relational data.
- Learned how to create roles and manage user privileges using GRANT and REVOKE in PostgreSQL.
- Gained practical knowledge of combining data retrieval with database security in a single workflow.