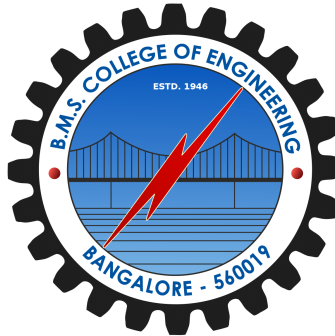


**B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**  
(AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE UNDER VTU)  
BENGALURU-19



**LAB TEST 1 REPORT**

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**COURSE NAME:** DATABASE MANAGEMENT  
SYSTEMS

**COURSE TITLE:** 19CS4PCDBM

**SEMESTER:** 4

**SECTION:** D

# LAB PROGRAMS 1-5:

## PROGRAM 1: INSURANCE DATABASE

Consider the Insurance database given below.  
The data types are specified.

PERSON (driver\_id: String, name: String, address: String)

CAR (reg\_num: String, model: String, year: int)

ACCIDENT (report\_num: int, accident\_date: date, location: String)

OWNS (driver\_id: String, reg\_num: String)

PARTICIPATED (driver\_id: String, reg\_num: String, report\_num: int,  
damage\_amount: int)

**i) Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.**

CREATE TABLE PERSON(DRIVER\_ID VARCHAR(10), NAME  
VARCHAR(20), ADDRESS VARCHAR(30), PRIMARY KEY (DRIVER\_ID));

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	DRIVER_ID	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	NAME	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	ADDRESS	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

CREATE TABLE CAR(REG\_NUM VARCHAR(10), MODEL VARCHAR(10),  
YEAR INT, PRIMARY KEY(REG\_NUM));

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	REG_NUM	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	MODEL	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
	YEAR	int	YES		NULL	

CREATE TABLE ACCIDENT(REPORT\_NUM INT, ACCIDENT\_DATE DATE, LOCATION VARCHAR(20), PRIMARY KEY(REPORT\_NUM));

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	REPORT_NUM	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	ACCIDENT_DATE	date	YES		NULL	
	LOCATION	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

CREATE TABLE OWNS(DRIVER\_ID VARCHAR(10), REG\_NUM VARCHAR(10), PRIMARY KEY(DRIVER\_ID, REG\_NUM), FOREIGN KEY(DRIVER\_ID) REFERENCES PERSON(DRIVER\_ID), FOREIGN KEY(REG\_NUM) REFERENCES CAR (REG\_NUM));

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	DRIVER_ID	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	REG_NUM	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	

CREATE TABLE PARTICIPATED(DRIVER\_ID VARCHAR(10), REG\_NUM VARCHAR(10), REPORT\_NUM INT, DAMAGE\_AMOUNT INT, PRIMARY KEY(DRIVER\_ID, REG\_NUM, REPORT\_NUM), FOREIGN KEY(DRIVER\_ID) REFERENCES PERSON(DRIVER\_ID), FOREIGN KEY(REG\_NUM) REFERENCES CAR(REG\_NUM), FOREIGN KEY(REPORT\_NUM) REFERENCES ACCIDENT (REPORT\_NUM));

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	DRIVER_ID	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	REG_NUM	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	REPORT_NUM	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	DAMAGE_AMOUNT	int	YES		NULL	

**ii)Enter at least five tuples for each relation.**

INSERT INTO PERSON VALUES('A01', 'Richard', 'Srinivas Nagar');  
INSERT INTO PERSON VALUES('A02', 'Pradeep', 'Rajajinagar');

```

INSERT INTO PERSON VALUES('A03', 'Smith', 'Ashoknagar');
INSERT INTO PERSON VALUES('A04', 'Venu', 'N.R.Colony');
INSERT INTO PERSON VALUES('A05', 'John', 'Hanumanth Nagar');

```

	DRIVER_ID	NAME	ADDRESS
▶	A01	Richard	Srinivas Nagar
	A02	Pradeep	Rajajinagar
	A03	Smith	Ashoknagar
	A04	Venu	N.R.Colony
	A05	John	Hanumanth Nagar
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO CAR VALUES('KA052250', 'Indica', 1990);
INSERT INTO CAR VALUES('KA031181', 'Lancer', 1957);
INSERT INTO CAR VALUES('KA095477', 'Toyota', 1998);
INSERT INTO CAR VALUES('KA053408', 'Honda', 2008);
INSERT INTO CAR VALUES('KA041702', 'Audi', 2005);

```

	REG_NUM	MODEL	YEAR
▶	KA031181	Lancer	1957
	KA041702	Audi	2005
	KA052250	Indica	1990
	KA053408	Honda	2008
	KA095477	Toyota	1998
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO ACCIDENT VALUES(11, '2003-01-01', 'Mysore Road');
INSERT INTO ACCIDENT VALUES(12, '2004-02-02', 'Southend Circle');
INSERT INTO ACCIDENT VALUES(13, '2003-01-21', 'Bulltemple Road');
INSERT INTO ACCIDENT VALUES(14, '2008-02-17', 'Mysore Road');
INSERT INTO ACCIDENT VALUES(15, '2005-03-04', 'Kanakpura Road');

```

	REPORT_NUM	ACCIDENT_DATE	LOCATION
▶	11	2003-01-01	Mysore Road
	12	2004-02-02	Southend Circle
	13	2003-01-21	Bulltemple Road
	14	2008-02-17	Mysore Road
	15	2005-03-04	Kanakpura Road
	16	2008-02-21	Bulltemple Road
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO OWNS VALUES('A01', 'KA052250');
INSERT INTO OWNS VALUES('A02', 'KA053408');
INSERT INTO OWNS VALUES('A03', 'KA031181');
INSERT INTO OWNS VALUES('A04', 'KA095477');
INSERT INTO OWNS VALUES('A05', 'KA041702');

```

	DRIVER_ID	REG_NUM
▶	A03	KA031181
	A05	KA041702
	A01	KA052250
	A02	KA053408
	A04	KA095477
*	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO PARTICIPATED VALUES('A01', 'KA052250', 11, 10000);
INSERT INTO PARTICIPATED VALUES('A02', 'KA053408', 12, 50000);
INSERT INTO PARTICIPATED VALUES('A03', 'KA095477', 13, 25000);
INSERT INTO PARTICIPATED VALUES('A04', 'KA031181', 14, 3000);
INSERT INTO PARTICIPATED VALUES('A05', 'KA041702', 15, 5000);

```

	DRIVER_ID	REG_NUM	REPORT_NUM	DAMAGE_AMOUNT
▶	A01	KA052250	11	10000
	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
	A04	KA031181	14	3000
	A04	KA041702	15	5000
	A04	KA041702	16	6000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**iii) Demonstrate how you:**

**a. Update the damage**

**amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg-num(example 'K A053408') for which the accident report number was 12.**

```

UPDATE PARTICIPATED SET DAMAGE_AMOUNT = 25000 WHERE
REPORT_NUM = 12;

```

	DRIVER_ID	REG_NUM	REPORT_NUM	DAMAGE_AMOUNT
▶	A01	KA052250	11	10000
	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
	A04	KA031181	14	3000
	A04	KA041702	15	5000
	A04	KA041702	16	6000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

**b. Add a new accident to the database.**

INSERT INTO ACCIDENT VALUES(16, '2008-02-21', 'Bulltemple Road');

	REPORT_NUM	ACCIDENT_DATE	LOCATION
▶	11	2003-01-01	Mysore Road
	12	2004-02-02	Southend Circle
	13	2003-01-21	Bulltemple Road
	14	2008-02-17	Mysore Road
	15	2005-03-04	Kanakpura Road
	16	2008-02-21	Bulltemple Road
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

**iv) Find the total number of people who owned cars that involved in accidents in 2008.**

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT DRIVER\_ID) FROM ACCIDENT,  
PARTICIPATED  
WHERE ACCIDENT.REPORT\_NUM = PARTICIPATED.REPORT\_NUM  
AND ACCIDENT\_DATE LIKE '2008%';

	REPORT_NUM	ACCIDENT_DATE	LOCATION
▶	11	2003-01-01	Mysore Road
	12	2004-02-02	Southend Circle
	13	2003-01-21	Bulltemple Road
	14	2008-02-17	Mysore Road
	15	2005-03-04	Kanakpura Road
	16	2008-02-21	Bulltemple Road
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

**v) Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example ) were involved.**

SELECT COUNT(REPORT\_NUM) FROM CAR, PARTICIPATED  
WHERE CAR.REG\_NUM = PARTICIPATED.REG\_NUM  
AND MODEL = "AUDI";

```
45 • SELECT COUNT(REPORT_NUM) FROM CAR, PARTICIPATED
46 WHERE CAR.REG_NUM = PARTICIPATED.REG_NUM
47 AND MODEL = "AUDI";
48
```

<

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

Export:



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	COUNT(REPORT_NUM)
▶	2

## PROGRAM 2: BANKING ENTERPRISE DATABASE

Consider the following database for a banking enterprise.

Branch (branch-name: String, branch-city: String, assets: real)

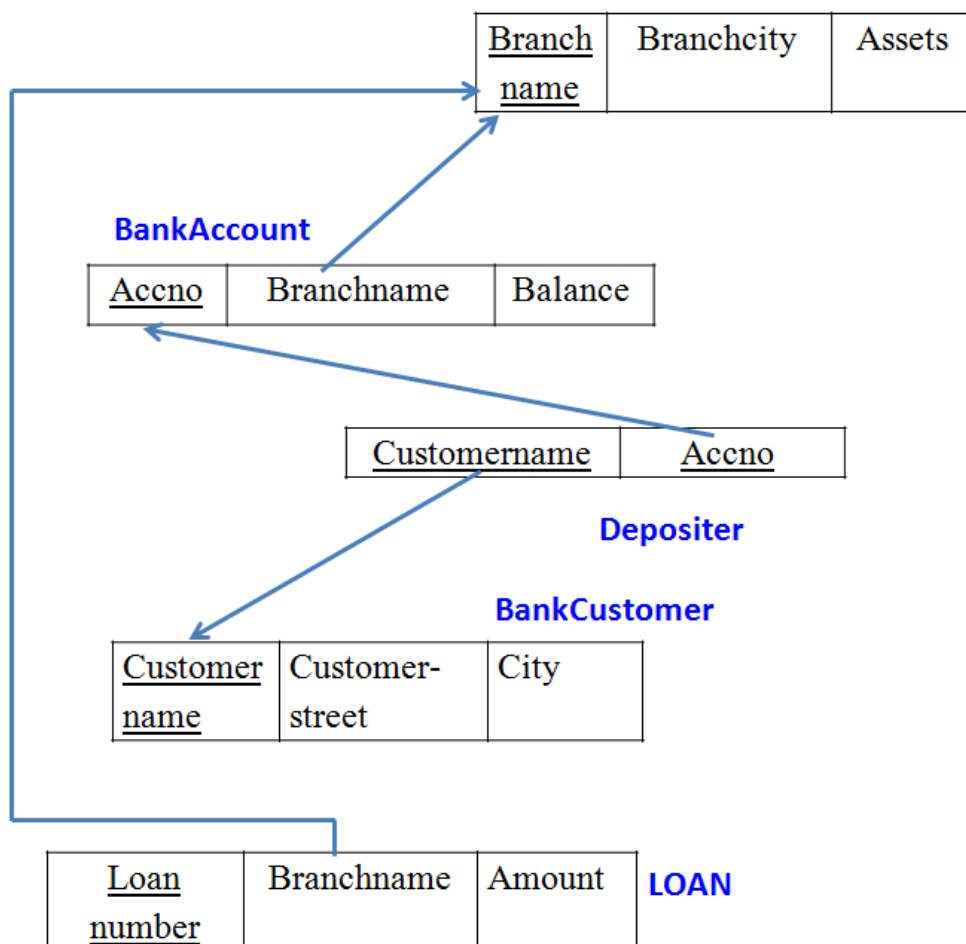
BankAccount(accno: int, branch-name: String, balance: real)

BankCustomer (customer-name: String, customer-street: String, customer-city: String)

Depositer(customer-name: String, accno: int)

Loan (loan-number: int, branch-name: String, amount: real)

### Schema Diagram





## Sample Table data

### Branch

BRANCHNAME	BRANCHCITY	ASSETS
SBI_Chamrajpet	Bangalore	50000
SBI_ResidencyRoad	Bangalore	10000
SBI_ShivajiRoad	Bombay	20000
SBI_ParlimentRoad	Delhi	10000
SBI_Jantarmanatar	Delhi	20000

### BankAccount

ACCNO	BRANCHNAME	BALANCE
1	SBI_Chamrajpet	2000
2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	6000
4	SBI_ParlimentRoad	9000
5	SBI_Jantarmanatar	8000
6	SBI_ShivajiRoad	4000
8	SBI_ResidencyRoad	4000
9	SBI_ParlimentRoad	3000
10	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
11	SBI_Jantarmanatar	2000

### BankCustomer

CUSTOMERNAME	CUSTOMERSTREET	CUSTOMERCITY
Avinash	Bull_Temple_Road	Bangalore
Dinesh	Bannergatta_Road	Bangalore
Mohan	NationalCollege_Road	Bangalore
Nikil	Akbar_Road	Delhi
Ravi	Prithviraj_Road	Delhi

### Depositer

CUSTOMERNAME	ACCNO
Avinash	1
Dinesh	2
Nikil	4
Ravi	5
Avinash	8
Nikil	9
Dinesh	10
Nikil	11

### Loan

LOANNUMBER	BRANCHNAME	AMOUNT
1	SBI_Chamrajpet	1000
2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	2000
3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	3000
4	SBI_ParlimentRoad	4000
5	SBI_Jantarmanatar	5000

i. Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.

```
CREATE TABLE BRANCH (BRANCH_NAME VARCHAR(30),
BRANCH_CITY VARCHAR(30), ASSETS REAL, PRIMARY KEY
(BRANCH_NAME));
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
BRANCH_NAME	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
BRANCH_CITY	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
ASSETS	double	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE BANK_ACCOUNT (ACCNO INT, BRANCH_NAME
```

VARCHAR(30), BALANCE REAL, PRIMARY KEY (ACCNO), FOREIGN KEY (BRANCH\_NAME) REFERENCES BRANCH(BRANCH\_NAME));

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	ACCNO	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	BRANCH_NAME	varchar(30)	YES	MUL	NULL	
	BALANCE	double	YES		NULL	

CREATE TABLE BANK\_CUSTOMER (CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR(30), CUSTOMER\_STREET VARCHAR(30), CUSTOMER\_CITY VARCHAR(30), PRIMARY KEY(CUSTOMER\_NAME));


	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	CUSTOMER_NAME	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	CUSTOMER_STREET	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	CUSTOMER_CITY	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	


CREATE TABLE DEPOSITER (CUSTOMER\_NAME VARCHAR(30), ACCNO INT, PRIMARY KEY(CUSTOMER\_NAME, ACCNO), FOREIGN KEY (CUSTOMER\_NAME) REFERENCES BANK\_CUSTOMER (CUSTOMER\_NAME), FOREIGN KEY (ACCNO) REFERENCES BANK\_ACCOUNT(ACCNO));

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	CUSTOMER_NAME	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
	ACCNO	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

CREATE TABLE LOAN (LOAN\_NUMBER INT, BRANCH\_NAME VARCHAR(30), AMOUNT REAL, PRIMARY KEY (LOAN\_NUMBER), FOREIGN KEY (BRANCH\_NAME) REFERENCES BRANCH(BRANCH\_NAME));

Result Grid


Filter Rows:

Export:


Wrap Cell Co

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	LOAN_NUMBER	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	BRANCH_NAME	varchar(30)	YES	MUL	NULL	
	AMOUNT	double	YES		NULL	

**ii. Enter at least five tuples for each relation.**

INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES ('SBI\_CHAMRAJPET', 'BANGALORE', 50000);

INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES ('SBI\_RESIDENCYROAD', 'BANGALORE', 10000);

INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES ('SBI\_SHIVAJIROAD', 'BOMBAY', 20000);

INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES ('SBI\_PARLIAMENTROAD', 'DELHI', 10000);

INSERT INTO BRANCH VALUES ('SBI\_JANTARMANTAR', 'DELHI', 20000);

65 • SELECT \* FROM BRANCH;

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Edit:
BRANCH_NAME	BRANCH_CITY	ASSETS
SBI_CHAMRAJPET	BANGALORE	50000
SBI_JANTARMANTAR	DELHI	20000
SBI_PARLIAMENTROAD	DELHI	10000
SBI_RESIDENCYROAD	BANGALORE	10000
SBI_SHIVAJIROAD	BOMBAY	20000
NULL	NULL	NULL

INSERT INTO BANK\_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 1,'SBI\_CHAMRAJPET', 2000);

INSERT INTO BANK\_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 2,'SBI\_RESIDENCYROAD', 5000);

INSERT INTO BANK\_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 3,'SBI\_SHIVAJIROAD', 6000);

INSERT INTO BANK\_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 4,'SBI\_PARLIAMENTROAD', 9000);

INSERT INTO BANK\_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 5,'SBI\_JANTARMANTAR', 8000);

INSERT INTO BANK\_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 6,'SBI\_SHIVAJIROAD', 4000);

```

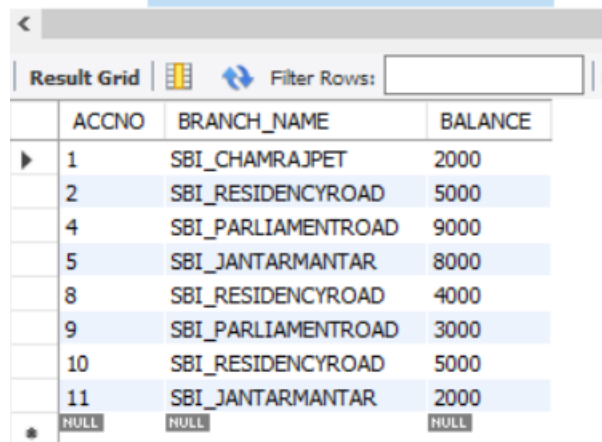
INSERT INTO BANK_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 8,'SBI_RESIDENCYROAD',
4000);
INSERT INTO BANK_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 9,'SBI_PARLIAMENTROAD',
3000);
INSERT INTO BANK_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 10,'SBI_RESIDENCYROAD',
5000);
INSERT INTO BANK_ACCOUNT VALUES ( 11,'SBI_JANTARMANTAR',
2000);

```

```

65 • SELECT * FROM BRANCH;
66 • SELECT * FROM BANK_ACCOUNT;

```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab selected. It displays the results of two SQL queries. The first query, 'SELECT \* FROM BRANCH;', shows a table with columns ACCNO, BRANCH\_NAME, and BALANCE. The second query, 'SELECT \* FROM BANK\_ACCOUNT;', shows a table with columns ACCNO, BRANCH\_NAME, and BALANCE. The data is as follows:

ACCNO	BRANCH_NAME	BALANCE
1	SBI_CHAMRAJPET	2000
2	SBI_RESIDENCYROAD	5000
4	SBI_PARLIAMENTROAD	9000
5	SBI_JANTARMANTAR	8000
8	SBI_RESIDENCYROAD	4000
9	SBI_PARLIAMENTROAD	3000
10	SBI_RESIDENCYROAD	5000
11	SBI_JANTARMANTAR	2000
NULL	NULL	NULL

```




INSERT INTO BANK_CUSTOMER VALUES ('AVINASH',
'BULL_TEMPLE_ROAD', 'BANGALORE');
INSERT INTO BANK_CUSTOMER VALUES ('DINESH',
'BANNERGATTA_ROAD', 'BANGALORE');
INSERT INTO BANK_CUSTOMER VALUES ('MOHAN',
'NATIONALCOLLEGE_ROAD', 'BANGALORE');
INSERT INTO BANK_CUSTOMER VALUES ('NIKHIL', 'AKBAR_ROAD',
'DELHI');
INSERT INTO BANK_CUSTOMER VALUES ('RAVI', 'PRITHVIRAJ_ROAD',
'DELHI');

```

```

65 • SELECT * FROM BRANCH;
66 • SELECT * FROM BANK_ACCOUNT;
67 • SELECT * FROM BANK_CUSTOMER;

```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Edit:   			
	CUSTOMER_NAME	CUSTOMER_STREET	CUSTOMER_CITY
▶	AVINASH	BULL_TEMPLE_ROAD	BANGALORE
	DINESH	BANNERGATTA_ROAD	BANGALORE
	MOHAN	NATIONALCOLLEGE_ROAD	BANGALORE
	NIKHIL	AKBAR_ROAD	DELHI
	RAVI	PRITHVIRAJ_ROAD	DELHI
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```




INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('AVINASH', 1);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('DINESH', 2);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('NIKHIL', 4);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('RAVI', 5);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('AVINASH', 8);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('NIKHIL', 9);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('DINESH', 10);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITER VALUES('NIKHIL', 11);

```

```

65 • SELECT * FROM BRANCH;
66 • SELECT * FROM BANK_ACCOUNT;
67 • SELECT * FROM BANK_CUSTOMER;
68 • SELECT * FROM DEPOSITER;

```

Result Grid		
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
Edit:   		
	CUSTOMER_NAME	ACCNO
▶	AVINASH	1
	DINESH	2
	NIKHIL	4
	RAVI	5
	AVINASH	8
	NIKHIL	9
	DINESH	10
	NIKHIL	11
*	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO LOAN VALUES (1, 'SBI_CHAMRAJPET', 1000);
INSERT INTO LOAN VALUES (2, 'SBI_RESIDENCYROAD', 2000);
INSERT INTO LOAN VALUES (3, 'SBI_SHIVAJIROAD', 3000);

```

INSERT INTO LOAN VALUES (4, 'SBI\_PARLIAMENTROAD', 4000);  
 INSERT INTO LOAN VALUES (5, 'SBI\_JANTARMANTAR', 5000);

69 • `SELECT * FROM LOAN;`

< Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	CUSTOMER_NAME	ACCNO
▶	AVINASH	1
	DINESH	2
	NIKHIL	4
	RAVI	5
	AVINASH	8
	NIKHIL	9
	DINESH	10
	NIKHIL	11
•	NIKHIL	NIKHIL

iii. Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the Main branch (ex. SBI\_ResidencyRoad).

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_NAME, COUNT(CUSTOMER_NAME)
FROM DEPOSITER D, BANK_ACCOUNT B
WHERE D.ACCNO = B.ACCNO
AND B.BRANCH_NAME = 'SBI_RESIDENCYROAD'
GROUP BY CUSTOMER_NAME
HAVING COUNT(CUSTOMER_NAME) >= 2;
```

45 • `SELECT CUSTOMER_NAME, COUNT(CUSTOMER_NAME)`  
 46 `FROM DEPOSITER D, BANK_ACCOUNT B`  
 47 `WHERE D.ACCNO = B.ACCNO`  
 48 `AND B.BRANCH_NAME = 'SBI_RESIDENCYROAD'`  
 49 `GROUP BY CUSTOMER_NAME`  
 50 `HAVING COUNT(CUSTOMER_NAME) >= 2;`

< Result Grid | Filter Rows:  | Export: | Wrap Cell Co

	CUSTOMER_NAME	COUNT(CUSTOMER_NAME)
▶	DINESH	2

iv. Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches located in a specific city (Ex. Delhi).

```
SELECT D.CUSTOMER_NAME
FROM DEPOSITER D, BRANCH B, BANK_ACCOUNT A
WHERE B.BRANCH_NAME=A.BRANCH_NAME
AND A.ACCNO=D.ACCNO
AND BRANCH_CITY='DELHI'
```

```

GROUP BY D.CUSTOMER_NAME
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT B.BRANCH_NAME)=(
    SELECT COUNT(BRANCH_NAME)
    FROM BRANCH
    WHERE BRANCH_CITY='DELHI');

```

	CUSTOMER_NAME
▶	NIKHIL

**v. Demonstrate how you delete all account tuples at every branch located in a specific city (Ex. Bombay).**

```

DELETE FROM BANK_ACCOUNT
WHERE BRANCH_NAME IN (
    SELECT BRANCH_NAME
    FROM BRANCH
    WHERE BRANCH_CITY = 'BOMBAY'
);
SELECT * FROM BANK_ACCOUNT;

```

```

57  DELETE FROM BANK_ACCOUNT
58  WHERE BRANCH_NAME IN (
59      SELECT BRANCH_NAME
60      FROM BRANCH
61      WHERE BRANCH_CITY = 'BOMBAY'
62  );
63  SELECT * FROM BANK_ACCOUNT;

```

ACCNO	BRANCH_NAME	BALANCE
1	SBI_CHAMRAJPET	2000
2	SBI_RESIDENCYROAD	5000
4	SBI_PARLIAMENTROAD	9000
5	SBI_JANTARMANTAR	8000
8	SBI_RESIDENCYROAD	4000
9	SBI_PARLIAMENTROAD	3000
10	SBI_RESIDENCYROAD	5000
11	SBI_JANTARMANTAR	2000
NULL	NULL	NULL

## PROGRAM 3: SUPPLIER DATABASE

Consider the following schema:

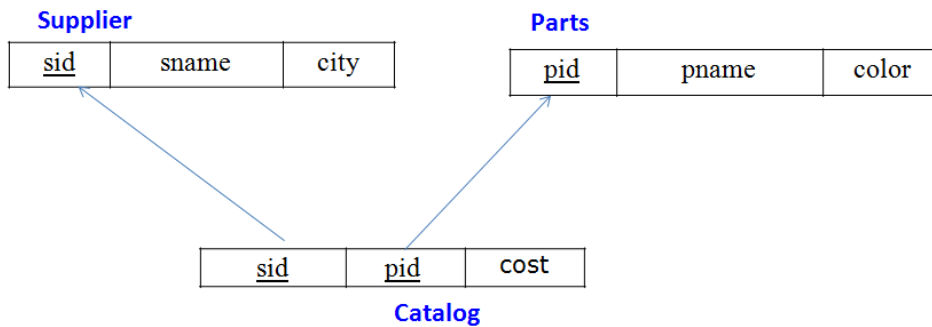
SUPPLIERS(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string)

PARTS(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string)

CATALOG(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real)

The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers.

### Schema Diagram



### Table Data

SUPPLIERS		
SID	SNAME	CITY
10001	Acme Widget	Bangalore
10002	Johns	Kolkata
10003	Vimal	Mumbai
10004	Reliance	Delhi

PARTS		
PID	PNAME	COLOR
20001	Book	Red
20002	Pen	Red
20003	Pencil	Green
20004	Mobile	Green
20005	Charger	Black

CATALOG		
SID	PID	COST
10001	20001	10
10001	20002	10
10001	20003	30
10001	20004	10
10001	20005	10
10002	20001	10
10002	20002	20
10003	20003	30
10004	20003	40



### Creation of Tables:

```
CREATE TABLE suppliers (  
    sid INT,  
    sname VARCHAR(20),  
    address VARCHAR(30),  
    PRIMARY KEY (sid)  
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	sid	int	NO	PRI	<div>NONE</div>	
	sname	varchar(20)	YES		<div>NONE</div>	
	address	varchar(30)	YES		<div>NONE</div>	

```
CREATE TABLE parts (  
    pid INT,  
    pname VARCHAR(20),  
    color VARCHAR(20),  
    PRIMARY KEY (pid)  
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	pid	int	NO	PRI	<div>NONE</div>	
	pname	varchar(20)	YES		<div>NONE</div>	
	color	varchar(20)	YES		<div>NONE</div>	

```
CREATE TABLE catalog (  
    sid INT,
```

```

pid INT,
cost REAL,
PRIMARY KEY(sid, pid),
FOREIGN KEY (sid) REFERENCES suppliers(sid),
FOREIGN KEY (pid) REFERENCES parts(pid)
);

```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	sid	int	NO	PRI	<b>NULL</b>	
	pid	int	NO	PRI	<b>NULL</b>	
	cost	double	YES		<b>NULL</b>	

### Inserting Values into the tables:

```
INSERT INTO suppliers VALUES (10001, 'Acme Widget', 'Bangalore');
```

```
INSERT INTO suppliers VALUES (10002, 'Johns', 'Kolkata');
```

```
INSERT INTO suppliers VALUES (10003, 'Vimal', 'Mumbai');
```

```
INSERT INTO suppliers VALUES (10004, 'Reliance', 'Delhi');
```

	sid	sname	address
►	10001	Acme Widget	Bangalore
	10002	Johns	Kolkata
	10003	Vimal	Mumbai
	10004	Reliance	Delhi
✱	<b>NULL</b>	<b>NULL</b>	<b>NULL</b>

```
INSERT INTO parts VALUES (20001, 'Book', 'Red');
```

```
INSERT INTO parts VALUES (20002, 'Pen', 'Red');
```

```
INSERT INTO parts VALUES (20003, 'Pencil', 'Green');
```

```
INSERT INTO parts VALUES (20004, 'Mobile', 'Green');
```

```
INSERT INTO parts VALUES (20005, 'Charger', 'Black');
```

	pid	pname	color
▶	20001	Book	Red
	20002	Pen	Red
	20003	Pencil	Green
	20004	Mobile	Green
	20005	Charger	Black
•	HULL	HULL	HULL

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10001, 20001, 10);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10001, 20002, 10);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10001, 20003, 30);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10001, 20004, 10);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10001, 20005, 10);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10002, 20001, 10);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10002, 20002, 20);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10003, 20003, 30);

INSERT INTO catalog VALUES (10004, 20003, 40);

	sid	pid	cost
▶	10001	20001	10
	10001	20002	10
	10001	20003	30
	10001	20004	10
	10001	20005	10
	10002	20001	10
	10002	20002	20
	10003	20003	30
	10004	20003	40
•	HULL	HULL	HULL

**Write the following queries in SQL:**

**1. Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.**

```

SELECT DISTINCT(pname)
FROM parts p, catalog c
WHERE p.pid = c.pid
AND c.sid IS NOT NULL;

```

	pname
►	Book
	Pen
	Pencil
	Mobile
	Charger

**2. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.**

```

SELECT s.sname
FROM suppliers s
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
  SELECT p.pid
  FROM parts p
  WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT c.sid
    FROM catalog c
    WHERE c.sid = s.sid
    AND c.pid = p.pid
  )
);

```

	sname
►	Acme Widget

**3. Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.**

```
SELECT s.sname
FROM suppliers s
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
  SELECT p.pid
  FROM parts p
  WHERE p.color = 'Red'
  AND NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT c.sid
    FROM catalog c
    WHERE c.sid = s.sid
    AND c.pid = p.pid
  )
);
```

	sname
►	Acme Widget
	Johns

**4. Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.**

```
SELECT p.pname
FROM parts p, suppliers s, catalog c
WHERE c.sid = s.sid
```

```

AND p.pid = c.pid
AND s.sname = 'Acme Widget'
AND NOT EXISTS (
SELECT c1.pid
FROM catalog c1, suppliers s1
WHERE c1.pid = p.pid
AND c1.sid = s1.sid
AND s1.sname <> 'Acme Widget'
);

```

	pname
▶	Mobile
	Charger

- 5. Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part).**

```

SELECT DISTINCT sid
FROM catalog c
WHERE c.cost > (
SELECT AVG(c1.cost)
FROM catalog c1
WHERE c1.pid = c.pid
);

```

	sid
▶	10002
	10004

**6. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.**

```

SELECT p.pid, s.sname
FROM parts p, suppliers s, catalog c
WHERE c.pid = p.pid
AND c.sid = s.sid
AND c.cost = (
  SELECT MAX(c1.cost)
  FROM catalog c1
  WHERE c1.pid = p.pid
);

```

	pid	sname
▶	20001	Acme Widget
	20004	Acme Widget
	20005	Acme Widget
	20001	Johns
	20002	Johns
	20003	Reliance

## **PROGRAM 4: STUDENT FACULTY DATABASE**

Consider the following database for student enrolment for course:

STUDENT(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, lvl: string, age: integer)

CLASS(cname: string, meetsat: time, room: string, fid: integer)

ENROLLED(snum: integer, cname: string)

FACULTY(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer)

The meaning of these relations is straightforward; for example, Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Level(lvl) is a two character code with 4 different values (example: Junior: JR etc)

Write the following queries in SQL.

No duplicates should be printed in any of the answers.

### **Creation of Tables:**

```
CREATE TABLE student (  
    snum int,  
    sname varchar(20),  
    major varchar(20),  
    lvl varchar(2),  
    age int,  
    primary key(snum)  
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	snum	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	sname	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	major	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	lvl	varchar(2)	YES		NULL	
	age	int	YES		NULL	



```
CREATE TABLE class (
    cname varchar(20),
    meetsat timestamp,
    room varchar(10),
    fid int,
    primary key(cname),
    foreign key(fid) references faculty(fid)
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	cname	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	<small>NULL</small>	
	meetsat	timestamp	YES		<small>NULL</small>	
	room	varchar(10)	YES		<small>NULL</small>	
	fid	int	YES	MUL	<small>NULL</small>	

```
CREATE TABLE enrolled (
    snum int,
    cname varchar(20),
    primary key(snum, cname),
    foreign key (snum) references student(snum),
    foreign key (cname) references class(cname)
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	snum	int	NO	PRI	<small>NULL</small>	
	cname	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	<small>NULL</small>	

```
CREATE TABLE faculty (
    fid int,
    fname varchar(20),
    deptid int,
    primary key(fid)
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	fid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	fname	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	deptid	int	YES		NULL	

### Inserting Values into the tables:

```

INSERT INTO student VALUES (1, 'John', 'CS', 'Sr', 19);
INSERT INTO student VALUES (2, 'Smith', 'CS', 'Jr', 20);
INSERT INTO student VALUES (3, 'Jacob', 'CV', 'Sr', 20);
INSERT INTO student VALUES (4, 'Tom', 'CS', 'Jr', 20);
INSERT INTO student VALUES (5, 'Rahul', 'CS', 'Jr', 20);
INSERT INTO student VALUES (6, 'Rita', 'CS', 'Sr', 21);

```

	snum	sname	major	lvl	age
►	1	John	CS	Sr	19
	2	Smith	CS	Jr	20
	3	Jacob	CV	Sr	20
	4	Tom	CS	Jr	20
	5	Rahul	CS	Jr	20
	6	Rita	CS	Sr	21
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO faculty VALUES(11, 'Harish', 1000);
INSERT INTO faculty VALUES(12, 'MV', 1000);
INSERT INTO faculty VALUES(13, 'Mira', 1001);
INSERT INTO faculty VALUES(14, 'Shiva', 1002);
INSERT INTO faculty VALUES(15, 'Nupur', 1000);

```

	fid	fname	deptid
►	11	Harish	1000
	12	MV	1000
	13	Mira	1001
	14	Shiva	1002
	15	Nupur	1000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class1', '12/11/15 10:15:16.000000', 'R1', 14);

```

```

INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class10', '12/11/15 10:15:16.000000', 'R128', 14);
INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class2', '12/11/15 10:15:20.000000', 'R2', 12);
INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class3', '12/11/15 10:15:25.000000', 'R3', 11);
INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class4', '12/11/15 20:15:20.000000', 'R4', 14);
INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class5', '12/11/15 20:15:20.000000', 'R3', 15);
INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class6', '12/11/15 13:20:20.000000', 'R2', 14);
INSERT INTO class VALUES ('Class7', '12/11/15 10:10:10.000000', 'R3', 14);

```

	cname	meetsat	room	fid
►	Class1	2012-11-15 10:15:16	R1	14
	Class10	2012-11-15 10:15:16	R128	14
	Class2	2012-11-15 10:15:20	R2	12
	Class3	2012-11-15 10:15:25	R3	11
	Class4	2012-11-15 20:15:20	R4	14
	Class5	2012-11-15 20:15:20	R3	15
	Class6	2012-11-15 13:20:20	R2	14
	Class7	2012-11-15 10:10:10	R3	14
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO enrolled VALUES (1, 'Class1');
INSERT INTO enrolled VALUES (2, 'Class1');
INSERT INTO enrolled VALUES (3, 'Class3');
INSERT INTO enrolled VALUES (4, 'Class3');
INSERT INTO enrolled VALUES (5, 'Class4');

```

	snum	cname
►	1	Class1
	2	Class1
	1	Class10
	3	Class3
	4	Class3
	5	Class4
*	NULL	NULL

1. Find the names of all Juniors (level = JR) who are enrolled in a class taught by “name”

```

SELECT s.sname
FROM student s, enrolled e, class c, faculty f
WHERE s.lvl = 'Jr'
AND s.snum = e.snum
AND c.cname = e.cname
AND c.fid = f.fid
AND f.fname = 'Shiva';

```

	sname
▶	Smith
	Rahul

- 2. Find the names of all classes that either meet in room R128 or have five or more Students enrolled.**

```

SELECT c.cname
FROM class c
WHERE c.room = 'R128'
OR c.cname
IN (
SELECT e.cname
FROM enrolled e
GROUP BY e.cname
HAVING COUNT(e.cname) >= 2
);

```

	cname
▶	Class1
	Class10
	Class3
●	NULL

3. Find the names of all students who are enrolled in two classes that meet at the same time.

```
SELECT s.sname
FROM student s
WHERE s.snum IN (
SELECT e1.snum
FROM enrolled e1, enrolled e2, class c1, class c2
WHERE e1.snum = e2.snum
AND e1.cname <> e2.cname
AND e1.cname = c1.cname
AND c1.meetsat = c2.meetsat
);
```

	sname
▶	John

4. Find the names of faculty members who teach in every room in which some class is taught.

```
SELECT DISTINCT f.fname
FROM faculty f, class c
WHERE f.fid
IN (
SELECT fid
FROM class c
GROUP BY fid
HAVING COUNT(*) = (
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT room)
FROM class
)
);
```

	fname
▶	Shiva

5. Find the names of faculty members for whom the combined enrollment of the courses that they teach is less than five.

```
SELECT f.fname
FROM faculty f
WHERE 5 > (
SELECT COUNT(e.snum)
FROM class c, enrolled e
WHERE c.cname = e.cname
AND c.fid = f.fid
);
```

	fname
▶	Harish
	MV
	Mira
	Shiva
	Nupur

6. Find the names of students who are not enrolled in any class.

```
SELECT sname
FROM student
WHERE snum NOT IN (
SELECT e.snum
FROM enrolled e
```

```
);
```

	sname
▶	Rita

7. For each age value that appears in Students, find the level value that appears most often. For example, if there are more FR level students aged 18 than SR, JR, or SO students aged 18, you should print the pair (18, FR).

```

SELECT s.age, s.lvl
FROM student s
GROUP BY s.age, s.lvl
HAVING s.lvl IN (
    SELECT s1.lvl FROM student s1
    WHERE s1.age = s.age
    GROUP BY s1.lvl, s1.age
    HAVING COUNT(*) >= ALL (
        SELECT COUNT(*)
        FROM Student s2
        WHERE s1.age = s2.age
        GROUP BY s2.lvl, s2.age
    )
);

```

	age	lvl
▶	19	Sr
	20	Jr
	21	Sr

## **PROGRAM 5: AIRLINE FLIGHT DATABASE**

Consider the following database that keeps track of airline flight information:

FLIGHTS(flno: integer, from: string, to: string, distance: integer, departs: time, arrives: time, price: integer)

AIRCRAFT(aid: integer, aname: string, cruisingrange: integer)

CERTIFIED(eid: integer, aid: integer)

EMPLOYEES(eid: integer, ename: string, salary: integer)

Note that the Employees relation describes pilots and other kinds of employees as well; Every pilot is certified for some aircraft, and only pilots are certified to fly.

Write each of the following queries in SQL.

### **Creation of Tables:**

```
CREATE TABLE flights(  
    flno INT,  
    fl_from VARCHAR(20),  
    fl_to VARCHAR(20),  
    distance INT,  
    departs DATETIME,  
    arrives DATETIME,  
    price INT,  
    PRIMARY KEY(flno)  
);
```



	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	fno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	fl_from	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	fl_to	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	distance	int	YES		NULL	
	departs	datetime	YES		NULL	
	arrives	datetime	YES		NULL	
	price	int	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE aircraft (
    aid INT,
    aname VARCHAR(20),
    cruising_range INT,
    PRIMARY KEY(aid)
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	aid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	aname	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	cruising_range	int	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE certified (
    eid INT,
    aid INT,
    PRIMARY KEY(eid, aid),
    FOREIGN KEY (eid) REFERENCES employees(eid),
    FOREIGN KEY(aid) REFERENCES aircraft(aid)
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	eid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	aid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
    eid INT,
    ename VARCHAR(20),
    salary INT,
    PRIMARY KEY(eid)
);
```

	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
►	eid	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	ename	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
	salary	int	YES		NULL	

### Inserting Values into the tables:

```
INSERT INTO flights VALUES (101, 'Bangalore', 'Delhi', 2500, '13-05-05
07:15:31.000000', '13-05-05 07:15:31.000000', 5000);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights VALUES (102, 'Bangalore', 'Lucknow', 3000, '05/05/13
07:15:31', '05/05/13 11:15:31', 6000);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights VALUES (103, 'Lucknow', 'Delhi', 500, '5/05/13 12:15:31',
'05/05/13 17:15:31', 3000);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights VALUES (107, 'Bangalore', 'Frankfurt', 8000, '05/05/13
07:15:31', '05/05/13 22:15:31', 60000);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights VALUES (104, 'Bangalore', 'Frankfurt', 8500, '05/05/13
07:15:31', '05/05/13 23:15:31', 75000);
```

```
INSERT INTO flights VALUES (105, 'Kolkata', 'Delhi', 3400, '05/05/13 07:15:31', '
05/05/13 09:15:31', 7000);
```

	fno	fl_from	fl_to	distance	departs	arrives	price
▶	101	Bangalore	Delhi	2500	2013-05-05 07:15:31	2013-05-05 07:15:31	5000
	102	Bangalore	Lucknow	3000	2005-05-13 07:15:31	2005-05-13 11:15:31	6000
	103	Lucknow	Delhi	500	0005-05-13 12:15:31	2005-05-13 17:15:31	3000
	104	Bangalore	Frankfurt	8500	2005-05-13 07:15:31	2005-05-13 23:15:31	75000
	105	Kolkata	Delhi	3400	2005-05-13 07:15:31	2005-05-13 09:15:31	7000
	107	Bangalore	Frankfurt	8000	2005-05-13 07:15:31	2005-05-13 22:15:31	60000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

INSERT INTO aircraft VALUES (101, '747', 3000);

INSERT INTO aircraft VALUES (102, 'Boeing', 900);

INSERT INTO aircraft VALUES (103, '647', 800);

INSERT INTO aircraft VALUES (104, 'Dreamliner', 10000);

INSERT INTO aircraft VALUES (105, 'Boeing', 3500);

INSERT INTO aircraft VALUES (106, '707', 1500);

INSERT INTO aircraft VALUES (107, 'Dream', 12000);

	aid	aname	cruising_range
▶	101	747	3000
	102	Boeing	900
	103	647	800
	104	Dreamliner	10000
	105	Boeing	3500
	106	707	1500
	107	Dream	12000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

INSERT INTO certified VALUES (701, 101);

INSERT INTO certified VALUES (701, 102);

INSERT INTO certified VALUES (701, 106);

INSERT INTO certified VALUES (701, 105);

INSERT INTO certified VALUES (702, 104);

INSERT INTO certified VALUES (703, 104);

```

INSERT INTO certified VALUES (704, 104);
INSERT INTO certified VALUES (702, 107);
INSERT INTO certified VALUES (703, 107);
INSERT INTO certified VALUES (704, 107);
INSERT INTO certified VALUES (702, 101);
INSERT INTO certified VALUES (702, 105);
INSERT INTO certified VALUES (704, 105);
INSERT INTO certified VALUES (705, 103);

```

	eid	aid
▶	701	101
	702	101
	701	102
	705	103
	702	104
	703	104
	704	104
	701	105
	702	105
	704	105
	701	106
	702	107
	703	107
	704	107
*	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO employees VALUES (701, 'A', 50000);
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (702, 'B', 100000);
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (703, 'C', 150000);
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (704, 'D', 90000);
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (705, 'E', 40000);
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (706, 'F', 60000);
INSERT INTO employees VALUES (707, 'G', 90000);

```

	eid	ename	salary
▶	701	A	50000
	702	B	100000
	703	C	150000
	704	D	90000
	705	E	40000
	706	F	60000
	707	G	90000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

1. Find the names of aircraft such that all pilots certified to operate them have salaries more than Rs.80,000.

```

SELECT DISTINCT a.aname
FROM aircraft a, certified c, employees e
WHERE a.aid = c.aid
AND c.eid = e.eid
AND e.salary > 80000;

```

	aname
▶	747
	Dreamliner
	Boeing
	Dream

2. For each pilot who is certified for more than three aircrafts, find the eid and the maximum cruisingrange of the aircraft for which she or he is certified.

```

SELECT c.eid, MAX(a.cruising_range)
FROM aircraft a, certified c, employees e
WHERE e.eid = c.eid
AND a.aid = c.aid

```

GROUP BY c.eid

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 3;

	eid	MAX(a.cruising_range)
▶	701	3500
	702	12000

- 3. Find the names of pilots whose salary is less than the price of the cheapest route from Bengaluru to Frankfurt.**

SELECT e.ename

FROM employees e

WHERE e.salary < (

SELECT MIN(f.price)

FROM flights f

WHERE f.fl\_from = 'Bangalore'

AND f.fl\_to = 'Frankfurt'

);

	ename
▶	A
	E

- 4. For all aircraft with cruisingrange over 1000 Kms, find the name of the aircraft and the average salary of all pilots certified for this aircraft.**

SELECT a.aname, AVG(e.salary)

FROM aircraft a, certified c, employees e

WHERE a.cruising\_range > 1000

```

AND a.aid = c.aid
AND e.eid = c.eid
GROUP BY a.aname;

```

	aname	AVG(e.salary)
▶	747	75000.0000
	Dreamliner	113333.3333
	Boeing	80000.0000
	707	50000.0000
	Dream	113333.3333

**5. Find the names of pilots certified for some Boeing aircraft.**

```

SELECT DISTINCT e.ename
FROM employees e, aircraft a, certified c
WHERE e.eid = c.eid
AND a.aid = c.aid
AND a.aname = 'Boeing';

```

	ename
▶	A
	B
	D

**6. Find the aids of all aircraft that can be used on routes from Bengaluru to New Delhi.**

```

SELECT a.aid
FROM aircraft a, flights f

```

WHERE a.cruising\_range >= f.distance

AND f.fl\_from = 'Bangalore'

AND f.fl\_to = 'Delhi';

	aid
▶	101
	104
	105
	107

- 7. A customer wants to travel from Bangalore to Kolkata New with no more than two changes of flight. List the choice of departure times from Madison if the customer wants to arrive in Kolkata by 6 p.m.**



## **PROGRAM 6 : ORDER DATABASE**

Consider the following schema for Order Database:

SALESMAN (*Salesman\_id*, *Name*, *City*, *Commission*)

CUSTOMER (*Customer\_id*, *Cust\_Name*, *City*, *Grade*, *Salesman\_id*)

ORDERS (*Ord\_No*, *Purchase\_Amt*, *Ord\_Date*, *Customer\_id*, *Salesman\_id*)

### **Schema Diagram**

#### *Salesman*

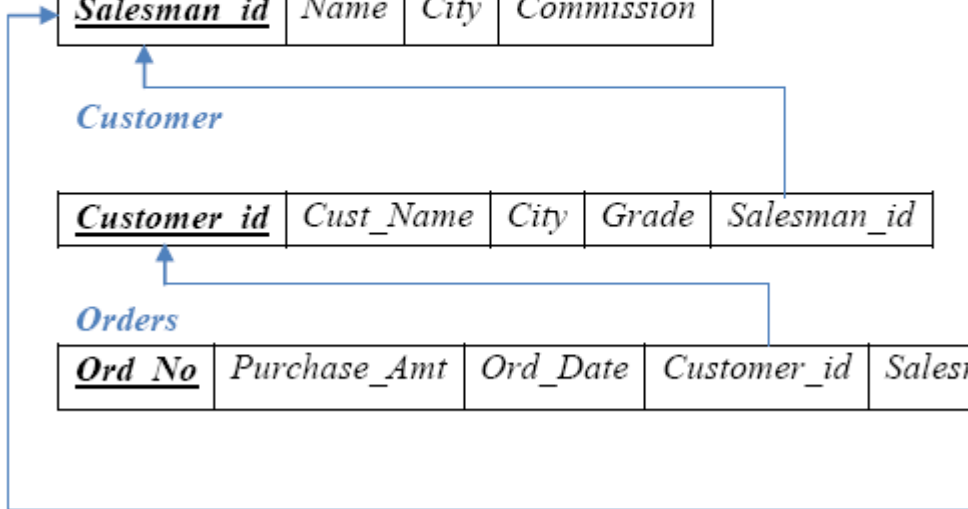
<u>Salesman_id</u>	Name	City	Commission
--------------------	------	------	------------

#### *Customer*

<u>Customer_id</u>	Cust_Name	City	Grade	Salesman_id
--------------------	-----------	------	-------	-------------

#### *Orders*

<u>Ord_No</u>	Purchase_Amt	Ord_Date	Customer_id	Salesman_id
---------------	--------------	----------	-------------	-------------



### **CREATION OF TABLES:**

CREATE TABLE salesman (

    salesman\_id INT,

    name VARCHAR(20),

    city VARCHAR(20),

    commission VARCHAR(8),

    PRIMARY KEY (salesman\_id)

);

```
1 • CREATE TABLE salesman (  
2     salesman_id INT,  
3     name VARCHAR(20),  
4     city VARCHAR(20),  
5     commission VARCHAR(8),  
6     PRIMARY KEY (salesman_id)  
7 );  
8 • DESC salesman;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
salesman_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
commission	varchar(8)	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE customer (  
  
    customer_id INT,  
  
    cust_name VARCHAR(20),  
  
    city VARCHAR(20),  
  
    grade INT,  
  
    salesman_id INT,  
  
    PRIMARY KEY(customer_id),  
  
    FOREIGN KEY(salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)  
  
);
```

```

10 • CREATE TABLE customer (
11     customer_id INT,
12     cust_name VARCHAR(20),
13     city VARCHAR(20),
14     grade INT,
15     salesman_id INT,
16     PRIMARY KEY(customer_id),
17     FOREIGN KEY(salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)
18 );
19 • desc customer;
20

```

Result Grid						
Filter Rows:		Export:		Wrap Cell Content:		
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
customer_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL		
cust_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL		
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL		
grade	int	YES		NULL		
salesman_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL		

CREATE TABLE orders(

ord\_no INT,

purchase\_amt INT,

ord\_date DATE,

customer\_id INT,

salesman\_id INT,

PRIMARY KEY(ord\_no),

FOREIGN KEY(customer\_id) REFERENCES customer(customer\_id),

FOREIGN KEY(salesman\_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman\_id) ON DELETE CASCADE

);

```
21 • CREATE TABLE orders(  
22     ord_no INT,  
23     purchase_amt INT,  
24     ord_date DATE,  
25     customer_id INT,  
26     salesman_id INT,  
27     PRIMARY KEY(ord_no),  
28     FOREIGN KEY(customer_id) REFERENCES customer(customer_id),  
29     FOREIGN KEY(salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id) ON DELETE CASCADE  
30 );  
31 • desc orders;  
32
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ord_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
purchase_amt	int	YES		NULL	
ord_date	date	YES		NULL	
customer_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
salesman_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

Inserting Values into the tables:

INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Bangalore', '25%');

INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (2000, 'Ravi', 'Bangalore', '20%');

INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (3000, 'Kumar', 'Mysore', '15%');

INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (4000, 'Smith', 'Delhi', '30%');

INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (5000, 'Harsha', 'Hyderabad', '15%');

```

33 • INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Bangalore', '25%');
34 • INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (2000, 'Ravi', 'Bangalore', '20%');
35 • INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (3000, 'Kumar', 'Mysore', '15%');
36 • INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (4000, 'Smith', 'Delhi', '30%');
37 • INSERT INTO salesman VALUES (5000, 'Harsha', 'Hyderabad', '15%');
38 • SELECT * FROM salesman;

```

Result Grid					Filter Rows:		Edit:				Export/Import:				
	salesman_id	name	city	commission											
▶	1000	John	Bangalore	25%											
	2000	Ravi	Bangalore	20%											
	3000	Kumar	Mysore	15%											
	4000	Smith	Delhi	30%											
	5000	Harsha	Hyderabad	15%											
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL											

INSERT INTO customer VALUES(10, 'Preethi', 'Bangalore', 100, 1000);

INSERT INTO customer VALUES(11, 'Vivek', 'Mangalore', 300, 1000);

INSERT INTO customer VALUES(12, 'Bhaskar', 'Chennai', 400, 2000);

INSERT INTO customer VALUES(13, 'Chetan', 'Bangalore', 200, 2000);

INSERT INTO customer VALUES(14, 'Mamatha', 'Bangalore', 400, 3000);

```

40 • INSERT INTO customer VALUES(10, 'Preethi', 'Bangalore', 100, 1000);
41 • INSERT INTO customer VALUES(11, 'Vivek', 'Mangalore', 300, 1000);
42 • INSERT INTO customer VALUES(12, 'Bhaskar', 'Chennai', 400, 2000);
43 • INSERT INTO customer VALUES(13, 'Chetan', 'Bangalore', 200, 2000);
44 • INSERT INTO customer VALUES(14, 'Mamatha', 'Bangalore', 400, 3000);
45 • SELECT * FROM customer;

```

Result Grid						Filter Rows:		Edit:				Export/Import:				Wrap
	customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id											
▶	10	Preethi	Bangalore	100	1000											
	11	Vivek	Mangalore	300	1000											
	12	Bhaskar	Chennai	400	2000											
	13	Chetan	Bangalore	200	2000											
	14	Mamatha	Bangalore	400	3000											
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL											

INSERT INTO orders VALUES (50, 5000, '2017-05-04', 10, 1000);

INSERT INTO orders VALUES (51, 450, '2017-01-20', 10, 2000);

INSERT INTO orders VALUES (52, 1000, '2017-02-24', 13, 2000);

INSERT INTO orders VALUES (53, 3500, '2017-04-13', 14, 3000);

INSERT INTO orders VALUES (54, 550, '2017-03-09', 12, 2000);

```
47 • INSERT INTO orders VALUES (50, 5000, '2017-05-04', 10, 1000);
48 • INSERT INTO orders VALUES (51, 450, '2017-01-20', 10, 2000);
49 • INSERT INTO orders VALUES (52, 1000, '2017-02-24', 13, 2000);
50 • INSERT INTO orders VALUES (53, 3500, '2017-04-13', 14, 3000);
51 • INSERT INTO orders VALUES (54, 550, '2017-03-09', 12, 2000);
52 • SELECT * FROM orders;
53
```

	ord_no	purchase_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
▶	50	5000	2017-05-04	10	1000
	51	450	2017-01-20	10	2000
	52	1000	2017-02-24	13	2000
	53	3500	2017-04-13	14	3000
	54	550	2017-03-09	12	2000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

### 1. Count the customers with grades above Bangalore's average.

```
SELECT COUNT(c.customer_id)
FROM customer c
WHERE c.grade > (
SELECT AVG(c1.grade)
FROM customer c1
WHERE c1.city = 'Bangalore'
);
```

```

58  -- QUERY 1
59  •  SELECT COUNT(c.customer_id)
60     FROM customer c
61     WHERE c.grade > (
62         SELECT AVG(c1.grade)
63         FROM customer c1
64         WHERE c1.city = 'Bangalore'
65     );
66

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	COUNT(c.customer_id)	
▶	3	

## 2. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.

```

SELECT DISTINCT s.salesman_id, s.name
FROM salesman s
WHERE 1 < (
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM customer c
WHERE c.salesman_id = s.salesman_id
GROUP BY c.salesman_id
);

```

```

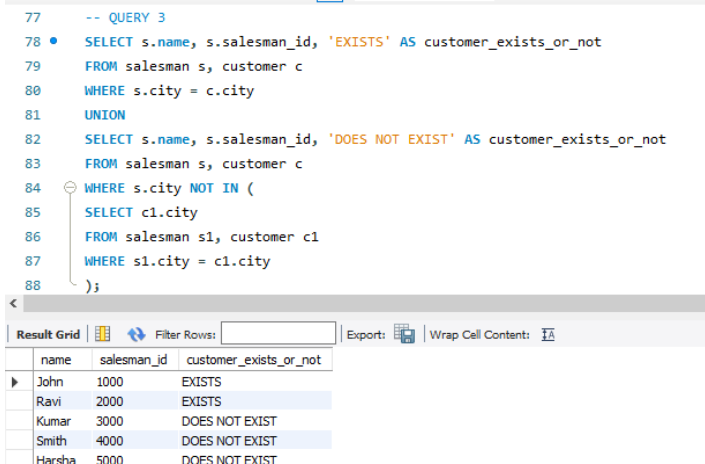
67  -- QUERY 2
68  •  SELECT DISTINCT s.salesman_id, s.name
69     FROM salesman s
70     WHERE 1 < (
71         SELECT COUNT(*)
72         FROM customer c
73         WHERE c.salesman_id = s.salesman_id
74         GROUP BY c.salesman_id
75     );
76

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Edit:
	salesman_id	name	
▶	1000	John	
	2000	Ravi	
•	NULL	NULL	

### 3. List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don't have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)

```
SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, 'EXISTS' AS customer_exists_or_not
FROM salesman s, customer c
WHERE s.city = c.city
UNION
SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, 'DOES NOT EXIST' AS customer_exists_or_not
FROM salesman s, customer c
WHERE s.city NOT IN (
SELECT c1.city
FROM salesman s1, customer c1
WHERE s1.city = c1.city
);
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
-- QUERY 3
SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, 'EXISTS' AS customer_exists_or_not
FROM salesman s, customer c
WHERE s.city = c.city
UNION
SELECT s.name, s.salesman_id, 'DOES NOT EXIST' AS customer_exists_or_not
FROM salesman s, customer c
WHERE s.city NOT IN (
SELECT c1.city
FROM salesman s1, customer c1
WHERE s1.city = c1.city
);
```

Below the query editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the output of the query:

	name	salesman_id	customer_exists_or_not
▶	John	1000	EXISTS
	Ravi	2000	EXISTS
	Kumar	3000	DOES NOT EXIST
	Smith	4000	DOES NOT EXIST
	Harsha	5000	DOES NOT EXIST

### 4. Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.

```
CREATE VIEW salesman_of_the_day AS
SELECT s.salesman_id, s.name, o.purchase_amt
FROM salesman s, orders o, customer c
WHERE s.salesman_id = o.salesman_id
AND c.customer_id = o.customer_id
HAVING o.purchase_amt = MAX(o.purchase_amt);
```

```
SELECT * FROM salesman_of_the_day;
```



```

90  -- QUERY 4
91  • CREATE VIEW salesman_of_the_day AS
92  SELECT s.salesman_id, s.name, o.purchase_amt
93  FROM salesman s, orders o, customer c
94  WHERE s.salesman_id = o.salesman_id
95  AND c.customer_id = o.customer_id
96  HAVING o.purchase_amt = MAX(o.purchase_amt);
97  • SELECT * FROM salesman_of_the_day;
98

```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
salesman_id	name	purchase_amt			
1000	John	5000			

**5. Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing salesman with id 1000. All his orders must also be deleted.**

DELETE FROM orders  
WHERE salesman\_id = 1000;

```

99  -- QUERY 5
100 • DELETE FROM orders
101 WHERE salesman_id = 1000;
102 • SELECT * FROM orders;
103

```

Result Grid						Filter Rows:	Edit:	Ex
ord_no	purchase_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id				
51	450	2017-01-20	10	2000				
52	1000	2017-02-24	13	2000				
53	3500	2017-04-13	14	3000				
54	550	2017-03-09	12	2000				
* NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL				

## PROGRAM 7 : BOOK DATABASE

BOOK (Book\_id, Title, Publisher\_Name, Pub\_Year)

BOOK\_AUTHORS (Book\_id, Author\_Name)

PUBLISHER (Name, Address, Phone)

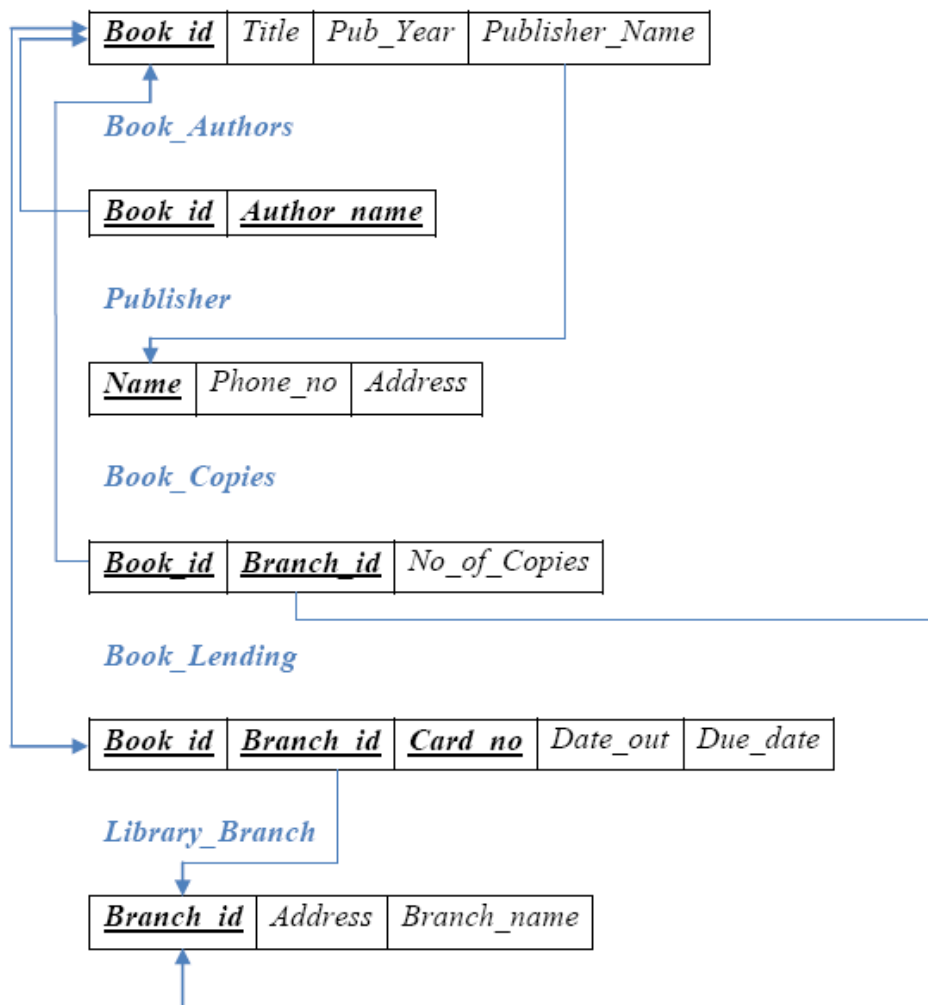
BOOK\_COPIES (Book\_id, Branch\_id, No-of\_Copies)

BOOK\_LENDING (Book\_id, Branch\_id, Card\_No, Date\_Out, Due\_Date)

LIBRARY\_BRANCH (Branch\_id, Branch\_Name, Address)

### Schema Diagram

#### *Book*



### CREATION OF TABLES:

```
CREATE TABLE book (  
book_id int,  
title varchar(20),
```

```

publisher_name varchar(20),
pub_year varchar(10),
PRIMARY KEY (book_id)
);

```

```

1 • CREATE TABLE book (
2   book_id int,
3   title varchar(20),
4   publisher_name varchar(20),
5   pub_year varchar(10),
6   PRIMARY KEY (book_id)
7 );
8 • desc book;

```

result Grid   Filter Rows:   Export:   Wrap Cell Content:						
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
book_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL		
title	varchar(20)	YES		NULL		
publisher_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL		
pub_year	varchar(10)	YES		NULL		

```

CREATE TABLE book_authors (
book_id int,
author_name varchar(20),
FOREIGN KEY(book_id) REFERENCES book(book_id),
PRIMARY KEY(book_id, author_name)
);

```

```

10 • CREATE TABLE book_authors (
11   book_id int,
12   author_name varchar(20),
13   FOREIGN KEY(book_id) REFERENCES book(book_id),
14   PRIMARY KEY(book_id, author_name)
15 );
16 • desc book_authors;
17

```

Result Grid   Filter Rows:   Export:   Wrap Cell Content:						
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
book_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL		
author_name	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL		

```
CREATE TABLE publisher (
publisher_name varchar(20),
address varchar(20),
phone varchar(10),
PRIMARY KEY(publisher_name)
);
```

```
18 • CREATE TABLE publisher (
19     publisher_name varchar(20),
20     address varchar(20),
21     phone varchar(10),
22     PRIMARY KEY(publisher_name)
23 );
24 • desc publisher;
25
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [A](#)

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
publisher_name	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
address	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
phone	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE book_copies (
book_id int,
branch_id int,
no_of_copies int,
PRIMARY KEY (book_id, branch_id),
FOREIGN KEY(book_id) REFERENCES book(book_id),
FOREIGN KEY(branch_id) REFERENCES library_branch(branch_id)
);
```

```
--
26 • CREATE TABLE book_copies (
27     book_id int,
28     branch_id int,
29     no_of_copies int,
30     PRIMARY KEY (book_id, branch_id),
31     FOREIGN KEY(book_id) REFERENCES book(book_id),
32     FOREIGN KEY(branch_id) REFERENCES library_branch(branch_id)
33 );
34 • desc book_copies;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
book_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
branch_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
no_of_copies	int	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE book_lending (
book_id int,
branch_id int,
card_no int,
date_out date,
due_date date,
PRIMARY KEY(book_id, branch_id, card_no),
FOREIGN KEY(book_id) REFERENCES book(book_id),
FOREIGN KEY(branch_id) REFERENCES library_branch(branch_id)
);
```

```
36 • CREATE TABLE book_lending (
37     book_id int,
38     branch_id int,
39     card_no int,
40     date_out date,
41     due_date date,
42     PRIMARY KEY(book_id, branch_id, card_no),
43     FOREIGN KEY(book_id) REFERENCES book(book_id),
44     FOREIGN KEY(branch_id) REFERENCES library_branch(branch_id)
45 );
46 • desc book_lending;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
book_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
branch_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
card_no	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
date_out	date	YES		NULL	
due_date	date	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE library_branch (
branch_id int,
branch_name varchar(20),
address varchar(30),
PRIMARY KEY(branch_id)
);
```

```
48 • CREATE TABLE library_branch (
49     branch_id int,
50     branch_name varchar(20),
51     address varchar(30),
52     PRIMARY KEY(branch_id)
53 );
54 • desc library_branch;
55
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
branch_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
branch_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
address	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

## INSERTING VALUES INTO THE TABLES:

```
INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("mcgraw-hill", "bangalore", "9989076587");
INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("pearson", "new delhi", "9889076565");
INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("random house", "hyderabad", "7455679345");
INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("hachette livre", "chennai", "8970862340");
INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("grupo planeta", "bangalore", "7756120238");
```

```
56 • INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("mcgraw-hill", "bangalore", "9989076587");
57 • INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("pearson", "new delhi", "9889076565");
58 • INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("random house", "hyderabad", "7455679345");
59 • INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("hachette livre", "chennai", "8970862340");
60 • INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ("grupo planeta", "bangalore", "7756120238");
61 • SELECT * FROM publisher;
62
```

publisher_name	address	phone
grupo planeta	bangalore	7756120238
hachette livre	chennai	8970862340
mcgraw-hill	bangalore	9989076587
pearson	new delhi	9889076565
random house	hyderabad	7455679345
NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO book VALUES (1, "DBMS", "mcgraw-hill", "JAN-2017");
INSERT INTO book VALUES (2, "ADBMS", "mcgraw-hill", "JUN-2016");
INSERT INTO book VALUES (3, "CN", "pearson", "SEP-2016");
INSERT INTO book VALUES (4, "CG", "grupo planeta", "SEP-2015");
INSERT INTO book VALUES (5, "OS", "pearson", "MAY-2016");

```

```

63 • INSERT INTO book VALUES (1, "DBMS", "mcgraw-hill", "JAN-2017");
64 • INSERT INTO book VALUES (2, "ADBMS", "mcgraw-hill", "JUN-2016");
65 • INSERT INTO book VALUES (3, "CN", "pearson", "SEP-2016");
66 • INSERT INTO book VALUES (4, "CG", "grupo planeta", "SEP-2015");
67 • INSERT INTO book VALUES (5, "OS", "pearson", "MAY-2016");
68 • SELECT * FROM book;
69

```

Result Grid				
Filter Rows:				
Edit: Export/Import: Wri				
	book_id	title	publisher_name	pub_year
▶	1	DBMS	mcgraw-hill	JAN-2017
	2	ADBMS	mcgraw-hill	JUN-2016
	3	CN	pearson	SEP-2016
	4	CG	grupo planeta	SEP-2015
	5	OS	pearson	MAY-2016
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(1, "NAVATHE");
INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(2, "NAVATHE");
INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(3, "TANENBAUM");
INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(4, "EDWARD ANGEL");
INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(5, "GALVIN");

```

```

70 • INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(1, "NAVATHE");
71 • INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(2, "NAVATHE");
72 • INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(3, "TANENBAUM");
73 • INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(4, "EDWARD ANGEL");
74 • INSERT INTO book_authors VALUES(5, "GALVIN");
75 • SELECT * FROM book_authors;
76

```

Result Grid		
Filter Rows:		
Edit: Export/Impo		
	book_id	author_name
▶	1	NAVATHE
	2	NAVATHE
	3	TANENBAUM
	4	EDWARD ANGEL
	5	GALVIN
*	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (10, "RR Nagar", "BANGALORE");
INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (11, "RNSIT", "BANGALORE");
INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (12, "Rajaji Nagar", "BANGALORE");
INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (13, "NITTE", "MANGALORE");
INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (14, "Manipal", "UDUPI");

```

```

77 • INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (10, "RR Nagar", "BANGALORE");
78 • INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (11, "RNSIT", "BANGALORE");
79 • INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (12, "Rajaji Nagar", "BANGALORE");
80 • INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (13, "NITTE", "MANGALORE");
81 • INSERT INTO library_branch VALUES (14, "Manipal", "UDUPI");
82 • SELECT * FROM library_branch;
83

```

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Edit:      Export/Import:     Wrap C			
	branch_id	branch_name	address
▶	10	RR Nagar	BANGALORE
	11	RNSIT	BANGALORE
	12	Rajaji Nagar	BANGALORE
	13	NITTE	MANGALORE
	14	Manipal	UDUPI
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (1, 10, 10);
INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (1, 11, 5);
INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (2, 12, 2);
INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (2, 13, 5);
INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (3, 14, 7);
INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (5, 10, 1);
INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (4, 11, 3);

```

```

84 • INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (1, 10, 10);
85 • INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (1, 11, 5);
86 • INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (2, 12, 2);
87 • INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (2, 13, 5);
88 • INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (3, 14, 7);
89 • INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (5, 10, 1);
90 • INSERT INTO book_copies VALUES (4, 11, 3);
91 • SELECT * FROM book_copies;
92

```

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Edit:			
	branch_id	branch_name	address
▶	10	RR Nagar	BANGALORE
	11	RNSIT	BANGALORE
	12	Rajaji Nagar	BANGALORE
	13	NITTE	MANGALORE
	14	Manipal	UDUPI
*	NULL	NULL	NULL



```

INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (1, 10, 101, "17-01-01", "17-06-01");
INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (3, 14, 101, "17-01-11", "17-03-11");
INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (2, 13, 101, "17-02-21", "17-04-21");
INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (4, 11, 101, "17-03-15", "17-07-15");
INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (1, 11, 104, "17-04-12", "17-05-12");

```

```

93 • INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (1, 10, 101, "17-01-01", "17-06-01");
94 • INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (3, 14, 101, "17-01-11", "17-03-11");
95 • INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (2, 13, 101, "17-02-21", "17-04-21");
96 • INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (4, 11, 101, "17-03-15", "17-07-15");
97 • INSERT INTO book_lending VALUES (1, 11, 104, "17-04-12", "17-05-12");
98 • SELECT * FROM book_lending;
99

```

book_id	branch_id	card_no	date_out	due_date
1	10	101	2017-01-01	2017-06-01
1	11	104	2017-04-12	2017-05-12
2	13	101	2017-02-21	2017-04-21
3	14	101	2017-01-11	2017-03-11
4	11	101	2017-03-15	2017-07-15
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## Write SQL queries to

1. Retrieve details of all books in the library – id, title, name of publisher, authors, number of copies in each branch, etc.

```

SELECT b.book_id, b.title, b.publisher_name, ba.author_name, bc.no_of_copies
FROM book b, book_authors ba, book_copies bc
WHERE b.book_id = bc.book_id
AND b.book_id = ba.book_id;

```

```

100 -- QUERY 1
101 • SELECT b.book_id, b.title, b.publisher_name, ba.author_name, bc.no_of_copies
102 FROM book b, book_authors ba, book_copies bc
103 WHERE b.book_id = bc.book_id
104 AND b.book_id = ba.book_id;
105

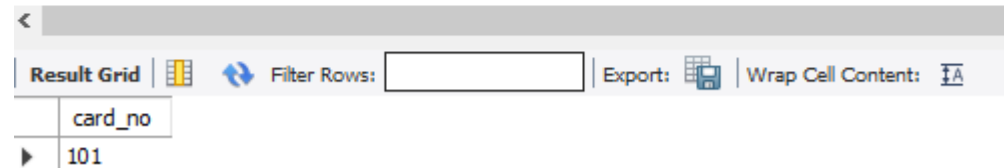
```

book_id	title	publisher_name	author_name	no_of_copies
1	DBMS	mcgraw-hill	NAVATHE	10
1	DBMS	mcgraw-hill	NAVATHE	5
2	ADBMS	mcgraw-hill	NAVATHE	2
2	ADBMS	mcgraw-hill	NAVATHE	5
3	CN	pearson	TANENBAUM	7
4	CG	grupo planeta	EDWARD ANGEL	3
5	OS	pearson	GALVIN	1

**2. Get the particulars of borrowers who have borrowed more than 3 books, but from Jan 2017 to Jun 2017**

```
SELECT bl.card_no
FROM book_lending bl
WHERE date_out BETWEEN "17-01-01" AND "17-06-01"
HAVING COUNT(bl.card_no) > 3;
```

```
106      -- QUERY 2
107 •    SELECT bl.card_no
108      FROM book_lending bl
109      WHERE date_out BETWEEN "17-01-01" AND "17-06-01"
110      HAVING COUNT(bl.card_no) > 3;
111
```

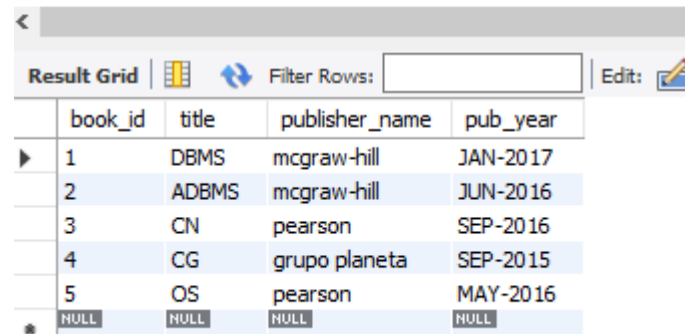


The screenshot shows a database interface with a query result grid. The grid has a single column labeled 'card\_no' and one row with the value '101'. The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'.

**3. Delete a book in BOOK table. Update the contents of other tables to reflect this data manipulation operation.**

```
DELETE FROM book
WHERE book_id = 5;
SELECT * FROM book;
```

```
112      -- QUERY 3
113 •    DELETE FROM book
114      WHERE book_id = 5;
115 •    SELECT * FROM book;
116
```



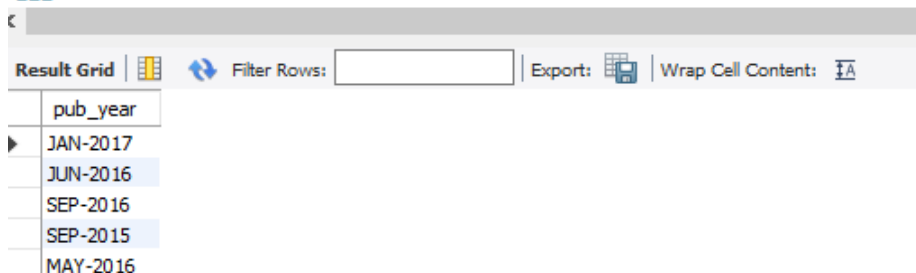
The screenshot shows a database interface with a query result grid. The grid has four columns: 'book\_id', 'title', 'publisher\_name', and 'pub\_year'. It contains five rows of data, with the last row showing NULL values. The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', and 'Edit'.

book_id	title	publisher_name	pub_year
1	DBMS	mcgraw-hill	JAN-2017
2	ADBMS	mcgraw-hill	JUN-2016
3	CN	pearson	SEP-2016
4	CG	grupo planeta	SEP-2015
5	OS	pearson	MAY-2016
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

4. Partition the BOOK table based on year of publication. Demonstrate its working with a simple query.

```
CREATE VIEW VIEW_BY_YEAR_OF_PUB AS
SELECT pub_year
FROM book;
SELECT * FROM VIEW_BY_YEAR_OF_PUB;
```

```
117      -- QUERY 4
118 •    CREATE VIEW VIEW_BY_YEAR_OF_PUB AS
119      SELECT pub_year
120      FROM book;
121 •    SELECT * FROM VIEW_BY_YEAR_OF_PUB;
122
```



pub_year
JAN-2017
JUN-2016
SEP-2016
SEP-2015
MAY-2016

5. Create a view of all books and its number of copies that are currently available in the Library.

```
CREATE VIEW available_books AS
SELECT b.book_id, b.title, bc.no_of_copies
FROM book b, book_copies bc, library_branch l
WHERE b.book_id = bc.book_id
AND bc.branch_id = l.branch_id;
SELECT * FROM available_books;
```

```

123  -- QUERY 5
124  • CREATE VIEW available_books AS
125  SELECT b.book_id, b.title, bc.no_of_copies
126  FROM book b, book_copies bc, library_branch l
127  WHERE b.book_id = bc.book_id
128  AND bc.branch_id = l.branch_id;
129  • SELECT * FROM available_books;

```

Result Grid | | Filter Rows:  | Export: | Wrap Cell Cor

	book_id	title	no_of_copies
▶	1	DBMS	10
	1	DBMS	5
	2	ADBMS	2
	2	ADBMS	5
	3	CN	7
	4	CG	3
	5	OS	1

## **PROGRAM 8: STUDENT ENROLLMENT**

Consider the following database of student enrollment in courses & books adopted for each course.

STUDENT (regno: string, name: string, major: string, bdate:date)

COURSE (course #:int, cname:string, dept:string)

ENROLL ( regno:string, course#:int, sem:int, marks:int)

BOOK \_ ADOPTION (course# :int, sem:int, book-ISBN:int)

TEXT (book-ISBN:int, book-title:string, publisher:string, author:string)

**i. Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.**

```
CREATE TABLE student(  
  regno VARCHAR(20),  
  std_name VARCHAR(30),  
  major VARCHAR(20),  
  bdate DATE,  
  PRIMARY KEY (regno)  
);
```

```
1 • ○ CREATE TABLE student(  
2   regno VARCHAR(20),  
3   std_name VARCHAR(30),  
4   major VARCHAR(20),  
5   bdate DATE,  
6   PRIMARY KEY (regno)  
7   );  
8 • desc student;
```

Result Grid						
Filter Rows:		Export:		Wrap Cell Content:		
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
regno	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL		
std_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL		
major	varchar(20)	YES		NULL		
bdate	date	YES		NULL		

```
CREATE TABLE course(  
  courseno INT,  
  cname VARCHAR(20),  
  dept VARCHAR(20),  
  PRIMARY KEY (courseno)
```

);

```
10 • CREATE TABLE course(  
11     courseno INT,  
12     cname VARCHAR(20),  
13     dept VARCHAR(20),  
14     PRIMARY KEY (courseno)  
15 );  
16 • desc course;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
courseno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
cname	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
dept	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE enroll(  
    regno VARCHAR(20),  
    courseno INT,  
    sem INT,  
    marks INT,  
    PRIMARY KEY (regno,courseno),  
    FOREIGN KEY (regno) REFERENCES student (regno),  
    FOREIGN KEY (courseno) REFERENCES course (courseno)  
);
```

```
18 • CREATE TABLE enroll(  
19     regno VARCHAR(20),  
20     courseno INT,  
21     sem INT,  
22     marks INT,  
23     PRIMARY KEY (regno,courseno),  
24     FOREIGN KEY (regno) REFERENCES student (regno),  
25     FOREIGN KEY (courseno) REFERENCES course (courseno)  
26 );  
27 • desc enroll;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
regno	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
courseno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
sem	int	YES		NULL	
marks	int	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE text(
book_isbn INT,
book_title VARCHAR(30),
publisher VARCHAR(30),
author VARCHAR(30),
PRIMARY KEY (book_isbn)
);
```

```
29 • CREATE TABLE text(
30     book_isbn INT,
31     book_title VARCHAR(30),
32     publisher VARCHAR(30),
33     author VARCHAR(30),
34     PRIMARY KEY (book_isbn)
35 );
36 • desc text;
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows:   Export:   Wrap Cell Content:						
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	book_isbn	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	book_title	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	publisher	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	author	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

```
CREATE TABLE book_adoption(
courseno INT,
sem INT,
book_isbn INT,
PRIMARY KEY (courseno,book_isbn),
FOREIGN KEY (courseno) REFERENCES course (courseno),
FOREIGN KEY (book_isbn) REFERENCES text(book_isbn)
);
```

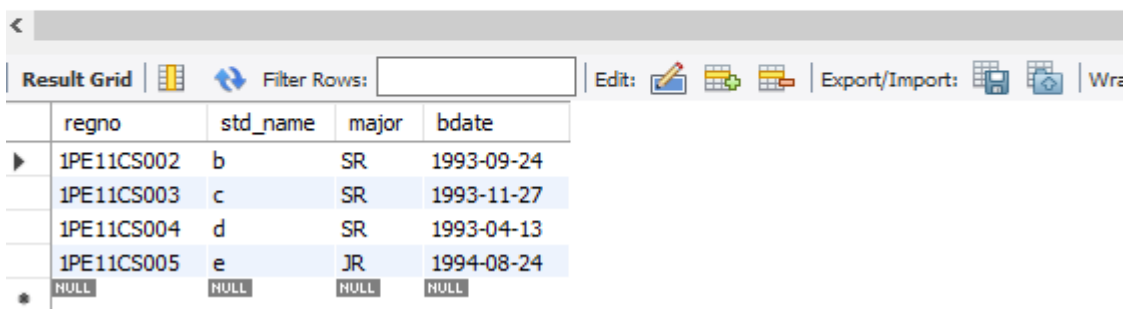
```
38 • CREATE TABLE book_adoption(
39     courseno INT,
40     sem INT,
41     book_isbn INT,
42     PRIMARY KEY (courseno,book_isbn),
43     FOREIGN KEY (courseno) REFERENCES course (courseno),
44     FOREIGN KEY (book_isbn) REFERENCES text(book_isbn)
45 );
46 • desc book_adoption;
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows:   Export:   Wrap Cell Content:						
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	courseno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	sem	int	YES		NULL	
	book_isbn	int	NO	PRI	NULL	

**ii. Enter at least five tuples for each relation.**

```
INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS002','b','SR','19930924');
INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS003','c','SR','19931127');
INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS004','d','SR','19930413');
INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS005','e','JR','19940824');
```

```
48 • INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS002','b','SR','19930924');
49 • INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS003','c','SR','19931127');
50 • INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS004','d','SR','19930413');
51 • INSERT INTO student VALUES('1PE11CS005','e','JR','19940824');
52 • SELECT * FROM student;
```

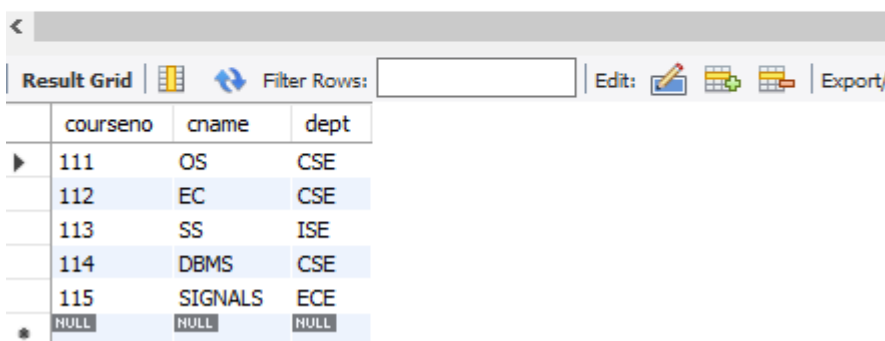


The screenshot shows a database query result grid for the 'student' table. The grid has a toolbar with options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Edit', and 'Export/Import'. The data is displayed in a table with columns: regno, std\_name, major, and bdate. There are 5 rows of data, each with a unique regno and std\_name, and a major and birth date. The last row shows NULL values for all columns.

regno	std_name	major	bdate
1PE11CS002	b	SR	1993-09-24
1PE11CS003	c	SR	1993-11-27
1PE11CS004	d	SR	1993-04-13
1PE11CS005	e	JR	1994-08-24
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
INSERT INTO course VALUES(111,'OS','CSE');
INSERT INTO course VALUES(112,'EC','CSE');
INSERT INTO course VALUES(113,'SS','ISE');
INSERT INTO course VALUES(114,'DBMS','CSE');
INSERT INTO course VALUES(115,'SIGNALS','ECE');
```

```
54 • INSERT INTO course VALUES(111,'OS','CSE');
55 • INSERT INTO course VALUES(112,'EC','CSE');
56 • INSERT INTO course VALUES(113,'SS','ISE');
57 • INSERT INTO course VALUES(114,'DBMS','CSE');
58 • INSERT INTO course VALUES(115,'SIGNALS','ECE');
59 • SELECT * FROM course;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid for the 'course' table. The grid has a toolbar with options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Edit', and 'Export/Import'. The data is displayed in a table with columns: courseno, cname, and dept. There are 5 rows of data, each with a unique courseno and cname, and a department. The last row shows NULL values for all columns.

courseno	cname	dept
111	OS	CSE
112	EC	CSE
113	SS	ISE
114	DBMS	CSE
115	SIGNALS	ECE
NULL	NULL	NULL



```

INSERT INTO text VALUES(10,'DATABASE SYSTEMS','PEARSON','Schield');
INSERT INTO text VALUES(900,'OPERATING SYS','PEARSON','Leland');
INSERT INTO text VALUES(901,'CIRCUITS','HALL INDIA','Bob');
INSERT INTO text VALUES(902,'SYSTEM SOFTWARE','PETERSON','Jacob');
INSERT INTO text VALUES(903,'SCHEDULING','PEARSON','Patil');
INSERT INTO text VALUES(904,'DATABASE SYSTEMS','PEARSON','Jacob');
INSERT INTO text VALUES(905,'DATABASE MANAGER','PEARSON','Bob');
INSERT INTO text VALUES(906,'SIGNALS','HALL INDIA','Sumit');

```

```

61 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(10,'DATABASE SYSTEMS','PEARSON','Schield');
62 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(900,'OPERATING SYS','PEARSON','Leland');
63 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(901,'CIRCUITS','HALL INDIA','Bob');
64 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(902,'SYSTEM SOFTWARE','PETERSON','Jacob');
65 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(903,'SCHEDULING','PEARSON','Patil');
66 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(904,'DATABASE SYSTEMS','PEARSON','Jacob');
67 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(905,'DATABASE MANAGER','PEARSON','Bob');
68 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(906,'SIGNALS','HALL INDIA','Sumit');
69 • SELECT * FROM text;

```

Result Grid				
Filter Rows:				
Edit:				
Export/Import:				
Wrap Cell Co				
	book_isbn	book_title	publisher	author
▶	10	DATABASE SYSTEMS	PEARSON	Schield
	900	OPERATING SYS	PEARSON	Leland
	901	CIRCUITS	HALL INDIA	Bob
	902	SYSTEM SOFTWARE	PETERSON	Jacob
	903	SCHEDULING	PEARSON	Patil
	904	DATABASE SYSTEMS	PEARSON	Jacob
	905	DATABASE MANAGER	PEARSON	Bob
	906	SIGNALS	HALL INDIA	Sumit
	907	CRYPTOGRAPHY	HALL INDIA	Sumit
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS002',114,5,100);
INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS003',113,5,100);
INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS004',111,5,100);
INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS005',112,3,100);

```

```

71 • INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS002',114,5,100);
72 • INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS003',113,5,100);
73 • INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS004',111,5,100);
74 • INSERT INTO enroll VALUES('1PE11CS005',112,3,100);
75 • SELECT * FROM enroll;

```

regno	courseno	sem	marks
1PE11CS002	114	5	100
1PE11CS003	113	5	100
1PE11CS004	111	5	100
1PE11CS005	112	3	100
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(111,5,900);
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(111,5,903);
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(111,5,904);
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(112,3,901);
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(113,3,10);
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(114,5,905);
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(113,5,902);
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(115,3,906);

```

```

77 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(111,5,900);
78 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(111,5,903);
79 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(111,5,904);
80 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(112,3,901);
81 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(113,3,10);
82 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(114,5,905);
83 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(113,5,902);
84 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(115,3,906);
85 • SELECT * FROM book_adoption;




```

courseno	sem	book_jsbn
111	5	900
111	5	903
111	5	904
112	3	901
113	3	10
113	5	902
114	5	905
115	3	906
115	3	907
NULL	NULL	NULL




**iii. Demonstrate how you add a new text book to the database and make this book be adopted by some department.**

```
INSERT INTO text VALUES(907,'CRYPTOGRAPHY','HALL INDIA','Sumit');
INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(115,3,907);
SELECT * FROM text;
SELECT * FROM book_adoption;
```

```
87 -- QUERY 3
88 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(907,'CRYPTOGRAPHY','HALL INDIA','Sumit');
89 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(115,3,907);
90 • SELECT * FROM text;
91 • SELECT * FROM book_adoption;
```

Result Grid				
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>				
Edit: 				
Export/Import:  				
	book_isbn	book_title	publisher	author
▶	10	DATABASE SYSTEMS	PEARSON	Schild
	900	OPERATING SYS	PEARSON	Leland
	901	CIRCUITS	HALL INDIA	Bob
	902	SYSTEM SOFTWARE	peterson	Jacob
	903	SCHEDULING	PEARSON	Patil
	904	DATABASE SYSTEMS	PEARSON	Jacob
	905	DATABASE MANAGER	PEARSON	Bob
	906	SIGNALS	HALL INDIA	Sumit
	907	CRYPTOGRAPHY	HALL INDIA	Sumit
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
87 -- QUERY 3
88 • INSERT INTO text VALUES(907,'CRYPTOGRAPHY','HALL INDIA','Sumit');
89 • INSERT INTO book_adoption VALUES(115,3,907);
90 • SELECT * FROM text;
91 • SELECT * FROM book_adoption;
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Edit: 			
Export/Import:  			
	courseno	sem	book_isbn
▶	111	5	900
	111	5	903
	111	5	904
	112	3	901
	113	3	10
	113	5	902
	114	5	905
	115	3	906
	115	3	907
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

**iv. Produce a list of text books (include Course #, Book-ISBN, Book-title) in the alphabetical order for courses offered by the 'CS' department that use more than two books.**

```
SELECT ba.courseno, t.book_isbn, t.book_title
FROM book_adoption ba, text t
WHERE ba.book_isbn = t.book_isbn
AND ba.courseno IN (
SELECT c.courseno
FROM course c
WHERE c.dept = 'CSE'
AND c.courseno IN(
SELECT ba1.courseno
FROM book_adoption ba1
GROUP BY ba1.courseno
HAVING COUNT(ba1.courseno) > 2
)
);
```

```
93      -- QUERY 4
94  •    SELECT ba.courseno, t.book_isbn, t.book_title
95      FROM book_adoption ba, text t
96      WHERE ba.book_isbn = t.book_isbn
97      AND ba.courseno IN (
98          SELECT c.courseno
99          FROM course c
100         WHERE c.dept = 'CSE'
101         AND c.courseno IN(
102             SELECT ba1.courseno
103             FROM book_adoption ba1
104             GROUP BY ba1.courseno
105             HAVING COUNT(ba1.courseno) > 2
106         )
107     );
```

Result Grid			
	courseno	book_isbn	book_title
▶	111	900	OPERATING SYS
	111	903	SCHEDULING
	111	904	DATABASE SYSTEMS

**v. List any department that has all its adopted books published by a specific publisher.**

```
SELECT DISTINCT c.dept
FROM course c
WHERE c.dept IN (
SELECT c.dept
FROM course c,book_adoption b,text t
WHERE c.courseno=b.courseno
AND t.book_isbn=b.book_isbn
AND t.publisher='HALL INDIA'
)
AND c.dept NOT IN(
SELECT c.dept
FROM course c,book_adoption b,text t
WHERE c.courseno=b.courseno
AND t.book_isbn=b.book_isbn
AND t.publisher != 'HALL INDIA'
);
```

```
109      -- QUERY 5
110 •    SELECT DISTINCT c.dept
111      FROM course c
112  WHERE c.dept IN (
113      SELECT c.dept
114      FROM course c,book_adoption b,text t
115      WHERE c.courseno=b.courseno
116      AND t.book_isbn=b.book_isbn
117      AND t.publisher='HALL INDIA'
118  )
119  AND c.dept NOT IN(
120      SELECT c.dept
121      FROM course c,book_adoption b,text t
```

<	
Result Grid	Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap Cell Content:
dept	
▶ ECE	

## **PROGRAM 9: MOVIE DATABASE**

Consider the schema for Movie Database:

ACTOR (*Act\_id*, *Act\_Name*, *Act\_Gender*)

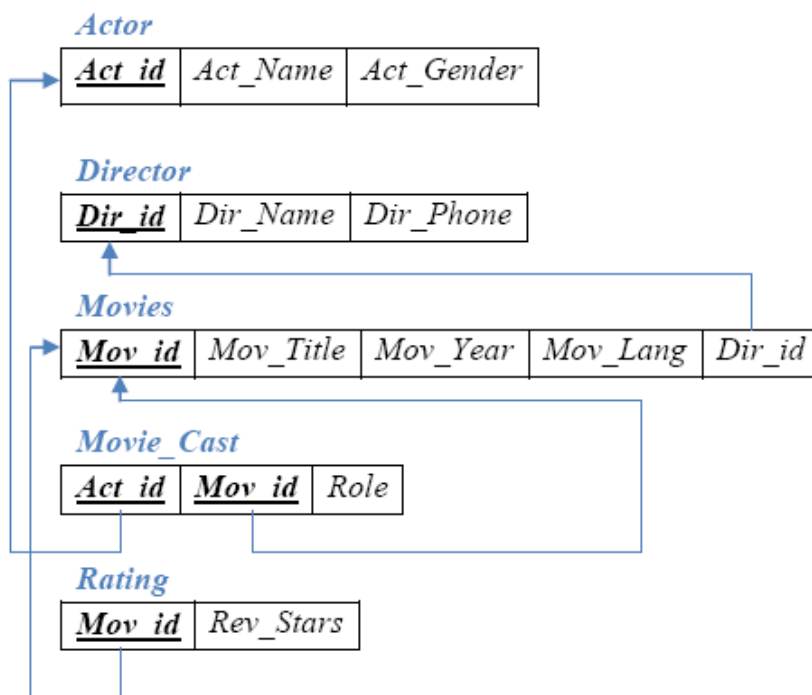
DIRECTOR (*Dir\_id*, *Dir\_Name*, *Dir\_Phone*)

MOVIES (*Mov\_id*, *Mov\_Title*, *Mov\_Year*, *Mov\_Lang*, *Dir\_id*)

MOVIE\_CAST (*Act\_id*, *Mov\_id*, *Role*)

RATING (*Mov\_id*, *Rev\_Stars*)

### **Schema Diagram**



### **CREATION OF TABLES:**

```
CREATE TABLE actor(  
  act_id INT,  
  act_name VARCHAR(30),  
  act_gender ENUM('M','F'),  
  PRIMARY KEY(act_id));
```

```

1 • CREATE TABLE actor(
2   act_id INT,
3   act_name VARCHAR(30),
4   act_gender ENUM('M','F'),
5   PRIMARY KEY(act_id));
6 • desc actor;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
act_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
act_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
act_gender	enum('M','F')	YES		NULL	

```

CREATE TABLE director(
dir_id INT,
dir_name VARCHAR(30),
dir_phone VARCHAR(10),
PRIMARY KEY(dir_id));

```

```

8 • CREATE TABLE director(
9   dir_id INT,
10  dir_name VARCHAR(30),
11  dir_phone VARCHAR(10),
12  PRIMARY KEY(dir_id));
13 • desc director;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
dir_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
dir_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
dir_phone	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	

```

CREATE TABLE movies(
mov_id INT,
mov_title VARCHAR(30),
mov_year year,
mov_lang VARCHAR(10),
dir_id INT,
PRIMARY KEY(mov_id),
FOREIGN KEY(dir_id) REFERENCES director(dir_id) ON DELETE CASCADE);

```

```

16 • CREATE TABLE movies(
17     mov_id INT,
18     mov_title VARCHAR(30),
19     mov_year year,
20     mov_lang VARCHAR(10),
21     dir_id INT,
22     PRIMARY KEY(mov_id),
23     FOREIGN KEY(dir_id) REFERENCES director(dir_id) ON DELETE CASCADE);
24 • desc movies;
25

```

Result Grid						
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>						
Export:  Wrap Cell Content:						
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	mov_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	mov_title	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
	mov_year	year	YES		NULL	
	mov_lang	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
	dir_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

```

CREATE TABLE moviecast(
act_id INT,
mov_id INT,
part VARCHAR(20),
PRIMARY KEY(act_id, mov_id),
FOREIGN KEY(act_id) REFERENCES actor(act_id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
FOREIGN KEY(mov_id) REFERENCES movies(mov_id) ON DELETE CASCADE);

```

```

27 • CREATE TABLE moviecast(
28     act_id INT,
29     mov_id INT,
30     part VARCHAR(20),
31     PRIMARY KEY(act_id, mov_id),
32     FOREIGN KEY(act_id) REFERENCES actor(act_id) ON DELETE CASCADE,
33     FOREIGN KEY(mov_id) REFERENCES movies(mov_id) ON DELETE CASCADE);
34 • desc moviecast;
35

```

Result Grid						
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>						
Export:  Wrap Cell Content:						
	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶	act_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	mov_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
	part	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	



```
CREATE TABLE rating(
mov_id INT,
rev_stars float,
PRIMARY KEY(mov_id, rev_stars),
FOREIGN KEY(mov_id) REFERENCES movies(mov_id) ON DELETE CASCADE);
```

```
37 • CREATE TABLE rating(
38     mov_id INT,
39     rev_stars float,
40     PRIMARY KEY(mov_id, rev_stars),
41     FOREIGN KEY(mov_id) REFERENCES movies(mov_id) ON DELETE CASCADE);
42 • desc rating;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
mov_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
rev_stars	float	NO	PRI	NULL	

## INSERTING VALUES INTO THE TABLES:

```
INSERT INTO actor VALUES(100, "Leonardo DiCaprio", 'M');
INSERT INTO actor VALUES(101, "Tom Hanks", 'M');
INSERT INTO actor VALUES(102, "Tom Cruise", 'M');
INSERT INTO actor VALUES(103, "Margot Robbie", 'F');
INSERT INTO actor VALUES(104, "Jennifer Aniston", 'F');
INSERT INTO actor VALUES(105, "Gal Gadot", 'F');
SELECT * FROM actor;
```

```
45 • INSERT INTO actor VALUES(100, "Leonardo DiCaprio", 'M');
46 • INSERT INTO actor VALUES(101, "Tom Hanks", 'M');
47 • INSERT INTO actor VALUES(102, "Tom Cruise", 'M');
48 • INSERT INTO actor VALUES(103, "Margot Robbie", 'F');
49 • INSERT INTO actor VALUES(104, "Jennifer Aniston", 'F');
50 • INSERT INTO actor VALUES(105, "Gal Gadot", 'F');
51 • SELECT * FROM actor;
```

act_id	act_name	act_gender
100	Leonardo DiCaprio	M
101	Tom Hanks	M
102	Tom Cruise	M
103	Margot Robbie	F
104	Jennifer Aniston	F
105	Gal Gadot	F
NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO director VALUES(200, 'Steven Spielberg', '1649503470');
INSERT INTO director VALUES(201, 'Alfred Hitchcock', '7989467865');
INSERT INTO director VALUES(202, 'James Cameron', '5218281077');
INSERT INTO director VALUES(203, 'Kathryn Bigelow', '6157228013');
INSERT INTO director VALUES(204, 'Niki Caro', '8976600547');
INSERT INTO director VALUES(205, 'Sofia Coppola', '3949875040');
SELECT * FROM director;

```

```

53 • INSERT INTO director VALUES(200, 'Steven Spielberg', '1649503470');
54 • INSERT INTO director VALUES(201, 'Alfred Hitchcock', '7989467865');
55 • INSERT INTO director VALUES(202, 'James Cameron', '5218281077');
56 • INSERT INTO director VALUES(203, 'Kathryn Bigelow', '6157228013');
57 • INSERT INTO director VALUES(204, 'Niki Caro', '8976600547');
58 • INSERT INTO director VALUES(205, 'Sofia Coppola', '3949875040');
59 • SELECT * FROM director;

```

60

dir_id	dir_name	dir_phone
200	Steven Spielberg	1649503470
201	Alfred Hitchcock	7989467865
202	James Cameron	5218281077
203	Kathryn Bigelow	6157228013
204	Niki Caro	8976600547
205	Sofia Coppola	3949875040
NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO movies VALUES(300, 'Avatar', 2010, 'EN', 202);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES(301, 'Dial M For Murder', 1990, 'EN', 201);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES(302, 'Jurassic Park 1', 1999, 'EN', 200);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES(303, 'Jurassic Park 2', 2017, 'EN', 200);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES(304, 'Vertigo', 1986, 'EN', 201);
INSERT INTO movies VALUES(305, 'Zero Dark Thirty', 2012, 'EN', 200);
SELECT * FROM movies;

```

```

61 • INSERT INTO movies VALUES(300, 'Avatar', 2010, 'EN', 202);
62 • INSERT INTO movies VALUES(301, 'Dial M For Murder', 1990, 'EN', 201);
63 • INSERT INTO movies VALUES(302, 'Jurassic Park 1', 1999, 'EN', 200);
64 • INSERT INTO movies VALUES(303, 'Jurassic Park 2', 2017, 'EN', 200);
65 • INSERT INTO movies VALUES(304, 'Vertigo', 1986, 'EN', 201);
66 • INSERT INTO movies VALUES(305, 'Zero Dark Thirty', 2012, 'EN', 200);
67 • SELECT * FROM movies;

```

68

mov_id	mov_title	mov_year	mov_lang	dir_id
300	Avatar	2010	EN	202
301	Dial M For Murder	1990	EN	201
302	Jurassic Park 1	1999	EN	200
303	Jurassic Park 2	2017	EN	200
304	Vertigo	1986	EN	201
305	Zero Dark Thirty	2012	EN	200
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(101, 300, 'actor');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(105, 300, 'actress');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(102, 301, 'actor');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(103, 301, 'actress');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(100, 302, 'actor');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(104, 302, 'actress');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(100, 303, 'actor');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(104, 303, 'actress');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(102, 304, 'actor');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(105, 304, 'actress');
INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(103, 305, 'actress');
SELECT * FROM moviecast;

```

```

69 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(101, 300, 'actor');
70 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(105, 300, 'actress');
71 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(102, 301, 'actor');
72 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(103, 301, 'actress');
73 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(100, 302, 'actor');
74 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(104, 302, 'actress');
75 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(100, 303, 'actor');
76 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(104, 303, 'actress');
77 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(102, 304, 'actor');
78 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(105, 304, 'actress');
79 • INSERT INTO moviecast VALUES(103, 305, 'actress');
80 • SELECT * FROM moviecast;

```

81

act_id	mov_id	part
100	302	actor
100	303	actor
101	300	actor
102	301	actor
102	304	actor
103	301	actress
103	305	actress
104	302	actress
104	303	actress
105	300	actress
105	304	actress
NULL	NULL	NULL

```

INSERT INTO rating VALUES(300, 4.5);
INSERT INTO rating VALUES(301, 3);
INSERT INTO rating VALUES(302, 4);
INSERT INTO rating VALUES(303, 3.5);
INSERT INTO rating VALUES(304, 5);
INSERT INTO rating VALUES(305, 4);
SELECT * FROM rating;

```

```



82 • INSERT INTO rating VALUES(300, 4.5);
83 • INSERT INTO rating VALUES(301, 3);
84 • INSERT INTO rating VALUES(302, 4);
85 • INSERT INTO rating VALUES(303, 3.5);
86 • INSERT INTO rating VALUES(304, 5);
87 • INSERT INTO rating VALUES(305, 4);
88 • SELECT * FROM rating;

```

89

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit:  

	mov_id	rev_stars
▶	300	4.5
	301	3
	302	4
	303	3.5
	304	5
	305	4
*	NULL	NULL

## Write SQL queries to

### 1. List the titles of all movies directed by 'Hitchcock'.

```

SELECT m.mov_title
FROM movies m, director d
WHERE m.dir_id=d.dir_id
AND d.dir_name='Alfred Hitchcock';

```

```

90 -- QUERY 1
91 • SELECT m.mov_title
92 FROM movies m, director d
93 WHERE m.dir_id=d.dir_id
94 AND d.dir_name='Alfred Hitchcock';
95

```

95

Result Grid

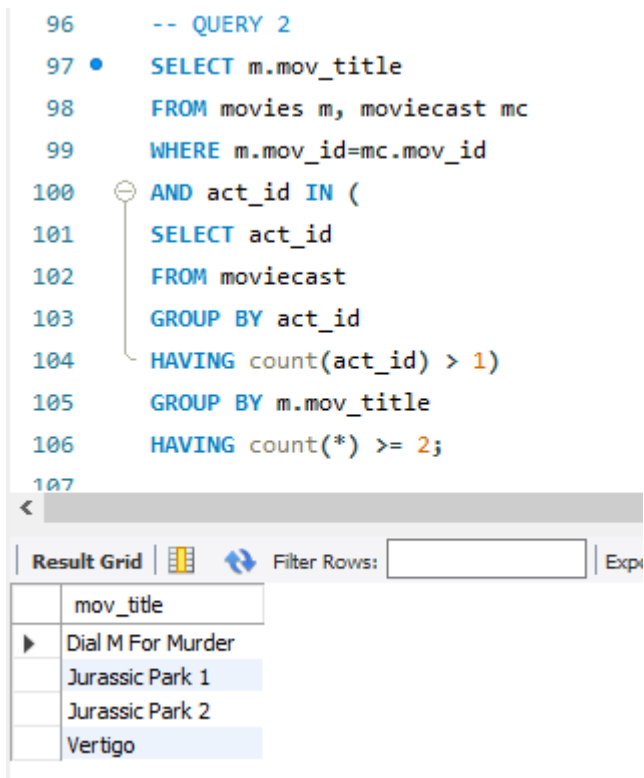
Filter Rows:

Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

	mov_title
▶	Dial M For Murder
	Vertigo

## 2. Find the movie names where one or more actors acted in two or more movies.

```
SELECT m.mov_title
FROM movies m, moviecast mc
WHERE m.mov_id=mc.mov_id
AND act_id IN (
SELECT act_id
FROM moviecast
GROUP BY act_id
HAVING count(act_id) > 1)
GROUP BY m.mov_title
HAVING count(*) >= 2;
```



```
96      -- QUERY 2
97      SELECT m.mov_title
98      FROM movies m, moviecast mc
99      WHERE m.mov_id=mc.mov_id
100     AND act_id IN (
101     SELECT act_id
102     FROM moviecast
103     GROUP BY act_id
104     HAVING count(act_id) > 1)
105     GROUP BY m.mov_title
106     HAVING count(*) >= 2;
107
```

mov_title
Dial M For Murder
Jurassic Park 1
Jurassic Park 2
Vertigo

## 3. List all actors who acted in a movie before 2000 and also in a movie after 2015 (use JOIN operation).

```
SELECT a.act_name, m.mov_title, m.mov_year
FROM actor a, movies m, moviecast mc
WHERE a.act_id=mc.act_id
AND mc.mov_id=m.mov_id
```

AND m.mov\_year NOT BETWEEN 2000 AND 2015;

```
108      -- QUERY 3
109 •    SELECT a.act_name, m.mov_title, m.mov_year
110      FROM actor a, movies m, moviecast mc
111      WHERE a.act_id=mc.act_id
112      AND mc.mov_id=m.mov_id
113      AND m.mov_year NOT BETWEEN 2000 AND 2015;
114
```

	act_name	mov_title	mov_year
▶	Tom Cruise	Dial M For Murder	1990
	Margot Robbie	Dial M For Murder	1990
	Leonardo DiCaprio	Jurassic Park 1	1999
	Jennifer Aniston	Jurassic Park 1	1999
	Leonardo DiCaprio	Jurassic Park 2	2017
	Jennifer Aniston	Jurassic Park 2	2017
	Tom Cruise	Vertigo	1986
	Gal Gadot	Vertigo	1986

**4. Find the title of movies and number of stars for each movie that has at least one rating and find the highest number of stars that movie received. Sort the result by movie title.**

```
SELECT mov_title, MAX(rev_stars)
FROM movies INNER JOIN rating USING (mov_id)
GROUP BY mov_title
HAVING MAX(rev_stars) > 0
ORDER BY mov_title;
```




```
115      -- QUERY 4
116 •    SELECT mov_title, MAX(rev_stars)
117      FROM movies INNER JOIN rating USING (mov_id)
118      GROUP BY mov_title
119      HAVING MAX(rev_stars) > 0
120      ORDER BY mov_title;
121
```

	mov_title	MAX(rev_stars)
▶	Avatar	4.5
	Dial M For Murder	3
	Jurassic Park 1	4
	Jurassic Park 2	3.5
	Vertigo	5
	Zero Dark Thirty	4

## 5. Update rating of all movies directed by 'Steven Spielberg' to 5.

```
UPDATE rating SET rev_stars = 5
WHERE mov_id IN (
SELECT mov_id FROM movies
WHERE dir_id IN (
SELECT dir_id FROM director
WHERE dir_name='Steven Spielberg'));
SELECT * FROM rating;
```

```
122      -- QUERY 5
123 •    UPDATE rating SET rev_stars = 5
124  ⊖ WHERE mov_id IN (
125      SELECT mov_id FROM movies
126  ⊖ WHERE dir_id IN (
127      SELECT dir_id FROM director
128      WHERE dir_name='Steven Spielberg'));
129 •    SELECT * FROM rating;
130
```

<   Filter Rows:  Edit: 

	mov_id	rev_stars
▶	300	4.5
	301	3
	302	5
	303	5
	304	5
	305	5
*	NULL	NULL



## **PROGRAM 10: COLLEGE DATABASE**

Consider the schema for College Database:

STUDENT (*USN*, *SName*, *Address*, *Phone*, *Gender*)

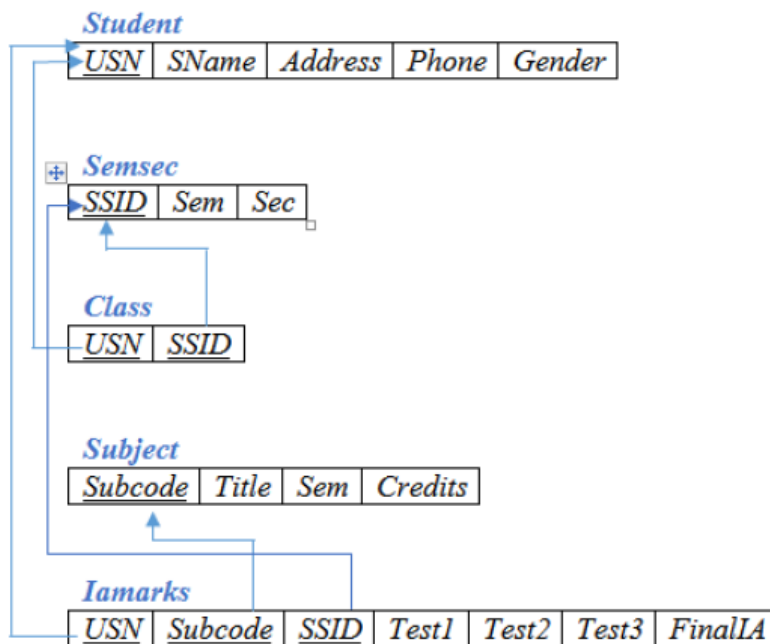
SEMSEC (*SSID*, *Sem*, *Sec*)

CLASS (*USN*, *SSID*)

SUBJECT (*Subcode*, *Title*, *Sem*, *Credits*)

IAMARKS (*USN*, *Subcode*, *SSID*, *Test1*, *Test2*, *Test3*, *FinalIA*)

### **Schema Diagram**



### **CREATION OF TABLES:**

```
CREATE TABLE student(  
  usn VARCHAR(30),  
  sname VARCHAR(30),  
  address VARCHAR(30),  
  phone REAL,  
  gender VARCHAR(30),  
  PRIMARY KEY(usn));
```

```

1 • CREATE TABLE student(
2   usn VARCHAR(30),
3   sname VARCHAR(30),
4   address VARCHAR(30),
5   phone REAL,
6   gender VARCHAR(30),
7   PRIMARY KEY(usn));
8 • desc student;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
usn	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
sname	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
address	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
phone	double	YES		NULL	
gender	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

```

CREATE TABLE semsec(
ssid VARCHAR(30),
sem INT,
sec VARCHAR(30),
PRIMARY KEY(ssid));

```

```

10 • CREATE TABLE semsec(
11   ssid VARCHAR(30),
12   sem INT,
13   sec VARCHAR(30),
14   PRIMARY KEY(ssid));
15 • desc semsec;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ssid	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
sem	int	YES		NULL	
sec	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	

```

CREATE TABLE class(
usn VARCHAR(30),
ssid VARCHAR(30),
PRIMARY KEY(usn,ssid),
FOREIGN KEY(usn) REFERENCES student(usn),
FOREIGN KEY(ssid) REFERENCES semsec(ssid));

```

```

17 • CREATE TABLE class(
18     usn VARCHAR(30),
19     ssid VARCHAR(30),
20     PRIMARY KEY(usn,ssid),
21     FOREIGN KEY(usn) REFERENCES student(usn),
22     FOREIGN KEY(ssid) REFERENCES semsec(ssid));
23 • desc class;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
usn	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
ssid	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	

```

CREATE TABLE subject(
code VARCHAR(30),
title VARCHAR(30),
sem INT,
credits INT,
PRIMARY KEY(code));

```

```

25 • CREATE TABLE subject(
26     code VARCHAR(30),
27     title VARCHAR(30),
28     sem INT,
29     credits INT,
30     PRIMARY KEY(code));
31 • desc subject;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
code	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
title	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
sem	int	YES		NULL	
credits	int	YES		NULL	

```

CREATE TABLE marks(
usn VARCHAR(30),
code VARCHAR(30),
ssid varchar(30),
test1 REAL,
test2 REAL,
test3 REAL,

```

```

final REAL,
PRIMARY KEY(usn,code,ssid),
FOREIGN KEY(usn) REFERENCES student(usn),
FOREIGN KEY(code) REFERENCES subject(code),
FOREIGN KEY(ssid) REFERENCES semsec(ssid));

```

```

33 • CREATE TABLE marks(
34     usn VARCHAR(30),
35     code VARCHAR(30),
36     ssid varchar(30),
37     test1 REAL,
38     test2 REAL,
39     test3 REAL,
40     final REAL,
41     PRIMARY KEY(usn,code,ssid),
42     FOREIGN KEY(usn) REFERENCES student(usn),
43     FOREIGN KEY(code) REFERENCES subject(code),
44     FOREIGN KEY(ssid) REFERENCES semsec(ssid));
45 • desc marks;

```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
usn	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
code	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
ssid	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
test1	double	YES		NULL	
test2	double	YES		NULL	
test3	double	YES		NULL	
final	double	YES		NULL	

## INSERTING VALUES INTO THE TABLES:

INSERT INTO student VALUES

```

('1RN13CS020','akshay','belagavi',8877881122,'m'),
('1RN13CS062','sandhya','bengaluru',7722829912,'f'),
('1RN13CS091','teesha','bengaluru',7712312312,'f'),
('1RN13CS066','supriya','mangaluru',8877881122,'f'),
('1RN14CS010','abhay','bengaluru',9900211201,'m'),
('1RN14CS032','bhaskar','bengaluru',9923211099,'m'),
('1RN14CS025','asmi','bengaluru',7894737377,'f'),
('1RN15CS011','ajay','tumkur',98545091341,'m'),
('1RN15CS029','chitra','davangere',7696772121,'f'),
('1RN15CS045','jeeva','bellary',9944850121,'m'),
('1RN15CS091','santosh','mangaluru',8812332201,'m'),
('1RN16CS045','ismail','kalburgi',9900232201,'m'),
('1RN16CS088','sameera','shimoga',9905542212,'f'),
('1RN16CS122','vinayaka','chikamagaluru',8800880011,'m');
SELECT * FROM student;

```

```

47 • INSERT INTO student VALUES
48 ('1RN13CS020','akshay','belagavi',8877881122,'m'),
49 ('1RN13CS062','sandhya','bengaluru',7722829912,'f'),
50 ('1RN13CS091','teesha','bengaluru',7712312312,'f'),
51 ('1RN13CS066','supriya','mangaluru',8877881122,'f'),
52 ('1RN14CS010','abhay','bengaluru',9900211201,'m'),
53 ('1RN14CS032','bhaskar','bengaluru',9923211099,'m'),
54 ('1RN14CS025','asmi','bengaluru',7894737377,'f'),
55 ('1RN15CS011','ajay','tumkur',98545091341,'m'),
56 ('1RN15CS029','chitra','davangere',7696772121,'f'),
57 ('1RN15CS045','jeeva','bellary',9944850121,'m'),
58 ('1RN15CS091','santosh','mangaluru',8812332201,'m'),
59 ('1RN16CS045','ismail','kalburgi',9900232201,'m'),
60 ('1RN16CS088','sameera','shimoga',9905542212,'f'),
61 ('1RN16CS122','vinayaka','chikamagaluru',8800880011,'m');
62 • SELECT * FROM student;

```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:
usn	sname	address	phone	gender
1RN13CS020	akshay	belagavi	8877881122	m
1RN13CS062	sandhya	bengaluru	7722829912	f
1RN13CS066	supriya	mangaluru	8877881122	f
1RN13CS091	teesha	bengaluru	7712312312	f
1RN14CS010	abhay	bengaluru	9900211201	m
1RN14CS025	asmi	bengaluru	7894737377	f
1RN14CS032	bhaskar	bengaluru	9923211099	m
1RN15CS011	ajay	tumkur	98545091341	m
1RN15CS029	chitra	davangere	7696772121	f
1RN15CS045	jeeva	bellary	9944850121	m
1RN15CS091	santosh	mangaluru	8812332201	m
1RN16CS045	ismail	kalburgi	9900232201	m
1RN16CS088	sameera	shimoga	9905542212	f
1RN16CS122	vinayaka	chikamag...	8800880011	m

```

INSERT INTO semsec VALUES
('CSE8A',8,'A'),
('CSE8B',8,'B'),('CSE8C',8,'C'),
('CSE7A',7,'A'),('CSE7B',7,'B'),('CSE7C',7,'C'),
('CSE6A',6,'A'),('CSE6B',6,'B'),('CSE6C',6,'C'),
('CSE5A',5,'A'),('CSE5B',5,'B'),('CSE5C',5,'C'),
('CSE4A',4,'A'),('CSE4B',4,'B'),('CSE4C',4,'C'),
('CSE3A',3,'A'),('CSE3B',3,'B'),('CSE3C',3,'C'),
('CSE2A',2,'A'),('CSE2B',2,'B'),('CSE2C',2,'C'),
('CSE1A',1,'A'),('CSE1B',1,'B'),('CSE1C',1,'C');
SELECT * FROM semsec;

```

```

64 • INSERT INTO semsec VALUES
65     ('CSE8A',8,'A'),
66     ('CSE8B',8,'B'),('CSE8C',8,'C'),
67     ('CSE7A',7,'A'),('CSE7B',7,'B'),('CSE7C',7,'C'),
68     ('CSE6A',6,'A'),('CSE6B',6,'B'),('CSE6C',6,'C'),
69     ('CSE5A',5,'A'),('CSE5B',5,'B'),('CSE5C',5,'C'),
70     ('CSE4A',4,'A'),('CSE4B',4,'B'),('CSE4C',4,'C'),
71     ('CSE3A',3,'A'),('CSE3B',3,'B'),('CSE3C',3,'C'),
72     ('CSE2A',2,'A'),('CSE2B',2,'B'),('CSE2C',2,'C'),
73     ('CSE1A',1,'A'),('CSE1B',1,'B'),('CSE1C',1,'C');
74 • SELECT * FROM semsec;

```

ssid	sem	sec
CSE1A	1	A
CSE1B	1	B
CSE1C	1	C
CSE2A	2	A
CSE2B	2	B
CSE2C	2	C
CSE3A	3	A
CSE3B	3	B
CSE3C	3	C
CSE4A	4	A
CSE4B	4	B
CSE4C	4	C
CSE5A	5	A
CSE5B	5	B
CSE5C	5	C

```

INSERT INTO class VALUES
('1RN13CS020','CSE8A'),
('1RN13CS062','CSE8A'),('1RN13CS066','CSE8B'),('1RN13CS091','CSE8C'),
('1RN14CS010','CSE7A'),('1RN14CS025','CSE7A'),('1RN14CS032','CSE7A'),
('1RN15CS011','CSE4A'),('1RN15CS029','CSE4A'),('1RN15CS045','CSE4B'),
('1RN15CS091','CSE4C'),('1RN16CS045','CSE3A'),('1RN16CS088','CSE3B'),
('1RN16CS122','CSE3C');
SELECT * FROM class;

```

```

76 • INSERT INTO class VALUES
77   ('1RN13CS020','CSE8A'),
78   ('1RN13CS062','CSE8A'),('1RN13CS066','CSE8B'),('1RN13CS091','CSE8C'),
79   ('1RN14CS010','CSE7A'),('1RN14CS025','CSE7A'),('1RN14CS032','CSE7A'),
80   ('1RN15CS011','CSE4A'),('1RN15CS029','CSE4A'),('1RN15CS045','CSE4B'),
81   ('1RN15CS091','CSE4C'),('1RN16CS045','CSE3A'),('1RN16CS088','CSE3B'),
82   ('1RN16CS122','CSE3C');
83 • SELECT * FROM class;

```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:
	usn	ssid				
▶	1RN16CS045	CSE3A				
	1RN16CS088	CSE3B				
	1RN16CS122	CSE3C				
	1RN15CS011	CSE4A				
	1RN15CS029	CSE4A				
	1RN15CS045	CSE4B				
	1RN15CS091	CSE4C				
	1RN14CS010	CSE7A				
	1RN14CS025	CSE7A				
	1RN14CS032	CSE7A				
	1RN13CS020	CSE8A				
	1RN13CS062	CSE8A				
	1RN13CS066	CSE8B				
	1RN13CS091	CSE8C				

```

INSERT INTO subject VALUES
('10CS81','ACA',8,4),
('10CS82','SSM',8,4),('10CS83','NM',8,4),
('10CS84','CC',8,4),('10CS85','PW',8,4),
('10CS71','OOAD',7,4),('10CS72','ECS',7,4),
('10CS73','PTW',7,4),('10CS74','DWD',7,4),
('10CS75','JAVA',7,4),('10CS76','SAN',7,4),
('10CS51','ME',5,4),('10CS52','CN',5,4),
('10CS53','DBMS',5,4),('10CS54','ATC',5,4),
('10CS55','JAVA',5,3),('10CS56','AI',5,3),
('10CS41','M4',4,4),('10CS42','SE',4,4),
('10CS43','DAA',4,4),('10CS44','MPMC',4,4),
('10CS45','OOC',4,3),('10CS46','DC',4,3),
('10CS31','M3',3,4),('10CS32','ADE',3,4),
('10CS33','DSA',3,4),('10CS34','CO',3,4),
('10CS35','USP',3,3),('10CS36','DMS',3,3);
SELECT * FROM subject;

```

```

86      ('10CS81','ACA',8,4),
87      ('10CS82','SSM',8,4),('10CS83','NM',8,4),
88      ('10CS84','CC',8,4),('10CS85','PW',8,4),
89      ('10CS71','OOAD',7,4),('10CS72','ECS',7,4),
90      ('10CS73','PTW',7,4),('10CS74','DWD',7,4),
91      ('10CS75','JAVA',7,4),('10CS76','SAN',7,4),
92      ('10CS51','ME',5,4),('10CS52','CN',5,4),
93      ('10CS53','DBMS',5,4),('10CS54','ATC',5,4),
94      ('10CS55','JAVA',5,3),('10CS56','AI',5,3),
95      ('10CS41','M4',4,4),('10CS42','SE',4,4),
96      ('10CS43','DAA',4,4),('10CS44','MPMC',4,4),
97      ('10CS45','OOC',4,3),('10CS46','DC',4,3),
98      ('10CS31','M3',3,4),('10CS32','ADE',3,4),
99      ('10CS33','DSA',3,4),('10CS34','CO',3,4),
100     ('10CS35','USP',3,3),('10CS36','DMS',3,3);
101 •   SELECT * FROM subject;
102

```

Result Grid					Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:
	code	title	sem	credits			
▶	10CS31	M3	3	4			
	10CS32	ADE	3	4			
	10CS33	DSA	3	4			
	10CS34	CO	3	4			
	10CS35	USP	3	3			
	10CS36	DMS	3	3			
	10CS41	M4	4	4			
	10CS42	SE	4	4			
	10CS43	DAA	4	4			
	10CS44	MPMC	4	4			
	10CS45	OOC	4	3			
	10CS46	DC	4	3			
	10CS51	ME	5	4			
	10CS52	CN	5	4			

```

INSERT INTO marks(usn,code,ssid,test1,test2,test3) VALUES
('1RN13CS091','10CS81','CSE8C',15,16,18),
('1RN13CS091','10CS82','CSE8C',12,19,14),('1RN13CS091','10CS83','CSE8C',19,15,20),
('1RN13CS091','10CS84','CSE8C',20,16,19),('1RN13CS091','10CS85','CSE8C',15,15,12);
SELECT * FROM marks;

```



```

103 • INSERT INTO marks(usn,code,ssid,test1,test2,test3) VALUES
104 ('1RN13CS091','10CS81','CSE8C',15,16,18),
105 ('1RN13CS091','10CS82','CSE8C',12,19,14),('1RN13CS091','10CS83','CSE8C',19,15,20),
106 ('1RN13CS091','10CS84','CSE8C',20,16,19),('1RN13CS091','10CS85','CSE8C',15,15,12);
107 • SELECT * FROM marks;
108

```

usn	code	ssid	test1	test2	test3	final
1RN13CS091	10CS81	CSE8C	15	16	18	NULL
1RN13CS091	10CS82	CSE8C	12	19	14	NULL
1RN13CS091	10CS83	CSE8C	19	15	20	NULL
1RN13CS091	10CS84	CSE8C	20	16	19	NULL
1RN13CS091	10CS85	CSE8C	15	15	12	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## Write SQL queries to

### 1. List all the student details studying in fourth semester 'C' section.

```

SELECT S.*, SS.sem, SS.sec
FROM student S, semsec SS, class C
WHERE S.usn = C.usn
AND SS.ssid = C.ssid
AND SS.sem = 4
AND SS.sec = 'C';

```

```

109 -- QUERY 1
110 • SELECT S.*, SS.sem, SS.sec
111 FROM student S, semsec SS, class C
112 WHERE S.usn = C.usn
113 AND SS.ssid = C.ssid
114 AND SS.sem = 4
115 AND SS.sec = 'C';
116

```

usn	sname	address	phone	gender	sem	sec
1RN15CS091	santosh	mangaluru	8812332201	m	4	C

**2. Compute the total number of male and female students in each semester and in each section.**

```
SELECT SS.sem, SS.sec, S.gender, count(S.gender) AS COUNT
FROM student S, semsec SS, class C
WHERE S.usn = C.usn AND SS.ssid = C.ssid
GROUP BY SS.sem, SS.sec, S.gender
ORDER BY sem;
```

```
117      -- QUERY 2
118 •    SELECT SS.sem, SS.sec, S.gender, count(S.gender) AS COUNT
119      FROM student S, semsec SS, class C
120      WHERE S.usn = C.usn AND SS.ssid = C.ssid
121      GROUP BY SS.sem, SS.sec, S.gender
122      ORDER BY sem;
123
```

	sem	sec	gender	COUNT
▶	3	A	m	1
	3	B	f	1
	3	C	m	1
	4	A	f	1
	4	A	m	1
	4	B	m	1
	4	C	m	1
	7	A	f	1
	7	A	m	2
	8	A	f	1
	8	A	m	1
	8	B	f	1
	8	C	f	1

**3. Create a view of Test1 marks of student USN '1BI15CS101' in all subjects.**

```
CREATE VIEW test1_marks AS
SELECT test1, code
FROM marks
WHERE usn = '1RN13CS091';
SELECT * FROM test1_marks;
```

```

124      -- QUERY 3
125  •   CREATE VIEW test1_marks AS
126      SELECT test1, code
127      FROM marks
128      WHERE usn = '1RN13CS091';
129  •   SELECT * FROM test1_marks;
130

```

Result Grid		
	test1	code
▶	15	10CS81
	12	10CS82
	19	10CS83
	20	10CS84
	15	10CS85

**4. Categorize students based on the following criterion:**

**If FinalIA = 17 to 20 then CAT = ‘Outstanding’**

**If FinalIA = 12 to 16 then CAT = ‘Average’**

**If FinalIA < 12 then CAT = ‘Weak’**

**Give these details only for 8th semester A, B, and C section students.**

```

SELECT s.usn, sname, address, phone, gender, (CASE
WHEN m.final BETWEEN 17 AND 20 THEN 'outstanding'
WHEN m.final BETWEEN 12 AND 16 THEN 'average'
ELSE 'weak' END) AS CAT
FROM student S, marks m, subject sub
WHERE S.usn = m.usn
AND sub.code = m.code
AND sub.sem = 8;

```

```

131      -- QUERY 4
132  •   SELECT s.usn, sname, address, phone, gender, (CASE
133      WHEN m.final BETWEEN 17 AND 20 THEN 'outstanding'
134      WHEN m.final BETWEEN 12 AND 16 THEN 'average'
135      ELSE 'weak' END) AS CAT
136      FROM student S, marks m, subject sub
137      WHERE S.usn = m.usn
138      AND sub.code = m.code
139      AND sub.sem = 8;

```

Result Grid						
	usn	sname	address	phone	gender	CAT
▶	1RN13CS091	teesha	bengaluru	7712312312	f	weak
	1RN13CS091	teesha	bengaluru	7712312312	f	weak
	1RN13CS091	teesha	bengaluru	7712312312	f	weak
	1RN13CS091	teesha	bengaluru	7712312312	f	weak
	1RN13CS091	teesha	bengaluru	7712312312	f	weak