Experiment 1

Student Name: Shivanshu Ranjan UID: 23BCS10193

Branch: CSE Section/Group: KRG 3-A

Semester: 5th Date of Performance:24/07/2025

Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

1. Aim: University Database System helps in managing student enrollments, course allocations, and professor assignments effectively. The system also demonstrates secure access control and transaction safety. This includes CRUD operations, JOIN queries, and database-level user permission management.

a. Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL Operations

b. Department-Course Subquery and Access Control

2. Objective:

- To create and manage relational databases LibraryDB and UniversityDB using SQL.
- To define tables with appropriate primary and foreign key constraints.
- To insert sample data into author, book, department, and course tables.
- To retrieve related data using **INNER JOIN** and **subqueries** with GROUP BY and HAVING.
- To manage user access by granting **SELECT privileges** on specific tables.

3. DBMS script and output:

```
Solution-(a)
```

```
CREATE DATABASE LibraryDB;
USE LibraryDB;

CREATE TABLE TBL_Author (
   author_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
   author_name VARCHAR(100),
   country VARCHAR(50)
);
```

```
book_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

title VARCHAR(100),

author_id INT,

FOREIGN KEY (author_id) REFERENCES Author(author_id)
);
```

INSERT INTO TBL Author (author id, author name, country) VALUES

- (1, 'J.K. Rowling', 'United Kingdom'),
- (2, 'George R.R. Martin', 'United States'),
- (3, 'Haruki Murakami', 'Japan');

INSERT INTO TBL_Book (book_id, title, author_id) VALUES

- (101, 'Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone', 1),
- (102, 'A Game of Thrones', 2),
- (103, 'Kafka on the Shore', 3);

SELECT

B.title AS Book Title,

A.author name AS Author Name,

A.country AS Author Country

FROM

TBL Book B

INNER JOIN

TBL Author A ON B.author_id = A.author_id;

BOOK_TITLE	AUTHOR_NAME	AUTHOR_COUNTRY
Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone	J.K. Rowling	United Kingdom
A Game of Thrones	George R.R. Martin	United States
Kafka on the Shore	Haruki Murakami	Japan

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

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Discover. Learn. Empower. **Solution-(b)** CREATE DATABASE *UniversityDB*; USE UniversityDB; CREATE TABLE TBL Department (dept id INT PRIMARY KEY, dept name VARCHAR(100)); CREATE TABLE TBL Course (course id INT PRIMARY KEY, course name VARCHAR(100), dept id INT, FOREIGN KEY (dept id) REFERENCES TBL Department(dept id)); INSERT INTO TBL Department (dept id, dept name) VALUES (1, 'Computer Science'), (2, 'Mechanical Engineering'), (3, 'Electrical Engineering'), (4, 'Civil Engineering'), (5, 'Mathematics'); INSERT INTO TBL Course (course id, course name, dept id) VALUES (101, 'Data Structures', 1), (102, 'Operating Systems', 1), (103, 'DBMS', 1), (104, 'Thermodynamics', 2), (105, 'Fluid Mechanics', 2),

(106, 'Circuit Theory', 3),

DEPT NAME

Computer Science

1 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

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4. Learning Outcomes (What I have Learnt):

- Understand how to design relational databases using **primary and foreign key** constraints.
- Gain hands-on experience with **SQL DDL and DML** commands for creating and manipulating tables.
- Learn to use **INNER JOINs** to combine data from related tables.
- Apply subqueries with aggregation (GROUP BY, HAVING) to filter complex data sets.
- Learn how to grant user privileges using the GRANT statement for controlled access.