

Expeiment 1

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Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

1. Problem Statement:

I. Easy-Level Problem

- ✓ Design two tables one for storing author details and the other for book details.
- ✓ Ensure a foreign key relationship from the book to its respective author.
- ✓ Insert at least three records in each table.
- ✓ Perform an INNER JOIN to link each book with its author using the common author ID.
- ✓ Select the book title, author name, and author's country.

II. Medium-Level Problem

- ✓ Design normalized tables for departments and the courses they offer, maintaining a foreign key relationship.
- ✓ Insert five departments and at least ten courses across those departments.
- ✓ Use a subquery to count the number of courses under each department.
- ✓ Filter and retrieve only those departments that offer more than two courses.
- ✓ Grant SELECT-only access on the courses table to a specific user.

2. Code:

Easy Question

CREATE TABLE TBL_AUTHOR
(
AUTHOR_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
AUTHOR NAME VARCHAR(MAX),

Dept ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Dept Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL

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COUNTRY VARCHAR(MAX)
)
CREATE TABLE TBL BOOKS
BOOK ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
BOOK_TITLE VARCHAR(MAX),
AUTHORID INT
FOREIGN KEY (AUTHORID) REFERENCES TBL AUTHOR(AUTHOR ID)
)
INSERT INTO TBL AUTHOR (AUTHOR ID, AUTHOR NAME, COUNTRY) VALUES
(1, 'George Orwell', 'United Kingdom'),
(2, 'Haruki Murakami', 'Japan'),
(3, 'J.K. Rowling', 'United Kingdom');
INSERT INTO TBL BOOKS (BOOK ID, BOOK TITLE, AUTHORID) VALUES
(101, '1984', 1),
(102, 'Kafka on the Shore', 2),
(103, 'Harry Potter', 3);
SELECT B.BOOK TITLE AS 'BOOK TITLE', A.AUTHOR NAME, A.COUNTRY
FROM TBL BOOKS AS B
INNER JOIN
TBL_AUTHOR AS A
ON
B.AUTHORID = A.AUTHOR ID
                            Medium Question
CREATE TABLE Departments (
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);
CREATE TABLE Courses (
  Course ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Course Name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  Dept ID INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (Dept ID) REFERENCES Departments(Dept ID)
);
INSERT INTO Departments (Dept ID, Dept Name) VALUES
(1, 'Computer Science'),
(2, 'Mathematics'),
(3, 'Physics'),
(4, 'Chemistry'),
(5, 'English');
INSERT INTO Courses (Course ID, Course Name, Dept ID) VALUES
(101, 'Data Structures', 1),
(102, 'Operating Systems', 1),
(103, 'Database Systems', 1),
(104, 'Linear Algebra', 2),
(105, 'Calculus', 2),
(106, 'Quantum Mechanics', 3),
(107, 'Thermodynamics', 3),
(108, 'Organic Chemistry', 4),
(109, 'British Literature', 5),
(110, 'World Literature', 5);
SELECT D.Dept ID, D.Dept Name, COUNT(C.Course ID) AS Course Count
FROM Departments D
JOIN Courses C ON D.Dept ID = C.Dept ID
GROUP BY D.Dept ID, D.Dept Name
HAVING COUNT(C.Course ID) > 2;
```



3. Output:



