## **DBMS Lab-1**

## a. Find year from date

+----+

Ans:- mysql> SELECT YEAR('2024/07/16');
+----+
| YEAR('2024/07/16') |
+----+
| 2024 |

## b. Check whether date passed to query is of given format or not

### c. Find the size of the SCHEMA/USER.

Ans:-

SELECT table\_schema "DB Name",
ROUND(SUM(data\_length + index\_length) / 1024 / 1024, 1) "DB Size in MB"
FROM information\_schema.tables
GROUP BY table\_schema;

### d. Display the current time

Ans:- mysql> SELECT CURTIME(); +-----+ | CURTIME() | +------+ | 15:08:25 |

## e. Given a date retrieve next day's date

```
f. Get database date
```

```
Ans:- mysql> SELECT CURDATE();
+-----+
| CURDATE() |
+-----+
| 2024-07-25 |
+------+
```

## g. Returns the default(current) database name.

## h. Retrieve the current MySQL user name and host name.

## i. Find the string that tells the MySQL server version.

### j. Perform Bitwise OR, Bitwise XOR and Bitwise AND

```
Ans:- mysql> select 3&4, 3|4, 3^4;

+----+----+

| 3&4 | 3|4 | 3^4 |

+----+----+

| 0 | 7 | 7 |

+----+----+
```

k. Find the difference between two dates and print in terms of the number of days.

I. Add one day to the current date.

m. Add two hours and 5000 minutes to the current date and print the new date.

n. Find the floor and ceil values of a floating point number. Also operate on the power, log, modulus, round off and truncate functions.

```
Ans:- mysql> select floor(5.3), ceil(5.3);
+----+
| floor(5.3) | ceil(5.3) |
+----+
         6 | +-----
    5 |
mysql> SELECT POWER(2, 3), LOG10(100);
+----+
| POWER(2, 3) | LOG10(100) |
+----+
    8 |
          2 |
+----+
mysql> SELECT MOD(10, 3), ROUND(3.14159, 2), TRUNCATE(3.14159, 2);
+----+
| MOD(10, 3) | ROUND(3.14159, 2) | TRUNCATE(3.14159, 2) |
+-----+
```

```
| 1 | 3.14 | 3.14 |
```

## o. In the first name of the employee, match the following using regular expressions.

Ans:- mysql> SELECT

- -> CASE
- -> WHEN 'Alice' REGEXP '^a' THEN 'Name starts with a'
- -> ELSE 'Name does not start with a'
- -> END AS result;

## p. Compare two strings and print the value 'yes' if they are equal, else print 'no'.

Ans:- mysql> SELECT CASE WHEN 'apple' = 'banana' THEN 'yes' ELSE 'no' END AS result:

+-----+ | result | +-----+ | no |

## q. Simulate the "IF... ELSE" construct in MySQL for a mark and grade setup.

Ans:- mysql> SELECT

- -> **85** AS marks,
- -> CASE
- -> WHEN 85 >= 90 AND 85 <= 100 THEN 'A'
- -> WHEN 85 >= 80 AND 85 < 90 THEN
- 'B' -> WHEN 85 >= 70 AND 85 <

80 THEN 'C'

- -> WHEN 85 >= 60 AND 85 < 70 THEN 'D'
- -> WHEN 85 >= 0 AND 85 < 60 THEN 'F'
- -> ELSE 'Invalid marks'
- -> END AS grade;

+-----+
| marks | grade |
+-----+
| 85 | B |
+-----+

# r. Use IFNULL to check whether a mathematical expression gives a NULL value or not.

