

Assignment 1

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1. Create following banking database schema and insert appropriate data:

branch (branch name, branch city, asset_value)

customer (customer name, customer street, customer city)

account (account number, customer name, branch name, balance)

a) Design all tables with appropriate keys and constraints.

Solution:

```
-- Create new database called 'banking' and use it
CREATE DATABASE banking;
USE banking;

-- a) Design all tables with appropriate keys and constraints.
-- Create table 'branch' with 'branch_name' as primary key
CREATE TABLE branch(branch_name VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
                     branch_city VARCHAR(50),
                     asset_value BIGINT NOT NULL);

-- Create table for 'customer' with 'customer_name' as primary key, assuming no two or more customers can have
-- same value
CREATE TABLE customer(customer_name VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
                      customer_street VARCHAR(50),
                      customer_city VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL);

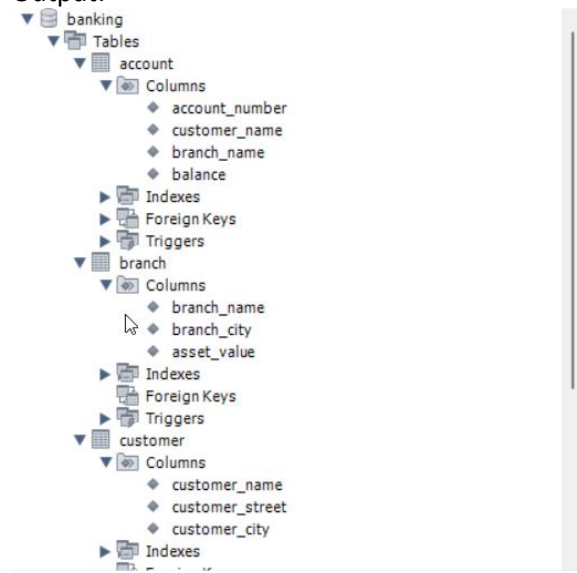
-- Create 'account' table with account_number as primary key,
-- customer name is referenced from customer table, branch name is referenced from branch table as foreign key,
-- default balance for new accounts is 0
CREATE TABLE account(account_number INT PRIMARY KEY,
                     customer_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
                     branch_name VARCHAR(50),
                     balance DOUBLE DEFAULT 0,
                     FOREIGN KEY fk_cust_name(customer_name) REFERENCES customer(customer_name),
                     FOREIGN KEY fk_branch_name(branch_name) REFERENCES branch(branch_name));

-- Insert data into the tables
INSERT INTO branch VALUES
    ('Chi-1', 'Chicago', 10000),
    ('Chi-2', 'Chicago', 20000),
    ('Atl-1', 'Atlanta', 25000),
    ('Atl-2', 'Atlanta', 23000),
    ('Was-1', 'Washington', 35000),
    ('Was-2', 'Washington', 36000),
    ('Nyc-1', 'New York', 45000),
    ('Nyc-2', 'New York', 46000);

-- Insert data into the tables
INSERT INTO customer VALUES
    ('John', 'Street 1', 'New York'),
    ('Nick', 'Atl street 2', 'Atlanta'),
    ('Harry', 'First street', 'Chicago'),
    ('Ron', 'North street', 'Washington'),
    ('David', 'Second street', 'Chicago'),
    ('Natasha', 'Green lane', 'Atlanta');

-- Insert data into account table
INSERT INTO account VALUES
    (1, 'John', 'Nyc-1', 1400),
    (2, 'Nick', 'Atl-2', 1800),
    (3, 'Harry', 'Chi-1', 1000),
    (4, 'Ron', 'Was-1', 500),
    (5, 'David', 'Chi-2', 1500),
    (6, 'Natasha', 'Atl-1', 1100);
```

Output:



Inserted data:

Branch

	branch_name	branch_city	asset_value
▶	Atl-1	Atlanta	25000
	Atl-2	Atlanta	23000
	Chi-1	Chicago	10000
	Chi-2	Chicago	20000
	Nyc-1	New York	45000
	Nyc-2	New York	46000
	Was-1	Washington	35000
	Was-2	Washington	36000
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

account

	account_number	customer_name	branch_name	balance
▶	1	John	Nyc-1	1400
	2	Nick	Atl-2	1800
	3	Harry	Chi-1	1000
	4	Ron	Was-1	500
	5	David	Chi-2	1500
	6	Natasha	Atl-1	1100
	7	Tony	Atl-2	1200
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Customer

	customer_name	customer_street	customer_city
▶	David	Second street	Chicago
	Harry	First street	Chicago
	John	Street 1	New York
	Natasha	Green lane	Atlanta
	Nick	Atl street 2	Atlanta
	Ron	North street	Washington
•	NULL	NULL	NULL

b) Find the names of all branches located in “Chicago”.

Solution:

```
SELECT branch_name FROM branch WHERE branch_city='Chicago';
```

Output:

branch	
branch_name	
Chi-1	
Chi-2	

c) Add new customer in branch “Atlanta”, Consider appropriate values for other attributes.

Solution:

```
INSERT INTO customer VALUES ('Tony', 'Silver street', 'Atlanta');
INSERT INTO account VALUES (7, 'Tony', 'Atl-2', 1200);
```

Output:

account				
	account_number	customer_name	branch_name	balance
1	1	John	Nyc-1	1400
2	2	Nick	Atl-2	1800
3	3	Harry	Chi-1	1000
4	4	Ron	Was-1	500
5	5	David	Chi-2	1500
6	6	Natasha	Atl-1	1100
7	7	Tony	Atl-2	1200

d) Find all the account numbers having balance greater than \$1000

Solution:

```
SELECT * FROM account WHERE balance > 1000;
```

Output:

account				
	account_number	customer_name	branch_name	balance
1	1	John	Nyc-1	1400
2	2	Nick	Atl-2	1800
5	5	David	Chi-2	1500
6	6	Natasha	Atl-1	1100
7	7	Tony	Atl-2	1200

e) Create a view to retrieve all the customers in “Atlanta” city with balance less than balance of customer “John”. (subquery)

Solution:

```
CREATE VIEW bal_less_than_john_atlanta AS
  SELECT * FROM account WHERE
    balance < (SELECT balance FROM account WHERE customer_name='John') AND
    branch_name IN (SELECT branch_name FROM branch WHERE branch_city='Atlanta');

SELECT * FROM bal_less_than_john_atlanta;
```

Output:

account_number	customer_name	branch_name	balance
6	Natasha	Atl-1	1100
7	Tony	Atl-2	1200

f) Modify the relations so that the default branch city will be “Washington”.

Solution:

```
ALTER TABLE branch ALTER branch_city SET DEFAULT 'Washington';
```

g) Get the list of all customers only if the asset value for that branch is \$35000 (EXISTS clause).

Solution:

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE EXISTS (SELECT asset_value FROM branch WHERE asset_value = 35000)
```

Output:

customer_name	customer_street	customer_city
David	Second street	Chicago
Harry	First street	Chicago
John	Street 1	New York
Natasha	Green lane	Atlanta
Nick	Atl street 2	Atlanta
Ron	North street	Washington
Tony	Silver street	Atlanta

2. Create Insurance database and insert appropriate data:

person (driver id, name, address)

car (license, model, year)

accident (report number, location)

owns (driver id, license)

participated (report number, license, driver id, damage amount)

a) Design all tables with appropriate keys and constraints.

b) Add all appropriate foreign keys.

Solution:

```
-- Create database 'insurance' and use it
```

```
CREATE DATABASE insurance;
USE insurance;
```

```
-- Create tables for person, car, accident, owns and participated
```

```
CREATE TABLE person(driver_id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, address VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE car (license VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, model VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, manufacture_year YEAR);
```

```
CREATE TABLE owns (driver_id INT NOT NULL, license VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    FOREIGN KEY fk_own_driver_id(driver_id) REFERENCES person(driver_id),
    FOREIGN KEY fk_own_license(license) REFERENCES car(license));
```

```
CREATE TABLE participated (report_number INT PRIMARY KEY, license VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
    driver_id INT NOT NULL, damage_amount INT NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    FOREIGN KEY fk_part_driver_id(driver_id) REFERENCES person(driver_id),
    FOREIGN KEY fk_part_license(license) REFERENCES car(license));
```

```
CREATE TABLE accident (report_number INT PRIMARY KEY, location VARCHAR(50),
    FOREIGN KEY fk_acc_report_number(report_number) REFERENCES participated(report_number));
```

```
-- Insert data
```

```
INSERT INTO person VALUES
    (1, 'Raj', 'Indore'),
    (2, 'Ajay', 'Nagpur'),
    (3, 'Bala', 'Pune'),
    (4, 'John Smith', 'Agra');
```

```
INSERT INTO car VALUES
    ('A1B2C1', 'Maruti', 2010),
    ('A1B2C2', 'Honda', 2011),
    ('A1B2C3', 'Mazda', 2012),
    ('A1B2C4', 'Hyundai', 2020),
    ('A2B3C4', 'Honda', 2021),
    ('M1M2M3', 'Mazda', 2019);
```

```
INSERT INTO owns VALUES
```

```
    (1, 'A1B2C1'),
    (2, 'A1B2C2'),
    (3, 'A1B2C3'),
    (2, 'A1B2C4'),
    (4, 'A2B3C4'),
    (4, 'M1M2M3');
```

```
INSERT INTO participated VALUES
```

```
    (1, 'A2B3C4', 2, 1500),
    (2, 'A1B2C2', 1, 1000),
    (3, 'A2B3C4', 2, 2100);
```

```
INSERT INTO accident VALUES
```

```
    (1, 'Noida'),
    (2, 'Delhi'),
    (3, 'Patna');
```

Output:

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Navigator' pane displays the 'insurance' database schema. It includes tables: 'accident', 'car', and 'owns'. Each table has its own set of columns, indexes, foreign keys, and triggers. On the right, the 'Filter Objects' pane shows a tree view of the 'insurance' database, with 'Tables' expanded to show 'accident', 'car', and 'owns'. The 'accident' table has columns: 'report_number', 'location', 'license', 'driver_id', and 'damage_amount'. The 'car' table has columns: 'license', 'model', and 'manufacture_year'. The 'owns' table has columns: 'driver_id' and 'license'.

Inserted data:

person

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

	driver_id	name	address
▶	1	Raj	Indore
	2	Ajay	Nagpur
	3	Bala	Pune
	4	John Smith	Agra
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

car

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

	license	model	manufacture_year
▶	A1B2C1	Maruti	2010
	A1B2C2	Honda	2011
	A1B2C3	Mazda	2012
	A1B2C4	Hyundai	2020
	A2B3C4	Honda	2021
	M1M2M3	Mazda	2019
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

owns

Result Grid

Filter

	driver_id	license
▶	1	A1B2C1
	2	A1B2C2
	2	A1B2C4
	3	A1B2C3
	4	A2B3C4
	4	M1M2M3
*	NULL	NULL

participated

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit: 6

	report_number	license	driver_id	damage_amount
▶	1	A2B3C4	2	1500
	2	A1B2C2	1	1000
	3	A2B3C4	2	2100
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

accident

Result Grid

Filter Rows

	report_number	location
▶	1	Noida
	2	Delhi
	3	Patna
*	NULL	NULL

c) Add a new accident to the database; assume any values for required attributes

Solution:

```
-- c) Add a new accident to the database; assume any values for required attributes
INSERT INTO participated VALUES(4, 'A1B2C1', 2, 20);
INSERT INTO accident VALUES (4, 'Delhi');
```

Output:

participated

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit:

report_number	license	driver_id	damage_amount
1	A2B3C4	2	1500
2	A1B2C2	1	1000
3	A2B3C4	2	2100
4	A1B2C1	2	20
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

accident

report_number	location
1	Noida
2	Delhi
3	Patna
4	Delhi
NULL	NULL

d) Find report numbers for all the accidents in which the cars belonging to “John Smith” were involved. (subquery)

Solution:

```
SELECT report_number FROM participated WHERE
    license IN (SELECT license FROM owns WHERE
        driver_id = (SELECT driver_id FROM person WHERE name = 'John Smith'));
```

Output:

participated	
report_number	
1	
3	
NULL	

e) Delete the Mazda belonging to “John Smith”.

Solution:

```
DELETE FROM owns WHERE
    driver_id = (SELECT driver_id FROM person WHERE name = 'John Smith') AND
    license IN (SELECT license FROM car WHERE model = 'mazda');
```

Output:

owns	
driver_id	license
1	A1B2C1
2	A1B2C2
2	A1B2C4
3	A1B2C3
4	A2B3C4
NULL	NULL

f) Create a view to get date and locations of all accidents.

Solution:

```
CREATE VIEW dam_and_location AS SELECT accident.location, participated.damage_amount FROM accident, participated
WHERE accident.report_number = participated.report_number;
```

Output:

dam_and_location	
location	damage_amount
Noida	1500
Delhi	1000
Patna	2100
Delhi	20

g) Find the name and addresses of owners of cars involved in accidents for which damage amount is greater than \$2000.

Solution:

```
SELECT name, address FROM person WHERE driver_id = (SELECT driver_id FROM owns WHERE license = (SELECT license
FROM participated WHERE damage_amount > 2000));
```

Output:

Result Grid	
name	address
John Smith	Agra

h) Add car prices in the appropriate relation.

Solution:

```
ALTER TABLE car ADD COLUMN price INT DEFAULT 5000;
```

Output:

DESCRIBE car						
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
license	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL		
model	varchar(50)	NO		NULL		
manufacture_year	year	YES		NULL		
price	int	YES		5000		

i) Create view to have the information of persons and their cars .

Solution:

```
CREATE VIEW person_car AS SELECT person.driver_id, person.name, person.address, car.license, car.model,
car.manufacture_year, car.price FROM person, car, owns
WHERE person.driver_id = owns.driver_id AND car.license = owns.license;
SELECT * FROM person_car;
```

Output:

person_car						
driver_id	name	address	license	model	manufacture_year	price
1	Raj	Indore	A1B2C1	Maruti	2010	5000
2	Ajay	Nagpur	A1B2C2	Honda	2011	5000
2	Ajay	Nagpur	A1B2C4	Hyundai	2020	5000
3	Bala	Pune	A1B2C3	Mazda	2012	5000
4	John Smith	Agra	A2B3C4	Honda	2021	5000

j) Rename the name of the table person to owners.

Solution:

```
RENAME TABLE person to owners;
```

Output:

DESCRIBE owners						
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
driver_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL		
name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL		
address	varchar(100)	NO		NULL		

k) Change the type of attribute damage amount from int to numeric.

Solution:

```
ALTER TABLE participated MODIFY damage_amount NUMERIC;
```

Output:

DESCRIBE participated						
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
report_number	int	NO	PRI	NULL		
license	varchar(10)	NO	MUL	NULL		
driver_id	int	NO	MUL	NULL		
damage_amount	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL		

l) Delete all values in accident table but keep the relation in schema.

Solution:

```
SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;  
DELETE FROM accident;
```

Output:

accident	
Result Grid	
Filter Rows	
report_number	location
NULL	NULL

m) Modify the accident table to increase the report number by one for each new insertion.

Solution:

```
ALTER TABLE accident MODIFY report_number INT AUTO_INCREMENT;
```

Output:

Error:

Error Code: 1832. Cannot change column 'report_number': used in a foreign key constraint 'accident_ibfk_1'

Explanation:

Changing column report number from accident table is not allowed because it is a foreign key referring to report number from participated table.

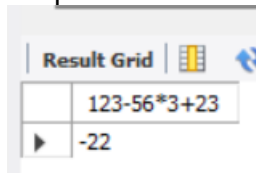
```
CREATE TABLE accident (report_number INT PRIMARY KEY, location VARCHAR(50),  
FOREIGN KEY fk_acc_report_number(report_number) REFERENCES participated(report_number));
```

3. Write a query to calculate $123 - 56 * 3 + 23$.

Solution:

```
SELECT 123-56*3+23
```

Output:



Result Grid	
	123-56*3+23
▶	-22

===== End of Assignment =====