

CSLR 51 : DBMS-LAB

LAB RECORD

Roll no. : **106119100**

Name : **Rajneesh Pandey**

Section : **CSE-B**

Problem 1. Consider the Following Database:

A software company wants to track project details

Employee(Empid , Empname, Address, Doj, Salary) : Empid as Primary key

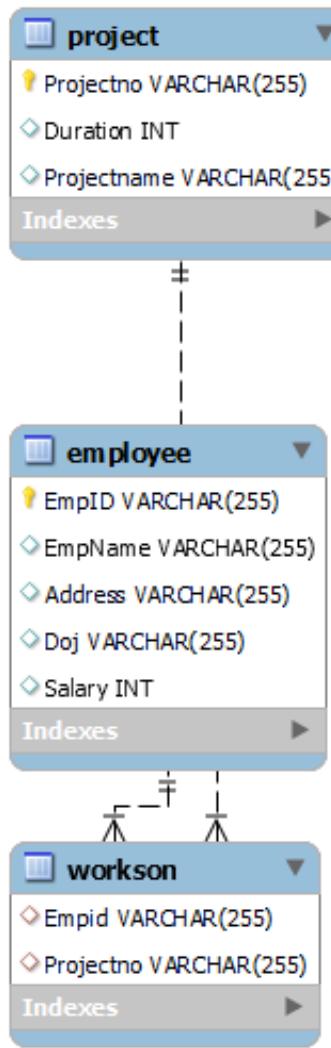
Project (Projectno, Duration, Projectname) : Project no as Primary Key

Workson(Empid,Projno) :

Empid as Foreign key references Employee

Projectno as Foreign key references Project

ER Diagram



`CREATE DATABASE companyDB;`

1. Display the Employee details in the descending order based on name.

```

CREATE TABLE Employee(
    EmpID varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    EmpName varchar(255),
    Address varchar(255),
    Doj varchar(255),
    Salary int,
    UNIQUE (EmpID),
    PRIMARY KEY (EmpID)
);

INSERT INTO Employee(EmpID, EmpName, Address, Doj, Salary)
VALUES
('001','Harry','3427 Hall Valley Drive','12/28/1984',59000),
('002','Wilson','3950 Rinehart Road','5/18/1983',42000),
('003','Mildred','4768 Scenicview Drive','6/21/1969',78000),
('004','Anderson','78 Heritage Road','10/21/1995',49000),
('005','Bob','856 Tenmile Road','10/13/1960',50000);

SELECT *
FROM Employee e
ORDER BY e.EmpName DESC;

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] SQL > use companyDB;
Default schema set to `companyDB`.
Fetching table and column names from `companydb` for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > SELECT *
-> FROM Employee e
-> ORDER BY e.EmpName DESC;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| EmpID | EmpName | Address          | Doj      | Salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 002   | Wilson  | 3950 Rinehart Road | 5/18/1983 | 42000 |
| 003   | Mildred | 4768 Scenicview Drive | 6/21/1969 | 78000 |
| 001   | Harry   | 3427 Hall Valley Drive | 12/28/1984 | 59000 |
| 005   | Bob     | 856 Tenmile Road    | 10/13/1960 | 50000 |
| 004   | Anderson | 78 Heritage Road   | 10/21/1995 | 49000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.0008 sec)
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL >

```

2. Display the project details if project id is given.

```
CREATE TABLE Project(
    Projectno varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    Duration int,
    Projectname varchar(255),
    UNIQUE (Projectno),
    PRIMARY KEY (Projectno)
);

INSERT INTO Project(Projectno,Duration, Projectname)
VALUES
    ('P1',5,'WebSite'),
    ('P2',8,'Android App'),
    ('P3',10,'iOS App'),
    ('P4',12,'Machine Learning');

SELECT * FROM Project;
SELECT * FROM Project WHERE Projectno='P4';
```

```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > SELECT * FROM Project;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Projectno | Duration | Projectname |
+-----+-----+-----+
| P1        |      5 | WebSite   |
| P2        |      8 | Android App|
| P3        |     10 | iOS App   |
| P4        |     12 | Machine Learning |
+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0038 sec)

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > SELECT * FROM Project WHERE Projectno='P4';
+-----+-----+-----+
| Projectno | Duration | Projectname |
+-----+-----+-----+
| P4        |     12 | Machine Learning |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.0004 sec)
```

3. Display the employee names starting with 'B'

```
SELECT EmpName
from Employee
where EmpName LIKE 'B%';
```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > SELECT EmpName FROM Employee WHERE EmpName LIKE 'B%';
+-----+
| EmpName |
+-----+
| Bob     |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0004 sec)

```

4. Display the employee ID's working in a particular project if project no is given.

```

CREATE TABLE Workson(
    Empid varchar(255),
    Projectno varchar(255),
    FOREIGN KEY (Empid) REFERENCES Employee(Empid),
    FOREIGN KEY (Projectno) REFERENCES Project(Projectno)
);

INSERT INTO Workson(Projectno,Empid)
VALUES
    ('P3','002'),
    ('P2','004'),
    ('P1','003'),
    ('P4','001'),
    ('P2','005');

SELECT EmpID
FROM Workson
WHERE projectno = 'P2';

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > SELECT EmpID
                                         -> FROM Workson
                                         -> WHERE projectno = 'P2';
+-----+
| EmpID |
+-----+
| 004   |
| 005   |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.0018 sec)

```

Problem2. Consider the Following Database:

Student(Rollno, Name, Marks(of 6 subjects),total) : Rollno as Primary key

Department(Deptid, Deptname, HOD name) and Deptid as Primary key

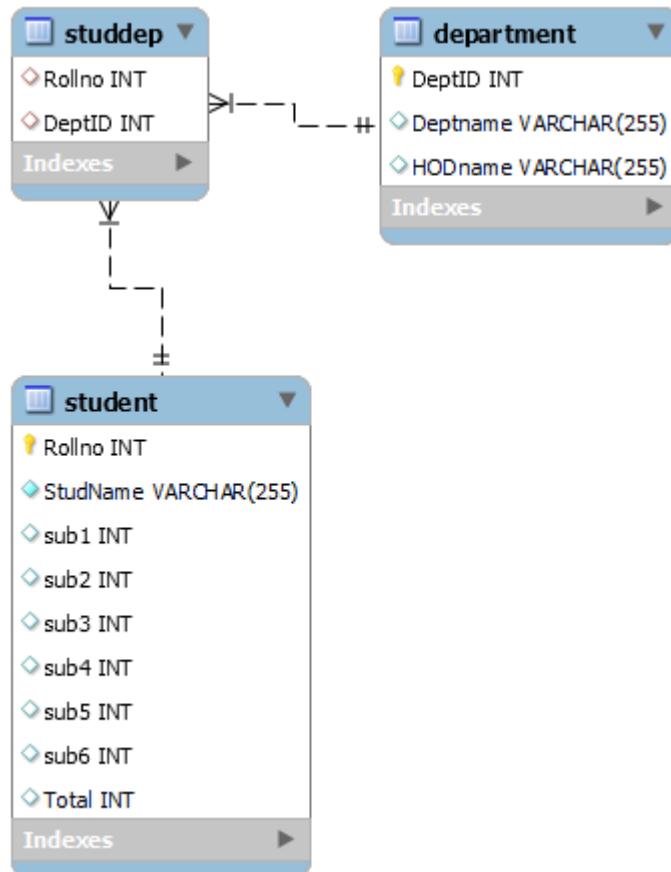
StudDep(Rollno, Deptid).

Rollno as foreign key references Student

Deptid as foreign key references Department

The total field is updated automatically

ER Diagram:



`CREATE DATABASE collegeDB;`

```

CREATE TABLE Student(
    Rollno int NOT NULL,
    StudName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    sub1 int,
    sub2 int,
    sub3 int,
    sub4 int,
    sub5 int,
    sub6 int,
    Total int,
    UNIQUE (Rollno),
    PRIMARY KEY(Rollno)
);

CREATE TABLE Department(
    DeptID int NOT NULL,
    Deptname varchar(255),
    HODname varchar(255),
    UNIQUE (DeptID),
    PRIMARY KEY (DeptID)
);

CREATE TABLE StudDep(
    Rollno int,
    DeptID int,
    FOREIGN KEY (Rollno) REFERENCES Student(Rollno),
    FOREIGN KEY (DeptID) REFERENCES Department(DeptID)
);

```

1. Insert 10 student details and 3 department details. Insert details in the studdep table.

```

INSERT INTO Student(Rollno,StudName, sub1, sub2, sub3, sub4, sub5, sub6)
VALUES
(1,'Amar',70,80,90,80,100,90),
(2,'Shivam',80,90,80,100,90,70),
(3,'Radha',80,100,90,70,70,40),
(4,'Nitin',40,60,50,80,60,70),
(5,'Ritik',50,50,60,100,90,70),
(6,'Vaibhav',100,100,100,100,100,90),
(7,'Kartik',10,4,50,80,100,90),
(8,'Ram',80,90,80,100,90,70),
(9,'Tom',90,80,100,90,50,90),

```

```

(10,'Katy',90,80,100,90,100,100);

SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;

UPDATE Student SET Total = sub1 + sub2 + sub3 + sub4 + sub5 + sub6;

INSERT INTO Department(DeptID,Deptname,HODname)
VALUES
(1,'CSE','Dinesh'),
(2,'Mech','Lakshmi'),
(3,'ECE','Surya');

INSERT INTO StudDep(Rollno,DeptID)
VALUES
(1,1),
(2,1),
(3,3),
(4,2),
(5,1),
(6,2),
(7,1),
(8,3),
(9,3),
(10,2);

```

2.Display the Student details if deptid is given.

```

SELECT *
FROM Student
WHERE Rollno IN
(SELECT Rollno
FROM StudDep
WHERE DeptID=1
);

```

```

MySQL | localhost:3306 ssl | collegedb | SQL | > SELECT *
--> FROM Student
--> WHERE Rollno IN
--> (SELECT Rollno
--> FROM StudDep
--> WHERE DeptID=1
--> );
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Rollno | StudName | sub1 | sub2 | sub3 | sub4 | sub5 | sub6 | Total |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|     1 | Amar      |    70 |    80 |    90 |    80 |   100 |    90 |   510 |
|     2 | Shivam    |    80 |    90 |    80 |   100 |    90 |    70 |   510 |
|     5 | Ritik     |    50 |    50 |    60 |   100 |    90 |    70 |   420 |
|     7 | Kartik    |    10 |     4 |    50 |    80 |   100 |    90 |   334 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0015 sec)

```

3. Display the department details if rollno is given

```

SELECT *
FROM Department
WHERE DeptID IN
(SELECT DeptID
FROM StudDep
WHERE Rollno=5
);

```

```

MySQL | localhost:3306 ssl | collegedb | SQL | > SELECT *
--> FROM Department
--> WHERE DeptID IN
--> (SELECT DeptID
--> FROM StudDep
--> WHERE Rollno=5
--> );
+-----+-----+
| DeptID | Deptname | HODname |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | CSE       | Dinesh   |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.0016 sec)

```

4. Display the student names who got total greater than 500

```
SELECT StudName  
FROM Student  
WHERE Total>500;
```

```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] collegedb SQL > SELECT StudName  
-> FROM Student  
-> WHERE Total>500;  
+-----+  
| StudName |  
+-----+  
| Amar    |  
| Shivam  |  
| Vaibhav |  
| Ram     |  
| Katy    |  
+-----+  
5 rows in set (0.0006 sec)
```

5. Display the HOD name of the CSE department

```
SELECT HODName  
FROM Department  
WHERE Deptname='CSE';
```

```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] collegedb SQL > SELECT HODName  
-> FROM Department  
-> WHERE Deptname='CSE';  
+-----+  
| HODName |  
+-----+  
| Dinesh  |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.0005 sec)
```

6. Display the student rollnos of the CSE department

```
SELECT Rollno
```

```

FROM StudDep
WHERE DeptID IN
(SELECT DeptID
FROM Department
WHERE Deptname='CSE'
);

```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl collegedb SQL > SELECT Rollno
-> FROM StudDep
-> WHERE DeptID IN
-> (SELECT DeptID
-> FROM Department
-> WHERE Deptname='CSE'
-> );
+-----+
| Rollno |
+-----+
|     1 |
|     2 |
|     5 |
|     7 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

```

Problem 3. Consider the Following Database:

salesperson(ssn, name, start_year, dept_no)

ssn – Primary Key

trip(ssn, from_city, to_city, departure_date, return_date, trip_id))

ssn – Foreign key

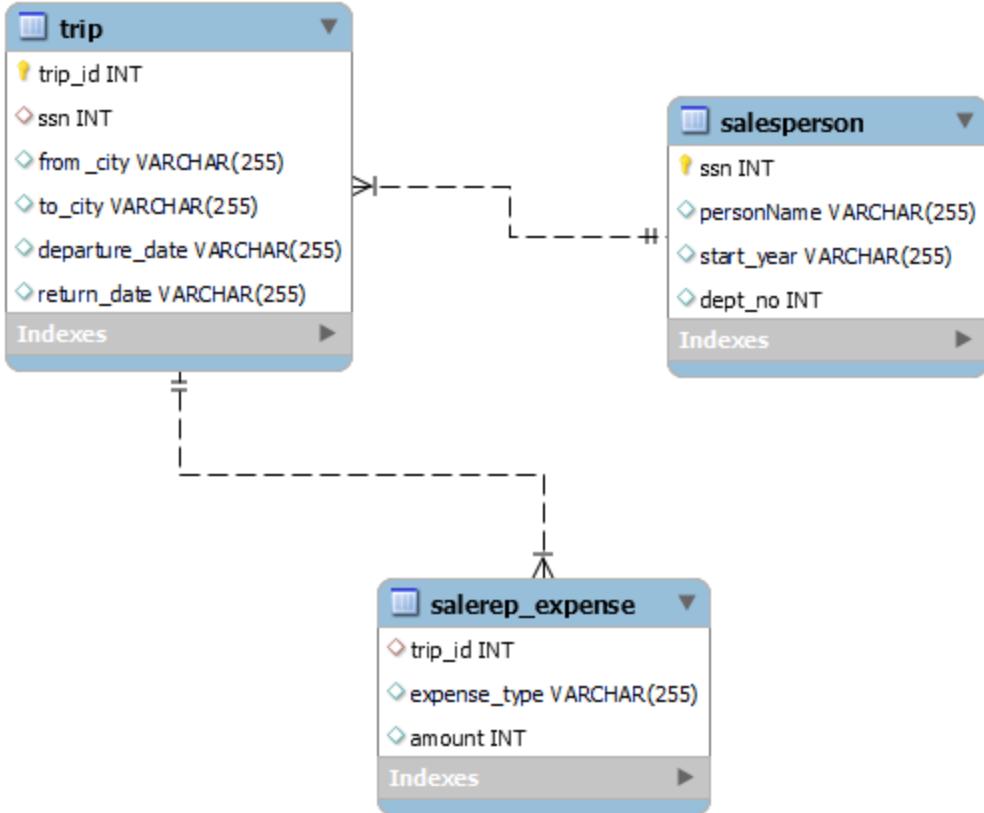
trip_id – Primary key

salerep_expense(trip_id, expense_type,amount)

trip_id – Foreign key

The expense types are ‘TRAVEL’, ‘STAY’ and ‘FOOD’

ER DIAGRAM



```
CREATE DATABASE vacationDB;
```

```
CREATE TABLE salesperson(
    ssn int NOT NULL,
    personName varchar(255),
    start_year varchar(255),
    dept_no int,
    UNIQUE (ssn),
    PRIMARY KEY (ssn)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE trip(
    trip_id int NOT NULL,
    ssn int,
    from_city varchar(255),
```

```

to_city varchar(255),
departure_date varchar(255),
return_date varchar(255),
UNIQUE (trip_id),
PRIMARY KEY (trip_id),
FOREIGN KEY (ssn) REFERENCES salesperson(ssn)
);

CREATE TABLE salerep_expense(
trip_id int,
expense_type varchar(255),
/* The expense types are 'TRAVEL', 'STAY' and 'FOOD' */
amount int,
FOREIGN KEY (trip_id) REFERENCES trip(trip_id)
);

```

```

INSERT INTO salesperson(ssn,personName,start_year,dept_no)
VALUES
(1000,'Harry','12/28/1984',100),
(2000,'Wilson','5/18/1983',200),
(3000,'Mildred','6/21/1969',300),
(4000,'Anderson','10/21/1995',400),
(5000,'Bob','10/13/1960',500);

```

```

INSERT INTO trip(trip_id,from_city,to_city,departure_date,return_date,ssn)
VALUES
(1,'Mandu','Sanchi','2021-09-13','2021-10-01',2000),
(2,'Khajuraho','Chennai','2021-08-24','2021-09-27',1000),
(3,'Ujjain','Bhopal','2021-11-01','2021-12-20',5000),
(4,'Orchha','Indore','2021-12-27','2022-01-15',3000),
(5,'Pachmarhi','Chennai','2021-11-23','2021-12-20',4000),
(6,'Jammu','Chennai','2021-11-20','2021-12-20',4000);

```

```

INSERT INTO salerep_expense(trip_id,expense_type,amount)
VALUES
(1,'TRAVEL',2000),
(2,'TRAVEL',1500),
(3,'TRAVEL',2100),
(4,'TRAVEL',1300),
(5,'TRAVEL',1800),

```

```
(6,'TRAVEL',1000),
(1,'STAY',500),
(2,'STAY',600),
(4,'STAY',620),
(6,'STAY',600),
(1,'FOOD',800),
(2,'FOOD',100),
(3,'FOOD',700),
(4,'FOOD',600);
```

1. Give the details(all attributes of trip relation)for trips that exceed Rs2000

```
SELECT trip_id,from_city,to_city,departure_date,return_date
FROM
(SELECT trip.trip_id,trip.from_city,trip.to_city,trip.departure_date,trip.return_date,sum(salerep_expense.amount) total
FROM trip left join salerep_expense
ON trip.trip_id = salerep_expense.trip_id
GROUP BY trip.trip_id) data
WHERE data.total>2000;
```

```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl vacationdb] SQL > SELECT trip_id,from_city,to_city,departure_date,return_date
-> FROM
-> (SELECT trip.trip_id,trip.from_city,trip.to_city,trip.departure_date,trip.return_date,sum(salerep_expense.amount) total
-> FROM trip left join salerep_expense
-> ON trip.trip_id = salerep_expense.trip_id
-> GROUP BY trip.trip_id) data
-> WHERE data.total>2000;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| trip_id | from_city | to_city | departure_date | return_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Mandu | Sanchi | 2021-09-13 | 2021-10-01 |
| 2 | Khajuraho | Chennai | 2021-08-24 | 2021-09-27 |
| 3 | Ujjain | Bhopal | 2021-11-01 | 2021-12-20 |
| 4 | Orchha | Indore | 2021-12-27 | 2022-01-15 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0012 sec)
```

2. Print the ssn of salesperson who took trips to chennai more than once

```
SELECT ssn
FROM salesperson sp
```

```

WHERE 1 <
(SELECT COUNT(*)
 FROM trip
 WHERE ssn = sp.ssn AND to_city='Chennai');

```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl vacationedb SQL >      SELECT ssn
                                                ->      FROM salesperson sp
                                                ->      WHERE 1 <
                                                ->          (SELECT COUNT(*)
                                                ->          FROM trip
                                                ->          WHERE ssn = sp.ssn AND to_city='Chennai');

+-----+
| ssn |
+-----+
| 4000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0011 sec)

```

3. Print the total trip expenses incurred by the salesperson with ssn = 1000

```

SELECT sum(salerep_expense.amount) total
FROM trip left join salerep_expense
ON trip.trip_id = salerep_expense.trip_id
GROUP BY trip.ssn = 1000;

```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl vacationedb SQL >      SELECT sum(salerep_expense.amount) total
                                                ->      FROM trip left join salerep_expense
                                                ->      ON trip.trip_id = salerep_expense.trip_id
                                                ->      GROUP BY trip.ssn = 1000;

+-----+
| total |
+-----+
| 2200 |
+-----+

```

4. Display the salesperson details in the sorted order based on name

```

SELECT *
FROM salesperson sp
ORDER BY sp.personName ASC;

```

```

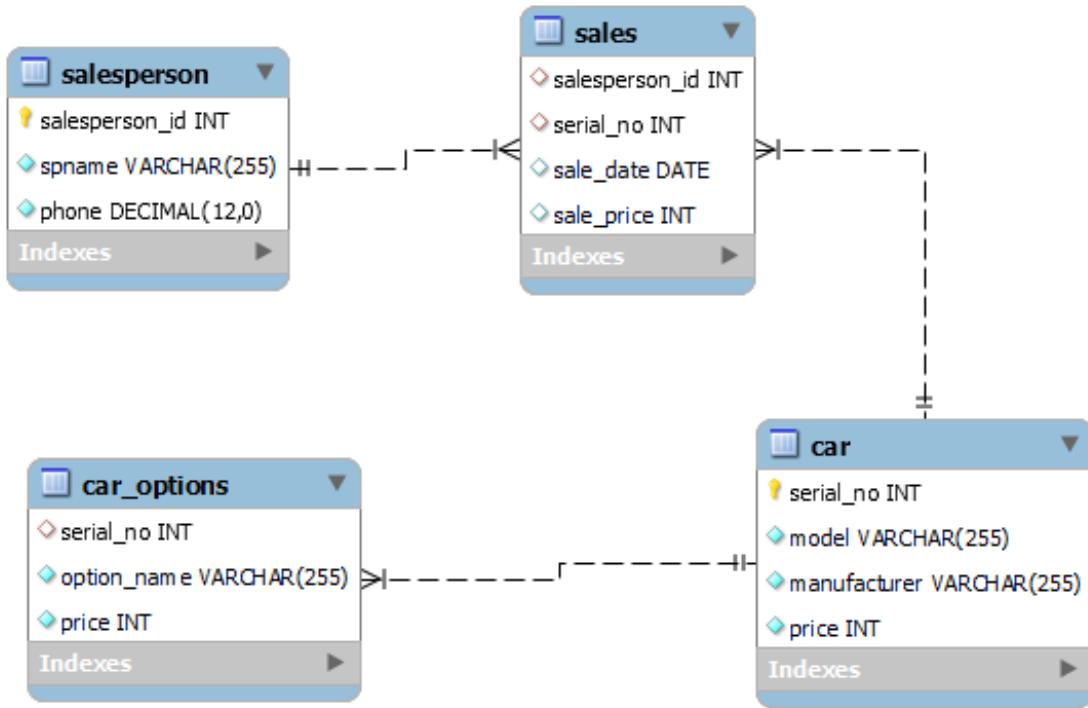
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl vacationdb SQL > SELECT *
FROM salesperson sp
ORDER BY sp.personName ASC;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ssn | personName | start_year | dept_no |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4000 | Anderson   | 10/21/1995 | 400  |
| 5000 | Bob         | 10/13/1960 | 500  |
| 1000 | Harry       | 12/28/1984 | 100  |
| 3000 | Mildred    | 6/21/1969  | 300  |
| 2000 | Wilson      | 5/18/1983  | 200  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.0005 sec)

```

Problem 4. Consider the Following Database:

car(serial_no, model, manufacturer, price)
 serial_no – Primary key
 options(serial_no, option_name, price)
 serial_no – Foreign key
 sales(salesperson_id, serial_no, date, sale_price)
 serial_no – Foreign key
 salesperson_id – Foreign key
 salesperson(salesperson_id, name, phone)
 salesperson_id – Primary key

ER DIAGRAM



```

CREATE DATABASE carDB;

CREATE TABLE Car(
    serial_no int NOT NULL,
    model varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    manufacturer varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    price int NOT NULL,
    UNIQUE (serial_no),
    PRIMARY KEY(serial_no)
);

CREATE TABLE salesperson(
    salesperson_id int NOT NULL,
    spname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    phone DECIMAL(12) NOT NULL,
    UNIQUE (salesperson_id),
    PRIMARY KEY(salesperson_id)
);

CREATE TABLE car_options(
    serial_no int,
    option_name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    price int NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (serial_no) REFERENCES Car(serial_no)
);

CREATE TABLE sales(
    salesperson_id int,
    serial_no int,
    sale_date DATE,
    sale_price int,
    FOREIGN KEY (serial_no) REFERENCES Car(serial_no),
    FOREIGN KEY (salesperson_id) REFERENCES salesperson(salesperson_id)
);

```

```
INSERT INTO Car(serial_no,model,manufacturer,price)
VALUES
(1,'Swift','Suzuki',700000),
(2,'City','Honda',900000),
(3,'Nano','Tata',500000),
(4,'Fortuner','Toyota',1000000);
```

```
INSERT INTO salesperson(salesperson_id,spname,phone)
VALUES
(1,'John',8168915356),
(2,'Tom',9368570708),
(3,'Martin',7895247308);
```

```
INSERT INTO car_options(serial_no,option_name,price)
VALUES
(1,'Black',850000),
(1,'Blue',760000),
(1,'White',900000),
(2,'Black',850000),
(2,'Blue',760000),
(4,'Blue',760000),
(4,'White',900000);
```

```
INSERT INTO sales(salesperson_id,serial_no,sale_date,sale_price)
VALUES
(2,1,'2021-01-15',850000),
(1,2,'2021-04-07',750000),
(3,3,'2021-03-23',600000),
(1,4,'2021-03-12',900000);
```

1. For the sales person named ‘John’ list the following information for all the cars sold :

serial no, manufacturer, sale_price

```
SELECT *
FROM Car
WHERE serial_no IN(
    SELECT serial_no
    FROM sales
    WHERE salesperson_id=
        (SELECT salesperson_id FROM salesperson WHERE spname='John'))
```

```
);
```

```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] vacationdb SQL > use carDB;
Default schema set to `carDB`.
Fetching table and column names from `cardb` for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] cardb SQL > SELECT *
-->     FROM Car
-->     WHERE serial_no IN(
-->         SELECT serial_no
-->             FROM sales
-->             WHERE salesperson_id=
-->                 (SELECT salesperson_id FROM salesperson WHERE spname='John')
--> );
+-----+-----+-----+
| serial_no | model      | manufacturer | price    |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      2 | City       | Honda        | 9000000  |
|      4 | Fortuner   | Toyota       | 10000000 |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.0012 sec)
```

2. List the serial_no and model of cars that have no options

```
SELECT serial_no,model
FROM
(SELECT Car.serial_no,Car.model,car_options.option_name
FROM Car left join car_options
ON Car.serial_no = car_options.serial_no
GROUP BY Car.serial_no) data
WHERE data.option_name IS NULL;
```

```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] cardb SQL >     SELECT serial_no,model
-->     FROM
-->     (SELECT Car.serial_no,Car.model,car_options.option_name
-->     FROM Car left join car_options
-->     ON Car.serial_no = car_options.serial_no
-->     GROUP BY Car.serial_no) data
-->     WHERE data.option_name IS NULL;
+-----+
| serial_no | model |
+-----+
|      3 | Nano  |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0009 sec)
```

3. List the serial_no, model, sale_price for the cars that have optional parts.

```
SELECT serial_no,model,SP
FROM
```

```
(SELECT Car.serial_no,Car.model,car_options.option_name, (SELECT sale_price F
ROM sales WHERE serial_no = Car.serial_no) SP
FROM Car left join car_options
ON Car.serial_no = car_options.serial_no
GROUP BY Car.serial_no) data
WHERE data.option_name IS NOT NULL;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl cardb SQL > SELECT serial_no,model,SP
--> FROM
--> (SELECT Car.serial_no,Car.model,car_options.option_name, (SELECT sale_price F
ROM sales WHERE serial_no = Car.serial_no) SP
--> FROM Car left join car_options
--> ON Car.serial_no = car_options.serial_no
--> GROUP BY Car.serial_no) data
--> WHERE data.option_name IS NOT NULL;
+-----+-----+-----+
| serial_no | model   | SP    |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      1 | Swift   | 850000 |
|      2 | City    | 750000 |
|      4 | Fortuner | 900000 |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.0012 sec)
```

4. Modify the phone no of a particular sales person

```
UPDATE salesperson
SET phone = 8941999954
WHERE spname='Tom';
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl cardb SQL > UPDATE salesperson
--> SET phone = 8941999954
--> WHERE spname='Tom';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0005 sec)

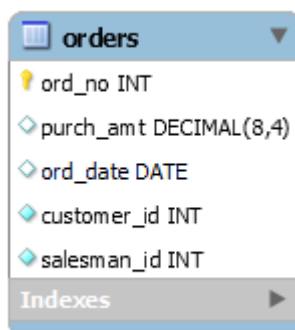
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
SELECT * FROM salesperson;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl cardb SQL > SELECT * FROM salesperson;
+-----+-----+-----+
| salesperson_id | spname | phone   |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | John   | 8168915356 |
|          2 | Tom    | 8941999954 |
|          3 | Martin | 7895247308 |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.0005 sec)
```

PROBLEM 1

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70001	150.5	2012-10-05	3005	5002
70009	270.65	2012-09-10	3001	5005
70002	65.26	2012-10-05	3002	5001
70004	110.5	2012-08-17	3009	5003
70007	948.5	2012-09-10	3005	5002
70005	2400.6	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70008	5760	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70010	1983.43	2012-10-10	3004	5006
70003	2480.4	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70012	250.45	2012-06-27	3008	5002
70011	75.29	2012-08-17	3003	5007
70013	3045.6	2012-04-25	3002	5001

ER Diagram :

```
CREATE DATABASE purchaseDB;
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders(
    ord_no int NOT NULL,
    purch_amt DECIMAL(8,4),
    ord_date DATE,
    customer_id int NOT NULL,
    salesman_id int NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY(ord_no)
);
```

```

INSERT INTO orders(ord_no,purch_amt,ord_date, customer_id,salesman_id)
VALUES
(70001, 150.5, '2012-10-05', 3005, 5002),
(70009, 270.65, '2012-09-10', 3001, 5005),
(70002, 65.26, '2012-10-05', 3002, 5001),
(70004, 110.5, '2012-08-17', 3009, 5003),
(70007, 948.5, '2012-09-10', 3005, 5002),
(70005, 2400.6, '2012-07-27', 3007, 5001),
(70008, 5760, '2012-09-10', 3002, 5001),
(70010, 1983.43, '2012-10-10', 3004, 5006),
(70003, 2480.4, '2012-10-10', 3009, 5003),
(70012, 250.45, '2012-06-27', 3008, 5002),
(70011, 75.29, '2012-08-17', 3003, 5007),
(70013, 3045.6, '2012-04-25', 3002, 5001);

```

/* Queries */

SELECT * FROM orders;

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl SQL > use purchaseDB
Default schema set to `purchaseDB`.
Fetching table and column names from `purchasedb` for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > SELECT * FROM orders;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ord_no | purch_amt | ord_date | customer_id | salesman_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 70001 | 150.5000 | 2012-10-05 | 3005 | 5002 |
| 70002 | 65.2600 | 2012-10-05 | 3002 | 5001 |
| 70003 | 2480.4000 | 2012-10-10 | 3009 | 5003 |
| 70004 | 110.5000 | 2012-08-17 | 3009 | 5003 |
| 70005 | 2400.6000 | 2012-07-27 | 3007 | 5001 |
| 70007 | 948.5000 | 2012-09-10 | 3005 | 5002 |
| 70008 | 5760.0000 | 2012-09-10 | 3002 | 5001 |
| 70009 | 270.6500 | 2012-09-10 | 3001 | 5005 |
| 70010 | 1983.4300 | 2012-10-10 | 3004 | 5006 |
| 70011 | 75.2900 | 2012-08-17 | 3003 | 5007 |
| 70012 | 250.4500 | 2012-06-27 | 3008 | 5002 |
| 70013 | 3045.6000 | 2012-04-25 | 3002 | 5001 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0030 sec)

```

/* 1. From the given table, Write a SQL statement to get the minimum

```
purchase amount of all the orders. */
```

```
SELECT MIN(purch_amt)
FROM orders;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > SELECT MIN(purch_amt)
-> FROM orders;
+-----+
| MIN(purch_amt) |
+-----+
|      65.2600 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0017 sec)
```

```
/* 2. From the given table, Write a SQL statement to get the maximum purchase amount of all the orders. */
```

```
SELECT MAX(purch_amt)
FROM orders;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > SELECT MAX(purch_amt)
-> FROM orders;
+-----+
| MAX(purch_amt) |
+-----+
|     5760.0000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0008 sec)
```

```
/* 3. From the given table, Write a SQL statement to get the total purchase amount of all the orders.*/
```

```
SELECT SUM(purch_amt)
FROM orders;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > SELECT SUM(purch_amt)
-> FROM orders;
+-----+
| SUM(purch_amt) |
+-----+
|    17541.1800 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0006 sec)
```

```
/* 4. From the given table, Write a SQL statement to get the average purchase amount of all the orders. */
```

```
SELECT AVG(purch_amt)  
FROM orders;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > SELECT AVG(purch_amt)  
-> FROM orders;  
+-----+  
| AVG(purch_amt) |  
+-----+  
| 1461.76500000 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.0012 sec)
```

```
/* 5. From the given table, write a SQL query to count the number of customers. Return number of customers. */
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM orders;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > SELECT COUNT(*)  
-> FROM orders;  
+-----+  
| COUNT(*) |  
+-----+  
| 12 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.0015 sec)
```

```
/* 6. In the above table, add a new column "warranty" which is six months from the date of order.*/
```

```
ALTER TABLE orders  
ADD warranty DATE default (adddate(ord_date, interval 6 month));
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > ALTER TABLE orders  
-> ADD warranty DATE default (adddate(ord_date, interval 6 month));  
Query OK, 12 rows affected (0.1864 sec)  
Records: 12  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
SELECT * FROM orders;
```

```

MySQL | localhost:3306 ssl | purchasedb | SQL | > SELECT * FROM orders;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ord_no | purch_amt | ord_date | customer_id | salesman_id | warranty |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 70001 | 150.5000 | 2012-10-05 | 3005 | 5002 | 2013-04-05 |
| 70002 | 65.2600 | 2012-10-05 | 3002 | 5001 | 2013-04-05 |
| 70003 | 2480.4000 | 2012-10-10 | 3009 | 5003 | 2013-04-10 |
| 70004 | 110.5000 | 2012-08-17 | 3009 | 5003 | 2013-02-17 |
| 70005 | 2400.6000 | 2012-07-27 | 3007 | 5001 | 2013-01-27 |
| 70007 | 948.5000 | 2012-09-10 | 3005 | 5002 | 2013-03-10 |
| 70008 | 5760.0000 | 2012-09-10 | 3002 | 5001 | 2013-03-10 |
| 70009 | 270.6500 | 2012-09-10 | 3001 | 5005 | 2013-03-10 |
| 70010 | 1983.4300 | 2012-10-10 | 3004 | 5006 | 2013-04-10 |
| 70011 | 75.2900 | 2012-08-17 | 3003 | 5007 | 2013-02-17 |
| 70012 | 250.4500 | 2012-06-27 | 3008 | 5002 | 2012-12-27 |
| 70013 | 3045.6000 | 2012-04-25 | 3002 | 5001 | 2012-10-25 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0037 sec)

```

/* 7. From the given table, Find out the most recently purchased order and least recently purchased order using the ord_date.*/

```

SELECT MIN(ord_date) AS LEAST_RECENTLY_USED, MAX(ord_date)
AS MOST_RECENTLY_USED from orders;

```

```

MySQL | localhost:3306 ssl | purchasedb | SQL | > SELECT MIN(ord_date) AS LEAST_RECENTLY_USED, MAX(ord_date)
-> AS MOST_RECENTLY_USED from orders;
+-----+-----+
| LEAST_RECENTLY_USED | MOST_RECENTLY_USED |
+-----+-----+
| 2012-04-25          | 2012-10-10        |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.0005 sec)

```

/* 8. From the given table, find and display the next day of order.*/

```

SELECT ord_no,ADDDATE(ord_date,INTERVAL 1 DAY)
AS NEXT_DAY FROM orders;

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] purchasedb SQL > SELECT ord_no,ADDDATE(ord_date,INTERVAL 1 DAY)
-> AS NEXT_DAY FROM orders;
+-----+-----+
| ord_no | NEXT_DAY |
+-----+-----+
| 70001 | 2012-10-06 |
| 70002 | 2012-10-06 |
| 70003 | 2012-10-11 |
| 70004 | 2012-08-18 |
| 70005 | 2012-07-28 |
| 70007 | 2012-09-11 |
| 70008 | 2012-09-11 |
| 70009 | 2012-09-11 |
| 70010 | 2012-10-11 |
| 70011 | 2012-08-18 |
| 70012 | 2012-06-28 |
| 70013 | 2012-04-26 |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0005 sec)

```

/* 9. From the given table, print the smallest and largest integer just smaller and larger than the purchase amount.*/

```
SELECT ord_no, CEIL(purch_amt) AS JUST_BIGGER FROM orders;
```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] purchasedb SQL > SELECT ord_no, CEIL(purch_amt) AS JUST_BIGGER FROM orders;
+-----+
| ord_no | JUST_BIGGER |
+-----+
| 70001 |      151 |
| 70002 |       66 |
| 70003 |     2481 |
| 70004 |      111 |
| 70005 |     2401 |
| 70007 |      949 |
| 70008 |     5760 |
| 70009 |      271 |
| 70010 |    1984 |
| 70011 |      76 |
| 70012 |     251 |
| 70013 |    3046 |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

```

```
SELECT ord_no, FLOOR(purch_amt) AS JUST_SMALLER FROM orders;
```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] purchasedb SQL > SELECT ord_no, FLOOR(purch_amt) AS JUST_SMALLER FROM orders;
+-----+-----+
| ord_no | JUST_SMALLER |
+-----+-----+
| 70001 |      150 |
| 70002 |       65 |
| 70003 |     2480 |
| 70004 |      110 |
| 70005 |     2400 |
| 70007 |      948 |
| 70008 |     5760 |
| 70009 |      270 |
| 70010 |    1983 |
| 70011 |      75 |
| 70012 |     250 |
| 70013 |    3045 |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

```

/*10. Explore the round function with various parameter settings on the column purchase amount.*/

- The ROUND() function rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.

```
SELECT ord_no,ROUND(purch_amt, 3) AS ROUNDED_UPTO_2_DECIMAL FROM orders;
```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] purchasedb SQL > SELECT ord_no,ROUND(purch_amt, 3) AS ROUNDED_UPTO_2_DECIMAL FROM orders;
+-----+-----+
| ord_no | ROUNDED_UPTO_2_DECIMAL |
+-----+-----+
| 70001 |      150.500 |
| 70002 |      65.260 |
| 70003 |    2480.400 |
| 70004 |      110.500 |
| 70005 |    2400.600 |
| 70007 |      948.500 |
| 70008 |    5760.000 |
| 70009 |      270.650 |
| 70010 |    1983.430 |
| 70011 |      75.290 |
| 70012 |    250.450 |
| 70013 |    3045.600 |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0005 sec)

```

/* But If the 2nd Parameter is given Negative, then it rounds off upto Units Place,Tens.

```
SELECT ord_no,ROUND(purch_amt, -1) AS ROUNDED_UPTO_TENS FROM orders;
```

```

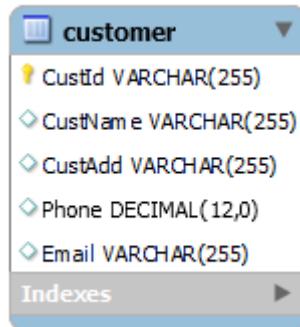
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] purchasedb SQL > SELECT ord_no,ROUND(purch_amt, -1) AS ROUNDED_UPTO_TENS FROM orders;
+-----+-----+
| ord_no | ROUNDED_UPTO_TENS |
+-----+-----+
| 70001 |      150 |
| 70002 |       70 |
| 70003 |     2480 |
| 70004 |      110 |
| 70005 |     2400 |
| 70007 |      950 |
| 70008 |     5760 |
| 70009 |      270 |
| 70010 |    1980 |
| 70011 |       80 |
| 70012 |      250 |
| 70013 |    3050 |
+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0005 sec)

```

PROBLEM 2

CustId	CustName	CustAdd	Phone	Email
C0001	AmitSaha	L-10, Pitampura	4564587852	amitsaha2@gmail.com
C0002	Rehnuma	J-12, SAKET	5527688761	rehnuma@hotmail.com
C0003	CharviNayyar	10/9, FF, Rohini	6811635425	charvi123@yahoo.com
C0004	Gurpreet	A-10/2, SF, MayurVihar	3511056125	gur_singh@yahoo.com

ER Diagram :



```
CREATE DATABASE customerDB;
```

```
CREATE TABLE customer(
CustId varchar(255) NOT NULL,
CustName varchar(255),
CustAdd varchar(255),
Phone DECIMAL(12),
Email varchar(255),
PRIMARY KEY(CustId)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO customer (CustId,CustName ,CustAdd ,Phone ,Email )
VALUES
('C0001' , 'AmitSaha' , 'L-10, Pitampura' , 4564587852 , 'amitsaha2@gmail.com'),
('C0002' , 'Rehnuma' , 'J-12, SAKET' , 5527688761 , 'rehnuma@hotmail.com'),
('C0003' , 'CharviNayyar' , '10/9, FF, Rohini' , 6811635425 , 'charvi123@yahoo.com'),
('C0004' , 'Gurpreet' , 'A-
10/2, SF, MayurVihar' , 3511056125 , 'gur_singh@yahoo.com');
```

```
/* Queries */
```

```
SELECT * FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl purchasedb SQL > use customerDB
Default schema set to 'customerDB'.
Fetching table and column names from 'customerdb' for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT * FROM customer;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CustId | CustName   | CustAdd      | Phone    | Email     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C0001  | AmitSaha    | L-10, Pitampura | 4564587852 | amitsaha2@gmail.com |
| C0002  | Rehnuma     | J-12, SAKET    | 5527688761 | rehnuma@hotmail.com |
| C0003  | CharviNayyar | 10/9, FF, Rohini | 6811635425 | charvi123@yahoo.com |
| C0004  | Gurpreet    | A-10/2, SF, MayurVihar | 3511056125 | gur_singh@yahoo.com |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0052 sec)
```

- 1. Display customer name in lower case and customer email in upper case from table CUSTOMER.

```
SELECT LOWER(CustName), UPPER(Email)
FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT LOWER(CustName), UPPER(Email)
-> FROM customer;
+-----+-----+
| LOWER(CustName) | UPPER(Email)   |
+-----+-----+
| amitsaha       | AMITSAHA2@GMAIL.COM |
| rehnuma         | REHNUMA@HOTMAIL.COM |
| charvinayyar   | CHARVI123@YAHOO.COM |
| gurpreet        | GUR_SINGH@YAHOO.COM |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0006 sec)
```

- 2. Display emails after removing the domain name extension ".com" from emails of the customers.

```
SELECT TRIM('.com' from Email) 'Email without .com'
FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT TRIM('.com' from Email) 'Email without .com'
-> FROM customer;
+-----+
| Email without .com |
+-----+
| amitsaha2@gmail  |
| rehnuma@hotmail  |
| charvi123@yahoo  |
| gur_singh@yahoo  |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0007 sec)
```

-- 3. Display the length of the customer name.

```
SELECT CustName, LENGTH(CustName) 'Length of Names'  
FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT CustName, LENGTH(CustName) 'Length of Names'  
-> FROM customer;  
+-----+  
| CustName | Length of Names |  
+-----+  
| AmitSaha | 8 |  
| Rehnuma | 7 |  
| CharviNayyar | 12 |  
| Gurpreet | 8 |  
+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.0016 sec)
```

-
- 4. Display the custid and CustName joined together and the numeric position of the letter A in the Customer name.

```
SELECT CONCAT(CustID,CustName) AS ID_AND_NAMES, LOCATE ('a',CustName) 'Position'  
FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT CONCAT(CustID,CustName) AS ID_AND_NAMES, LOCATE ('a',CustName) 'Position'  
-> FROM customer;  
+-----+  
| ID_AND_NAMES | Position |  
+-----+  
| C0001AmitSaha | 1 |  
| C0002Rehnuma | 7 |  
| C0003CharviNayyar | 3 |  
| C0004Gurpreet | 0 |  
+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.0007 sec)
```

-
- 5. Write a SQL statement to display the data for those customers whose names end with 'a'.

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE CustName LIKE '%a';
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT * FROM customer WHERE CustName LIKE '%a';  
+-----+  
| CustId | CustName | CustAdd | Phone | Email |  
+-----+  
| C0001 | AmitSaha | L-10, Pitampura | 4564587852 | amitsaha2@gmail.com |  
| C0002 | Rehnuma | J-12, SAKET | 5527688761 | rehnuma@hotmail.com |  
+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.0006 sec)
```

- 6. Extract a substring from email starting at position 2 and 3 characters long.

```
SELECT SUBSTRING>Email,2,3 'Substring 3 len'  
FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT SUBSTRING>Email,2,3 'Substring 3 len'  
-> FROM customer;  
+-----+  
| Substring 3 len |  
+-----+  
| mit  
| ehn  
| har  
| ur_ |  
+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.0005 sec)
```

-- 7. Extract 20 character string from Customer Address starting with position 1.

```
SELECT SUBSTRING>CustAdd,1,20 'Address 20 chars'  
FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl customerdb SQL > SELECT SUBSTRING>CustAdd,1,20 'Address 20 chars'  
-> FROM customer;  
+-----+  
| Address 20 chars |  
+-----+  
| L-10, Pitampura  
| J-12, SAKET  
| 10/9, FF, Rohini  
| A-10/2, SF, MayurVih |  
+-----+  
4 rows in set (0.0005 sec)
```

PROBLEM 1

- 1) Given three tables, perform the following queries using joins:

Customer Table :

customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002
3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002
3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006
3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003
3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007
3001	Brad Guzan	London	300	5005

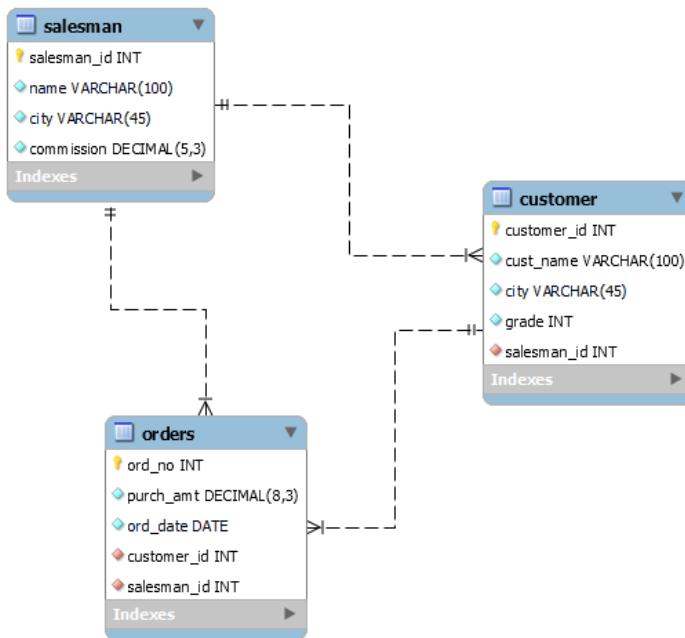
Salesman Table :

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12

Orders Table :

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70001	150.5	2012-10-05	3005	5002
70009	270.65	2012-09-10	3001	5005
70002	65.26	2012-10-05	3002	5001
70004	110.5	2012-08-17	3009	5003
70007	948.5	2012-09-10	3005	5002
70005	2400.6	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70008	5760	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70010	1983.43	2012-10-10	3004	5006
70003	2480.4	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70012	250.45	2012-06-27	3008	5002
70011	75.29	2012-08-17	3003	5007
70013	3045.6	2012-04-25	3002	5001

ER Diagram :



```

CREATE DATABASE salesDB;

CREATE TABLE salesman (
    `salesman_id` INT NOT NULL,
    `name` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    `city` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
    `commission` DECIMAL(5,3) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`salesman_id`)
);

CREATE TABLE customer (
    `customer_id` INT NOT NULL,
    `cust_name` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    `city` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
    `grade` INT NOT NULL,
    `salesman_id` INT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`customer_id`),
    INDEX `salesman_id_idx`(`salesman_id` ASC) VISIBLE,
    CONSTRAINT `salesman_id`
        FOREIGN KEY (`salesman_id`)
        REFERENCES `salesDB`.`salesman`(`salesman_id`)
        ON DELETE NO ACTION
        ON UPDATE NO ACTION
);

CREATE TABLE orders(
    `ord_no` INT NOT NULL,
    `purch_amt` DECIMAL(8,3) NOT NULL,
    `ord_date` DATE NOT NULL,
    `customer_id` INT NOT NULL,
    `salesman_id` INT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`ord_no`),
    FOREIGN KEY (`customer_id`)
    REFERENCES `salesDB`.`customer`(`customer_id`),
    FOREIGN KEY (`salesman_id`)
    REFERENCES `salesDB`.`salesman`(`salesman_id`)
);

```

```

INSERT INTO salesman (`salesman_id`, `name`, `city`, `commission`)
VALUES
    ('5001', 'James Hoog', 'New York', '0.15'),
    ('5002', 'Nail Knite', 'Paris', '0.13'),
    ('5005', 'Pit Alex', 'London', '0.11'),
    ('5006', 'Mc Lyon', 'Paris', '0.14'),
    ('5007', 'Paul Adam', 'Rome', '0.13'),
    ('5003', 'Lauson Hen', 'San Jose', '0.12');

INSERT INTO customer (`customer_id`, `cust_name`, `city`, `grade`,
`salesman_id`)
VALUES
    ('3002', 'Nick Rimando', 'New York', '100', '5001'),
    ('3007', 'Brad Davis', 'New York', '200', '5001'),
    ('3005', 'Graham Zusi', 'California', '200', '5002'),
    ('3008', 'Julian Green', 'London', '300', '5002'),
    ('3004', 'Fabian Johnson', 'Paris', '300', '5006'),
    ('3009', 'Geoff Cameroon', 'Berlin', '100', '5003'),
    ('3003', 'Jozy Altidore', 'Moscow', '200', '5007'),
    ('3001', 'Brad Guzan', 'London', '200', '5005');

INSERT INTO orders (`ord_no`, `purch_amt`, `ord_date`, `customer_id`,
`salesman_id`)
VALUES
    ('70001', '150.5', '2012-10-05', '3005', '5002'),
    ('70009', '270.65', '2012-09-10', '3001', '5005'),
    ('70002', '65.26', '2012-10-05', '3002', '5001'),
    ('70004', '110.5', '2012-08-17', '3009', '5003'),
    ('70007', '948.5', '2012-09-10', '3005', '5002'),
    ('70005', '2400.6', '2012-07-27', '3007', '5001'),
    ('70008', '5760', '2012-09-10', '3002', '5001'),
    ('70010', '1983.43', '2012-10-10', '3004', '5006'),
    ('70003', '2480.4', '2012-10-10', '3009', '5003'),
    ('70012', '250.45', '2012-06-27', '3008', '5002'),
    ('70011', '75.29', '2012-08-17', '3003', '5007'),
    ('70013', '3045.6', '2012-04-25', '3002', '5001');

```

Query :-

Show Tables :

```
SELECT * FROM salesman;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl SQL > use salesDB
Default schema set to `salesDB`.
Fetching table and column names from `salesdb` for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl salesdb SQL >
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl salesdb SQL > SELECT * FROM salesman;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| salesman_id | name      | city      | commission |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 5001 | James Hoog | New York | 0.150   |
| 5002 | Nail Knite | Paris     | 0.130   |
| 5003 | Lauson Hen | San Jose | 0.120   |
| 5005 | Pit Alex   | London    | 0.110   |
| 5006 | Mc Lyon    | Paris     | 0.140   |
| 5007 | Paul Adam  | Rome     | 0.130   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.0020 sec)
```

```
SELECT * FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl salesdb SQL > SELECT * FROM customer;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | cust_name | city      | grade | salesman_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3001 | Brad Guzan | London    | 200   | 5005   |
| 3002 | Nick Rimando | New York | 100   | 5001   |
| 3003 | Jozy Altidore | Moscow    | 200   | 5007   |
| 3004 | Fabian Johnson | Paris    | 300   | 5006   |
| 3005 | Graham Zusi | California | 200   | 5002   |
| 3007 | Brad Davis | New York | 200   | 5001   |
| 3008 | Julian Green | London    | 300   | 5002   |
| 3009 | Geoff Cameroon | Berlin   | 100   | 5003   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.0123 sec)
```

```
SELECT * FROM orders;
```

MySQL	localhost:3306 ssl	salesdb	SQL	> SELECT * FROM orders;
				+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
				ord_no purch_amt ord_date customer_id salesman_id
				+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
				70001 150.500 2012-10-05 3005 5002
				70002 65.260 2012-10-05 3002 5001
				70003 2480.400 2012-10-10 3009 5003
				70004 110.500 2012-08-17 3009 5003
				70005 2400.600 2012-07-27 3007 5001
				70007 948.500 2012-09-10 3005 5002
				70008 5760.000 2012-09-10 3002 5001
				70009 270.650 2012-09-10 3001 5005
				70010 1983.430 2012-10-10 3004 5006
				70011 75.290 2012-08-17 3003 5007
				70012 250.450 2012-06-27 3008 5002
				70013 3045.600 2012-04-25 3002 5001
				+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
				12 rows in set (0.0089 sec)

a) Write a SQL query to find those salespersons who received a commission from the company more than 12%. Return Customer Name, customer city, Salesman, commission (Use Inner join)

```
SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, s.name AS "Salesman"
, s.commission
FROM customer c
INNER JOIN salesman s
ON c.salesman_id = s.salesman_id
WHERE s.commission > 0.12;
```

MySQL	localhost:3306 ssl	salesdb	SQL	> SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, s.name AS "Salesman", s.commission --> FROM customer c --> INNER JOIN salesman s --> ON c.salesman_id = s.salesman_id --> WHERE s.commission > 0.12;
				+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
				Customer Name city Salesman commission
				+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
				Nick Rimando New York James Hoog 0.150
				Brad Davis New York James Hoog 0.150
				Graham Zusi California Nail Knite 0.130
				Julian Green London Nail Knite 0.130
				Fabian Johnson Paris Mc Lyon 0.140
				Jozy Altidor Moscow Paul Adam 0.130
				+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
				6 rows in set (0.0017 sec)

b) Write a SQL statement to make a report with customer name, city, order number, order date, and order amount in ascending order according to the order date to find that either any of the existing customers have placed no order or placed one or more orders. (Use left outer join)

```
SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, o.ord_no, o.ord_date
, o.purch_amt
FROM customer c
LEFT OUTER JOIN orders o
ON c.customer_id=o.customer_id
ORDER BY o.ord_date;
```

```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl salesdb] SQL> SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, o.ord_no, o.ord_date, o.purch_amt
--> FROM customer c
--> LEFT OUTER JOIN orders o
--> ON c.customer_id=o.customer_id
--> ORDER BY o.ord_date;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Customer Name | city      | ord_no | ord_date | purch_amt |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Nick Rimando  | New York | 70013  | 2012-04-25 | 3045.600 |
| Julian Green   | London    | 70012  | 2012-06-27 | 250.450  |
| Brad Davis     | New York | 70005  | 2012-07-27 | 2400.600 |
| Jozy Altidor   | Moscow    | 70011  | 2012-08-17 | 75.290   |
| Geoff Cameroon | Berlin    | 70004  | 2012-08-17 | 110.500  |
| Brad Guzan     | London    | 70009  | 2012-09-10 | 270.650  |
| Nick Rimando  | New York | 70008  | 2012-09-10 | 5760.000 |
| Graham Zusy   | California| 70007  | 2012-09-10 | 948.500  |
| Nick Rimando  | New York | 70002  | 2012-10-05 | 65.260   |
| Graham Zusy   | California| 70001  | 2012-10-05 | 150.500  |
| Fabian Johnson | Paris     | 70010  | 2012-10-10 | 1983.430 |
| Geoff Cameroon | Berlin    | 70003  | 2012-10-10 | 2480.400 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0099 sec)
```

c) Write a SQL statement to make a report with customer name, city, order number, order date, order amount salesman name and commission to find that either any of the existing customers have placed no order or placed one or more orders by their salesman or by own.

```
SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, o.ord_no, o.ord_date, o.
purch_amt, s.name AS "Salesman",
s.commission
FROM customer c
LEFT OUTER JOIN orders o
ON c.customer_id=o.customer_id
LEFT OUTER JOIN salesman s
ON c.salesman_id=s.salesman_id;
```

```

MySQL | localhost:3306 ssl | salesdb | SQL | > SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name",c.city,o.ord_no,o.ord_date,o.purch_amt,s.name AS "Salesman",
      ->           s.commission
      ->   FROM customer c
      ->   LEFT OUTER JOIN orders o
      ->     ON c.customer_id=o.customer_id
      ->   LEFT OUTER JOIN salesman s
      ->     ON c.salesman_id=s.salesman_id;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Customer Name | city | ord_no | ord_date | purch_amt | Salesman | commission |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Brad Guzan | London | 70009 | 2012-09-10 | 270.650 | Pit Alex | 0.110
| Nick Rimando | New York | 70002 | 2012-10-05 | 65.260 | James Hoog | 0.150
| Nick Rimando | New York | 70008 | 2012-09-10 | 5760.000 | James Hoog | 0.150
| Nick Rimando | New York | 70013 | 2012-04-25 | 3045.600 | James Hoog | 0.150
| Jozy Altidor | Moscow | 70011 | 2012-08-17 | 75.290 | Paul Adam | 0.130
| Fabian Johnson | Paris | 70010 | 2012-10-10 | 1983.430 | Mc Lyon | 0.140
| Graham Zusi | California | 70001 | 2012-10-05 | 150.500 | Nail Knite | 0.130
| Graham Zusi | California | 70007 | 2012-09-10 | 948.500 | Nail Knite | 0.130
| Brad Davis | New York | 70005 | 2012-07-27 | 2400.600 | James Hoog | 0.150
| Julian Green | London | 70012 | 2012-06-27 | 250.450 | Nail Knite | 0.130
| Geoff Cameroon | Berlin | 70003 | 2012-10-10 | 2480.400 | Lauson Hen | 0.120
| Geoff Cameroon | Berlin | 70004 | 2012-08-17 | 110.500 | Lauson Hen | 0.120
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

```

d) Write a SQL statement to make a list in ascending order for the salesmen who works either for one or more customer or not yet join under and of the customers. (Use Right outer join)

```

SELECT s.name AS "Salesman"
  FROM salesman s
RIGHT OUTER JOIN customer c
  ON s.salesman_id=c.salesman_id
 ORDER BY c.salesman_id ASC;

```

```

MySQL | localhost:3306 ssl | salesdb | SQL | > SELECT s.name AS "Salesman"
      ->   FROM salesman s
      ->   LEFT OUTER JOIN customer c
      ->     ON s.salesman_id=c.salesman_id
      ->   ORDER BY c.salesman_id ASC;
+-----+
| Salesman |
+-----+
| James Hoog |
| James Hoog |
| Nail Knite |
| Nail Knite |
| Lauson Hen |
| Pit Alex |
| Mc Lyon |
| Paul Adam |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

```

e) Write a SQL query to combine each row of salesman table with each row of customer table. (Use cross join)

SELECT *

```
FROM salesman a
CROSS JOIN customer b;
```

SELECT * FROM salesman a CROSS JOIN customer b;										
salesman_id	name	city	commission	customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id		
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130	3001	Brad Guzan	London	200	5005		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3001	Brad Guzan	London	200	5005		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3001	Brad Guzan	London	200	5005		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3001	Brad Guzan	London	200	5005		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3001	Brad Guzan	London	200	5005		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3001	Brad Guzan	London	200	5005		
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001		
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130	3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007		
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006		
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002		
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130	3006	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3006	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3006	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3006	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3006	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3006	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001		
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130	3007	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3007	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3007	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3007	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3007	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3007	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003		
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003		
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003		
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003		
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003		

f) Write a SQL statement to make a cartesian product between salesman and customer i.e. each salesman will appear for all customer and vice versa for that salesman who belongs to a city.(Use cross join)

```

SELECT s.name AS "Salesman", c.cust_name AS "Customer Name"
    FROM salesman s
    CROSS JOIN customer c;

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] salesdb SQL > SELECT s.name AS "Salesman", c.cust_name AS "Customer Name"
-->      FROM salesman s
-->      CROSS JOIN customer c;

+-----+-----+
| Salesman | Customer Name |
+-----+-----+
| Paul Adam | Brad Guzan |
| Mc Lyon | Brad Guzan |
| Pit Alex | Brad Guzan |
| Lauson Hen | Brad Guzan |
| Nail Knite | Brad Guzan |
| James Hoog | Brad Guzan |
| Paul Adam | Nick Rimando |
| Mc Lyon | Nick Rimando |
| Pit Alex | Nick Rimando |
| Lauson Hen | Nick Rimando |
| Nail Knite | Nick Rimando |
| James Hoog | Nick Rimando |
| Paul Adam | Jozy Altidor |
| Mc Lyon | Jozy Altidor |
| Pit Alex | Jozy Altidor |
| Lauson Hen | Jozy Altidor |
| Nail Knite | Jozy Altidor |
| James Hoog | Jozy Altidor |
| Paul Adam | Fabian Johnson |
| Mc Lyon | Fabian Johnson |
| Pit Alex | Fabian Johnson |
| Lauson Hen | Fabian Johnson |
| Nail Knite | Fabian Johnson |
| James Hoog | Fabian Johnson |
| Paul Adam | Graham Zusi |
| Mc Lyon | Graham Zusi |
| Pit Alex | Graham Zusi |
| Lauson Hen | Graham Zusi |
| Nail Knite | Graham Zusi |
| James Hoog | Graham Zusi |
| Paul Adam | Brad Davis |
| Mc Lyon | Brad Davis |
| Pit Alex | Brad Davis |
| Lauson Hen | Brad Davis |
| Nail Knite | Brad Davis |
| James Hoog | Brad Davis |
| Paul Adam | Julian Green |
| Mc Lyon | Julian Green |
| Pit Alex | Julian Green |
| Lauson Hen | Julian Green |
| Nail Knite | Julian Green |
| James Hoog | Julian Green |
| Paul Adam | Geoff Cameroon |
| Mc Lyon | Geoff Cameroon |
| Pit Alex | Geoff Cameroon |
| Lauson Hen | Geoff Cameroon |
| Nail Knite | Geoff Cameroon |
| James Hoog | Geoff Cameroon |
+-----+-----+
48 rows in set (0.0008 sec)

```

g) Write a SQL statement to make a list for the salesmen who either work for one or more customers or yet to join any of the customer. The customer may have placed, either one or more orders on or above order amount 2000 and must have a grade, or he may not have placed any order to the associated supplier.

(Use left outer join and right outer join)

```
SELECT s.name AS "Salesman"
  FROM salesman s
  LEFT OUTER JOIN customer c
    ON s.salesman_id=c.salesman_id
  RIGHT OUTER JOIN orders o
    ON c.customer_id=o.customer_id
 WHERE o.purch_amt >= 2000
   AND grade IS NOT NULL;
```

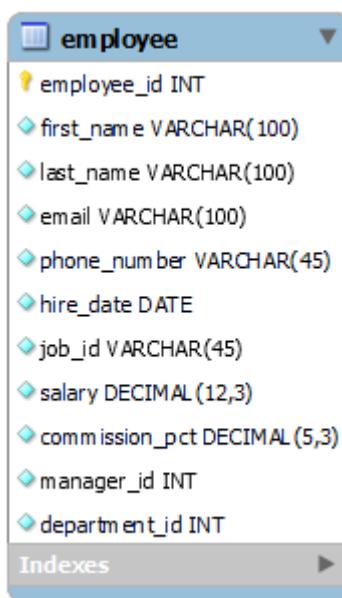
```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl salesdb SQL > SELECT s.name AS "Salesman"
->   FROM salesman s
->   LEFT OUTER JOIN customer c
->     ON s.salesman_id=c.salesman_id
->   LEFT OUTER JOIN orders o
->     ON c.customer_id=o.customer_id
-> WHERE o.purch_amt >= 2000
->   AND grade IS NOT NULL;
+-----+
| Salesman |
+-----+
| Lauson Hen |
| James Hoog |
| James Hoog |
| James Hoog |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0195 sec)
```

PROBLEM 2

2) Given the Employee table, perform the following statements using nested queries :

EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	2003-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.00	0.00	0	90
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	2005-09-21	AD_VP	17000.00	0.00	100	40
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	2001-01-13	AD_VP	17000.00	0.00	100	90
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	2006-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.00	0.00	102	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	2007-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.00	0.00	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	2005-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.00	0.00	103	40
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	2006-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.00	0.00	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	2007-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.00	0.00	103	60
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	2002-08-17	FI_MGR	12008.00	0.00	101	100
109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	2002-08-16	FI_ACCOUNT	9000.00	0.00	108	100
110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	2005-09-28	FI_ACCOUNT	8200.00	0.00	108	40

ER Diagram :



CREATE DATABASE employeeDB;

```
CREATE TABLE `employee`(`employee_id` INT NOT NULL,
`first_name` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
`last_name` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
`email` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
`phone_number` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
`hire_date` DATE NOT NULL,
`job_id` VARCHAR(45) NOT NULL,
```

```

`salary` DECIMAL(12,3) NOT NULL,
`commission_pct` DECIMAL(5,3) NOT NULL,
`manager_id` INT NOT NULL,
`department_id` INT NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`employee_id`)
);

INSERT INTO employee
(`employee_id`, `first_name`, `last_name`, `email`, `phone_number`,
`hire_date`, `job_id`, `salary`, `commission_pct`, `manager_id`,
`department_id`)
VALUES
    ('100', 'Steven', 'King', 'SKING', '515.123.4567', '2003-06-17', 'AD_PRES', 24000.00, '0.00', '0', '90'),
    ('101', 'Neena', 'Kochhar', 'NKOCHHAR ', '515.123.4568 ', '2005-09-21 ', 'AD_VP', 17000.00, '0.00', '100', '40'),
    ('102', 'Lex', 'De Haan', 'LDEHAAN', '515.123.4569', '2001-01-13 ', 'AD_VP', 17000.00, '0.00', '100', '90'),
    ('103', 'Alexander', 'Hunold', 'AHUNOLD', '590.423.4567', '2006-01-03', 'IT_PROG', 9000.00, '0.00', '102', '60'),
    ('104', 'Bruce', 'Ernst', 'BERNST', '590.423.4568 ', '2007-05-21', 'IT_PROG', 6000.00, '0.00', '103', '60'),
    ('105', 'David', 'Austin', 'DAUSTIN', '590.423.4569', '2005-06-25', 'IT_PROG', 4800.00, '0.00', '103', '40'),
    ('106', 'Valli', 'Pataballa', 'VPATABAL', '590.423.4560', '2006-02-05', 'IT_PROG', 4800.00, '0.00', '103', '60'),
    ('107', 'Diana', 'Lorentz', 'DLORENTZ', '590.423.5567', '2007-02-07', 'IT_PROG', 4200.00, '0.00', '103', '60'),
    ('108', 'Nancy', 'Greenberg', 'NGREENBE', '515.124.4569', '2002-08-17', 'FI_MGR', 12008.00, '0.00', '101', '100'),
    ('109', 'Daniel', 'Faviet', 'DFAVIET', '515.124.4169', '2002-08-16', 'FI_ACCOUNT', 9000.00, '0.00', '108', '100'),
    ('110', 'John', 'Chen', 'JCHEN', '515.124.4269', '2005-09-28', 'FI_ACCOUNT', 8200.00, '0.00', '108', '40');

```

-- Query :-
-- Show Tables :

SELECT * FROM employee;

employee_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone_number	hire_date	job_id	salary	commission_pct	manager_id	department_id
100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	2003-06-17	AD_PRES	24000.000	0.000	0	90
101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	2005-09-21	AD_VP	17000.000	0.000	100	40
102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	2001-01-13	AD_VP	17000.000	0.000	100	90
103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	2006-01-03	IT_PROG	9000.000	0.000	102	60
104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	2007-05-21	IT_PROG	6000.000	0.000	103	60
105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	2005-06-25	IT_PROG	4800.000	0.000	103	40
106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	2006-02-05	IT_PROG	4800.000	0.000	103	60
107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	2007-02-07	IT_PROG	4200.000	0.000	103	60
108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	2002-08-17	FI_MGR	12008.000	0.000	101	100
109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	2002-08-16	FI_ACCOUNT	9000.000	0.000	108	100
110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	2005-09-28	FI_ACCOUNT	8200.000	0.000	108	40

a) Write a query to display the employee name (first name and last name) and department for all employees for any existence of those employees whose salary is more than 3700.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, department_id
FROM employee
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *
FROM employee
WHERE salary > 3700.00);
```

first_name	last_name	department_id
Steven	King	90
Neena	Kochhar	40
Lex	De Haan	90
Alexander	Hunold	60
Bruce	Ernst	60
David	Austin	40
Valli	Pataballa	60
Diana	Lorentz	60
Nancy	Greenberg	100
Daniel	Faviet	100
John	Chen	40

b) Write a query to display the department id and the total salary for those departments which contains at least one employee.

```
SELECT department_id,
       SUM(salary) AS Total_Salary
  FROM employee
 WHERE department_id IN (SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employee)
 GROUP BY department_id;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl employeedb SQL > SELECT department_id,
-->           SUM(salary) AS Total_Salary
-->           FROM employee
-->           WHERE department_id IN (SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employee)
-->           GROUP BY department_id;
+-----+-----+
| department_id | Total_Salary |
+-----+-----+
|      90 |    41000.000 |
|      40 |    30000.000 |
|      60 |    24000.000 |
|     100 |    21008.000 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0006 sec)
```

c) Write a subquery that returns a set of rows to find all departments that do actually have one or more employees assigned to them.

```
SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employee;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl employeedb SQL > SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employee;
+-----+
| department_id |
+-----+
|      90 |
|      40 |
|      60 |
|     100 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0006 sec)
```

d) Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name, salary, and department ID for all those employees who earn more than the average salary and arrange the list in descending order on salary.

```

SELECT first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM employee
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary)
                  FROM employee)
ORDER BY salary DESC;

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl employeedb] SQL > SELECT first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
-->      FROM employee
-->      WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary)
-->                      FROM employee)
-->      ORDER BY salary DESC;

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name | salary | department_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Steven     | King       | 24000.000 | 90          |
| Neena      | Kochhar    | 17000.000 | 40          |
| Lex         | De Haan    | 17000.000 | 90          |
| Nancy       | Greenberg  | 12008.000 | 100         |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

```

e) Write a query in SQL to display the first and last name, salary, and department ID for those employees who earn more than the maximum salary of a department which ID is 40.

```

SELECT first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM employee
WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary)
                  FROM employee
                  WHERE department_id = 40);

```

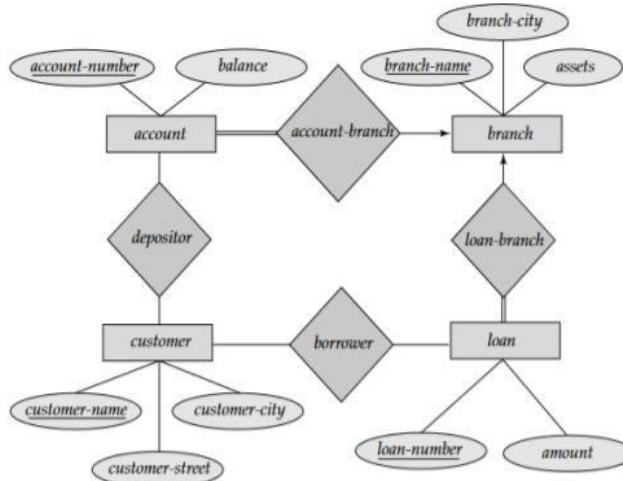
```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl employeedb] SQL > SELECT first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
-->      FROM employee
-->      WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary)
-->                      FROM employee
-->                      WHERE department_id = 40);

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name | salary | department_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Steven     | King       | 24000.000 | 90          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.0008 sec)

```

PROBLEM 1



branch-name	branch-city	assets
Brighton	Brooklyn	7100000
Downtown	Brooklyn	9000000
Mianus	Horseneck	400000
North Town	Rye	3700000
Perryridge	Horseneck	1700000
Pownal	Bennington	300000
Redwood	Palo Alto	2100000
Round Hill	Horseneck	8000000

customer-name	customer-street	customer-city
Adams	Spring	Pittsfield
Brooks	Senator	Brooklyn
Curry	North	Rye
Glenn	Sand Hill	Woodside
Green	Walnut	Stamford
Hayes	Main	Harrison
Johnson	Alma	Palo Alto
Jones	Main	Harrison
Lindsay	Park	Pittsfield
Smith	North	Rye
Turner	Putnam	Stamford

customer-name	account-number
Hayes	A-102
Johnson	A-101
Johnson	A-201
Jones	A-217
Lindsay	A-222
Smith	A-215
Turner	A-305

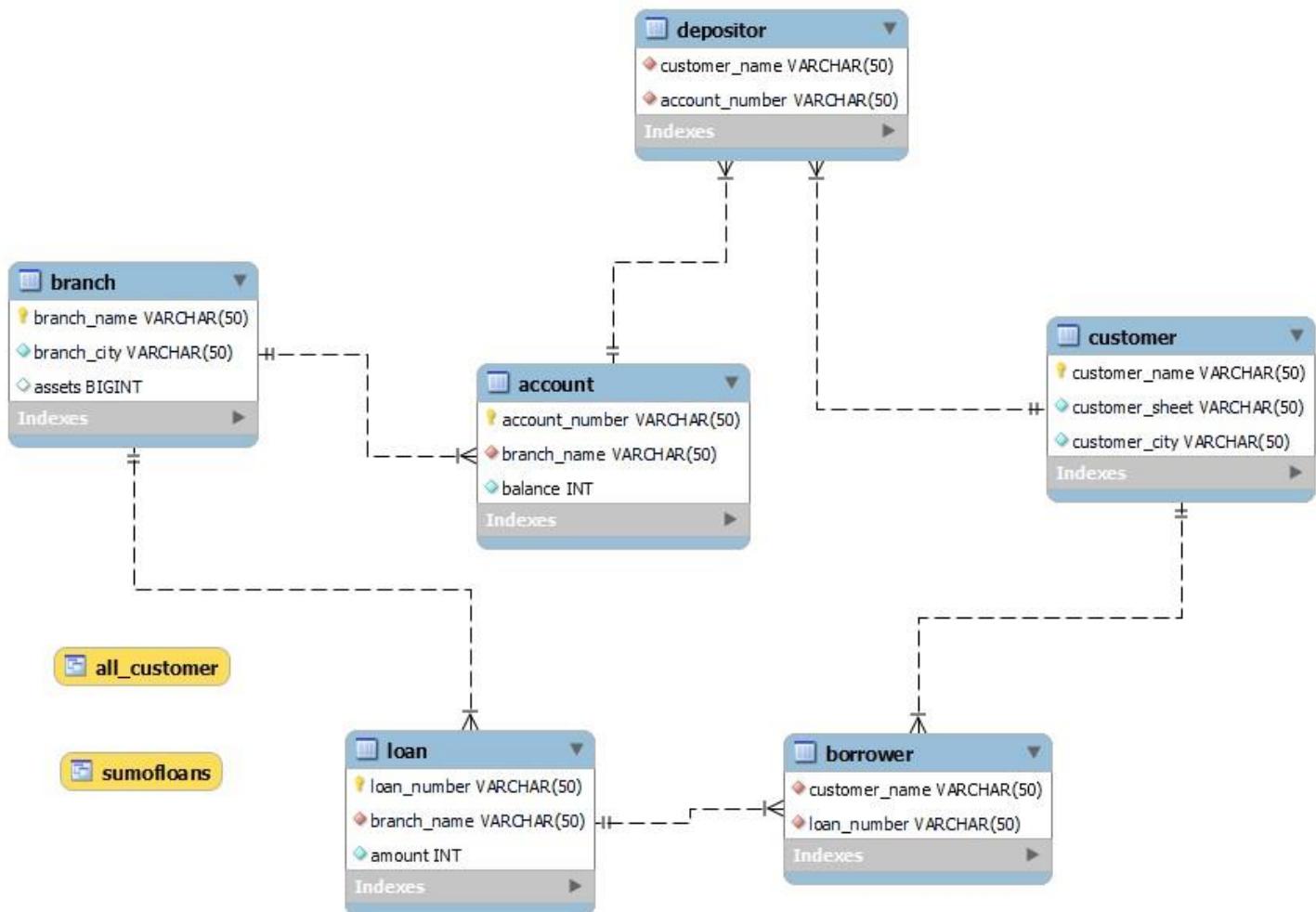
account-number	branch-name	balance
A-101	Downtown	500
A-102	Perryridge	400
A-201	Brighton	900
A-215	Mianus	700
A-217	Brighton	750
A-222	Redwood	700
A-305	Round Hill	350

A) Given Above tables, perform the following queries

- 1.Create a view consisting of branch names and the names of customers who have either an account or a loan at that branch. Assume that view to be called *all-customer*.
- 2.Create a view gives for each branch the sum of the amounts of all the loans at the branch.
- 3.Using the view *all-customer*, we can find *all customers* of the *Perryridge* branch.
4. Write a Query for below Relational algebraic notation :

$$\Pi_{customer-name} (borrower) \cup \Pi_{customer-name} (depositor)$$

ER Diagram :



```
CREATE DATABASE bankDB;
```

```
USE bankDB;
```

```
CREATE TABLE branch
(
    branch_name varchar(50) PRIMARY
KEY,
    branch_city varchar(50) NOT
NULL,
    assets bigint
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE account
```

```

(    account_number varchar(50) PRIMARY KEY,
branch_name varchar(50) NOT NULL,      balance INT NOT
NULL,      foreign key(branch_name) references
branch(branch_name)
);

CREATE TABLE loan
(    loan_number varchar(50) PRIMARY KEY,      branch_name
varchar(50) NOT NULL,      amount INT NOT NULL,      foreign
key(branch_name) references branch(branch_name)
);

CREATE TABLE customer
(    customer_name varchar(50) PRIMARY
KEY,      customer_sheet varchar(50) NOT
NULL,      customer_city varchar(50) NOT
NULL
);

CREATE TABLE depositor
(    customer_name varchar(50) NOT NULL,      account_number
varchar(50) NOT NULL,      foreign key(customer_name) references
customer(customer_name),      foreign key(account_number)
references account(account_number)
);

CREATE TABLE borrower
(    customer_name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
loan_number varchar(50) NOT NULL,      foreign
key(customer_name) references
customer(customer_name),      foreign key(loan_number)
references loan(loan_number) );  insert into branch
values
('Brighton','Brooklyn',7100000),
('Downtown','Brooklyn',9000000),
('Mianus','Horseneck',400000),
('North Town','Rye',3700000),
('Perryridge','Horseneck',1700000),
('Pownal','Bennington',300000),
('Redwood','Palo Alto',2100000),

```

```
('Round Hill','Horseneck',8000000);
  insert into
account values
('A-101','Downtown',500),
('A-102','Perryridge',400),
('A-201','Brighton',900), ('A-
215','Mianus',700),
('A-217','Brighton',750),
('A-222','Redwood',700),
('A-305','Round Hill',350);
  insert into
loan values
('L-11','Round Hill',900),
('L-14','Downtown',1500),
('L-15','Perryridge',1500),
('L-16','Perryridge',1300),
('L-17','Downtown',1000),
('L-23','Redwood',2000),
('L-93','Mianus',500);
  insert into
customer values
('Adams','Spring','Pittsfield'),
('Brooks','Senator','Brooklyn'),
('Curry','North','Rye'),
('Glenn','Sand Hill','Woodside'),
('Green','Walnut','Stamford'),
('Hayes','Main','Harrison'),
('Johnson','Alma','Palo Alto'),
('Jones','Main','Harrison'),
('Lindsay','Park','Pittsfield'),
('Smith','North','Rye'),
('Turner','Putnam','Stamford'),
('Williams','Nassau','Princeton');
  insert into
depositor values
('Hayes','A-102'),
('Johnson','A-101'),
('Johnson','A-201'), ('Jones','A-
217'),
```

```
('Lindsay','A-222'),  
('Smith','A-215'),  
('Turner','A-305');  
insert into  
borrower values  
('Adams','L-16'),  
('Curry','L-93'),  
('Hayes','L-15'),  
('Johnson','L-14'),  
('Jones','L-17'),  
('Smith','L-11'),  
('Smith','L-23'),  
('Williams','L-17');
```

```
/*----- Querys----- */
```

```
customer;
```

customer_name	customer_sheet	customer_city
Adams	Spring	Pittsfield
Brooks	Senator	Brooklyn
Curry	North	Rye
Glenn	Sand Hill	Woodside
Green	Walnut	Stamford
Hayes	Main	Harrison
Johnson	Alma	Palo Alto
Jones	Main	Harrison
Lindsay	Park	Pittsfield
Smith	North	Rye
Turner	Putnam	Stamford
Williams	Nassau	Princeton

12 rows in set (0.0018 sec)

```
SELECT * FROM depositor;
```

customer_name	account_number
Hayes	A-102
Johnson	A-101
Johnson	A-201
Jones	A-217
Lindsay	A-222
Smith	A-215
Turner	A-305

7 rows in set (0.0094 sec)

```
branch;
```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL > SELECT * FROM branch;
+-----+-----+-----+
| branch_name | branch_city | assets |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Brighton    | Brooklyn   | 71000000
| Downtown   | Brooklyn   | 90000000
| Mianus      | Horseneck  | 4000000
| North Town  | Rye        | 37000000
| Perryridge  | Horseneck  | 17000000
| Pownal      | Bennington | 3000000
| Redwood     | Palo Alto   | 21000000
| Round Hill  | Horseneck  | 80000000
+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.0141 sec)

```

`SELECT * FROM account;`

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL > SELECT * FROM account;
+-----+-----+-----+
| account_number | branch_name | balance |
+-----+-----+-----+
| A-101          | Downtown   | 500
| A-102          | Perryridge | 400
| A-201          | Brighton   | 900
| A-215          | Mianus     | 700
| A-217          | Brighton   | 750
| A-222          | Redwood    | 700
| A-305          | Round Hill | 350
+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.0016 sec)

```

`SELECT * FROM loan;`

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL > SELECT * FROM loan;
+-----+-----+-----+
| loan_number | branch_name | amount |
+-----+-----+-----+
| L-11         | Round Hill | 900
| L-14         | Downtown   | 1500
| L-15         | Perryridge | 1500
| L-16         | Perryridge | 1300
| L-17         | Downtown   | 1000
| L-23         | Redwood    | 2000
| L-93         | Mianus     | 500
+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.0021 sec)

```

`borrower;`

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL > SELECT * FROM borrower;

customer_name	loan_number
Adams	L-16
Curry	L-93
Hayes	L-15
Johnson	L-14
Jones	L-17
Smith	L-11
Smith	L-23
Williams	L-17

8 rows in set (0.0101 sec)

/*1.Create a view consisting of branch names and the names of customers who have either an account or a loan at that branch.

Assume that view to be called all-customer.*/

```
create view all_customer as      select branch_name ,  
customer_name      from depositor , account      where  
depositor.account_number = account.account_number      union  
(select branch_name , customer_name      from  
borrower , loan      where borrower.loan_number =  
loan.loan_number);
```

```
-- For Output      select *  
from all_customer;
```

```
SELECT * FROM
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL > select * from all_customer;
+-----+-----+
| branch_name | customer_name |
+-----+-----+
| Perryridge | Hayes
| Downtown   | Johnson
| Brighton   | Johnson
| Brighton   | Jones
| Redwood    | Lindsay
| Mianus     | Smith
| Round Hill | Turner
| Downtown   | Jones
| Downtown   | Williams
| Mianus     | Curry
| Perryridge | Adams
| Redwood    | Smith
| Round Hill | Smith
+-----+
13 rows in set (0.0108 sec)
```

```
/*2.Create a view gives for each branch the sum of the amounts of  
all the loans at the branch.*/
```

```
create view sumOfLoans as  
select branch_name , sum(amount)  
from loan group by  
branch_name; -- For Output  
select * from sumOfLoans;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL > select * from sumOfLoans;
+-----+-----+
| branch_name | sum(amount) |
+-----+-----+
| Downtown   | 2500 |
| Mianus     | 500  |
| Perryridge | 2800 |
| Redwood    | 2000 |
| Round Hill | 900  |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.0088 sec)
```

```
/*3.Using the view allcustomer, we can find all customers of  
the Perryridge branch.*/
```

```
select customer_name      from  
all_customer      where branch_name  
= "Perryridge";
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL > select customer_name  
->      from all_customer  
->      where branch_name = "Perryridge";  
+-----+  
| customer_name |  
+-----+  
| Hayes         |  
| Adams         |  
+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.0006 sec)
```

/*4. Write a Query for below Relational algebraic notation :*/

```
select  
depositor.customer_name  
from depositor      union  
  (select borrower.customer_name  
from borrower);
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl bankdb SQL >      select depositor.customer_name  
->      from depositor  
->      union  
->      (select borrower.customer_name  
from borrower);  
+-----+  
| customer_name |  
+-----+  
| Hayes          |  
| Johnson        |  
| Jones          |  
| Lindsay        |  
| Smith          |  
| Turner          |  
| Adams          |  
| Curry           |  
| Williams        |  
+-----+  
9 rows in set (0.0108 sec)
```

PROBLEM 2

Customer Table :

customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002
3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002
3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006
3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003
3003	Jozy Altidore	Moscow	200	5007
3001	Brad Guzan	London	300	5005

Salesman Table :

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12

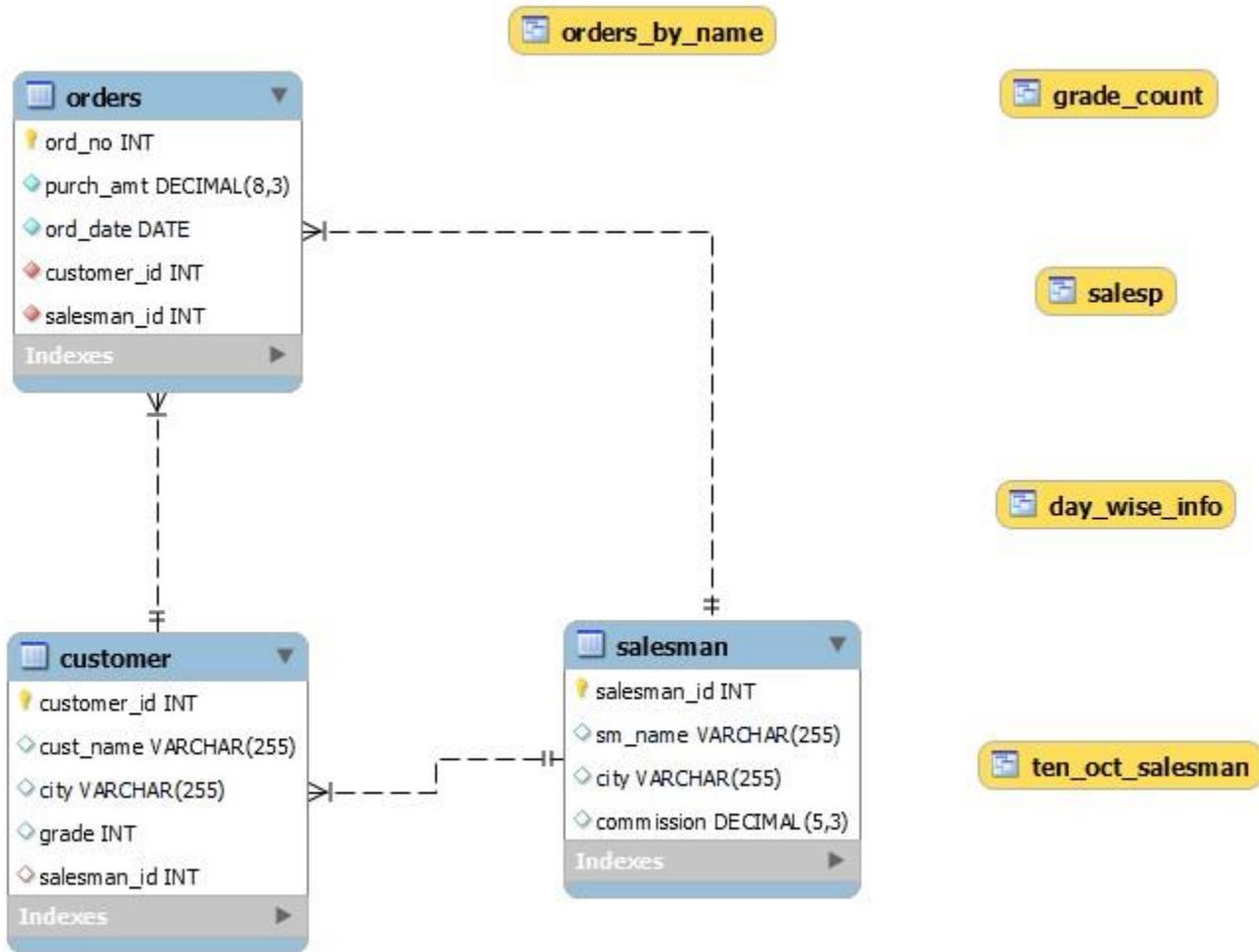
Orders Table :

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70001	150.5	2012-10-05	3005	5002
70009	270.65	2012-09-10	3001	5005
70002	65.26	2012-10-05	3002	5001
70004	110.5	2012-08-17	3009	5003
70007	948.5	2012-09-10	3005	5002
70005	2400.6	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70008	5760	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70010	1983.43	2012-10-10	3004	5006
70003	2480.4	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70012	250.45	2012-06-27	3008	5002
70011	75.29	2012-08-17	3003	5007
70013	3045.6	2012-04-25	3002	5001

B) Given three tables, perform the following queries:

- 1 From the table, create a view to count the number of customers in each grade.
 - 2 From the following table, create a view to count the number of unique customer, compute average and total purchase amount of customer orders by each date.
 - 3 create a view to get the salesperson and customer by name. Return order name, purchase amount, salesperson ID, name, customer name.
 - 4 create a view to find the salespersons who issued orders on October 10th, 2012. Return all the fields of salesperson.
-

ER Diagram :



```
CREATE DATABASE orderDB;
USE orderDB;
```

```
CREATE TABLE salesman(
    salesman_id int NOT NULL,
    sm_name varchar(255),
    city varchar(255),
    commission DECIMAL(5,3),
    UNIQUE (salesman_id),
    PRIMARY KEY (salesman_id)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO salesman (salesman_id, sm_name, city, commission)
VALUES
('5001', 'James Hoog', 'New York', '0.15'),
('5002', 'Nail Knite', 'Paris', '0.13'),
('5005', 'Pit Alex', 'London', '0.11'),
('5006', 'Mc Lyon', 'Paris', '0.14'),
('5007', 'Paul Adam', 'Rome', '0.13'),
('5003', 'Lauson Hen', 'San Jose', '0.12');
```

```
CREATE TABLE customer(
customer_id int NOT NULL,
cust_name varchar(255),
city varchar(255),
grade int,      salesman_id
int,
UNIQUE (customer_id),
PRIMARY KEY (customer_id),
FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO customer(customer_id, cust_name, city,
grade, salesman_id)
```

```
VALUES
(3002 , 'Nick Rimando' , 'New York' , 100 , 5001),
(3007 , 'Brad Davis' , 'New York' , 200 , 5001),
(3005 , 'Graham Zusi' , 'California' , 200 , 5002),
(3008 , 'Julian Green' , 'London' , 300 , 5002),
(3004 , 'Fabian Johnson' , 'Paris' , 300 , 5006),
(3009 , 'Geoff Cameron' , 'Berlin' , 100 , 5003),
(3003 , 'Jozy Altidore' , 'Moscow' , 200 , 5007),
(3001 , 'Brad Guzan' , 'London' , 300 , 5005);
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders(      ord_no
INT NOT NULL,      purch_amt
DECIMAL(8,3) NOT NULL,
ord_date DATE NOT NULL,
customer_id INT NOT NULL,
salesman_id INT NOT NULL,
```

```
PRIMARY KEY (ord_no),
FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customer(customer_id),
FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES salesman(salesman_id)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO orders (ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id,
salesman_id) VALUES
('70001', '150.5', '2012-10-05', '3005', '5002'),
('70009', '270.65', '2012-09-10', '3001',
'5005'),
('70002', '65.26', '2012-10-05', '3002', '5001'),
('70004', '110.5', '2012-08-17', '3009', '5003'),
('70007', '948.5', '2012-09-10', '3005', '5002'),
('70005', '2400.6', '2012-07-27', '3007',
'5001'),
('70008', '5760', '2012-09-10', '3002', '5001'),
('70010', '1983.43', '2012-10-10', '3004',
'5006'),
('70003', '2480.4', '2012-10-10', '3009',
'5003'),
('70012', '250.45', '2012-06-27', '3008',
'5002'),
('70011', '75.29', '2012-08-17', '3003', '5007'),
('70013', '3045.6', '2012-04-25', '3002', '5001');
```

```
/*-----Queries-----*/
```

```
SELECT * FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT * FROM customer;
```

customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id
3001	Brad Guzan	London	300	5005
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200	5007
3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002
3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001
3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002
3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	5003

```
8 rows in set (0.0095 sec)
```

```
SELECT * FROM salesman;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT * FROM salesman;
```

salesman_id	sm_name	city	commission
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.150
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.130
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.120
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.110
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.140
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.130

```
6 rows in set (0.0005 sec)
```

```
SELECT * FROM orders;
```

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70001	150.500	2012-10-05	3005	5002
70002	65.260	2012-10-05	3002	5001
70003	2480.400	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70004	110.500	2012-08-17	3009	5003
70005	2400.600	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70007	948.500	2012-09-10	3005	5002
70008	5760.000	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70009	270.650	2012-09-10	3001	5005
70010	1983.430	2012-10-10	3004	5006
70011	75.290	2012-08-17	3003	5007
70012	250.450	2012-06-27	3008	5002
70013	3045.600	2012-04-25	3002	5001

12 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

- - 1 From the table, create a view to count the number of customers in each grade.

```
CREATE VIEW Grade_Count (Grade, Number)
AS SELECT grade, COUNT(*)
FROM customer
GROUP BY grade;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Grade_Count;
```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT * FROM Grade_Count;
+-----+
| Grade | Number |
+-----+
| 300   |     3 |
| 100   |     2 |
| 200   |     3 |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.0007 sec)

```

/* 2 From the following table, create a view to count the number of unique customer, compute average and total purchase amount of customer orders by each date. */

```

CREATE VIEW Day_Wise_Info (Ord_Date, Unique_Cust, Avg_Purch,
Total_Purch)
AS SELECT ord_date, COUNT(DISTINCT customer_id),
AVG(purch_amt), SUM(purch_amt)
FROM orders
GROUP BY ord_date;

```

```
SELECT * FROM Day_Wise_Info;
```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT * FROM Day_Wise_Info;
+-----+
| Ord_Date | Unique_Cust | Avg_Purch | Total_Purch |
+-----+
| 2012-04-25 |          1 | 3045.600000 | 3045.600 |
| 2012-06-27 |          1 | 250.4500000 | 250.450 |
| 2012-07-27 |          1 | 2400.6000000 | 2400.600 |
| 2012-08-17 |          2 | 92.8950000 | 185.790 |
| 2012-09-10 |          3 | 2326.3833333 | 6979.150 |
| 2012-10-05 |          2 | 107.8800000 | 215.760 |
| 2012-10-10 |          2 | 2231.9150000 | 4463.830 |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.0006 sec)

```

```

/* 3 create a view to get the salesperson and customer by name. Return
order name, purchase amount, salesperson ID, name, customer name.
*/
CREATE VIEW Orders_by_Name (Ord_No,Purch_Amt,Salesman_ID,
Salesman_Name, Cust_Name)
AS SELECT ord_no, purch_amt, a.salesman_id, sm_name, cust_name
FROM orders a, customer b, salesman c
WHERE a.customer_id = b.customer_id
AND a.salesman_id = c.salesman_id;

```

```

SELECT * FROM
Orders_by_Name;

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT * FROM Orders_by_Name;

Ord_No	Purch_Amt	Salesman_ID	Salesman_Name	Cust_Name
70002	65.260	5001	James Hoog	Nick Rimando
70005	2400.600	5001	James Hoog	Brad Davis
70008	5760.000	5001	James Hoog	Nick Rimando
70013	3045.600	5001	James Hoog	Nick Rimando
70001	150.500	5002	Nail Knite	Graham Zusi
70007	948.500	5002	Nail Knite	Graham Zusi
70012	250.450	5002	Nail Knite	Julian Green
70003	2480.400	5003	Lauson Hen	Geoff Cameron
70004	110.500	5003	Lauson Hen	Geoff Cameron
70009	270.650	5005	Pit Alex	Brad Guzan
70010	1983.430	5006	Mc Lyon	Fabian Johnson
70011	75.290	5007	Paul Adam	Jozy Altidor

12 rows in set (0.0112 sec)

```

/* 4 create a view to find the salespersons who issued orders on October 10th,
2012. Return all the fields of salesperson. */

```

```

CREATE VIEW Ten_Oct_Salesman (Salesman_ID, Salesman_Name, City, Commission)
AS SELECT *
FROM salesman
WHERE salesman_id IN
(SELECT salesman_id
FROM orders
WHERE ord_date = '2012-10-10');

```

```
SELECT * FROM Ten_Oct_Salesman;
```

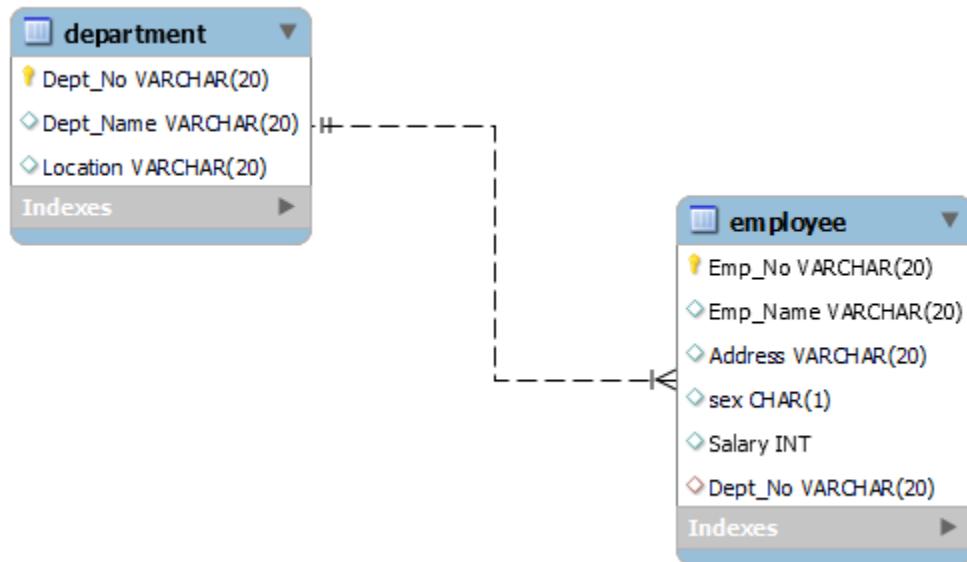
```
MySQL | localhost:3306 ssl | orderdb | SQL > SELECT * FROM Ten_Oct_Salesman;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Salesman_ID | Salesman_Name | City      | Commission |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      5003 | Lauson Hen    | San Jose   |      0.120 |
|      5006 | Mc Lyon       | Paris      |      0.140 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.0007 sec)
```

PROBLEM 1**Question 1**

Employee (Emp_No, Emp_Name, sex, Salary, Address, Dept_No)
 Department (Dept_No, Dept_Name, Location)

Insert at least 10 employees and 4 departments so that all queries result at least 1 tuple

1. Write a procedure to display employee details given the Emp_No.
 2. Write a procedure to delete an employee record given the Emp_Name.
 3. Write a procedure to list all the employee names belonging to a particular department given the Dept_No.
 4. Write a procedure to display the number of employees whose salary is greater than 30K.
-

ER Diagram :

CREATE DATABASE CompanyDB;
USE CompanyDB;

CREATE TABLE Department (Dept_No VARCHAR (20) **PRIMARY KEY**,

```
Dept_Name VARCHAR (20),
Location VARCHAR (20)
);

CREATE TABLE Employee (
    Emp_No VARCHAR (20) PRIMARY KEY,
    Emp_Name VARCHAR (20),
    Address VARCHAR (20),
    sex CHAR (1),
    Salary INTEGER,
    Dept_No VARCHAR (20),
    foreign key (Dept_No) REFERENCES Department (Dept_No)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Department
VALUES
    (1, 'ACCOUNTS', 'Trichy'),
    (2, 'IT', 'Chennai'),
    (3, 'ECE', 'Salem'),
    (4, 'ISE', 'Coimbatore'),
    (5, 'CSE', 'Chennai');
```

```
INSERT INTO Employee
VALUES
    ('ECE01', 'PREETI', 'BANGALORE', 'F', 40000, 3),
    ('CSE01', 'JAMES', 'BANGALORE', 'M', 50000, 5),
    ('CSE02', 'HEARN', 'BANGALORE', 'M', 70000, 5),
    ('CSE03', 'EDWARD', 'MYSORE', 'M', 50000, 5),
    ('CSE04', 'PAVAN', 'MANGALORE', 'M', 15000, 5),
    ('CSE05', 'GIRISH', 'MYSORE', 'M', 20000, 5),
    ('CSE06', 'NEHA', 'BANGALORE', 'F', 80000, 5),
    ('ACC01', 'AHANA', 'MANGALORE', 'F', 35000, 1),
    ('ACC02', 'SANTHOSH', 'MANGALORE', 'M', 30000, 1),
    ('ISE01', 'VEENA', 'MYSORE', 'M', 10000, 4),
    ('IT01', 'NAGESH', 'BANGALORE', 'M', 50000, 2);
```

```
/*-----Queries-----*/
```

```
SELECT * FROM Department;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl SQL > use companyDB;
Default schema set to `companyDB`.
Fetching table and column names from `companydb` for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > SELECT * FROM Department;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Dept_No | Dept_Name | Location |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1      | ACCOUNTS   | Trichy    |
| 2      | IT          | Chennai   |
| 3      | ECE         | Salem     |
| 4      | ISE         | Coimbatore|
| 5      | CSE         | Chennai   |
+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.0005 sec)
```

```
SELECT * FROM Employee;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > SELECT * FROM Employee;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Emp_No | Emp_Name | Address | sex | Salary | Dept_No |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ACC01  | AHANA    | MANGALORE | F   | 35000  | 1
| ACC02  | SANTHOSH | MANGALORE | M   | 30000  | 1
| CSE01  | JAMES     | BANGALORE | M   | 50000  | 5
| CSE02  | HEARN     | BANGALORE | M   | 70000  | 5
| CSE03  | EDWARD    | MYSORE   | M   | 50000  | 5
| CSE04  | PAVAN     | MANGALORE | M   | 15000  | 5
| CSE05  | GIRISH    | MYSORE   | M   | 20000  | 5
| CSE06  | NEHA      | BANGALORE | F   | 80000  | 5
| ECE01  | PREETI    | BANGALORE | F   | 40000  | 3
| ISE01  | VEENA     | MYSORE   | M   | 10000  | 4
| IT01   | NAGESH    | BANGALORE | M   | 50000  | 2
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.0006 sec)
```

```
/*1.Write a procedure to display employee details given the Emp_No.*/
DELIMITER $$  

CREATE PROCEDURE display_Emp(IN X VARCHAR(20))  

BEGIN  

    SELECT * FROM Employee  

    WHERE Emp_No=X;  

END$$
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > DELIMITER $$  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > CREATE PROCEDURE display_Emp(IN X VARCHAR(20))  

-> BEGIN  

->     SELECT * FROM Employee  

->     WHERE Emp_No=X;  

-> END$$  

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0136 sec)
```

```
CALL display_Emp('CSE05')$$
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > CALL display_Emp('CSE05')$$  

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  

| Emp_No | Emp_Name | Address | sex | Salary | Dept_No |  

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  

| CSE05 | GIRISH   | MYSORE  | M   | 20000  | 5       |  

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  

1 row in set (0.0007 sec)  

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0007 sec)
```

```
/*2.Write a procedure to delete an employee record given the Emp_Name
.*/
```

```
DELIMITER //  

CREATE PROCEDURE delete_Emp(IN NAME VARCHAR(20))  

BEGIN  

    SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;  

    DELETE FROM Employee WHERE Emp_Name=NAME;
```

```
SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 1;  
END//
```

```
CALL delete_Emp('VEENA')//
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > DELIMITER //  
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > CREATE PROCEDURE delete_Emp(IN NAME VARCHAR(20))  
-> BEGIN  
-> SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;  
-> DELETE FROM Employee WHERE Emp_Name=NAME;  
-> SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 1;  
-> END//  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0082 sec)  
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >  
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > CALL delete_Emp('VEENA')//  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0065 sec)
```

```
SELECT * FROM Employee//
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > SELECT * FROM Employee  
-> //  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Emp_No | Emp_Name | Address | sex | Salary | Dept_No |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| ACC01 | AHANA | MANGALORE | F | 35000 | 1 |  
| ACC02 | SANTHOSH | MANGALORE | M | 30000 | 1 |  
| CSE01 | JAMES | BANGALORE | M | 50000 | 5 |  
| CSE02 | HEARN | BANGALORE | M | 70000 | 5 |  
| CSE03 | EDWARD | MYSORE | M | 50000 | 5 |  
| CSE04 | PAVAN | MANGALORE | M | 15000 | 5 |  
| CSE05 | GIRISH | MYSORE | M | 20000 | 5 |  
| CSE06 | NEHA | BANGALORE | F | 80000 | 5 |  
| ECE01 | PREETI | BANGALORE | F | 40000 | 3 |  
| IT01 | NAGESH | BANGALORE | M | 50000 | 2 |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
10 rows in set (0.0004 sec)
```

/*3. Write a procedure to list all the employee names belonging to a particular department given the Dept_No.*/

```
DELIMITER %  
CREATE PROCEDURE list_Emp(IN X INT)  
BEGIN  
    SELECT * FROM Employee
```

```
    WHERE Dept_No=X;  
END%%
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > DELIMITER %%  
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > CREATE PROCEDURE list_Emp(IN X INT)  
-> BEGIN  
-> SELECT * FROM Employee  
-> WHERE Dept_No=X;  
-> END%%  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0079 sec)
```

```
CALL list_Emp(1)%%
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >  
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > CALL list_Emp(1)%%  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Emp_No | Emp_Name | Address | sex | Salary | Dept_No |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| ACC01 | AHANA   | MANGALORE | F   | 35000 | 1       |  
| ACC02 | SANTHOSH | MANGALORE | M   | 30000 | 1       |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.0024 sec)  
  
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.0024 sec)
```

/*4. Write a procedure to display the number of employees whose salary is greater than 30K.*/

```
DELIMITER &&  
CREATE PROCEDURE num_Emp()  
BEGIN  
    SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee  
    WHERE Salary>30000;  
END&&  
CALL num_Emp()&&
```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > DELIMITER &&
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > CREATE PROCEDURE num_Emp()
->      BEGIN
->          SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee
->          WHERE Salary>30000;
->      END&&
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0097 sec)
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > CALL num_Emp()&&
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|      7   |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0012 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0012 sec)

```

PROBLEM 2

Question 2

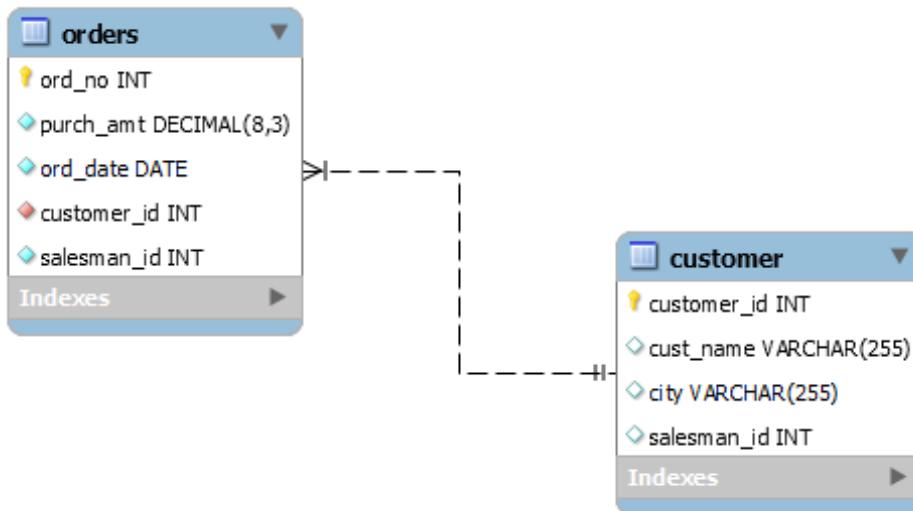
Orders (ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)

Customer (customer_id, cust_name, city, salesman_id)

Insert at least 8 tuples in both relation so that all queries result at least 1 tuple

1. Use SQL functions to find the highest purchase amount ordered by each customer with their ID and highest purchase amount.
2. Use SQL functions to find the number of customers in each city.
3. Write a user defined function to display customer details given the customer_id.
4. Write a user defined function to decrease the purch_amt of an order by 5% given the ord_no.

ER Diagram :



```

CREATE DATABASE orderDB;
USE orderDB;

CREATE TABLE customer(
    customer_id int NOT NULL,
    cust_name varchar(255),
    city varchar(255),
    salesman_id int,
    UNIQUE (customer_id),
    PRIMARY KEY (customer_id)
);

INSERT INTO customer
VALUES
    (3002 , 'Nick Rimando' , 'New York' , 5001),
    (3007 , 'Brad Davis' , 'New York' , 5001),
    (3005 , 'Graham Zusi' , 'California' , 5002),
    (3008 , 'Julian Green' , 'London' , 5002),
    (3004 , 'Fabian Johnson' , 'Paris' , 5006),
    (3009 , 'Geoff Cameron' , 'Berlin' , 5003),
    (3003 , 'Jozy Altidor' , 'Moscow' , 5007),
    (3001 , 'Brad Guzan' , 'London' , 5005);

CREATE TABLE orders(
    ord_no INT NOT NULL,
    purch_amt DECIMAL(8,3) NOT NULL,
    ord_date DATE NOT NULL,
    customer_id INT NOT NULL,
    salesman_id INT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (ord_no),
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customer(customer_id)
);

INSERT INTO orders
VALUES
    ('70001', '150.5' , '2012-10-05' , '3005' , '5002'),
    ('70009', '270.65' , '2012-09-10' , '3001' , '5005'),

```

```
('70002', '65.26', '2012-10-05', '3002', '5001'),  
('70004', '110.5', '2012-08-17', '3009', '5003'),  
('70007', '948.5', '2012-09-10', '3005', '5002'),  
('70005', '2400.6', '2012-07-27', '3007', '5001'),  
('70008', '5760', '2012-09-10', '3002', '5001'),  
('70010', '1983.43', '2012-10-10', '3004', '5006'),  
('70003', '2480.4', '2012-10-10', '3009', '5003'),  
('70012', '250.45', '2012-06-27', '3008', '5002'),  
('70011', '75.29', '2012-08-17', '3003', '5007'),  
('70013', '3045.6', '2012-04-25', '3002', '5001');
```

```
/*----- Queries----- */
```

```
SET GLOBAL log_bin_trust_function_creators = 1;
```

```
SELECT * FROM customer;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT * FROM customer;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| customer_id | cust_name | city | salesman_id |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 3001 | Brad Guzan | London | 5005 |  
| 3002 | Nick Rimando | New York | 5001 |  
| 3003 | Jozy Altidore | Moscow | 5007 |  
| 3004 | Fabian Johnson | Paris | 5006 |  
| 3005 | Graham Zusi | California | 5002 |  
| 3007 | Brad Davis | New York | 5001 |  
| 3008 | Julian Green | London | 5002 |  
| 3009 | Geoff Cameron | Berlin | 5003 |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
8 rows in set (0.0007 sec)
```

```
SELECT * FROM orders;
```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT * FROM orders;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ord_no | purch_amt | ord_date | customer_id | salesman_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 70001 | 150.500 | 2012-10-05 | 3005 | 5002 |
| 70002 | 65.260 | 2012-10-05 | 3002 | 5001 |
| 70003 | 2480.400 | 2012-10-10 | 3009 | 5003 |
| 70004 | 110.500 | 2012-08-17 | 3009 | 5003 |
| 70005 | 2400.600 | 2012-07-27 | 3007 | 5001 |
| 70007 | 948.500 | 2012-09-10 | 3005 | 5002 |
| 70008 | 5760.000 | 2012-09-10 | 3002 | 5001 |
| 70009 | 270.650 | 2012-09-10 | 3001 | 5005 |
| 70010 | 1983.430 | 2012-10-10 | 3004 | 5006 |
| 70011 | 75.290 | 2012-08-17 | 3003 | 5007 |
| 70012 | 250.450 | 2012-06-27 | 3008 | 5002 |
| 70013 | 3045.600 | 2012-04-25 | 3002 | 5001 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.0009 sec)

```

```

/* 1. Use SQL functions to find the highest purchase amount ordered
by
each customer with their ID and highest purchase amount */

```

```

SELECT customer_id,MAX(purch_amt) AS highest_purch_amt
FROM orders
GROUP BY customer_id;

```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL > SELECT customer_id,MAX(purch_amt) AS highest_purch_amt
-> FROM orders
-> GROUP BY customer_id;
+-----+-----+
| customer_id | highest_purch_amt |
+-----+-----+
| 3001 | 270.650 |
| 3002 | 5760.000 |
| 3003 | 75.290 |
| 3004 | 1983.430 |
| 3005 | 948.500 |
| 3007 | 2400.600 |
| 3008 | 250.450 |
| 3009 | 2480.400 |
+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.0004 sec)

```

- 2. Use SQL functions to find the number of customers in each city.

```
SELECT city,COUNT(customer_id) AS num_of_cust  
FROM customer  
GROUP BY city;
```

```
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl orderdb SQL> SELECT city,COUNT(customer_id) AS num_of_cust  
-> FROM customer  
-> GROUP BY city;  
+-----+-----+  
| city | num_of_cust |  
+-----+-----+  
| London | 2 |  
| New York | 2 |  
| Moscow | 1 |  
| Paris | 1 |  
| California | 1 |  
| Berlin | 1 |  
+-----+-----+  
6 rows in set (0.0007 sec)
```

- 3. Write a user defined function to display customer details given the customer_id.

```
DELIMITER %%
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION display_cust(c int)  
RETURNS varchar(255)  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE ret_val varchar(255);  
    SELECT cust_name INTO ret_val FROM customer  
    WHERE customer_id=c;  
    RETURN ret_val;  
END%%
```

```
SELECT display_cust(3002)%%
```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL > DELIMITER %%
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL >
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL > CREATE FUNCTION display_cust(c int)
-> RETURNS varchar(255)
-> BEGIN
->     DECLARE ret_val varchar(255);
->     SELECT cust_name INTO ret_val FROM customer
->     WHERE customer_id=c;
->     RETURN ret_val;
-> END%%
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0082 sec)
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL >
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL > SELECT display_cust(3002);
-> %%

+-----+
| display_cust(3002) |
+-----+
| Nick Rimando      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0023 sec)

```

- 4. Write a user defined function to decrease the purch_amt of an order by 5% given the ord_no.

DELIMITER \$\$

```

CREATE FUNCTION decrease_purch_amt( ord_no int )
RETURNS DECIMAL(8,3) DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
    DECLARE Reduced_purch_amt DECIMAL(8,3);
    SELECT 0.95 * purch_amt INTO Reduced_purch_amt FROM orders WHERE
orders.ord_no = ord_no;
    RETURN Reduced_purch_amt;
END$$

SELECT decrease_purch_amt(70009)$$

```

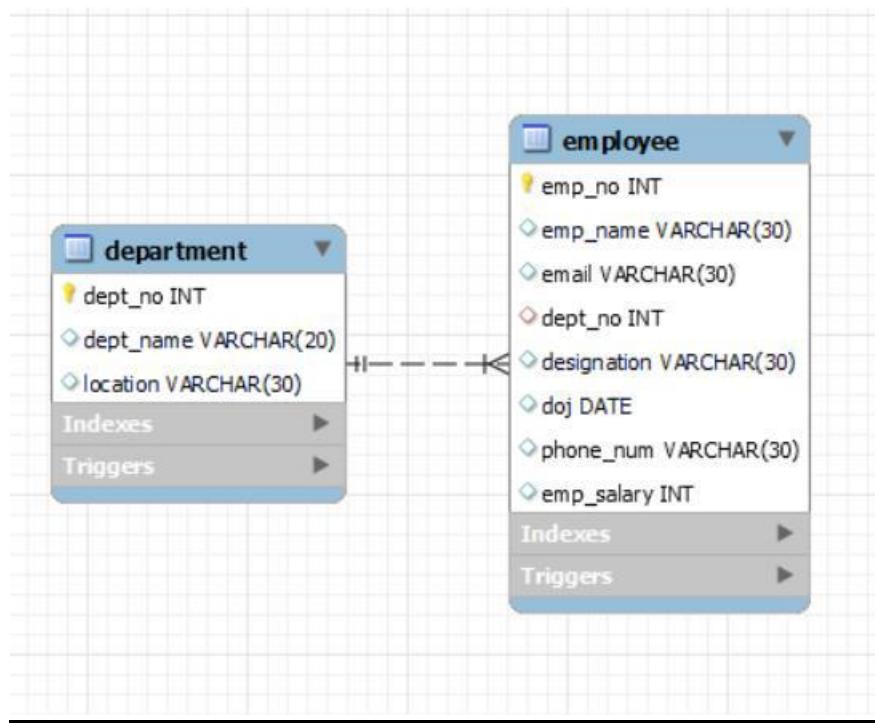
```
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL > DELIMITER $$  
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL >  
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL > CREATE FUNCTION decrease_purch_amt( ord_no int )  
    --> RETURNS DECIMAL(8,3) DETERMINISTIC  
    --> BEGIN  
    -->     DECLARE Reduced_purch_amt DECIMAL(8,3);  
    -->     SELECT 0.95 * purch_amt INTO Reduced_purch_amt FROM orders WHERE orders.ord_no = ord_no;  
    -->     RETURN Reduced_purch_amt;  
    --> END$$  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0061 sec)  
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL >  
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] orderdb SQL > SELECT decrease_purch_amt(70009)$$  
+-----+  
| decrease_purch_amt(70009) |  
+-----+  
|           257.118 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.0011 sec)
```

PROBLEM 1

1. Consider the following tables namely “DEPARTMENTS” and “EMPLOYEES”
Their schemas are as follows:

DEPARTMENTS (dept_no , dept_name , dept_location);
EMPLOYEES (emp_id , emp_name , email, dept, designation, DOJ,
phone_num, emp_salary);

ER-Diagram



CREATE DATABASE CompanyDB ;
USE CompanyDB ;

```

CREATE TABLE Departments (
    dept_id VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    dept_name VARCHAR (20),
    dept_location VARCHAR (20)
);

CREATE TABLE Employees (
    emp_id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    emp_name VARCHAR(100),
    email VARCHAR(100),
    dept_id INT,
    designation VARCHAR(100),
    DOJ DATE,
    phone_num VARCHAR(45),
    emp_salary DECIMAL(12,3)
);

create table messages
(
    id int(11) not null auto_increment primary key,
    message varchar(255) default null,
    time timestamp null default current_timestamp on update current_timestamp
);

/** ----- Queries ----- */
-- Create a trigger for:-
-- a) Calculating the number of rows inserted so far.

delimiter //

create trigger trig1A
before insert on departments
for each row

```

```

set @dept_rows = @dept_rows+1//  

set @dept_rows = 0//  

delimiter ;  

insert into departments  

values  

('1', 'sales', 'chennai'),  

('2', 'marketing', 'bombay'),  

('3', 'management', 'bengaluru');  

SELECT @dept_rows;

```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl SQL > use companydb;  

Default schema set to `companydb`.  

Fetching table and column names from `companydb` for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > delimiter //  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > create trigger trig1A  

                                     --> before insert on departments  

                                     --> for each row  

                                     --> set @dept_rows = @dept_rows+1//  

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0138 sec)  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > set @dept_rows = 0//  

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0002 sec)  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > delimiter ;  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > insert into departments  

                                     --> values  

                                     -->     ('1', 'sales', 'chennai'),  

                                     -->     ('2', 'marketing', 'bombay'),  

                                     -->     ('3', 'management', 'bengaluru');  

Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.0086 sec)  

Records: 3  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >  

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > SELECT @dept_rows;  

+-----+  

| @dept_rows |  

+-----+  

|      3 |  

+-----+  

1 row in set (0.0008 sec)

```

-- b) Displays message prior to insert operation on Employee Table

```

delimiter //

create trigger display_message before insert on employees
for each row
begin
insert into messages (message) values('Inserted Row in Employees')
);
end;//

delimiter ;

insert into employees
values
    ('100','timber', 'timber@gmail.com','1', 'salseman', '2019-01-12', '9842042345', '100000'),
    ('101','jaanu', 'jaanu@gmail.com', '2', 'senior manager', '2020-01-01', '9865161122', '15000'),
    ('102','jen', 'jen@gmail.com', '3', 'junior manager', '2019-10-12', '9042842344', '60000'),
    ('103','jack', 'jack@gmail.com', '2', 'assistant', '2016-03-01', '9498853055', '50000');

```

SELECT * FROM messages;

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > delimiter //
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > create trigger display_message before insert on employees
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     for each row
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     begin
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     insert into messages (message) values('Inserted Row in Employees');
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     end;//

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0134 sec)

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > delimiter ;
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > insert into employees
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     values
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     ('100','timber', 'timber@gmail.com','1', 'salseman', '2019-01-12', '9842042345', '100000'),
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     ('101','jaanu', 'jaanu@gmail.com', '2', 'senior manager', '2020-01-01', '9865161122', '15000'),
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     ('102','jen', 'jen@gmail.com', '3', 'junior manager', '2019-10-12', '9042842344', '60000'),
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >     ('103','jack', 'jack@gmail.com', '2', 'assistant', '2016-03-01', '9498853055', '50000');

Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.0109 sec)

Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > SELECT * FROM messages;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | message          | time           |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Inserted Row in Employees | 2021-09-16 17:29:17 |
| 2 | Inserted Row in Employees | 2021-09-16 17:29:17 |
| 3 | Inserted Row in Employees | 2021-09-16 17:29:17 |
| 4 | Inserted Row in Employees | 2021-09-16 17:29:17 |
+----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0007 sec)

```

- c) Ensuring that the Employee Table does not contain duplicates or null value in the Name column

```

delimiter //
create trigger NULL_val_trigger before insert on employees
for each row
begin
    if (exists(select 1 from employees where emp_name = new.emp_name
or new.emp_name is null))
    then
        signal sqlstate '45001' set message_text = "INSERT failed due to
duplicate or null emp_name";
    end if;
end//


insert into employees
values ('104', 'jen', 'xjen@gmail.com', '3', 'junior manager', '201
9-09-10', '7561994181', '62000')//


delimiter ;
select * from employees;

```

```

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > delimiter //
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > create trigger NULL_val_trigger before insert on employees
--> for each row
--> begin
-->     if (exists(select 1 from employees where emp_name = new.emp_name or new.emp_name is null))
-->     then
-->         signal sqlstate '45001' set message_text = "INSERT failed due to duplicate or null emp_name";
-->     end if;
--> end//


Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0116 sec)

MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > insert into employees
-->     values ('104', 'jen', 'xjen@gmail.com', '3', 'junior manager', '2019-09-10', '7561994181', '62000')
//ERROR: 1644 (45001): INSERT failed due to duplicate or null emp_name
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL >
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > delimiter ;
MySQL localhost:3306 ssl companydb SQL > select * from employees;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_id | emp_name | email           | dept_id | designation | doj          | phone_num   | emp_salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 100   | timber   | timber@gmail.com | 1       | salesman    | 2019-01-12  | 9842042345 | 100000.000 |
| 101   | jaanu   | jaanu@gmail.com  | 2       | senior manager | 2020-01-01 | 9865161122 | 15000.000 |
| 102   | jen     | jen@gmail.com    | 3       | junior manager | 2019-10-12 | 9042842344 | 60000.000 |
| 103   | jack    | jack@gmail.com   | 2       | assistant    | 2016-03-01 | 9498853055 | 50000.000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.0010 sec)

```

- d) To insert Employee details into Employee Table only of DOJ > 2018

```

DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER NOT_BELOW_2018
    BEFORE INSERT
    ON EMPLOYEES
    FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF(NEW.doj < '2018-01-01') THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE VALUE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'EMPLOYEE BELOW 2018 DOJ CANNOT BE INSERTED';
    END IF;
END //
insert into employees
values (104, 'raj', 'rajx@gmail.com', '2', 'field officer', '2017-03-10','9680988342','34000')//
DELIMITER ;

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > DELIMITER //
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > CREATE TRIGGER NOT_BELOW_2018
-->     BEFORE INSERT
-->     ON EMPLOYEES
-->     FOR EACH ROW
-->     BEGIN
-->         IF(NEW.doj < '2018-01-01') THEN
-->             SIGNAL SQLSTATE VALUE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'EMPLOYEE BELOW 2018 DOJ CANNOT BE INSERTED';
-->         END IF;
-->     END //
;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0110 sec)
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > insert into employees
-->     values (104, 'raj', 'rajx@gmail.com', '2', 'field officer', '2017-03-10','9680988342','34000')//
ERROR: 1644 (45000): EMPLOYEE BELOW 2018 DOJ CANNOT BE INSERTED
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] companydb SQL > DELIMITER ;

```

- e) To Prevent any Employee Named Tom to be inserted into the table

```

DELIMITER //
create trigger prevent_name before insert on employees
    for each row
begin
    if new.emp_name = "tom" then signal sqlstate '45000' set message_
text= "tom is prohibited from insertion !!!";
end if;

```

```

end//  

DELIMITER ;  
  

insert into employees values  

('107', 'tom', 'tommy@gmail.com', '6', 'assistant doctor', '2020-  

02-22', '7373558197','25000');  
  

select * from employees;

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > DELIMITER //  

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > create trigger prevent_name before insert on employees  

      ->      for each row  

      ->      begin  

      ->          if new.emp_name = "tom" then signal sqlstate '45000' set message_text= "tom is prohibited from in  

sertion !!!";  

      ->      end if;  

      ->  end//  

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0111 sec)  

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > DELIMITER ;  

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > insert into employees values  

      ->      ('107', 'tom', 'tommy@gmail.com', '6', 'assistant doctor', '2020-02-22', '7373558197','25000');  

ERROR: 1644 (45000): tom is prohibited from insertion !!!  

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL >  

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl companydb] SQL > select * from employees;  

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  

| emp_id | emp_name | email           | dept_id | designation | doj        | phone_num | emp_salary |  

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  

| 100   | timber   | timber@gmail.com | 1       | salseman    | 2019-01-12 | 9842042345 | 100000.000 |  

| 101   | jaanu    | jaanue@gmail.com | 2       | senior manager | 2020-01-01 | 9865161122 | 15000.000 |  

| 102   | jen      | jene@gmail.com  | 3       | junior manager | 2019-10-12 | 9042842344 | 60000.000 |  

| 103   | jack     | jack@gmail.com  | 2       | assistant    | 2018-03-01 | 9498853055 | 50000.000 |  

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  

4 rows in set (0.0004 sec)

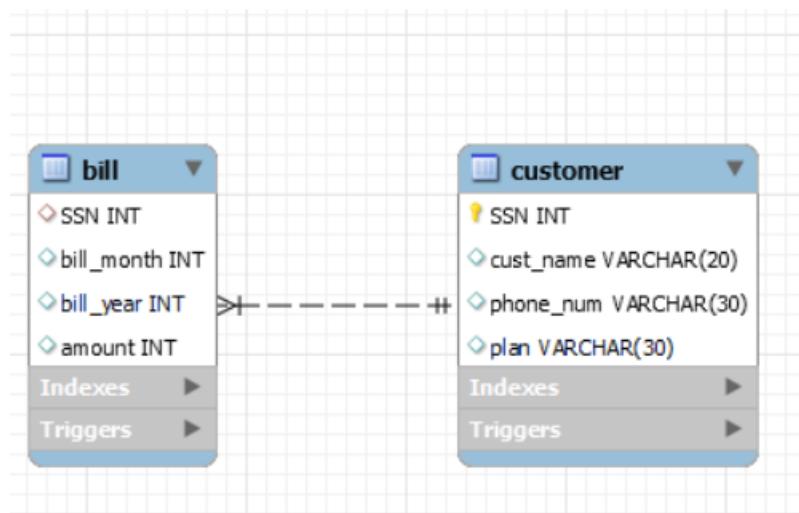
```

PROBLEM 2

2. Consider the following relational schema that manages the telephone bills of a mobile phone company.

CUSTOMER (SSN, Name, PhoneNum, Plan)

BILL (SSN, Month, Year, amount)



```
CREATE DATABASE customerDB;
USE customerDB;
```

```
create table customer
(
    ssn int primary key,
    name varchar(30),
    phone_no varchar(30),
    plan varchar(30)
);
```

```
create table bill
(
    ssn int not null,
    foreign key (ssn) references customer(ssn),
    month int not null,
```

```

year int not null,
amount int not null
);

create table calls
(
    from_ssn int,
    to_ssn int,
    month int,
    year int,
    amount int,
    foreign key(from_ssn) references customer(ssn),
    foreign key(to_ssn) references customer(ssn)
);

```

- a. That Adds +91 to all phone numbers as a prefix in the Customer Table.

```

delimiter //
create trigger trig2A
before insert on customer
for each row
begin
set new.phone_no = concat("+91",new.phone_no);
end;//

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] [customerdb] [SQL] > delimiter //
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] [customerdb] [SQL] > create trigger trig2A
->      before insert on customer
->      for each row
->      begin
->      set new.phone_no = concat("+91",new.phone_no);
->      end;//
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0151 sec)

```

- b. Write a trigger that after each phone call updates the customer's bill.

```
delimiter //
```

```

create trigger trig2B after insert on calls
  for each row
    update bill
      set bill.amount = bill.amount + new.amount
      where bill.year = new.year
      and bill.month = new.month
      and bill.ssn = new.from_ssn;//

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] customerdb SQL > delimiter //
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] customerdb SQL > create trigger trig2B after insert on calls
->   for each row
->     update bill
->       set bill.amount = bill.amount + new.amount
->       where bill.year = new.year
->       and bill.month = new.month
->       and bill.ssn = new.from_ssn;//

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0150 sec)

```

- c. Write a trigger to not insert bill older than 2020 (year > 2020)
- .

```

delimiter //
create trigger trig2C before insert on bill
  for each row
    begin
      if new.year < 2020 then signal sqlstate '45003' set message_text
      = "Bill year must be >= 2020 !!!";
      end if;
    end;//

```

```

MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] customerdb SQL > delimiter //
MySQL [localhost:3306 ssl] customerdb SQL > create trigger trig2C before insert on bill
->   for each row
->     begin
->       if new.year < 2020 then signal sqlstate '45003' set message_text = "Bill year must be >= 2020 !!!";
->     end if;
->   end;//

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0113 sec)

```

CODE

```
/*
CSLR-51 : DBMS LAB-7

Roll no. : 106119100
Name : Rajneesh Pandey
Section : CSE-B
*/

#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

vector<string> ans;
vector<int> mapps;
vector<int> nodes;
string relationship_alpha;
int relationship_alpha_len;
int dependency;

unordered_map<int, int> depends;
unordered_map<char, int> alpha_to_int;
unordered_map<int, char> int_to_alpha;

string mask_to_string(const int &mask)
{
    string str = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < relationship_alpha_len; i++)
    {
        if ((mask >> i) & 1)
            str += int_to_alpha[i];
    }
}
```

```

    return str;
}

int string_to_mask(const string &s)
{
    int mask = 0;
    for (auto &ch : s)
    {
        mask |= (1 << alpha_to_int[ch]);
    }

    return mask;
}

void init()
{
    cout << "Enter attributes in the Relationship: \n";
    cin >> relationship_alpha;

    relationship_alpha_len = relationship_alpha.length();

    mapps.assign(1 << relationship_alpha_len, 0);

    for (int i = 0; i < (1 << relationship_alpha_len); i++)
        mapps[i] = i;

    for (int i = 0; i < relationship_alpha_len; i++)
    {
        alpha_to_int[relationship_alpha[i]] = i;
        int_to_alpha[i] = relationship_alpha[i];
    }
    cout << "Enter total number of dependencies :\n";
    cin >> dependency;
    cout << "Enter dependencies : \n";
    for (int i = 0; i < dependency; i++)
    {
        cout << i + 1 << " : ";

```

```

        string lhs, rhs;
        cin >> lhs >> rhs;
        depends[string_to_mask(lhs)] = depends[string_to_mask(lh
s)] | string_to_mask(rhs);
    }
    cout << "\n\nFinished taking inputs.....\n";
    cout << "Processing.....\n";
}

/* C+ = C; while (there is changes to C+)
   { do (for each functional dependency X-
>Y in F) { if (X≤C+) then C+= C+UY } }
*/
int get_closures(int mask)
{
    int c = mask;
    int prevc = 0;
    while (c != prevc)
    {
        prevc = c;
        for (auto &ele : depends)
        {
            if ((c & ele.first) == ele.first)
                c |= ele.second;
        }
    }
    return c;
}
void get_closures_all()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < (1 << relationship_alpha_len); i++)
    {
        mapps[i] = get_closures(i);
    }
}
void get_keys()
{
    bool found = false;
    int total = (1 << relationship_alpha_len) - 1;

```

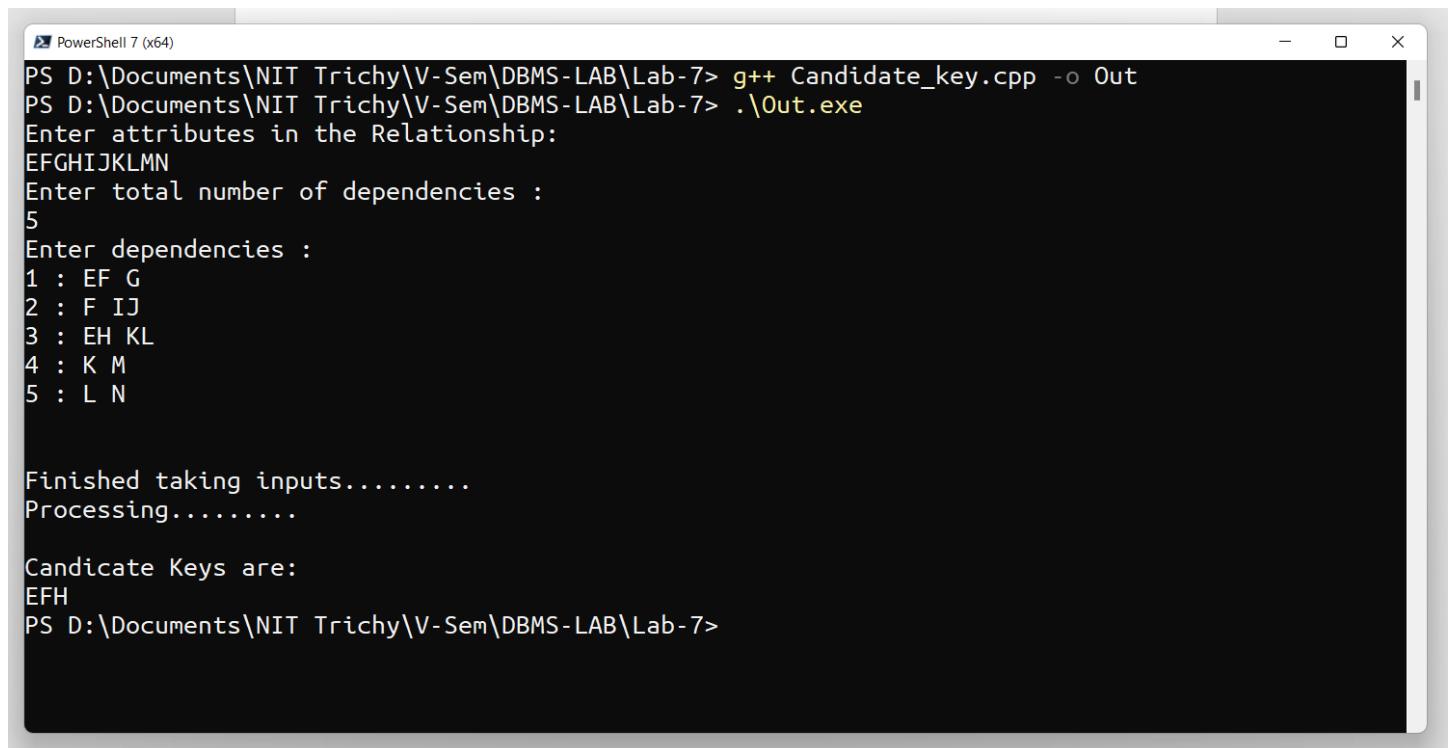
```

    for (int len = 1; len <= relationship_alpha_len; len++)
    {
        vector<int> perm(relationship_alpha_len, 0);
        for (int t = relationship_alpha_len - len; t < relationship_alpha_len; perm[t++] = 1)
            ;
        do
        {
            int mask = 0;
            for (int i = 0; i < relationship_alpha_len; i++)
                if (perm[i])
                    mask |= (1 << i);
            if (mapps[mask] == total)
            {
                found = true;
                ans.push_back(mask_to_string(mask));
            }
        } while (next_permutation(perm.begin(), perm.end()));
        if (found)
            break;
    }
    cout << "\nCandidate Keys are: \n";
    for (auto &cands : ans)
        cout << cands << " ";
}
int main()
{
    init();
    get_closures_all();
    get_keys();
    return 0;
}

```

Problem 1

1. Consider the relation scheme $R = \{E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N\}$ and the set of functional dependencies $\{\{E, F\} \rightarrow \{G\}, \{F\} \rightarrow \{I, J\}, \{E, H\} \rightarrow \{K, L\}, K \rightarrow \{M\}, L \rightarrow \{N\}\}$ on R . What is the key for R ?



```
PowerShell 7 (x64)
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-7> g++ Candidate_key.cpp -o Out
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-7> .\Out.exe
Enter attributes in the Relationship:
EFGHIJKLMNOP
Enter total number of dependencies :
5
Enter dependencies :
1 : EF G
2 : F IJ
3 : EH KL
4 : K M
5 : L N

Finished taking inputs.....
Processing.....
Candidate Keys are:
EFH
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-7>
```

Problem 2

Consider a relation scheme $R = (A, B, C, D, E, H)$ on which the following functional dependencies hold: $\{A \rightarrow B, BC \rightarrow D, E \rightarrow C, D \rightarrow A\}$. What are the candidate keys of R ? write a c program to find it.



```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-7> g++ Candidate_key.cpp -o Out
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-7> .\Out.exe
Enter attributes in the Relationship:
ABCDEH
Enter total number of dependencies :
4
Enter dependencies :
1 : A B
2 : BC D
3 : E C
4 : D A

Finished taking inputs.....
Processing.....
Candidate Keys are:
DEH BEH AEH
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-7>
```

Design a simple database for Online Shopping Cart using Python to access the back-end MySQL database. The online shopping cart must contain the following modules.

```
import mysql.connector
from datetime import date, datetime
mydb = mysql.connector.connect(host="localhost", user='root',
password='12345')

mycursor = mydb.cursor()
mycursor.execute("DROP DATABASE shopDB")
mycursor.execute("CREATE DATABASE shopDB")
mycursor.execute("USE shopDB")
mycursor.execute("Create table product(id int PRIMARY KEY, name
varchar(20),category varchar(20), quantity int, price float, discount
float, manf date,exp date)")

cont = "T"
opt = 0
while (cont == "t" or cont == "T"):
    opt = int(input("1.
insert\n2.find\n3.search_in_category\n4.update\n5.provide_discount\n6.delete\n7.notification\nEnter your choice: "))

    if (opt == 1):
        insert_record()
    elif(opt == 2):
        find_record()
    elif(opt == 3):
        search_category()
    elif(opt == 4):
        update_record()
    elif(opt == 5):
        provide_discount()
    elif(opt == 6):
```

```

    delete_record()
elif(opt == 7):
    notify()
else:
    print("invalid option")
cont = input("do you want to continue(T/F): ")

```

1.The insert module must be able to accept the prod_id(primary key),product name, category, quantity, price, discount, date of manufacture and date of expiry and store it in the database.

```

def insert_record():
    prod_id = int(input("Enter id: "))
    name = input("Enter name: ")
    category = input("Enter category: ")
    quantity = int(input("Enter quantity: "))
    price = float(input("Enter price in RS: "))
    discount = float(input("Enter discount in %: "))
    inputDate = input("Enter the date in format 'dd/mm/yy' : ")
    day1, month1, year1 = (inputDate.split('/'))
    manf = date(int(year1), int(month1), int(day1))
    inputDate = input("Enter the date in format 'dd/mm/yy' : ")
    day, month, year = inputDate.split('/')
    exp = date(int(year), int(month), int(day))
    sql = "INSERT INTO product(id, name, category, quantity, price,
discount,manf, exp) values (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)"
    val = (prod_id, name, category, quantity, price, discount, manf,
exp)
    mycursor.execute(sql, val)
    mydb.commit()
    print("record inserted")

```

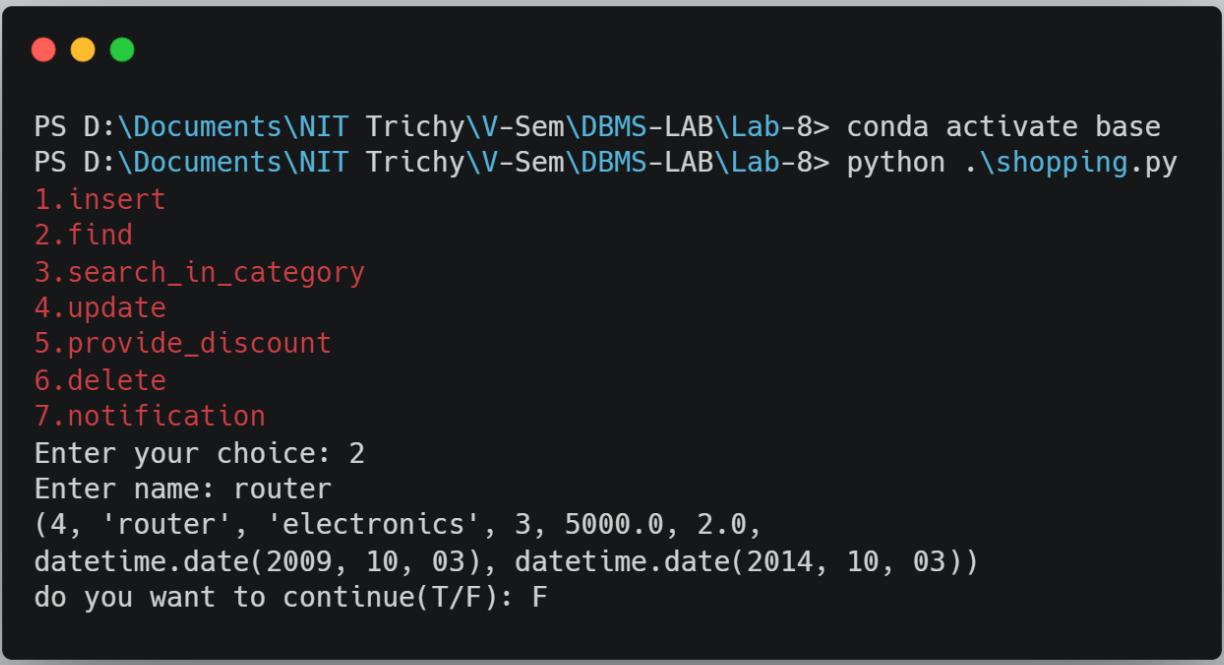
Input/ Output :

```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8 > conda activate base
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8 > python .\shopping.py
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 1
Enter id: 1
Enter name: mobile
Enter category: electronics
Enter quantity: 5
Enter price: 10000.0
Enter discount: 10.0
Enter the date in format dd/mm/yy: 12/06/2007
Enter the date in format dd/mm/yy: 30/07/2027
record inserted
do you want to continue(T/F): T
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 1
Enter id: 3
Enter name: earphones
Enter category: accessories
Enter quantity: 10
Enter price: 2000.0
Enter discount: 5.0
Enter the date in format dd/mm/yy: 11/06/2012
Enter the date in format dd/mm/yy: 30/10/2015
record inserted
do you want to continue(T/F): T
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 1
Enter id: 4
Enter name: router
Enter category: electronics
Enter quantity: 3
Enter price: 5000.0
Enter discount: 2.0
Enter the date in format dd/mm/yy: 03/10/2009
Enter the date in format dd/mm/yy: 03/10/2014
record inserted
do you want to continue(T/F): F
```

2.The find module must be able to accept the name of the product and display all the details of the product.

```
def find_record():
    name = input("Enter name: ")
    sql = f'SELECT * FROM product WHERE name = "{name}"'
    mycursor.execute(sql)
    myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
    if len(myresult) == 0:
        print("no records")
    else:
        for x in myresult:
            print(x)
```

Input/Output :



```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> conda activate base
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> python .\shopping.py
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 2
Enter name: router
(4, 'router', 'electronics', 3, 5000.0, 2.0,
datetime.date(2009, 10, 03), datetime.date(2014, 10, 03))
do you want to continue(T/F): F
```

3.The search_in_category module must be able to accept the name of the category and display all the details of the products in the categories.

```
def search_category():
    category = input("Enter category: ")
    sql = f'SELECT * FROM product WHERE category = "{category}"'
    # que = (category)
    print(sql)
    mycursor.execute(sql)
    myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
    if (len(myresult) == 0):
        print("no records")
    else:
        for x in myresult:
            print(x)
```

Input/Output :

```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> conda activate base
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> python .\shopping.py
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 3
Enter category: electronics
(1, 'mobile', 'electronics', 5, 10000.0, 10.0,
datetime.date(2007, 06, 12), datetime.date(2027, 07, 30))
(4, 'router', 'electronics', 3, 5000.0, 2.0,
datetime.date(2009, 10, 03), datetime.date(2014, 10, 03))
do you want to continue(T/F): F
```

4.The update module must be able to update the price of the products.

```
def update_record():
    prod_id = int(input("Enter id: "))
    price = float(input("Enter price: "))
    sql = f'UPDATE product SET price = "{price}" WHERE id =
"{prod_id}"'
    # val = (price, prod_id)
    mycursor.execute(sql)
    mydb.commit()
    print("record updated")
```

Input/Output :

```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> conda activate base
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> python .\shopping.py
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 4
Enter id: 1
Enter price: 15000.0
record updated
do you want to continue(T/F): F
```

5.The provide_discount module must be able to provide the discount of the products in a particular category.

```
def provide_discount():
    category = input("Enter category: ")
    sql = f'SELECT name, discount FROM product WHERE category = \
"{category}"'
    # que = (category)
    mycursor.execute(sql)
    myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
    if (len(myresult) == 0):
        print("no records")
    else:
        for x in myresult:
            print(x[0] + ' : ' + str(x[1]))
```

Input/Output :

```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> conda activate base
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> python .\shopping.py
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 5
Enter category: accessories
earphones: 5.0
do you want to continue(T/F): F
```

6.The delete_module must be able to delete/ cancel the product if the expiry date is not valid.

```
def delete_record():
    mycursor.execute('SELECT * FROM product')
    myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
    if (len(myresult) == 0):
        print("no records")
    else:
        for x in myresult:
            if (x[7] < datetime.now().date()):
                print("record with id %d deleted" % x[0])
    sql = f"DELETE FROM product WHERE id = {x[0]}"
    mycursor.execute(sql)
```

```
mydb.commit()
```

Input/Output :

```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> conda activate base
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> python .\shopping.py
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 6
record with id 1 deleted
do you want to continue(T/F): F
```

7.The notification_module must indicate free shipping if the total product price exceeds Rs.1000.

```
def notify():
    prod_id = int(input("Enter id: "))
    sql = f'SELECT price, discount FROM product WHERE id = {prod_id}'
    que = (prod_id)
    mycursor.execute(sql, que)
    myresult = mycursor.fetchall()
    if (len(myresult) == 0):
        print("no records")
    else:
        s = 0
        for x in myresult:
            s += x[0]
```

```
s -= (x[0]*x[1]*0.01)
if (s > 1000):
    print("Free shipping")
else:
    print("no free shipping")
```

Input/Output :

```
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> conda activate base
PS D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-8> python .\shopping.py
1.insert
2.find
3.search_in_category
4.update
5.provide_discount
6.delete
7.notification
Enter your choice: 7
Enter id: 3
Free shipping
do you want to continue(T/F): F
```

1)

a. Demonstrating DTD:**1. filename : bookstore.dtd**

```
<!ELEMENT bookstore (book+)>
<!ELEMENT book (title,author,category,isbn,publisher,edition,price)>
<!ELEMENT title (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT author (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT category (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT isbn (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT publisher (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT edition (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT price (#PCDATA)>
```

2. filename : bookstore.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE bookstore SYSTEM "bookstore.dtd">
<bookstore>
  <book>
    <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
    <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>
    <category>textbook</category>
    <isbn>11111111</isbn>
    <publisher>wiley</publisher>
```

```
<edition>second</edition>
<price>20.00</price>
</book>
<book>
    <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
    <author>Corets, Eva</author>
    <category>textbook</category>
    <isbn>222222</isbn>
    <publisher>tata</publisher>
    <edition>second</edition>
    <price>60.00</price>
</book>
<book>
    <title>Midnight Rain</title>
    <author>Ralls, Kim</author>
    <category>fiction</category>
    <isbn>333333</isbn>
    <publisher>0'relilly</publisher>
    <edition>second</edition>
    <price>100.00</price>
</book>
</bookstore>
```

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="bookstore">
    <xs:complexType>
```

```
-<bookstore>
  -<book>
    <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
    <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>
    <category>textbook</category>
    <isbn>111111</isbn>
    <publisher>wiley</publisher>
    <edition>second</edition>
    <price>20.00</price>
  </book>
  -<book>
    <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
    <author>Corets, Eva</author>
    <category>textbook</category>
    <isbn>222222</isbn>
    <publisher>tata</publisher>
    <edition>second</edition>
    <price>60.00</price>
  </book>
  -<book>
    <title>Midnight Rain</title>
    <author>Ralls, Kim</author>
    <category>fiction</category>
    <isbn>333333</isbn>
    <publisher>O'relilly</publisher>
    <edition>second</edition>
    <price>100.00</price>
  </book>
</bookstore>
```

b. Demonstrating XSD:

1. filename : *bookstore.xml*

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="bookstore">
    <xs:complexType>
```

```

<xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="book" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
</xs:sequence>
</xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="book">
    <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element ref="title" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:element ref="author" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:element ref="category" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:element ref="isbn" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:element ref="publisher" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:element ref="edition" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
            <xs:element ref="price" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
        </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>
<xs:element name="title" type="xs:string" />
<xs:element name="author" type="xs:string" />
<xs:element name="category" type="xs:string" />
<xs:element name="isbn" type="xs:string" />
<xs:element name="publisher" type="xs:string" />
<xs:element name="edition" type="xs:string" />
<xs:element name="price" type="xs:string" />
</xs:schema>

```

2. filename : bookstore.css

```
bookstore {  
    color: orange;  
}  
  
book {  
    color: Red;  
}  
  
title {  
    color: blue;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-left: 10pt;  
    display: block;  
}  
  
author {  
    color: red;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-left: 10pt;  
}  
  
category {  
    color:grey;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-left: 10pt;  
}  
  
isbn {  
    color: green;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-left: 10pt;  
}  
  
edition {  
    color: red;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    margin-left: 10pt;
```

```
}
```

```
publisher {
```

```
    color: green;
```

```
    font-weight: bold;
```

```
    margin-left: 10pt;
```

```
}
```

3. filename : bookstore.xsl

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="bookstore.css"?>
```

```
<bookstore xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
```

```
xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="bookstore.xsd">
```

```
    <book>
```

```
        <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
```

```
        <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>
```

```
        <category>textbook</category>
```

```
        <isbn>111111</isbn>
```

```
        <publisher>wiley</publisher>
```

```
        <edition>second</edition>
```

```
        <price>20.00</price>
```

```
    </book>
```

```
    <book>
```

```
        <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
```

```
        <author>Corets, Eva</author>
```

```
        <category>textbook</category>
```

```
        <isbn>222222</isbn>
```

```
        <publisher>tata</publisher>
```

```
        <edition>second</edition>
```

```
        <price>60.00</price>
```

```
    </book>
```

```
    <book>
```

```

<title>Midnight Rain</title>
<author>Ralls, Kim</author>
<category>fiction</category>
<isbn>333333</isbn>
<publisher>O'relilly</publisher>
<edition>second</edition>
<price>100.00</price>
</book>
</bookstore>

```



XML Developer's Guide
Gambardella, Matthew textbook **111111** wiley **second** 20.00
Maeve Ascendant
Corets, Eva textbook **222222** tata **second** 60.00
Midnight Rain
Ralls, Kim fiction **333333** O'relilly **second** 100.00

c. Demonstrating XSL:

1. filename : *bookstore.xsl*

```

<xsl:stylesheet version="1.0"
xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
    <xsl:template match="/">

```

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>bookstore</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border="1">
      <tr>
        <th>title</th>
        <th>author</th>
        <th>category</th>
        <th>isbn</th>
        <th>publisher</th>
        <th>edition</th>
        <th>price</th>
      </tr>
      <xsl:for-each select="/bookstore/book">
        <tr>
          <td bgcolor="green">
            <xsl:value-of select="title" />
          </td>
          <td bgcolor="red">
            <xsl:value-of select="author" />
          </td>
          <td bgcolor="grey">
            <xsl:value-of select="category" />
          </td>
          <td bgcolor="cyan">
            <xsl:value-of select="isbn" />
          </td>
          <td bgcolor="yellow">
            <xsl:value-of select="publisher" />
          </td>
        </tr>
      </xsl:for-each>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>

```

```

        <td bgcolor="silver">
            <xsl:value-of select="edition" />
        </td>
        <td bgcolor="blue">
            <xsl:value-of select="price" />
        </td>
    </tr>
</xsl:for-each>
</table>
</body>
</html>
</xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

2. filename : bookstore.xml

```

<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="bookstore.xsl"?>
<bookstore>
    <book>
        <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
        <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>
        <category>textbook</category>
        <isbn>111111</isbn>
        <publisher>wiley</publisher>
        <edition>second</edition>
        <price>20.00</price>
    </book>
    <book>
        <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
        <author>Corets, Eva</author>
        <category>textbook</category>
        <isbn>222222</isbn>
```

```

<publisher>tata</publisher>
<edition>second</edition>
<price>60.00</price>
</book>
<book>
  <title>Midnight Rain</title>
  <author>Ralls, Kim</author>
  <category>fiction</category>
  <isbn>333333</isbn>
  <publisher>O'relilly</publisher>
  <edition>second</edition>
  <price>100.00</price>
</book>
</bookstore>

```

bookstore

title	author	category	isbn	publisher	edition	price
XML Developer's Guide	Gambardella, Matthew	textbook	111111	wiley	second	20.00
Maeve Ascendant	Corets, Eva	textbook	222222	tata	second	60.00
Midnight Rain	Ralls, Kim	fiction	333333	O'relilly	second	100.00

2) Perform the following queries using XPath :

- (i) Find the title and price of non-fiction books with a price more than 50 USD

Xpath query : /bookstore/book[category!="fiction" and price>50.00]/(title | isbn)

The screenshot shows the oXygen XML Editor interface. In the left pane, the XML file 'bookstore.xml' is displayed with its code structure. In the center pane, the 'XPath/XQuery Builder' shows the query: /bookstore/book[category!="fiction" and price>50.00]/(title | isbn). In the right pane, the 'Results' table shows the output of the query:

Description - 2 items	XPath location	Resource	System ID	Location
Maeve Ascendant	/bookstore[1]/book[2]/title[1]	bookstore.xml	D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-9\1\o. D...	14:17
222222	/bookstore[1]/book[2]/isbn[1]	bookstore.xml	D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-9\1\o. D...	17:17

(ii) Find average price of textbooks

Xpath query : $\text{sum}(\text{/bookstore/book[category}=\text{"textbook"}\text{]/price})/\text{count}(\text{/bookstore/book[category}=\text{"textbook"}\text{]/price})$

The screenshot shows the oXygen XML Editor interface. The left pane displays the XML document structure of `bookstore.xml`. The right pane contains the `XPath/XQuery Builder` and `Results` panes.

XPath/XQuery Builder:

```
1 sum(/bookstore/book[category="textbook"]/price)/count(/bookstore/book[category="textbook"]/price)
```

Results:

Description - 1 item	XPath location	Resource	System ID	Location
40.0	XPath location - Not available	bookstore.xml	D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-9\1\1.a. Demonstrating DTD\bookstore.xml	

(iii) Find the titles of textbooks on XML

Xpath query: /bookstore/book[category="textbook" and contains(title, "XML")]/title/text()

The screenshot shows the oXygen XML Editor interface. On the left, the XML document 'bookstore.xml' is displayed with several book entries. In the center, the 'XPath/XQuery Builder' pane shows the query: /bookstore/book[category="textbook" and contains(title, "XML")]/title/text(). The 'Results' pane on the right displays a single item: 'XML Developer's Guide' located at /bookstore[1]/book[1]/title[1]/text()[1]. The status bar at the bottom indicates the path D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-9\1a. Demonstrating DTD\bookstore.xml, the message 'XPath - successful (0.0s)', and the date/time U+000A 13 : 19.

1) Perform the following queries using XQuery:

- (i) Create a new document which contain only the isbn and title of textbooks

XQuery

```
<textbook>
{
  for $book in doc("bookstore.xml") // book
  where $book[category = "textbook"]
  return <textbook>{$book/title}{$book/isbn}</textbook>
}
</textbook>
```

The screenshot shows the Oxygen XML Editor interface. On the left, the XML file 'bookstore.xml' is displayed with its structure. In the center, the 'XPath/XQuery Builder' window contains the XQuery code provided above. To the right, the 'Results' window shows the output of the query, which is an XML document with two textbook entries. The output XML is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<textbook>
  <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
  <isbn>111111</isbn>
<textbook>
  <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
  <isbn>222222</isbn>
```

- (ii) Find the title and price of the book with isbn “222222”.

XQuery :

```
for $book in doc("bookstore.xml") // book where $book[isbn="222222"]
return <book>{ $book/title, $book/price}</book>
```

The screenshot shows the oXygen XML Editor interface. On the left, the XML document 'bookstore.xml' is displayed with its structure. In the center, the 'XPath/XQuery Builder' pane contains the XQuery code provided above. Below it, the 'Results' pane shows the output of the query, which is a single book entry with title 'Maeve Ascendant' and price '60.00'. The bottom status bar indicates validation status and evaluation details.

```
bookstore.xml [D:\Documents\NIT Trichy\V-Sem\DBMS-LAB\Lab-9\1a. Demonstrating DTD\bookstore.xml] - oXygen XML Editor (Academic use only)
File Edit Find Project Options Tools Document Window Help
XPath 2.0 Execute XPath on 'Current File'
bookstore.xml x XPath/XQuery Builder Xpath/XQuery Builder - Saxon-EE XQuery 9.9.1.7 x
bookstore book_publisher
1 <?xml version="1.0"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE bookstore SYSTEM "bookstore.dtd">
3 <bookstore>
4   <book>
5     <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
6     <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>
7     <category>textbook</category>
8     <isbn>111111</isbn>
9     <publisher>wiley</publisher>
10    <edition>second</edition>
11    <price>20.00</price>
12  </book>
13  <book>
14    <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
15    <author>Corets, Eva</author>
16    <category>textbook</category>
17    <isbn>222222</isbn>
18    <publisher>tata</publisher>
19    <edition>second</edition>
20    <price>60.00</price>
21  </book>
22  <book>
23    <title>Midnight Rain</title>
24    <author>Rails, Kim</author>
25    <category>fiction</category>
26    <isbn>333333</isbn>
27    <publisher>O'reilly</publisher>
28    <edition>second</edition>
29    <price>100.00</price>
30  </book>
31 </bookstore>

Text Grid Author
D:\...\DBMS-LAB\Lab-9\1a. Demonstrating DTD\bookstore.xml Validation successful
XPath/XQuery Builder - Saxon-EE XQuery 9.9.1.7 x
XPath/XQuery Builder - Saxon-EE XQuery 9.9.1.7 x
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <book>
3   <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
4   <price>60.00</price>
5 </book>
U+000A 18 : 44 ① Days left for evaluation: 28 ③7 new mess...
```

- (iii) Produce a list of non-fictions with their title and price, sorted by price

XQuery :

```
<nonfiction-list>
{
  for $book in doc("bookstore.xml")//book, $title in $book/title, $price in $book/price
```

```

where $book/category!="fiction" order by $price/text()
return
<nonfiction>{$title, $price}</nonfiction>
}
</nonfiction-list>

```

The screenshot shows the oXygen XML Editor interface with the following components:

- File Bar:** File, Edit, Find, Project, Options, Tools, Document, Window, Help.
- Toolbar:** Standard file operations like Open, Save, Print, etc.
- XPath/XQuery Builder:** A large central window titled "XPath/XQuery Builder" showing the XQuery code:

```

<nonfiction-list>
{
for $book in doc("bookstore.xml")//book, $title in $book/title, $price in $book/price
where $book/category!="fiction" order by $price/text()
return
<nonfiction>{$title, $price}</nonfiction>
}
</nonfiction-list>

```
- Results Window:** A window titled "Results" showing the output of the query:

```

1. nonfiction-list
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <nonfiction-list>
3   <nonfiction>
4     <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
5     <price>20.00</price>
6   </nonfiction>
7   <nonfiction>
8     <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
9     <price>60.00</price>
10  </nonfiction>
11 </nonfiction-list>

```
- Status Bar:** Validation successful, U+000A(11,19), Days left for evaluation: 28, 37 new mess...

(iv) Find title of the textbook with highest price

XQuery :

```

<textbooks>
{ let $prices := doc("bookstore.xml")// book[category="textbook"]/price let $max := max($prices)

```

```

return
<max-price-textbook price="{$max}">
  {for $book in doc("bookstore.xml")// book where $book/price = $max return $book/title}
</max-price-textbook>
}
</textbooks>

```

The screenshot shows the oXygen XML Editor interface. On the left, the XML document 'bookstore.xml' is displayed with line numbers. The XQuery code is entered in the 'XPath/XQuery Builder' panel, and the results are shown in the 'Results' panel.

bookstore.xml

```

1 <?xml version="1.0"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE bookstore SYSTEM "bookstore.dtd">
3 <bookstore>
4   <book>
5     <title>XML Developer's Guide</title>
6     <author>Gambardella, Matthew</author>
7     <category>textbook</category>
8     <isbn>111111</isbn>
9     <publisher>wiley</publisher>
10    <edition>second</edition>
11    <price>20.00</price>
12  </book>
13  <book>
14    <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
15    <author>Corets, Eva</author>
16    <category>textbook</category>
17    <isbn>222222</isbn>
18    <publisher>tata</publisher>
19    <edition>second</edition>
20    <price>60.00</price>
21  </book>
22  <book>
23    <title>Midnight Rain</title>
24    <author>Halls, Kim</author>
25    <category>fiction</category>
26    <isbn>333333</isbn>
27    <publisher>O'reilly</publisher>
28    <edition>second</edition>
29    <price>100.00</price>
30  </book>
31 </bookstore>

```

XPath/XQuery Builder

```

Saxon-EE XQuery 9.9.1.7
Scope: Current File
1 <textbooks>
2   { let $prices := doc("bookstore.xml")// book[category="textbook"]/price let $max := max($prices)
3   return
4     <max-price-textbook price="{$max}">
5       {for $book in doc("bookstore.xml")// book where $book/price = $max return $book/title}
6     </max-price-textbook>
7   }
8 </textbooks>

```

Results

① 1. textbooks	1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
	2 <textbooks>
	3 <max-price-textbook price="60">
	4 <title>Maeve Ascendant</title>
	5 </max-price-textbook>
	6 </textbooks>

-- Create database EMP and Make Collection With name "EMPL" and Follow Queries

--Created Database

```
use emp
switched to DB emp
```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following text:

```
/usr/bin/bash --login -i
which delivers improved usability and compatibility. The "mongo" shell has been deprecated and will
be removed in
an upcoming release.
We recommend you begin using "mongosh".
For installation instructions, see
https://docs.mongodb.com/mongodb-shell/install/
=====
---
The server generated these startup warnings when booting:
2021-10-28T14:51:34.617+05:30: Access control is not enabled for the database. Read and wri
te access to data and configuration is unrestricted
---
---
Enable MongoDB's free cloud-based monitoring service, which will then receive and display
metrics about your deployment (disk utilization, CPU, operation statistics, etc).
you
The monitoring data will be available on a MongoDB website with a unique URL accessible to
and anyone you share the URL with. MongoDB may use this information to make product
improvements and to suggest MongoDB products and deployment options to you.

To enable free monitoring, run the following command: db.enableFreeMonitoring()
To permanently disable this reminder, run the following command: db.disableFreeMonitoring()

---
> use emp
switched to db emp
> _
```

Database created :

```
> show dbs
admin    0.000GB
config   0.000GB
emp      0.000GB
local    0.000GB
> _
```

--Create Collection
db.createCollection("empl")

```
> db.createCollection("empl")
{ "ok" : 1 }
> _
```

--Insert Records Into EMPL Collection
db.empl.insert([
{no:1,name:"ST",salary:2000,role:"OB"},
{no:2,name:"MSD",salary:1500,role:"WK"},
{no:3,name:"YS",salary:1000,role:"ALR"},
{no:4,name:"RD",salary:1000,role:"MOB"},
{no:5,name:"RS",salary:500,role:"OB"},
{no:6,name:"BK",salary:500,role:"MOB"},
{no:7,name:"VK",salary:300,role:"BW"},
{no:8,name:"JB",salary:400,role:"BW"},
{no:9,name:"HP",salary:400,role:"ALR"},
{no:10,name:"VS",salary:300,role:"OB"}])

```
> db.empl.insert([
...   {no:1,name:"ST",salary:2000,role:"OB"}, {no:2,name:"MSD",salary:1500,role:"WK"}, {no:3,name:"YS",salary:1000,role:"ALR"}, {no:4,no:4,name:"RD",salary:1000,role:"MOB"}, {no:5,no:5,name:"RS",salary:500,role:"OB"}, {no:6,no:6,name:"BK",salary:500,role:"MOB"}, {no:7,no:7,name:"VK",salary:300,role:"BW"}, {no:8,no:8,name:"JB",salary:400,role:"BW"}, {no:9,no:9,name:"HP",salary:400,role:"ALR"}, {no:10,no:10,name:"VS",salary:300,role:"OB"]])
BulkWriteResult({
  "writeErrors" : [ ],
  "writeConcernErrors" : [ ],
  "nInserted" : 10,
  "nUpserted" : 0,
  "nMatched" : 0,
  "nModified" : 0,
  "nRemoved" : 0,
  "upserted" : [ ]
})
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"ST",role:"OB"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"MSD",role:"WK"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"YS",role:"ALR"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"RD",role:"MOB"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"RS",role:"OB"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"BK",role:"MOB"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"VK",role:"BW"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"JB",role:"BW"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"HP",role:"ALR"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--Update Salary Of
db.empl.update({name:"VS",role:"OB"},{$inc:{salary:500}},false)
--update role of "ST"
--update role of "MSD"
--update role of "YS"
--update role of "RD"
--update role of "RS"
--update role of "BK"
--update role of "VK"
--update role of "JB"
--update role of "HP"
--update role of "VS"
```

--Display Data in Proper Format

```
db.empl.find().pretty()
```

```
> db.empl.find().pretty()
{
  "_id" : ObjectId("617a76b1ebdd290968913317"),
  "no" : 1,
  "name" : "ST",
  "salary" : 2000,
  "role" : "OB"
}

{
  "_id" : ObjectId("617a76b1ebdd290968913318"),
  "no" : 2,
  "name" : "MSD",
  "salary" : 1500,
  "role" : "WK"
}

{
  "_id" : ObjectId("617a76b1ebdd290968913319"),
  "no" : 3,
  "name" : "YS",
  "salary" : 1000,
  "role" : "ALR"
}

{
  "_id" : ObjectId("617a76b1ebdd29096891331a"),
  "no" : 4,
  "name" : "RD",
  "salary" : 1000,
  "role" : "MOB"
}

{
  "_id" : ObjectId("617a76b1ebdd29096891331b"),
  "no" : 5,
  "name" : "RS",
  "salary" : 500,
  "role" : "OB"
}
```

Page 4 of 5

1 of 435 words



English (India)

Accessibility: Investigate

```
{  
  "no" : 1,  
  "name" : "ST",  
  "salary" : 1000,  
  "role" : "MOB"  
}  
  
{  
  "no" : 2,  
  "name" : "RS",  
  "salary" : 500,  
  "role" : "OB"  
}  
  
{  
  "no" : 3,  
  "name" : "JB",  
  "salary" : 300,  
  "role" : "BW"  
}  
  
{  
  "no" : 4,  
  "name" : "HP",  
  "salary" : 400,  
  "role" : "ALR"  
}  
  
{  
  "no" : 5,  
  "name" : "ST",  
  "salary" : 1500,  
  "role" : "MOB"  
}  
  
--Update Salary Of Employee where Name is "ST" by +8000  
db.empl.update({name:"ST"},{$inc:{salary:8000}})  
  
--Update Salary Of All Employee by giving +4000  
db.empl.update({},{$inc:{salary:4000}})
```

--Update Salary Of Employee where Name is "ST" by +8000

```
db.empl.update({name:"ST"},{$inc:{salary:8000}})
```

```
> db.empl.update({name:"ST"},{$inc:{salary:8000}})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })  
> _
```

--Update Salary Of All Employee by giving an increment of +4000 each
`db.empl.update({},{$inc:{salary:4000}},{$multi:true})`

```
> db.empl.update({},{$inc:{salary:4000}},{$multi:true})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 10, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 10 })  
> _
```

--update role of "MSD" as "C and WK"

```
db.empl.update({name:"MSD"},{$set:{role:"c and WK"}})
```

```
> db.empl.update({name:"MSD"},{$set:{role:"c and WK"}})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })  
> _
```

--Add a New Field remark to document with name "RS" set Remark as WC

```
db.empl.update({name:"RS"},{$set:{remark:"WC"}})
```

```
> db.empl.update({name:"RS"},{$set:{remark:"WC"}})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })  
> _
```

--Add a New Field As Number 11,name AK,Salary 10000,role coach without using insert statement. But for Doing So You should have a Record Added with number 11.

```
db.empl.update({no:11},{$set:{no:11,name:"AK",salary:10000,role:"coach"}},{$upsert:true})
```

```
> db.empl.update({no:11},{$set:{no:11,name:"AK",salary:10000,role:"coach"}},{$upsert:true})  
WriteResult({  
    "nMatched" : 0, "date({no:11},{$set:{no:11,name:"AK",salary:10000,role:"coach"}},{$upsert:  
    "nUpserted" : 1,  
    "nModified" : 0,  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a7867eb8bec42355c9b0d")  
})  
> _
```

```
--remove added New Field
```

```
db.empl.update({name:"RS"},{$unset:{remark:"WC"})
```

```
> db.empl.update({name:"RS"},{$unset:{remark:"WC"})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })  
> _
```

```
--Update the Field "RD" by multiplying with salary by 2
```

```
db.empl.update({name:"RD"},{$mul:{salary:2}})
```

```
> db.empl.update({name:"RD"},{$mul:{salary:2}})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })  
> _
```

```
--To Find Document From the empl collection where name begins with S
```

```
db.empl.find({name:/^S/})
```

```
> db.empl.find({name:/^S/})  
{ "_id" : ObjectId("617a76b1ebdd290968913317"), "no" : 1, "name" : "ST", "salary" : 14000, "role" :  
  "OB" }  
> _
```

Database After all the query

```
> db.empl.find().pretty()  
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3a6"),  
  "no" : 1,  
  "name" : "ST",  
  "salary" : 14000,  
  "role" : "OB"  
}  
{  
  "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3a7"),  
  "no" : 2,  
  "name" : "MSD",  
  "salary" : 5500,  
  "role" : "c and WK"  
}  
  
--remove added New Field  
db.empl.update({name:"RS"},{$unset:{remark:"WC"})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })  
  
--Update the Field "RD" by multiplying with salary by 2  
db.empl.update({name:"RD"},{$mul:{salary:2}})  
WriteResult({ "nMatched" : 1, "nUpserted" : 0, "nModified" : 1 })  

```

```
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3a8") ,  
    "no" : 3 ,  
    "name" : "YS" ,  
    "salary" : 5000 ,  
    "role" : "ALR"  
}  
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3a9") ,  
    "no" : 4 ,  
    "name" : "RD" ,  
    "salary" : 10000 ,  
    "role" : "MOB"  
}  
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3aa") ,  
    "no" : 5 ,  
    "name" : "RS" ,  
    "salary" : 4500 ,  
    "role" : "OB"  
}  
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3ab") ,  
    "no" : 6 ,  
    "name" : "BK" ,  
    "salary" : 4500 ,  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3ad") ,  
    "no" : 8 ,  
    "name" : "JB" ,  
    "salary" : 4400 ,  
    "role" : "BW"  
}  
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3ae") ,  
    "no" : 9 ,  
    "name" : "HP" ,  
    "salary" : 4400 ,  
    "role" : "ALR"  
}  
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a883a71b2159c0e8fe3af") ,  
    "no" : 10 ,  
    "name" : "VS" ,  
    "salary" : 4300 ,  
    "role" : "OB"  
}  
{  
    "_id" : ObjectId("617a897aeb8bec42355c9b7b") ,  
    "no" : 11 ,  
    "name" : "AK" ,  
    "role" : "coach" ,  
    "salary" : 10000  
}  
> _
```

SQL Data Base for Library Management System

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'library' database. The left sidebar lists databases: New, information_schema, libdb, library, mysql, performance_schema, phpmyadmin, and test. The 'library' database is selected. The main area displays the structure of the 'library' database, which contains 6 tables: admin, tblauthors, tblbooks, tbcategory, tblissuedbookdetails, and tblstudents. A summary table shows:

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
admin	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
tblauthors	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	6	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
tblbooks	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	2	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
tbcategory	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
tblissuedbookdetails	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	6	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 KiB	-
tblstudents	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	5	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32.0 KiB	-
6 tables	Sum		24	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	112.0 KiB

Below the table list, there are buttons for 'Check all' and 'With selected'. The bottom section includes 'Create table' and 'Console' buttons.

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / library / ad

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&db=library&table=admin&pos=0

phpMyAdmin

Recent | Favorites

New information_schema libdb library New admin tblauthors tblbooks tblcategory tblissuedbookdetails tblstudents mysql performance_schema phpmyadmin test

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total). Query took 0 0003 seconds.

SELECT * FROM `admin`

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

	id	FullName	AdminEmail	UserName	Password	updationDate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Rajneesh Pandey	rajneesh@gmail.com	admin	12345	2019-04-11 19:26:38

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Console

The screenshot shows the 'admin' table in the 'library' database. The table has columns: id, FullName, AdminEmail, UserName, Password, and updationDate. There is one row with id 1, FullName 'Rajneesh Pandey', AdminEmail 'rajneesh@gmail.com', UserName 'admin', Password '12345', and updationDate '2019-04-11 19:26:38'. The 'Operations' section shows options to Edit, Copy, Delete, or Export the row.

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / library / tb

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=library&table=tblauthors&pos=0

phpMyAdmin

Recent | Favorites

New information_schema libdb library New admin tblauthors tblbooks tblcategory tblissuedbookdetails tblstudents mysql performance_schema phpmyadmin test

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 5 (6 total). Query took 0 0004 seconds.

SELECT * FROM `tblauthors`

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

+ Options

	id	AuthorName	creationDate	UpdationDate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Salman	2017-07-08 18:19:09	2017-07-08 20:46:59
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Hero	2017-07-08 20:00:23	2017-07-08 20:45:09
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Rahul	2017-07-08 20:05:08	NULL
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Verma	2017-07-08 20:05:21	NULL
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Kumar	2017-07-08 20:05:36	NULL
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	Mohan	2017-07-08 20:52:03	NULL

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Console

The screenshot shows the 'tblauthors' table in the 'library' database. The table has columns: id, AuthorName, creationDate, and UpdationDate. There are six rows with ids 1 through 9. The 'Operations' section shows options to Edit, Copy, Delete, or Export each row.

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / library / tblbooks

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=library&table=tblbooks&pos=0

Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: library > Table: tblbooks

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 1 (2 total). Query took 0.0004 seconds.

SELECT * FROM `tblbooks`

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

+ Options

	id	BookName	CatId	AuthorId	ISBNNumber	BookPrice	RegDate	UpdationDate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Web Developer	5	1	222	20	2017-07-09 01:34:55	2017-07-15 11:24:41
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Machine Learning	6	4	1111	15	2017-07-09 01:47:31	2017-07-15 11:43:17

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Console

	id	BookName	CatId	AuthorId	ISBNNumber	BookPrice	RegDate	UpdationDate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Web Developer	5	1	222	20	2017-07-09 01:34:55	2017-07-15 11:24:41
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Machine Learning	6	4	1111	15	2017-07-09 01:47:31	2017-07-15 11:43:17

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / library / tb

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=library&table=tblcategory&pos=0

phpMyAdmin

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: library » Table: tblcategory

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 3 (4 total, Query took 0.0002 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM `tblcategory`

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

+ Options

	id	CategoryName	Status	CreationDate	UpdationDate
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Travel	1	2017-07-05 00:05:25	2017-07-06 21:30:42
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Tech	1	2017-07-05 00:05:39	2017-07-08 22:43:03
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Space	1	2017-07-05 00:05:55	0000-00-00 00:00:00
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Business	0	2017-07-05 00:06:16	0000-00-00 00:00:00

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Console

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / library / tb

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=library&table=tblissuedbookdetails&pos=0

phpMyAdmin

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: library » Table: tblissuedbookdetails

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 5 (6 total, Query took 0.0003 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM `tblissuedbookdetails`

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

+ Options

	id	BookID	StudentID	IssuesDate	ReturnDate	RetrunStatus	fine
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	SID1	2017-07-15 11:39:47	2017-07-15 16:45:20	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	1	SID1	2017-07-15 11:42:27	2017-07-15 16:45:23	1	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	3	SID1	2017-07-15 11:43:40	NULL	0	NULL
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	3	SID0	2017-07-15 11:53:23	2017-07-15 16:52:29	1	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	1	SID3	2017-07-15 16:29:26	NULL	0	NULL
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	3	SID11	2017-07-15 23:32:55	NULL	0	NULL

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

Console

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the following details:

- Database:** library
- Table:** tblstudents
- Rows:** 12 (total)
- Columns:**
 - id:** Primary key, auto-increment
 - StudentId:** Unique identifier for each student
 - FullName:** Full name of the student
 - EmailId:** Email address of the student
 - MobileNumber:** Phone number of the student
 - Password:** Hashed password for the student account
 - Status:** Current status of the student account
 - RegDate:** Date and time when the student was registered
 - UpadateDate:** Date and time when the student's information was last updated

	id	StudentId	FullName	EmailId	MobileNumber	Password	Status	RegDate	UpadateDate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	SID002	Andrew Braze	andrew1@gmail.com	9865472555	abc	1	2017-07-11 21:07:05	2019-04-11 19:41:39
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	SID005	John Roberts	john@yahoo.com	8569710025	def	0	2017-07-11 21:11:27	2019-04-11 19:42:04
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	SID010	Rey Tejada	rey@gmail.com	8585856224	ghi	1	2017-07-15 19:10:30	2019-04-11 19:42:27
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	SID011	Clide Louie	CLUIDE@gmail.com	4672423754	jkl	1	2017-07-15 23:30:59	2019-04-11 19:42:50
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	SID012	Clive Dela Cruz	clive21@yahoo.com	0945208280	mno	1	2019-04-11 19:16:30	NULL

Code :

```
-- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
-- version 4.8.4
-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
--
-- Host: 127.0.0.1
-- Generation Time: Apr 11, 2019 at 04:13 PM
-- Server version: 10.1.37-MariaDB
-- PHP Version: 7.3.0

SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;
START TRANSACTION;
SET time_zone = "+00:00";

/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;
```

```

-- 
-- Database: `library` 

CREATE database library;
USE library;
-- 
-- 
-- Table structure for table `admin` 

CREATE TABLE `admin` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `FullName` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `AdminEmail` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
  `UserName` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `Password` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `updationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00' ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

-- 
-- Dumping data for table `admin` 

INSERT INTO `admin`(`id`, `FullName`, `AdminEmail`, `UserName`, `Password`, `updationDate`) VALUES
(1, 'Rajneesh Pandey', 'rajneesh@gmail.com', 'admin', '12345', '2019-04-11 13:56:38');

-- 
-- Table structure for table `tblauthors` 

CREATE TABLE `tblauthors` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `AuthorName` varchar(159) DEFAULT NULL,
  `creationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

```

```

-- 
-- Dumping data for table `tblauthors` 
-- 

INSERT INTO `tblauthors` (`id`, `AuthorName`, `creationDate`, `UpdationDate`)
VALUES
(1, 'Salman', '2017-07-08 12:49:09', '2017-07-08 15:16:59'),
(2, 'Hero', '2017-07-08 14:30:23', '2017-07-08 15:15:09'),
(3, 'Rahul', '2017-07-08 14:35:08', NULL),
(4, 'Verma', '2017-07-08 14:35:21', NULL),
(5, 'Kumar', '2017-07-08 14:35:36', NULL),
(9, 'Mohan', '2017-07-08 15:22:03', NULL);

-- 
-- Table structure for table `tblbooks` 
-- 

CREATE TABLE `tblbooks` (
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`BookName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`CatId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`AuthorId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`ISBNNumber` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`BookPrice` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`RegDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
`UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

-- 
-- Dumping data for table `tblbooks` 
-- 

INSERT INTO `tblbooks` (`id`, `BookName`, `CatId`, `AuthorId`, `ISBNNumber`,
`BookPrice`, `RegDate`, `UpdationDate`) VALUES
(1, 'Web Developer', 5, 1, 222, 20, '2017-07-08 20:04:55', '2017-07-15 05:54:41'),
(3, 'Machine Learning', 6, 4, 1111, 15, '2017-07-08 20:17:31', '2017-07-15
06:13:17');

```

```

-- -----
-- 
-- Table structure for table `tblcategory` 

CREATE TABLE `tblcategory` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `CategoryName` varchar(150) DEFAULT NULL,
  `Status` int(1) DEFAULT NULL,
  `CreationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00' ON UPDATE
  CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

-- 
-- Dumping data for table `tblcategory` 

-- 
INSERT INTO `tblcategory` (`id`, `CategoryName`, `Status`, `CreationDate`,
`UpdationDate`) VALUES
(4, 'Travel', 1, '2017-07-04 18:35:25', '2017-07-06 16:00:42'),
(5, 'Tech', 1, '2017-07-04 18:35:39', '2017-07-08 17:13:03'),
(6, 'Space', 1, '2017-07-04 18:35:55', '0000-00-00 00:00:00'),
(7, 'Business', 0, '2017-07-04 18:36:16', '0000-00-00 00:00:00');

-- -----
-- 
-- Table structure for table `tblissuedbookdetails` 

CREATE TABLE `tblissuedbookdetails` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `BookId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `StudentID` varchar(150) DEFAULT NULL,
  `IssuesDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `ReturnDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `RetrunStatus` int(1) DEFAULT NULL,
  `fine` int(11) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

```

```

-- 
-- Dumping data for table `tblissuedbookdetails` 

-- 

INSERT INTO `tblissuedbookdetails`(`id`, `BookId`, `StudentID`, `IssuesDate`, `ReturnDate`, `RetrunStatus`, `fine`) VALUES
(1, 1, 'SID1', '2017-07-15 06:09:47', '2017-07-15 11:15:20', 1, 0),
(2, 1, 'SID1', '2017-07-15 06:12:27', '2017-07-15 11:15:23', 1, 5),
(3, 3, 'SID1', '2017-07-15 06:13:40', NULL, 0, NULL),
(4, 3, 'SID0', '2017-07-15 06:23:23', '2017-07-15 11:22:29', 1, 2),
(5, 1, 'SID3', '2017-07-15 10:59:26', NULL, 0, NULL),
(6, 3, 'SID11', '2017-07-15 18:02:55', NULL, 0, NULL);

-- -----
-- 

-- Table structure for table `tblstudents` 

-- 

CREATE TABLE `tblstudents` (
    `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
    `StudentId` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
    `FullName` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
    `EmailId` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
    `MobileNumber` char(11) DEFAULT NULL,
    `Password` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
    `Status` int(1) DEFAULT NULL,
    `RegDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- 

-- Dumping data for table `tblstudents` 

-- 

INSERT INTO `tblstudents`(`id`, `StudentId`, `FullName`, `EmailId`, `MobileNumber`, `Password`, `Status`, `RegDate`, `UpdationDate`) VALUES

```

```

(1, 'SID002', 'Andrew Braza', 'andrew1@gmail.com', '9865472555', 'abc', 1, '2017-07-11 15:37:05', '2019-04-11 14:11:39'),
(4, 'SID005', 'John Roberts', 'john@yahoo.com', '8569710025', 'def', 0, '2017-07-11 15:41:27', '2019-04-11 14:12:04'),
(9, 'SID010', 'Rey Tejada', 'rey@gmail.com', '8585856224', 'ghi', 1, '2017-07-15 13:40:30', '2019-04-11 14:12:27'),
(10, 'SID011', 'Clide Louie', 'CLIDE@gmail.com', '4672423754', 'jkl', 1, '2017-07-15 18:00:59', '2019-04-11 14:12:50'),
(11, 'SID012', 'Clive Dela Cruz', 'clive21@yahoo.com', '0945208280', 'mno', 1, '2019-04-11 13:46:30', NULL);

-- 

-- Indexes for dumped tables
-- 

-- 
-- 

-- Indexes for table `admin`


ALTER TABLE `admin`
    ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

-- 

-- Indexes for table `tblauthors`


ALTER TABLE `tblauthors`
    ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

-- 

-- Indexes for table `tblbooks`


ALTER TABLE `tblbooks`
    ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

-- 

-- Indexes for table `tblcategory`


ALTER TABLE `tblcategory`
    ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

-- 

-- Indexes for table `tblissuedbookdetails`


ALTER TABLE `tblissuedbookdetails`

```

```

ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

-- Indexes for table `tblstudents`
--

ALTER TABLE `tblstudents`
    ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
    ADD UNIQUE KEY `StudentId` (`StudentId`);

-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `admin`

--

ALTER TABLE `admin`
    MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;

-- 
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblauthors`

-- 

ALTER TABLE `tblauthors`
    MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=10;

-- 
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblbooks`

-- 

ALTER TABLE `tblbooks`
    MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;

-- 
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblcategory`

-- 

ALTER TABLE `tblcategory`
    MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=8;

-- 
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblissuedbookdetails`

-- 

ALTER TABLE `tblissuedbookdetails`
    MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=7;

-- 
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblstudents`

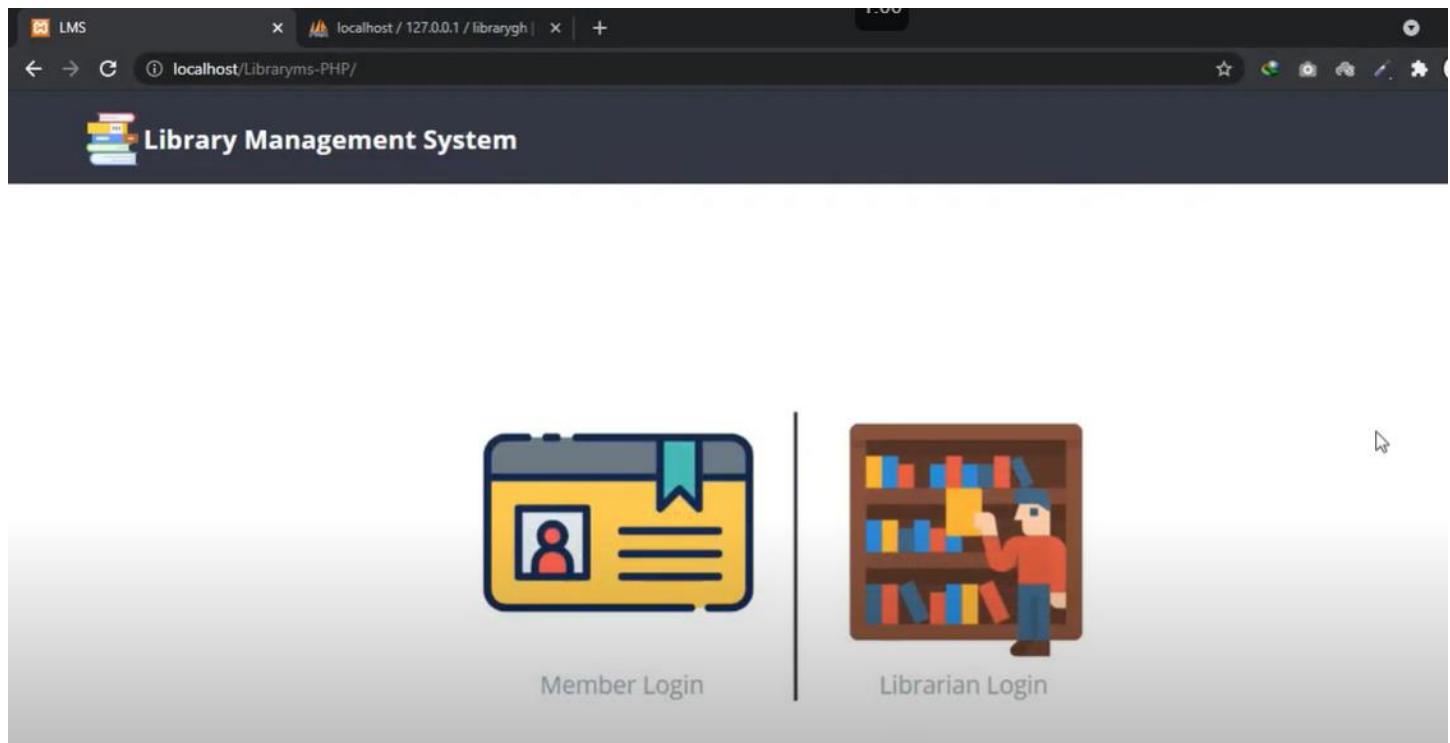
-- 

ALTER TABLE `tblstudents`
    MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=12;

```

```
COMMIT;
```

```
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;  
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;  
/*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
```



LMS

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / librarygh | +

localhost/Libraryms-PHP/member/

Library Management System

Member Login

Username

Password

Login

Don't have an account? [Register Now!](#)

Go Back

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a member login page for a Library Management System. The page has a dark header with the system name and a navigation bar. Below the header is a form with two input fields for 'Username' and 'Password', both marked with red asterisks indicating required fields. A large dark button labeled 'Login' is centered below the inputs. At the bottom of the form area, there are links for users without accounts and a 'Go Back' link.

LMS localhost / 127.0.0.1 / librarygh | +

localhost/Libraryms-PHP/member/register.php

Member Registration

Please fillup the form below:

<input type="text"/> Full Name	*
<input type="text"/> Email	*
<input type="text"/> Username	*
<input type="text"/> Password	*
<input type="text"/> Initial Balance	
Submit	

LMS localhost / 127.0.0.1 / librarygh | +

localhost/Libraryms-PHP/member/home.php#

 Library Management System

steeve

Balance: Rs.1251

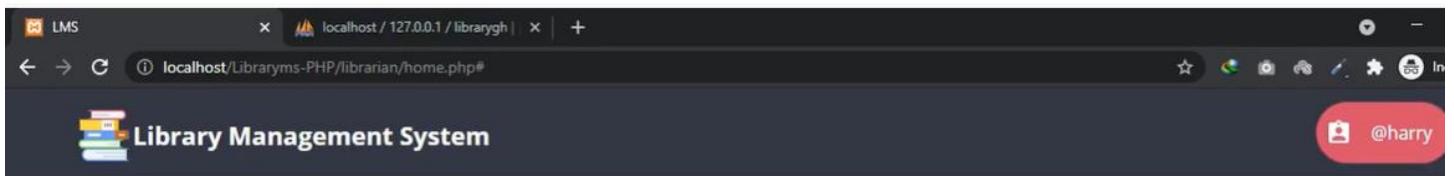
My books

Logout

List of Available Books

	ISBN	Book Title	Author	Category	Price	Copies
1	9783161484100	Mike Tyson : Undisputed Truth	Larry Sloman, Mike Tyson	Sports	Rs.299	19
2	9885691200700	The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	Fiction	Rs.420	20
3	6900152484440	V for Vendetta	Alan Moore	Comics	Rs.299	13
4	9789996245442	When Breath Becomes Air	Paul Kalanithi	Medical	Rs.515	9
5	9782616052277	X-Men: God Loves, Man Kills	Chris	Comics	Rs.399	32

Request Book



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled 'localhost / librarygh |'. The page header features a logo of three books and the text 'Library Management System'. On the right side, there is a user profile icon with the handle '@harry'. The main content area displays a table of book records:

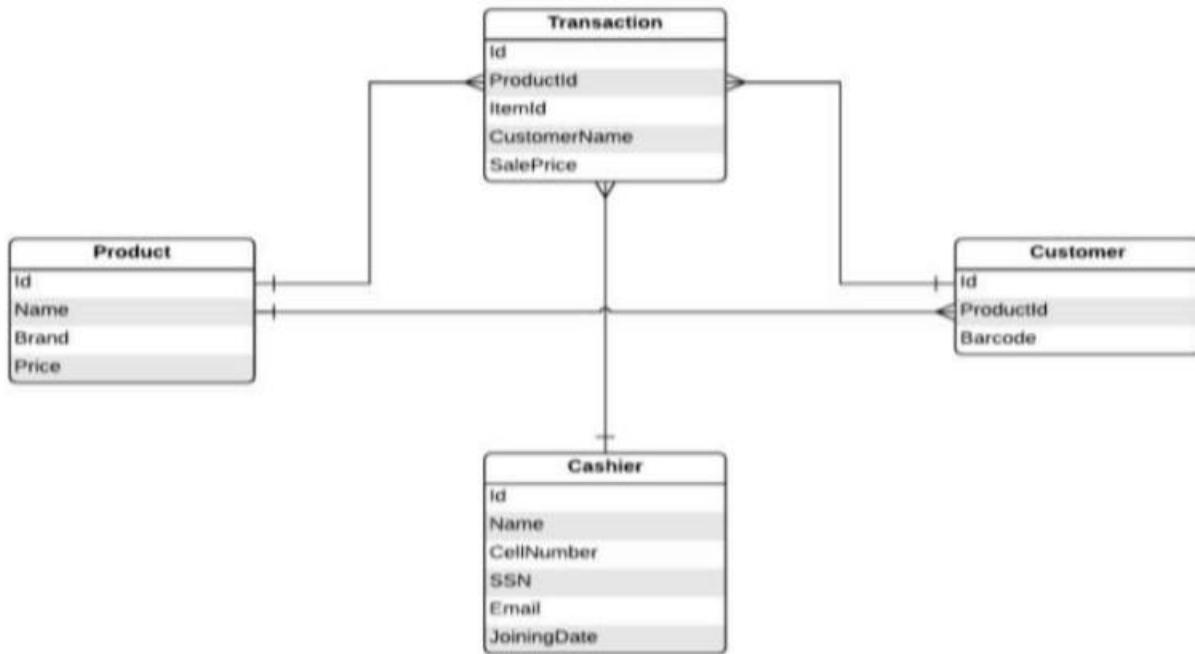
ISBN	Book Title	Author	Category	Price	Copies
9783161484100	Mike Tyson : Undisputed Truth	Larry Sloman, Mike Tyson	Sports	Rs.299	19
9885691200700	The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald	Fiction	Rs.420	20
6900152484440	V for Vendetta	Alan Moore	Comics	Rs.299	13
9789996245442	When Breath Becomes Air	Paul Kalanithi	Medical	Rs.515	9
9782616052277	X-Men: God Loves, Man Kills	Chris	Comics	Rs.399	32

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/Libraryms-PHP/librarian/pending_registrations.php`. The title bar of the browser says "localhost / 127.0.0.1 / librarygh". The page itself is titled "Pending Membership Registration". It displays a table with four columns: "Username", "Name", "Email", and "Balance". A single row is shown with the values: "christine" (with a cursor icon over it), "Christine", "christine400eer@gmail.com", and "Rs.999". At the bottom right of the table area are two buttons: "Confirm Verification" and "Reject". The top right corner of the page shows a user profile icon with the handle "@harry".

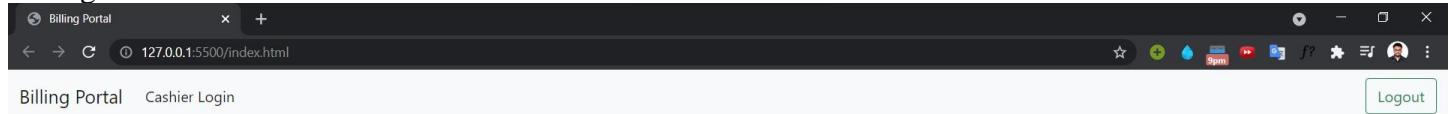
Username	Name	Email	Balance
christine	Christine	christine400eer@gmail.com	Rs.999

[Confirm Verification](#) [Reject](#)

ER Diagram :



Billing Portal

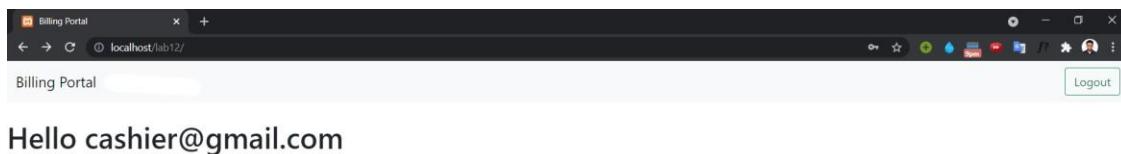


Welcome! to the Billing Portal

1. Login page for login.php

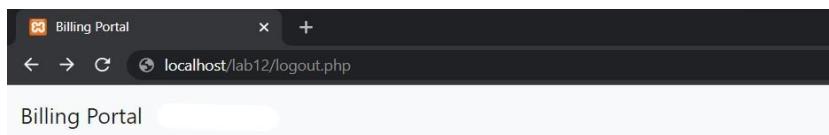
A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows "localhost/lab12/login.php". The page contains a login form with two input fields: "Name" containing "cashier@gmail.com" and "Password" containing "*****". Below the fields is a blue "Login" button.

On Successfull Sign in Redirected to home.php



Hello cashier@gmail.com

Logout.php



Bye! See You Soon

2. Page for the cashier to add products to the table.

DB Before:

```
_id: ObjectId("61961002b6b4bd4cb140ede3")
id: 1
name: "Atta"
brand: "ABC"
price: 100
```

```
_id: ObjectId("61961002b6b4bd4cb140ede4")
id: 2
name: "Rice"
brand: "XYZ"
price: 100
```

Add Products to Inventory

Id	3
Name	Pulses
Brand	Aashirwad
Price	50

Submit

DB after:

```
_id: ObjectId("61961002b6b4bd4cb140ede3")
id: 1
name: "Atta"
brand: "ABC"
price: 100
```

```
_id: ObjectId("61961002b6b4bd4cb140ede4")
id: 2
name: "Rice"
brand: "XYZ"
price: 100
```

```
_id: ObjectId("6196932dc4496f288138dae6")
id: "3"
name: "Pulses"
brand: "Aashirwad"
price: "50"
```

3. Transaction page for cashier for billing the products.

Bill.php (real-time total bill calculation)

Get Bill!!!!

Cusotomer Id	1
Name	Spider
Products:	
Atta ₹100	2
Rice ₹100	1
Pulses ₹50	1

Total Bill: ₹350

Submit

Updated in the DB:

```
_id: ObjectId("61969a68c4496f288138dae7")
> product_id: Array
  customer_name: "Spider"
  sale_price: 350
```

Thankyou

Roll no. : **106119100**

Name : **Rajneesh Pandey**

Section : **CSE-B**

-----End of Record File-----