SQL LAB – 6

BY

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Questions

Lab 1-

Database Schema:

Use the same database scheme created in Previous Lab.

Task: Let's consider a scenario where you want to retrieve information about students

from a database table named student and display the results in ascending order based on their last names.

Hint: Use orderBy clause in a ascending Order Submission:

Create an SQL script file containing your solutions for the task. Name the file

"lab_assignment1.sql" Provide comments above the query to indicate the query's purpose.

Lab 2-

Database Schema:

Use the same database scheme created in Previous Lab.

Task: Let's consider a scenario where you want to count the number of students based

on their gender from a database table named Student.

Hint: use GroupBy clause and Count() function Submission:

Create an SQL script file containing your solutions for the task. Name the file

"lab_assignment2.sql" Provide comments above the query to indicate the query's purpose.

ChatGPT Exercise

Using ChatGPT generates SQL queries of the below problem .

Scenario 1:

Library Books Given a table called books with columns book_id, title, and author_id, write a query to count the number of books written by each author, ordering the results by the author's name without using a join clause.

Solutions:

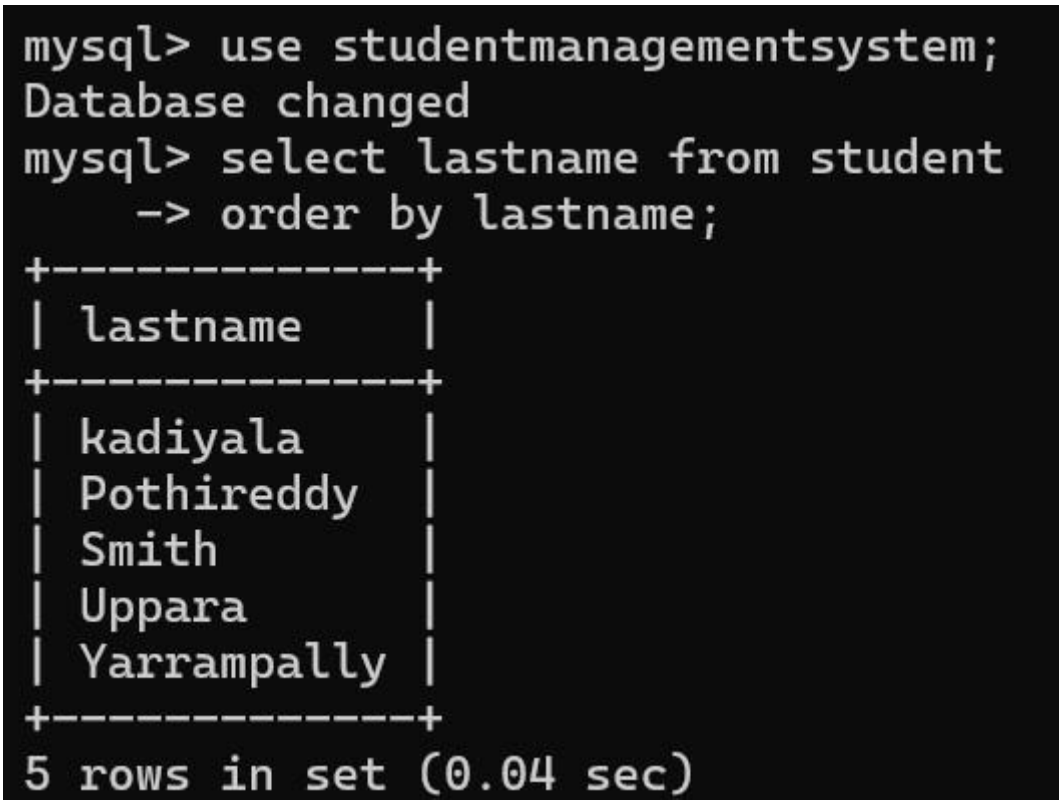
Lab 1-

Database Schema:

Use the same database scheme created in Previous Lab.

Task: Let's consider a scenario where you want to retrieve information about students

from a database table named student and display the results in ascending order based on their last names.

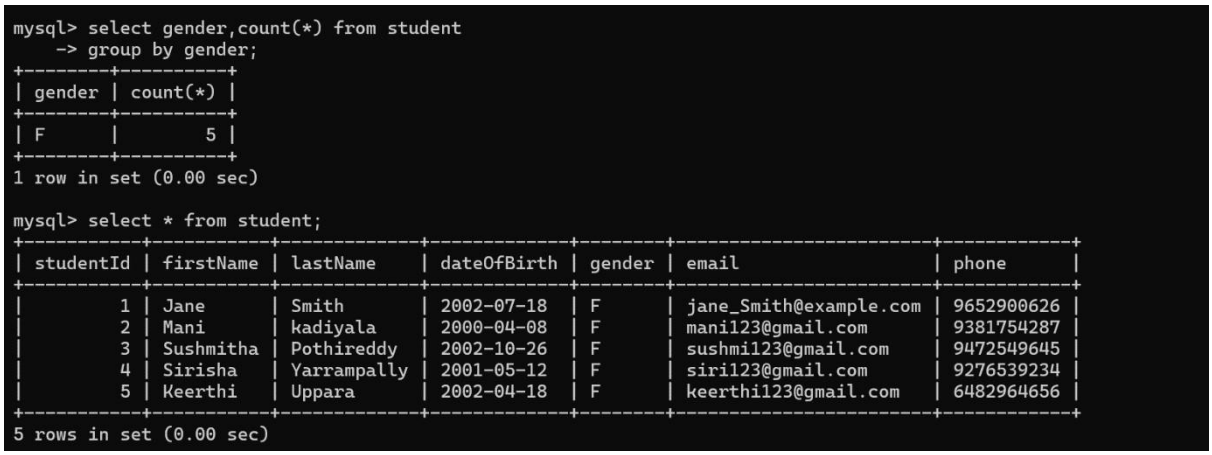


Lab 2-

Database Schema:

Use the same database scheme created in Previous Lab.

Task: Let's consider a scenario where you want to count the number of students based on their gender from a database table named Student.



```
mysql> select gender,count(*) from student
    -> group by gender;
+--------+----------+
| gender | count(*) |
+--------+----------+
| F      |        5 |
+--------+----------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student;
+-----------+-----------+-------------+-------------+--------+-----------------------+------------+
| studentId | firstName | lastName    | dateOfBirth | gender | email                 | phone      |
+-----------+-----------+-------------+-------------+--------+-----------------------+------------+
|         1 | Jane      | Smith       | 2002-07-18  | F      | jane_Smith@example.com | 9652900626 |
|         2 | Mani      | kadiyala    | 2000-04-08  | F      | mani123@gmail.com      | 9381754287 |
|         3 | Sushmitha | Pothireddy  | 2002-10-26  | F      | sushmi123@gmail.com    | 9472549645 |
|         4 | Sirisha   | Yarrampally | 2001-05-12  | F      | siri123@gmail.com      | 9276539234 |
|         5 | Keerthi   | Uppara      | 2002-04-18  | F      | keerthi123@gmail.com   | 6482964656 |
+-----------+-----------+-------------+-------------+--------+-----------------------+------------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

ChatGPT Exercise

Using ChatGPT generates SQL queries of the below problem .

Scenario 1:

Library Books Given a table called books with columns book_id, title, and author_id, write a query to count the number of books written by each author, ordering the results by the author's name without using a join clause.

-- Query to count the number of books written by each author, ordered by the author's ID.

SELECT author_id, COUNT(*) AS book_count

FROM books

GROUP BY author_id

ORDER BY author_id;