

EXPERIMENT - 1

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Subject Name: ADBMS Subject Code: 23CSP-333

1. AIM: Ques 1:- Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL

Operations. Design two tables — one for storing author details and the other for book details.

- 2. Ensure a foreign key relationship from the book to its respective author.
- 3. Insert at least three records in each table.
- 4. Perform an INNER JOIN to link each book with its author using the common author ID.
- 5. Select the book title, author name, and author's country.
- 2. TOOLS USED:- MS SSMS & Microsoft SQL Server

3. SQL CODE:

CREATE TABLE TBL_AUTHOR(

AUTHOR ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

AUTHOR NAME VARCHAR(30));

CREATE TABLE TBL BOOK(

BOOK ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

BOOK TITLE VARCHAR(30),

AUTHOR_ID INT,

FOREIGN KEY (AUTHOR_ID) REFERENCES TBL_AUTHOR(AUTHOR_ID));

INSERT INTO TBL AUTHOR (AUTHOR ID, AUTHOR NAME) VALUES

(1, 'C.J. Date'),

(2, 'Silberschatz'),

```
(3, 'A. Tanenbaum');
```

```
INSERT INTO TBL_BOOK (BOOK_ID, BOOK_TITLE, AUTHOR_ID) VALUES
(101, 'Database Systems', 1),
(102, 'Operating Systems', 2),
(103, 'Computer Networks', 3),
(104, 'Advanced Databases', 1),
(105, 'Modern OS', 2);
SELECT * FROM TBL_BOOK;
SELECT * FROM TBL AUTHOR;
SELECT B.BOOK_TITLE, A.AUTHOR_NAME
FROM TBL_BOOK AS B
INNER JOIN
TBL_AUTHOR AS A
ON
B.AUTHOR_ID = A.AUTHOR_ID;
```

4. OUTPUT:

	BOOK_TITLE	AUTHOR_NAME
1	Database Systems	C.J. Date
2	Operating Systems	Silberschatz
3	Computer Networks	A. Tanenbaum
4	Advanced Databases	C.J. Date
5	Modern OS	Silberschatz

- 5. **Ques 2:** -Department-Course Subquery and Access Control.
- 1. Design normalized tables for departments and the courses they offer, maintaining a foreign key relationship.
- 2. Insert five departments and at least ten courses across those departments.
- 3. Use a subquery to count the number of courses under each department.
- 4. Filter and retrieve only those departments that offer more than two courses.
- 5. Grant SELECT-only access on the courses table to a specific user.
- 6. SQL CODE:-

```
Step 1:
```

```
CREATE TABLE Departments (
department_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
department_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE Courses (
course_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
course_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
department_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES Departments(department_id)
);
```

Step 2:

INSERT INTO Departments (department_id, department_name) VALUES (1, 'Computer Science'), (2, 'Mechanical Engineering'), (3, 'Electrical Engineering'), (4, 'Civil Engineering'),

Step 3

(5, 'Mathematics');

```
INSERT INTO Courses (course_id, course_name, department_id) VALUES (101, 'Data Structures', 1), (102, 'Operating Systems', 1), (103, 'Machine Learning', 1), (104, 'Thermodynamics', 2),
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(105, 'Fluid Mechanics', 2),
(106, 'Circuits and Systems', 3),
(107, 'Control Systems', 3),
(108, 'Structural Analysis', 4),
(109, 'Linear Algebra', 5),
(110, 'Calculus', 5),
(111, 'Probability Theory', 5);
Step 4
SELECT
  department_name,
  (SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM Courses c
  WHERE c.department_id = d.department_id) AS course_count
FROM Departments d;
Step 5
SELECT
  department_name,
  (SELECT COUNT(*)
  FROM Courses c
  WHERE c.department id = d.department id) AS course count
FROM Departments d
WHERE (SELECT COUNT(*)
   FROM Courses c
   WHERE c.department id = d.department id) > 2;
```

7. OUTPUT

	department_name	course_count
1	Computer Science	3
2	Mathematics	3