# **PROGRAM 7**

# The following tables are maintained by a Book Dealer:

AUTHOR(author-id: int, name: String, city: String, country: String)

PUBLISHER(publisher-id: int, name: String, city: String, country: String)

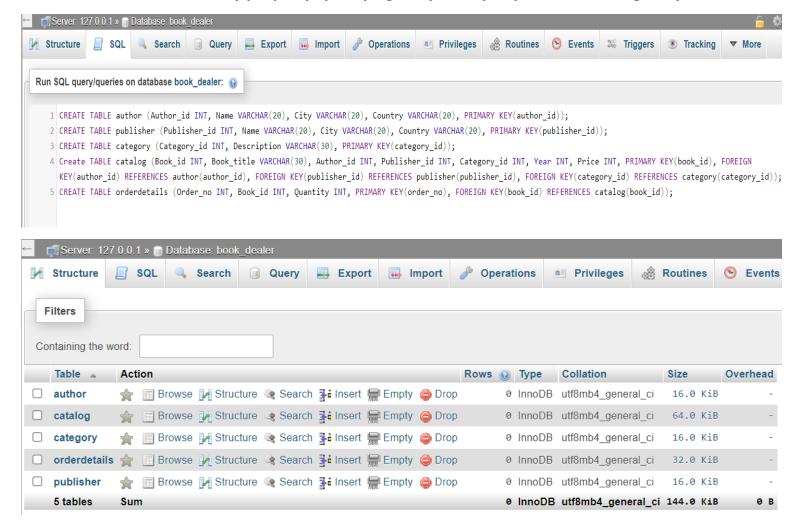
CATALOG(book-id: int, title: String, author-id: int, publisher-id: int, category-id: int,

year: int, price: int)

**CATEGORY(category-id: int, description: String)** 

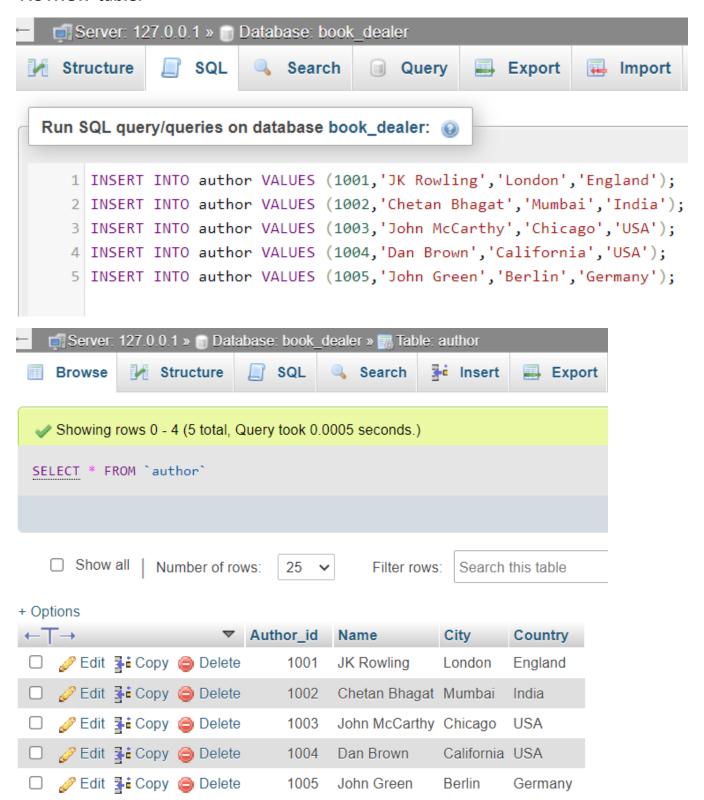
ORDER-DETAILS(order-no: int, book-id: int, quantity: int)

# i. Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys.

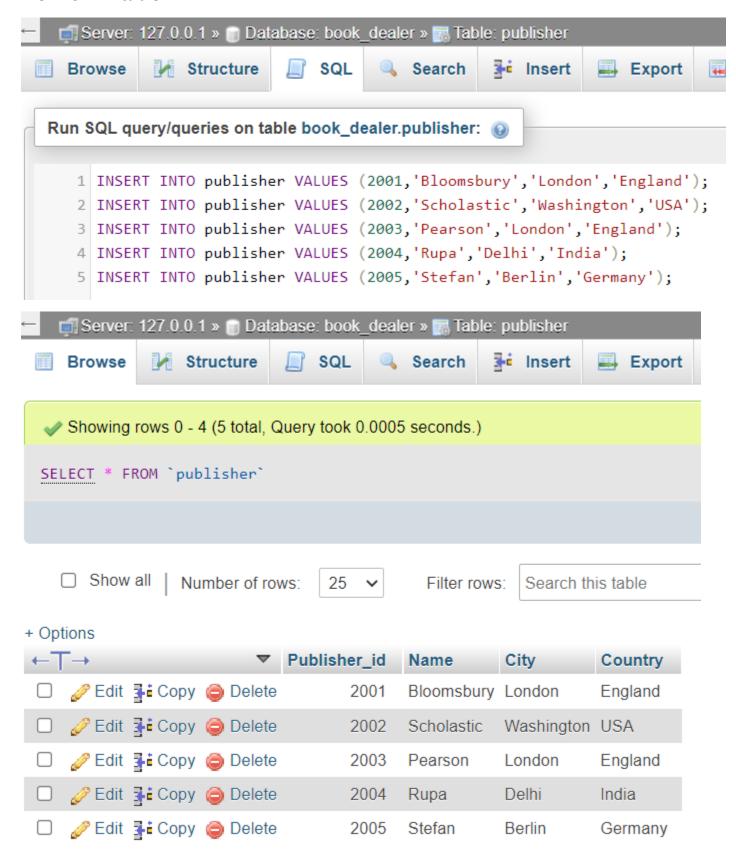


ii. Enter at least five tuples for each relation.

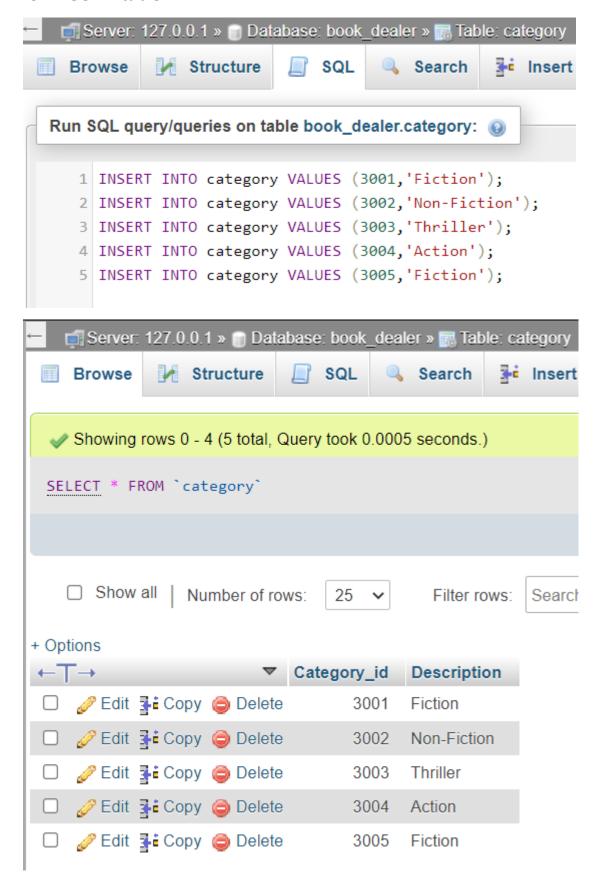
#### 'AUTHOR' table:



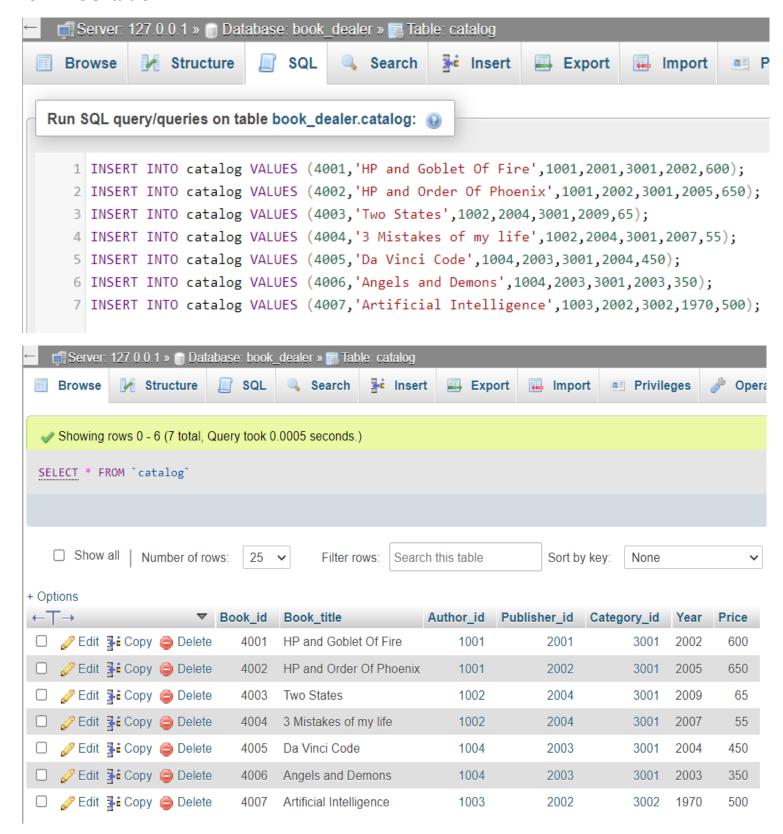
#### 'PUBLISHER' table:



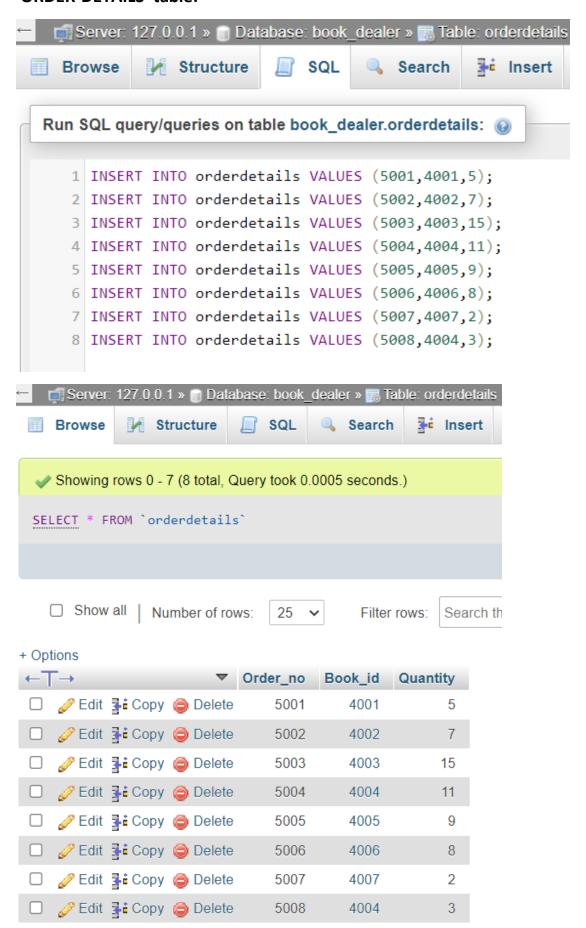
#### 'CATEGORY' table:



#### 'CATALOG' table:



#### 'ORDER-DETAILS' table:



iii. Give the details of the authors who have 2 or more books in the catalog and the price of the books in the catalog and the year of publication is after 2000.

# Query:

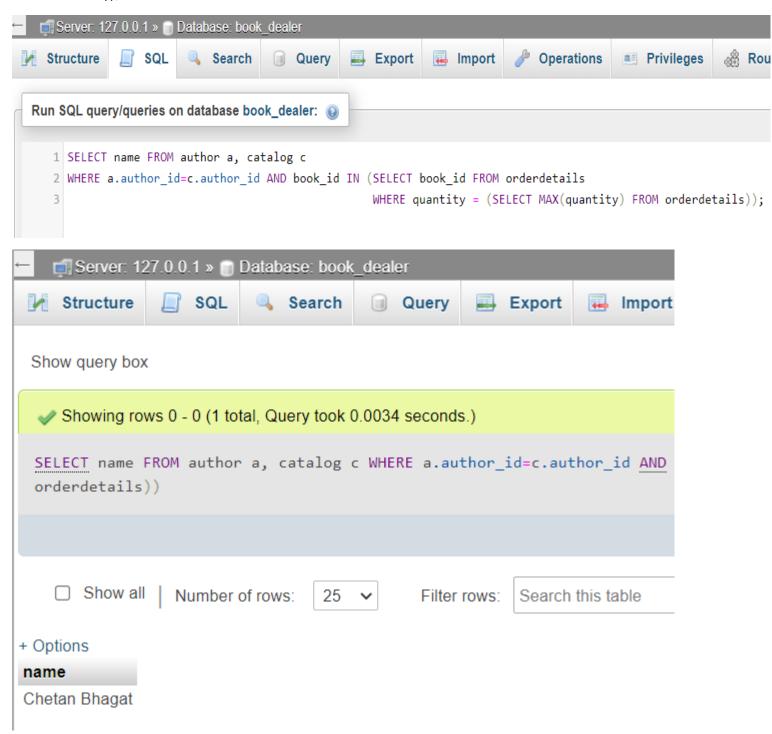
SELECT \* FROM author WHERE author\_id IN (SELECT author\_id FROM catalog WHERE year>2000 AND price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM catalog) GROUP BY author\_id HAVING COUNT(\*)>1)



#### iv. Find the author of the book which has maximum sales.

# Query:

SELECT name FROM author a, catalog c WHERE a.author\_id=c.author\_id AND book\_id IN (SELECT book\_id FROM orderdetails WHERE quantity = (SELECT MAX(quantity) FROM orderdetails));



# v. Demonstrate how you increase the price of books published by a specific publisher by 10%.

# Query:

UPDATE catalog SET price=1.1\*price WHERE publisher\_id IN (SELECT publisher\_id FROM publisher WHERE Name='Pearson');

