LAB 1:

PROGRAM 1: INSURANCE DATABASE

Consider the Insurance database given below. The primary keys are underlined and the data types are specified.

PERSON (driver-id #: String, name: String, address: String)

CAR (Regno: String, model: String, year: int)

ACCIDENT (report-number: int, date: date, location: String)

OWNS (driver-id #: String, Regno: String)

PARTICIPATED (driver-id: String, Regno: String, report-number: int, damage-amount: int)

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

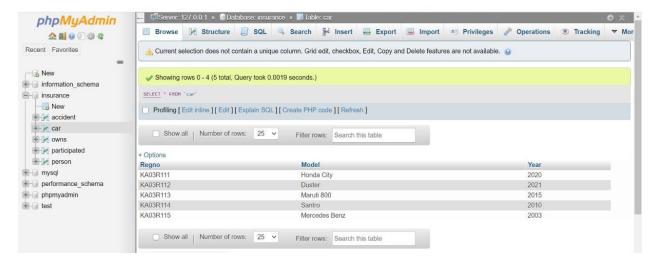
ii. Enter at least five tuples for each relation.

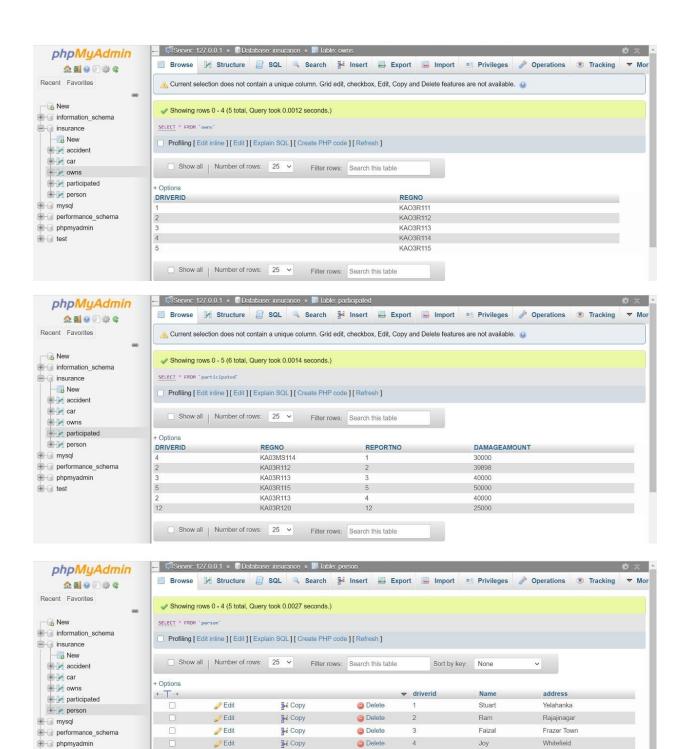
iii.Demonstrate how you

a. Update the damage amount for the car with a specific Regno in the accident with report number 12 to

25000.

- b. Add a new accident to the database.
- iv. Find the total number of people who owned cars that involved in accidents in 2008.
- v. Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model were involved.





Delete

Delete

5

Export

Rajesh

Sort by key: None

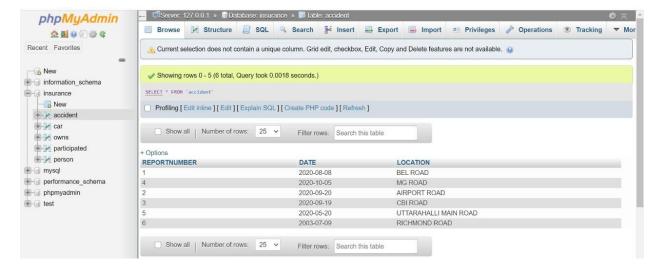
Jakkur

+ test

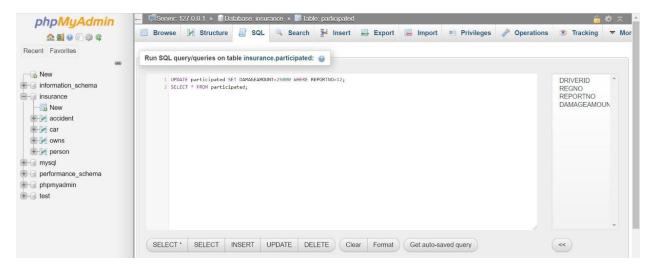
@ Edit

3 € Copy

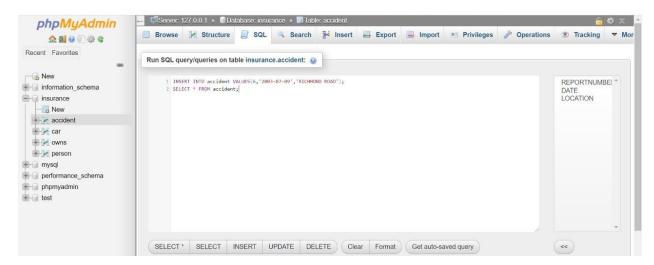
☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 ∨ Filter rows: Search this table



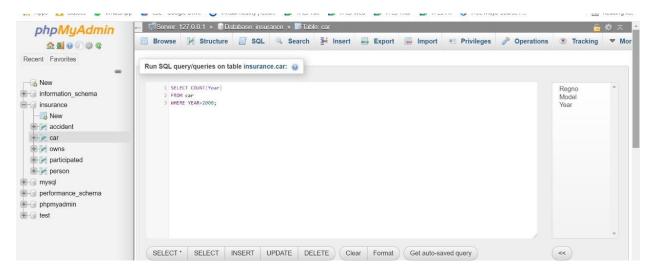
iii. a.



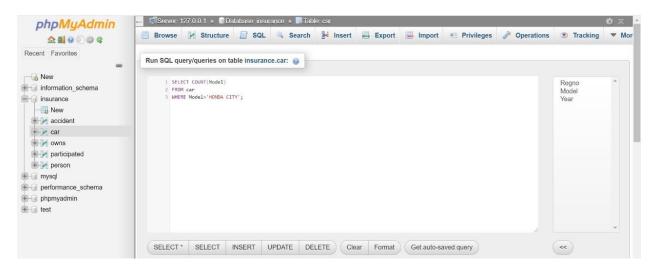
iii. b.



iv.



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PROGRAM 2. BANKING ENTERPRISE DATABASE

Consider the following database for a banking enterprise.

BRANCH (branch-name: String, branch-city: String, assets: real)

ACCOUNTS (accno: int, branch-name: String, balance: real)

DEPOSITOR (customer-name: String, customer-street: String, customer-city: String)

LOAN (loan-number: int, branch-name: String, amount: real)

BORROWER (customer-name: String, loan-number: 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.

iii. Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the Main branch.

iv. Find all the customers who have an account at all the branches located in a specific city.

v. Demonstrate how you delete all account tuples at every branch located in a specific city.

ACCOUNTNUMBER	BRANCHNAME	BALANCE
123	SAHAKARNAGAR	3000
124	JUBILEE HILLS	40000
125	BANSHANKARI	35000
126	CHAMRAJPET	20000
127	BANDRA	600
1	SBI_Chamrajpet	2000
2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	6000
4	SBI_ParliamentRoad	9000
5	SBI_JantarMantar	8000
6	SBI_ShivajiRoad	4000
8	SBI_ResidencyRoad	4000
9	SBI_ParliamentRoad	3000
10	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
11	SBI JantarMantar	2000

CUSTOMERNAME	LOANNUMBER	
SUNIDHI	1	
SHREYA	2	
SONU	3	
ALKA	4	
UDIT	5	
Avinash	1	
Dinesh	2	
Nikil	4	
Ravi	5	
Avinash	8	
Nikil	9	
Dinesh	10	
Nikil	11	

+ Options		
BRANCHNAME	BRANCHCITY	ASSETS
SAHAKARNAGAR	BENGALURU	300000
JUBILEE HILLS	HYDERABAD	400000
BANSHANKARI	BENGALURU	350000
CHAMRAJPET	HYDERABAD	200000
BANDRA	MUMBAI	600000
SBI_Chamrajpet	Bangalore	50000
SBI_ResidencyRoad	Bangalore	10000
SBI_ShivajiRoad	Bombay	20000
SBI_ParliamentRoad	Delhi	10000
SBI_JantarMantar	Delhi	20000

+ Options

· Options		
CUSTOMERNAME	CUSTOMERSTREET	CUSTOMERCITY
SRISHTI	SAHAKARNAGAR	BENGALURU
SHALINI	JUBILEE HILLS	HYDERABAD
GEORGE	BANSHANKARI	BENGALURU
RAJNI	CHAMRAJPET	HYDERABAD
MOHAN	BANDRA	MUMBAI
Avinash	Bull_Temple_Road	Bangalore
Dinesh	Bannerghatta_Road	Bangalore
Mohan	NationalCollege_Road	Bangalore
Nikil	Akbar_Road	Delhi
Ravi	Prithviraj_Road	Delhi

т Орионь

LOANNUMBER	BRANCHNAME	AMOUNT
1	SAHAKARNAGAR	2000
2	JUBILEE HILLS	800
3	BANSHANKARI	5000
4	CHAMRAJPET	3000
5	BANDRA	400
1	SBI_Chamrajpet	1000
2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	2000
3	SBI_ShivajiRoad	3000
4	SBI_ParliamentRoad	4000
5	SBI_Jantarmantar	5000

iii.

```
select C.customername
from depositor C
where exists (
select D.customername, count(D.customername)
from borrower D, accounts BA
where
D.LOANNUMBER = BA.ACCOUNTNUMBER AND
C.customername = D.customername AND
BA.branchname = 'SBI_ResidencyRoad'
group by D.customername
having count(D.customername)>=2);
```



iv.

```
Run SQL query/queries on table banking.accounts: 

1 select BC.customername
2 from depositor BC
3 where not exists (
select BRANCHNAME from branch
bwhere branchcity='Delhi');
```

```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0082 seconds.)

select BC.customername from depositor BC where not exists ( select BRANCHNAME from branch where branchcity='Delhi')
```

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```
delete from accounts
where branchname IN (
select branchname
from branch
where branchcity='Bombay'
);
```

+ Options ACCOUNTNUMBER	BRANCHNAME	BALANCE
123	SAHAKARNAGAR	3000
124	JUBILEE HILLS	40000
125	BANSHANKARI	35000
126	CHAMRAJPET	20000
127	BANDRA	600
1	SBI_Chamrajpet	2000
2	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
4	SBI_ParliamentRoad	9000
5	SBI_JantarMantar	8000
8	SBI_ResidencyRoad	4000
9	SBI_ParliamentRoad	3000
10	SBI_ResidencyRoad	5000
11	SBI JantarMantar	2000

PROGRAM 3: SUPPLIER DATABASE

Consider the following schema:

SUPPLIERS(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string)

PARTS(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string)

CATALOG(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real)

The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers.

Write the following queries in SQL:

• Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier.

- Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part.
- Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.
- Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.
- Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part).
- For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.

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SID	SNAME	ADDRESS	
10001	Acme Widget	Bangalore	
10002	Johns	Kolkata	
10003	Vimal	Mumbai	
10004	Reliance	Delhi	

PID	PNAME	COLOUR	
20001	Book	Red	
20002	Pen	Red	
20003	Pencil	Green	
20004	Mobile	Green	
20005	Charger	Black	

- Options			
SID	PID	COST	
10001	20001	10	
10001	20002	10	
10001	20003	30	
10001	20004	10	
10001	20005	10	
10002	20001	10	
10002	20002	20	
10003	20003	30	
10004	20003	40	

• Find the pnames of parts for which there is some supplier:

QUERY: SELECT PNAME FROM PARTS, CATALOG WHERE CATALOG. PID=PARTS. PID AND CATALOG. SID IS NOT NULL;



Find the snames of suppliers who supply every part:
 QUERY: SELECT S.SNAME FROM SUPPLIERS S WHERE NOT EXISTS((SELECT P.PID FROM PARTS P)
 EXCEPT (SELECT C.PID FROM CATALOG C WHERE C.SID = S.SID));



• Find the snames of suppliers who supply every red part.

QUERY: SELECT S.SNAME FROM SUPPLIERS S WHERE NOT EXISTS ((SELECT P.PID FROM PARTS P WHERE P.COLOUR = 'Red') EXCEPT (SELECT C.PID FROM CATALOG C, PARTS P WHERE C.SID = S.SID AND C.PID = P.PID AND P.COLOUR = 'Red'));



Find the pnames of parts supplied by Acme Widget Suppliers and by no one else.
 QUERY: SELECT P.PNAME FROM PARTS P, CATALOG C, SUPPLIERS S WHERE P.PID = C.PID AND
 C.SID = S.SID AND S.SNAME = 'Acme Widget' AND NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM CATALOG C1, SUPPLIERS S1 WHERE P.PID = C1.PID AND C1.SID = S1.SID AND S1.SNAME<>'Acme Widget');



• Find the sids of suppliers who charge more for some part than the average cost of that part (averaged over all the suppliers who supply that part).

QUERY: SELECT DISTINCT C.SID FROM CATALOG C WHERE C.COST > (SELECT AVG (C1.COST) FROM CATALOG C1 WHERE C1.PID = C.PID);



For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.
 QUERY: SELECT P.PID, S.SNAME FROM PARTS P, SUPPLIERS S, CATALOG C WHERE C.PID = P.PID
 AND C.SID = S.SID AND C.COST = (SELECT MAX (C1.COST) FROM CATALOG C1 WHERE C1.PID = P.PID);



PROGRAM 4. STUDENT FACULTY DATABASE

Consider the following database for student enrolment for course:

STUDENT (snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer)

CLASS (name: string, meets at: time, room: string, fid: integer)

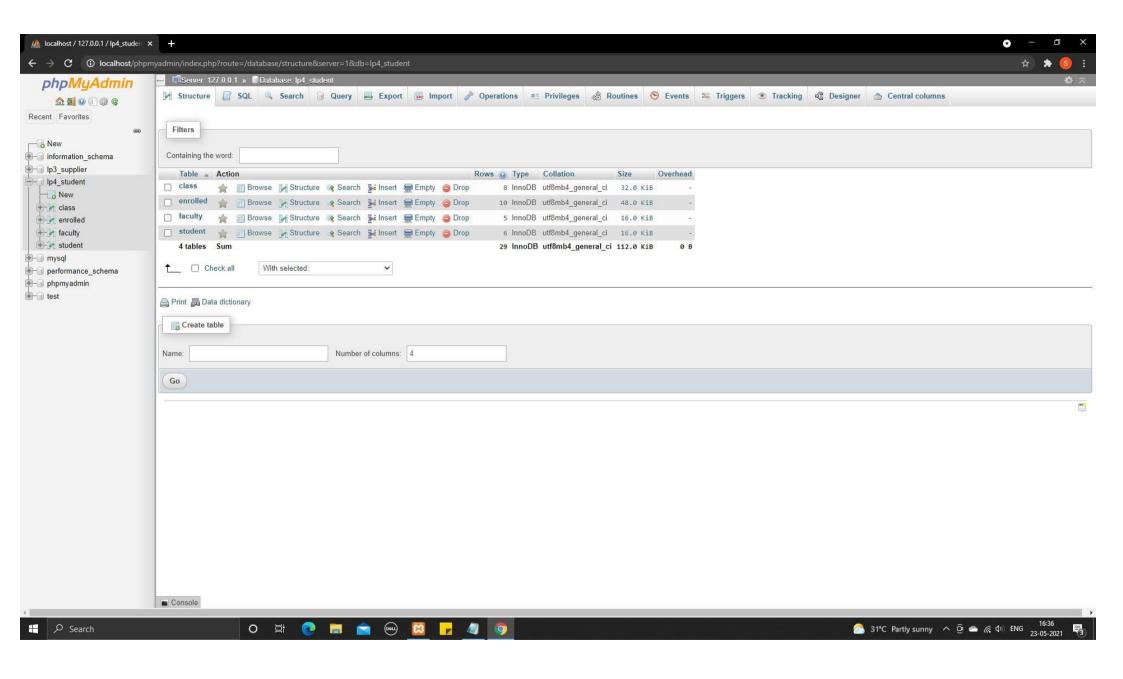
ENROLLED (snum: integer, cname: string)

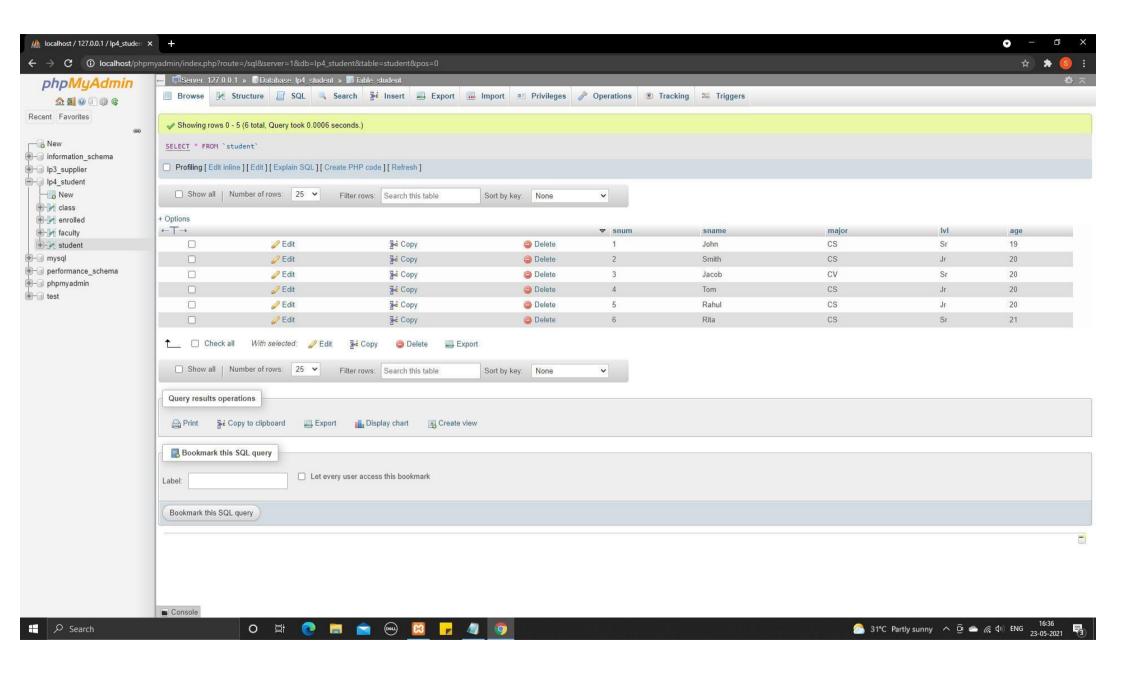
FACULTY (fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer)

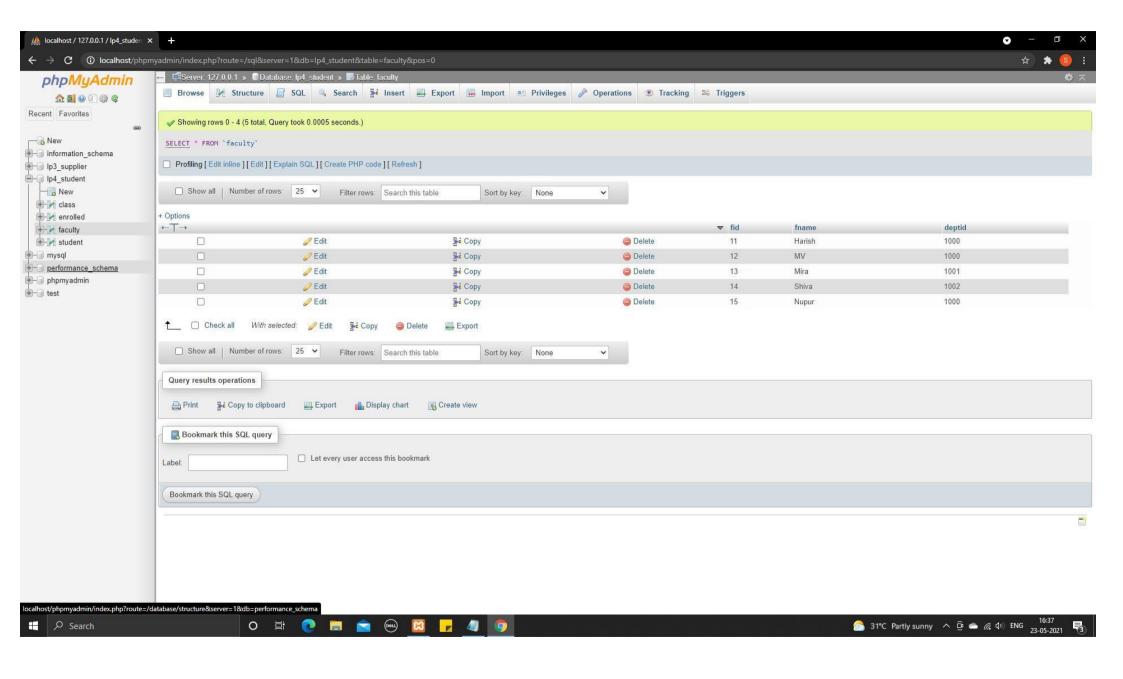
The meaning of these relations is straightforward; for example, Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Level is a two character code with 4 different values (example: Junior: JR etc)

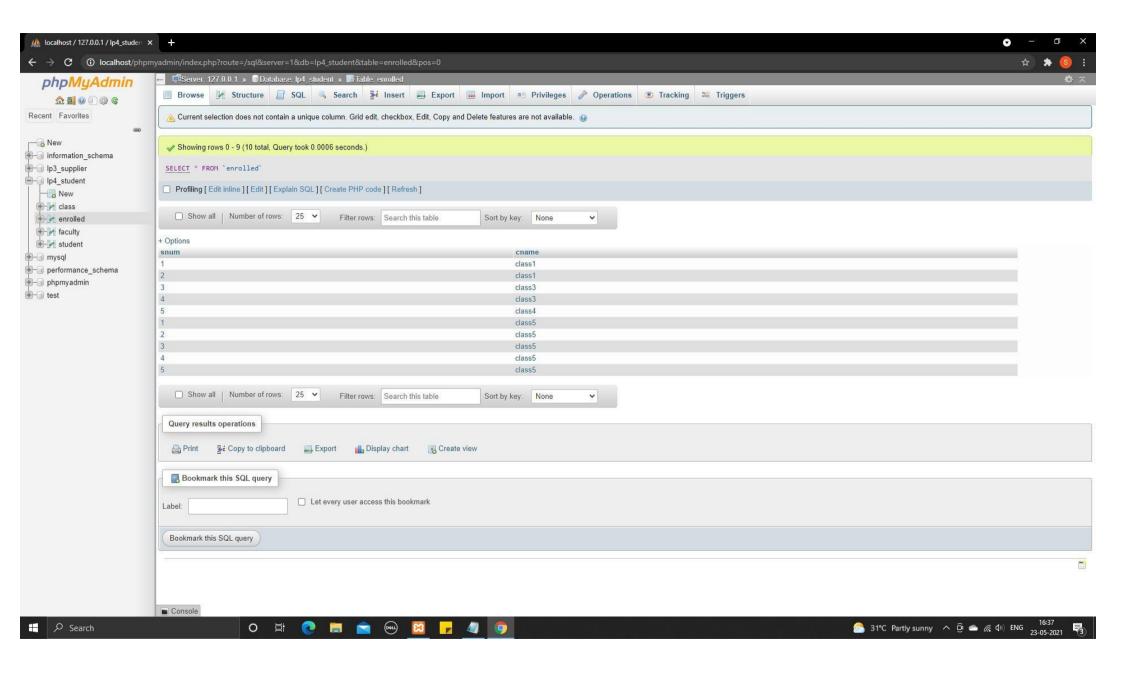
Write the following queries in SQL. No duplicates should be printed in any of the answers.

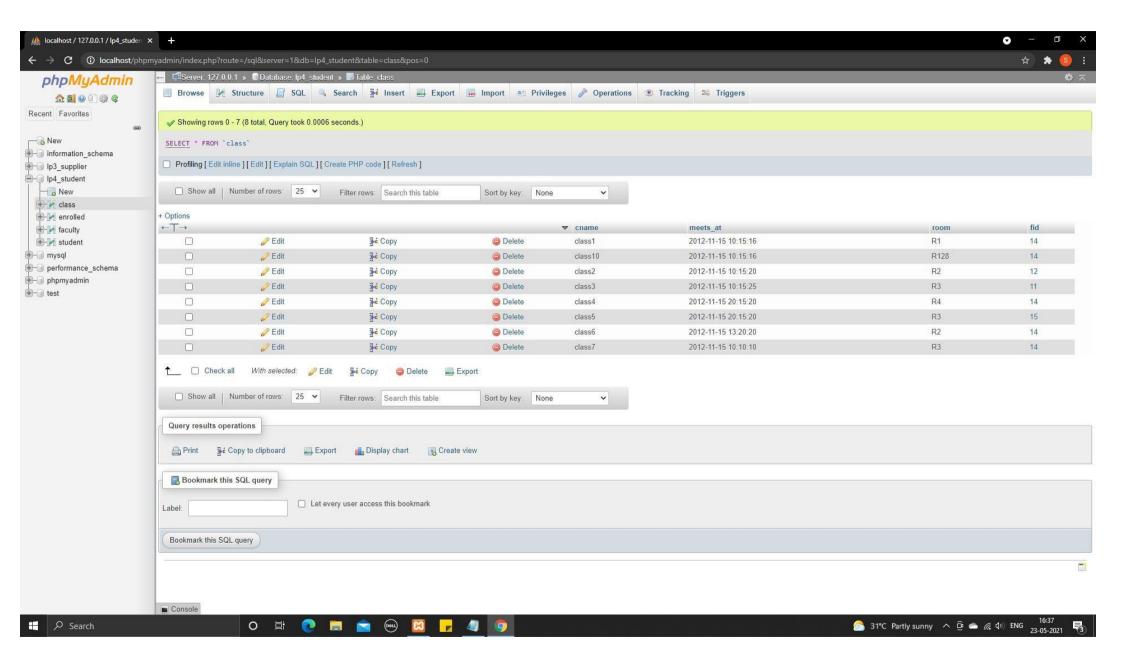
- i. Find the names of all Juniors (level = JR) who are enrolled in a class taught by
- ii. Find the names of all classes that either meet in room R128 or have five or more Students enrolled.
- iii. Find the names of all students who are enrolled in two classes that meet at the same time.
- iv. Find the names of faculty members who teach in every room in which some class is taught.
- v. Find the names of faculty members for whom the combined enrolment of the courses that they teach is less than five.
- vi. Find the names of students who are not enrolled in any class.
- vii. For each age value that appears in Students, find the level value that appears most often. For example, if there are more FR level students aged 18 than SR, JR, or SO students aged 18, you should print the pair (18, FR)











PROGRAM 5. AIRLINE FLIGHT DATABASE

LIGHTS (flno: integer, from: string, to: string, distance: integer, departs:

time, arrives: time, price: integer)

AIRCRAFT (aid: integer, aname: string, cruisingrange: integer)

CERTIFIED (eid: integer, aid: integer)

EMPLOYEE (eid: integer, ename: string, salary: integer)

Note that the Employees relation describes pilots and other kinds of

employees as well; Every pilot is certified

for some aircraft, and only pilots are certified to fly.

Write each of the following queries in SQL.

i. Find the names of aircraft such that all pilots certified to operate them have salaries more than Rs.80,000.

ii. For each pilot who is certified for more than three aircrafts, find the eid and the maximum cruising range of

the aircraft for which she or he is certified.

iii. Find the names of pilots whose salary is less than the price of the cheapest route from Bengaluru to

Frankfurt.

iv. For all aircraft with cruising range over 1000 Kms, find the name of the aircraft and the average salary of all pilots certified for this aircraft.

- v. Find the names of pilots certified for some Boeing aircraft.
- vi. Find the aids of all aircraft that can be used on routes from Bengaluru to New Delhi.

vii. A customer wants to travel from Madison to New York with no more than two changes of flight. List the

choice of departure times from Madison if the customer wants to arrive in New York by 6 p.m.

viii. Print the name and salary of every non-pilot whose salary is more than the average salary for pilots.

