

SRI CHANDRASEKHARENDRA SARASWATHI VISWA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 3 OF UGC ACT 1956)
ENATHUR,KANCHIPURAM – 631561

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM LAB RECORD

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Class : 3rd year
Course : BE-CSE
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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this is the bonafide record of work done by Mr/Mrs.S.RAMA MAHESWAR REDDY with Reg.no 11239A088 of III-B.E-CSE in the DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR ENGINEERS during the academic year 2025-2026

Station: **Enathur**

Date :

Staff-in-charge

Head of the department

**Submitted for the practical examination held
on _____**

Examiner-1

Examiner-2

Experiment 1 : Create Table with Constraints

A. NOT NULL

Ensures a column cannot have NULL (empty) values.

B. UNIQUE

Ensures all values in a column are different.

C. PRIMARY KEY

Uniquely identifies each record in a table (NOT NULL + UNIQUE)

D. FOREIGN KEY

Links one table to another using a referenced key.

E. CHECK

Ensures that all values in a column satisfy a specific condition.

F. DEFAULT

Assigns a default value to a column if no value is provided.

G. CREATE INDEX

Improves the speed of data retrieval from a table.

Experiments:

A. NOT NULL

Code:

```
create table student(id int not null,name varchar2(50) not null);
```

```
SQL> create table student(id int not null,name varchar2(50) not null);
```

```
Table created.
```

Output:

```
SQL> desc student
Name          Null?    Type
ID           NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
NAME         NOT NULL VARCHAR2(50)
```

B. UNIQUE

Code:

```
create table student_uni(roll_no int unique,email varchar2(100) unique);
```

```
SQL> create table student_uni(roll_no int unique,email varchar2(100) unique);
Table created.
```

Output:

```
SQL> desc student_uni
Name Null? Type
-----
ROLL_NO NUMBER(38)
EMAIL VARCHAR2(100)

SQL> create table student_pri(roll_no int primary key,name varchar2(100));
```

C. PRIMARY KEY

Code:

```
create table student_pri(roll_no int primary key,name varchar2(100));
```

```
SQL> create table student_pri(roll_no int primary key,name varchar2(100));
Table created.
```

Output:

```
SQL> desc student_pri
Name Null? Type
-----
ROLL_NO NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
NAME VARCHAR2(100)
```

D. FOREIGN KEY

Code:

```
create table dept(dept_id int primary key,dept_name varchar2(100));
```

```
create table student_fore(roll_no int primary key,dept_id int,foreign key (dept_id)
references dept(dept_id));
```

```
SQL> create table dept(dept_id int primary key,dept_name varchar2(100));
Table created.

SQL> create table student_fore(roll_no int primary key,dept_id int,foreign key (dept_id) references dept(dept_id));
Table created.
```

Output:

```
SQL> desc student_fore
Name Null? Type
-----
ROLL_NO NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DEPT_ID NUMBER(38)
```

E. CHECK

Code:

```
create table student_check(id int primary key,age int check(age>=18));
```

```
SQL> create table student_check(id int primary key,age int check(age>=18));
Table created.
```

Output:

```
SQL> desc student_check
Name          Null?    Type
-----        -----   -----
ID           NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
AGE          NUMBER(38)
```

F. DEFAULT**Code:**

```
create table student_default(id int primary key,city varchar2(50) default 'kadiri');
```

```
SQL> create table student_default(id int primary key,city varchar2(50) default 'kadiri');
Table created.
```

Output:

```
SQL> desc student_default
Name          Null?    Type
-----        -----   -----
ID           NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
CITY         VARCHAR2(50)
```

G. CREATE INDEX**Code:**

```
create index idx_name on student_pri(name);
```

```
SQL> create index idx_name on student_pri(name);
Index created.
```

Output:

```
SQL> select index_name,table_name,column_name
  2  from user_ind_columns
  3  where table_name='STUDENT_PRI';
```

```
INDEX_NAME
```

```
TABLE_NAME
```

```
COLUMN_NAME
```

```
SYS_C008359
STUDENT_PRI
ROLL_NO
```

```
IDX_NAME
STUDENT_PRI
NAME
```

```
INDEX_NAME
```

```
TABLE_NAME
```

```
COLUMN_NAME
```

Experiment 2 : INSERT Command

- 1. Insert values with single entry**
- 2. Insert values with multiple entries**
- 3. ALTER Table Structure**
- 4. VIEW Table structure**
- 5. UPDATE table**
- 6. DELETE Rows in table**

Source Code:

```
-- =====
-- EXPERIMENT 2: INSERT COMMAND
-- =====

-- Step 1: Create and use database
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS DBMS_Experiments;
USE DBMS_Experiments;

-- Step 2: Create necessary tables (so INSERT has targets)
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Students (
    StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    LastName VARCHAR(50),
    Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,
    Age INT CHECK (Age >= 18),
    City VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT 'Unknown'
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Courses (
    CourseID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    CourseName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Enrollments (
    EnrollmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    StudentID INT,
    CourseID INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (StudentID) REFERENCES Students(StudentID),
    FOREIGN KEY (CourseID) REFERENCES Courses(CourseID)
);

-- =====
```

```
-- INSERT COMMANDS
```

```
-- 1 Insert values with single entry
```

```
INSERT INTO Students (StudentID, FirstName, LastName, Email, Age, City)  
VALUES (1, 'John', 'Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', 20, 'New York');
```

```
-- 2 Insert values with multiple entries
```

```
INSERT INTO Students (StudentID, FirstName, LastName, Email, Age, City)  
VALUES  
(2, 'Alice', 'Smith', 'alice.smith@example.com', 22, 'Boston'),  
(3, 'Bob', 'Brown', 'bob.brown@example.com', 21, 'Chicago'),  
(4, 'Mary', 'Johnson', 'mary.johnson@example.com', 19, DEFAULT);
```

```
-- 3 Insert into Courses table
```

```
INSERT INTO Courses (CourseID, CourseName)  
VALUES  
(101, 'Database Systems'),  
(102, 'Operating Systems'),  
(103, 'Computer Networks');
```

```
-- 4 Insert into Enrollments table
```

```
INSERT INTO Enrollments (EnrollmentID, StudentID, CourseID)  
VALUES  
(1, 1, 101),  
(2, 2, 102),  
(3, 3, 103),  
(4, 4, 101);
```

```
-- VIEW INSERTED DATA
```

```
SELECT * FROM Students;  
SELECT * FROM Courses;  
SELECT * FROM Enrollments;
```

Program:

```
-- Step 1: Create and use database
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS DBMS_Experiments;
USE DBMS_Experiments;

-- Step 2: Create necessary tables (so INSERT has targets)
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Students (
    StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    FirstName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    LastName VARCHAR(50),
    Email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE,
    Age INT CHECK (Age >= 18),
    City VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT 'Unknown'
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Courses (
    CourseID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    CourseName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL
);

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Enrollments (
    EnrollmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    StudentID INT,
    CourseID INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (StudentID) REFERENCES Students(StudentID),
    FOREIGN KEY (CourseID) REFERENCES Courses(CourseID)
);

-- =====
-- INSERT COMMANDS
-- =====

-- 1 Insert values with single entry
INSERT INTO Students (StudentID, FirstName, LastName, Email, Age, City)
VALUES (1, 'John', 'Doe', 'john.doe@example.com', 20, 'New York');

-- 2 Insert values with multiple entries
INSERT INTO Students (StudentID, FirstName, LastName, Email, Age, City)
VALUES
(2, 'Alice', 'Smith', 'alice.smith@example.com', 22, 'Boston'),
(3, 'Bob', 'Brown', 'bob.brown@example.com', 21, 'Chicago'),
(4, 'Mary', 'Johnson', 'mary.johnson@example.com', 19, DEFAULT);
```

```

-- 3 Insert into Courses table
INSERT INTO Courses (CourseID, CourseName)
VALUES
(101, 'Database Systems'),
(102, 'Operating Systems'),
(103, 'Computer Networks');

-- 4 Insert into Enrollments table
INSERT INTO Enrollments (EnrollmentID, StudentID, CourseID)
VALUES
(1, 1, 101),
(2, 2, 102),
(3, 3, 103),
(4, 4, 101);

-- =====

-- VIEW INSERTED DATA
-- =====

SELECT * FROM Students;
SELECT * FROM Courses;
SELECT * FROM Enrollments;

```

Output:

Result Grid | Filter Rows: [] | Edit: [] | Export/Import: []

	StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Email	Age	City
▶	1	John	Doe	john.doe@example.com	20	New York
	2	Alice	Smith	alice.smith@example.com	22	Boston
	3	Bob	Brown	bob.brown@example.com	21	Chicago
*	4	Mary	Johnson	mary.johnson@example.com	19	Unknown
	NUL	NUL	NUL	NUL	NUL	NUL

Result Grid | Filter Rows: []

	CourseID	CourseName
▶	101	Database Systems
	102	Operating Systems
	103	Computer Networks
*	NUL	NUL

Result Grid | Filter Rows: []

	EnrollmentID	StudentID	CourseID
▶	1	1	101
	2	2	102
	3	3	103
*	4	4	101
	NUL	NUL	NUL

Experiment 3 :Aggregate Functions

Source Code:

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS college;  
CREATE DATABASE college;  
USE college;
```

```
-- Create table  
CREATE TABLE marks (  
    student_name VARCHAR(50),  
    subject VARCHAR(50),  
    score INT  
)
```

```
-- Insert sample data  
INSERT INTO marks VALUES  
(‘Manasa’, ‘DBMS’, 90),  
(‘Ravi’, ‘DBMS’, 80),  
(‘Priya’, ‘Math’, 95),  
(‘Kiran’, ‘Math’, 65),  
(‘Meena’, ‘Math’, 60);
```

```
-- Display all records  
SELECT * FROM marks;
```

```
-- Aggregate functions demonstration  
SELECT  
    MIN(score) AS min_score,  
    MAX(score) AS max_score,  
    COUNT(*) AS total_students,  
    SUM(score) AS total_score,  
    AVG(score) AS avg_score  
FROM marks;
```

Program:

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS college;
CREATE DATABASE college;
USE college;
-- Create table
CREATE TABLE marks (
    student_name VARCHAR(50),
    subject VARCHAR(50),
    score INT
);
-- Insert sample data
INSERT INTO marks VALUES
('Manasa', 'DBMS', 90),
('Ravi', 'DBMS', 80),
('Priya', 'Math', 95),
('Kiran', 'Math', 65),
('Meena', 'Math', 60);
-- Display all records
SELECT * FROM marks;
-- Aggregate functions demonstration
SELECT
    MIN(score) AS min_score,
    MAX(score) AS max_score,
    COUNT(*) AS total_students,
    SUM(score) AS total_score,
    AVG(score) AS avg_score
FROM marks;
```

Output:

	student_name	subject	score
▶	Manasa	DBMS	90
	Ravi	DBMS	80
	Priya	Math	95
	Kiran	Math	65
	Meena	Math	60

	min_score	max_score	total_students	total_score	avg_score
▶	60	95	5	390	78.0000

Experiment 4 :Group By and Order By

Source Code:

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS college;
CREATE DATABASE college;
USE college;
CREATE TABLE marks (
    student_name VARCHAR(50),
    subject VARCHAR(50),
    score INT
);
INSERT INTO marks VALUES
('Manasa', 'DBMS', 90),
('Ravi', 'DBMS', 80),
('Priya', 'Math', 95),
('Kiran', 'Math', 65),
('Meena', 'Math', 60);
-- Average score per subject
SELECT subject, AVG(score) AS avg_score
FROM marks
GROUP BY subject;
-- Order students by score descending
SELECT student_name, score
FROM marks
ORDER BY score DESC;
```

Program:

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS college;
CREATE DATABASE college;
USE college;
CREATE TABLE marks (
    student_name VARCHAR(50),
    subject VARCHAR(50),
    score INT
);
INSERT INTO marks VALUES
('Manasa', 'DBMS', 90),
('Ravi', 'DBMS', 80),
('Priya', 'Math', 95),
('Kiran', 'Math', 65),
('Meena', 'Math', 60);
-- Average score per subject
SELECT subject, AVG(score) AS avg_score
FROM marks
GROUP BY subject;
-- Order students by score descending
SELECT student_name, score
FROM marks
ORDER BY score DESC;
```

Output:

	student_name	score
▶	Priya	95
	Manasa	90
	Ravi	80
	Kiran	65
	Meena	60

	subject	avg_score
▶	DBMS	85.0000
	Math	73.3333

Experiment 5 : Ascending, Descending

Source Code:

```
-- Create database
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS college;
USE college;

-- Create table
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS student;
CREATE TABLE student (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(30),
    age INT,
    branch VARCHAR(10)
);

-- Insert sample data
INSERT INTO student VALUES
(1, 'Manasa', 20, 'CSE'),
(2, 'Ravi', 22, 'ECE'),
(3, 'Kiran', 21, 'CSE'),
(4, 'Priya', 19, 'EEE'),
(5, 'Arjun', 23, 'MECH');

-- View all records
SELECT * FROM student;

-- Ascending order by name
SELECT * FROM student
ORDER BY name ASC;

-- Descending order by age
SELECT * FROM student
ORDER BY age DESC;
```

Program:

```

-- Create database
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS college;
USE college;
-- Create table
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS student;
CREATE TABLE student (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(30),
    age INT,
    branch VARCHAR(10)
);
-- Insert sample data
INSERT INTO student VALUES
(1, 'Manasa', 20, 'CSE'),
(2, 'Ravi', 22, 'ECE'),
(3, 'Kiran', 21, 'CSE'),
(4, 'Priya', 19, 'EEE'),
(5, 'Arjun', 23, 'MECH');
-- View all records
SELECT * FROM student;
-- Ascending order by name
SELECT * FROM student
ORDER BY name ASC;
-- Descending order by age
SELECT * FROM student
ORDER BY age DESC;

```

Output:

	id	name	age	branch
▶	1	Manasa	20	CSE
	2	Ravi	22	ECE
	3	Kiran	21	CSE
	4	Priya	19	EEE
*	5	Arjun	23	MECH
		NULl	NULl	NULl

	id	name	age	branch
▶	5	Arjun	23	MECH
	3	Kiran	21	CSE
	1	Manasa	20	CSE
	4	Priya	19	EEE
	2	Ravi	22	ECE
*		NULl	NULl	NULl

	id	name	age	branch
▶	5	Arjun	23	MECH
	2	Ravi	22	ECE
	3	Kiran	21	CSE
	1	Manasa	20	CSE
	4	Priya	19	EEE
*		NULl	NULl	NULl

Experiment 6 :SQL Operators

1. Like operator (%,-)

2. Between & or

Source Code:

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS college;
CREATE DATABASE college;
USE college;
CREATE TABLE student (
    student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(50),
    age INT,
    dept_id INT
);
INSERT INTO student VALUES
(101, 'Manasa', 20, 1),
(102, 'Ravi', 21, 2),
(103, 'Priya', 19, 1),
(104, 'Kiran', 22, 1),
(105, 'Meena', 20, 3);
-- LIKE operator
SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'M%';
SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%an%';
-- BETWEEN operator
SELECT * FROM student WHERE age BETWEEN 19 AND 21;
-- IN operator
SELECT * FROM student WHERE dept_id IN (1, 3);
```

Program:

```

DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS college;
CREATE DATABASE college;
USE college;
CREATE TABLE student (
    student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(50),
    age INT,
    dept_id INT
);
INSERT INTO student VALUES
(101, 'Manasa', 20, 1),
(102, 'Ravi', 21, 2),
(103, 'Priya', 19, 1),
(104, 'Kiran', 22, 1),
(105, 'Meena', 20, 3);
-- LIKE operator
SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'M%';
SELECT * FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%an%';
-- BETWEEN operator
SELECT * FROM student WHERE age BETWEEN 19 AND 21;
-- IN operator
SELECT * FROM student WHERE dept_id IN (1, 3);

```

Output:

	student_id	name	age	dept_id
▶	101	Manasa	20	1
▶	105	Meena	20	3
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

	student_id	name	age	dept_id
▶	101	Manasa	20	1
▶	104	Kiran	22	1
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

	student_id	name	age	dept_id
▶	101	Manasa	20	1
▶	102	Ravi	21	2
▶	103	Priya	19	1
▶	105	Meena	20	3
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

	student_id	name	age	dept_id
▶	101	Manasa	20	1
▶	103	Priya	19	1
▶	104	Kiran	22	1
▶	105	Meena	20	3
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Experiment 7 : SQL Joins

- 1. Inner Join**
- 2. Left Join**
- 3. Right Join**
- 4. Outer Join**
- 5. Left Join exclude Inner Join**
- 6. Right Join exclude Inner Join**
- 7. Outer Join exclude Inner Join**

Source Code:

```
-- Create tables
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Students;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Courses;
CREATE TABLE Students (
    StudentID INT,
    Name VARCHAR(50),
    CourseID INT
);

CREATE TABLE Courses (
    CourseID INT,
    CourseName VARCHAR(50)
);

-- Insert data
INSERT INTO Students VALUES
(1, 'John', 101),
(2, 'Emma', 102),
(3, 'Raj', 103),
(4, 'Sara', NULL);

INSERT INTO Courses VALUES
(101, 'Math'),
(102, 'Science'),
(104, 'History');

-- 1. INNER JOIN
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
INNER JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;
```

-- 2. LEFT JOIN

```
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName  
FROM Students s  
LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;
```

-- 3. RIGHT JOIN

```
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName  
FROM Students s  
RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;
```

-- 4. FULL OUTER JOIN (some databases: use UNION of LEFT + RIGHT)

```
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName  
FROM Students s  
LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID  
UNION  
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName  
FROM Students s  
RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;
```

-- 5. LEFT JOIN EXCLUDING INNER JOIN

```
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName  
FROM Students s  
LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID  
WHERE c.CourseID IS NULL;
```

-- 6. RIGHT JOIN EXCLUDING INNER JOIN

```
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName  
FROM Students s  
RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID  
WHERE s.CourseID IS NULL;
```

Program:

```

-- Create tables
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Students;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Courses;
CREATE TABLE Students (
    StudentID INT,
    Name VARCHAR(50),
    CourseID INT
);
CREATE TABLE Courses (
    CourseID INT,
    CourseName VARCHAR(50)
);
-- Insert data
INSERT INTO Students VALUES
(1, 'John', 101),
(2, 'Emma', 102),
(3, 'Raj', 103),
(4, 'Sara', NULL);
INSERT INTO Courses VALUES
(101, 'Math'),
(102, 'Science'),
(104, 'History');

-- 1. INNER JOIN
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
INNER JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;

-- 2. LEFT JOIN
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;

-- 3. RIGHT JOIN
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;

-- 4. FULL OUTER JOIN (some databases: use UNION of LEFT + RIGHT)
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID
UNION
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID;

-- 5. LEFT JOIN EXCLUDING INNER JOIN
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
LEFT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID
WHERE c.CourseID IS NULL;

-- 6. RIGHT JOIN EXCLUDING INNER JOIN
SELECT s.Name, c.CourseName
FROM Students s
RIGHT JOIN Courses c ON s.CourseID = c.CourseID
WHERE s.CourseID IS NULL;

```

Output:

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	Name	CourseName
▶	John	Math
	Emma	Science

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	Name	CourseName
▶	John	Math
	Emma	Science
	Raj	NULL
	Sara	NULL

Result Grid | Filter Row:

	Name	CourseName
▶	John	Math
	Emma	Science
	NULL	History

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	Name	CourseName
▶	John	Math
	Emma	Science
	Raj	NULL
	Sara	NULL
	NULL	History

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	Name	CourseName
▶	Raj	NULL
	Sara	NULL

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	Name	CourseName
▶	NULL	History

Experiment 8 : Normal Forms

1. INF

Source Code:

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS normalforms;  
CREATE DATABASE normalforms;  
USE normalforms;
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders_1nf (  
    order_id INT,  
    customer_name VARCHAR(30),  
    product VARCHAR(30),  
    quantity INT  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO orders_1nf VALUES  
(1, 'Manasa', 'Pen', 10),  
(1, 'Manasa', 'Book', 2),  
(2, 'Ravi', 'Pencil', 5);  
SELECT * FROM orders_1nf;
```

Program:

```

DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS normalforms;
CREATE DATABASE normalforms;
USE normalforms;

CREATE TABLE orders_1nf (
    order_id INT,
    customer_name VARCHAR(30),
    product VARCHAR(30),
    quantity INT
);

INSERT INTO orders_1nf VALUES
(1, 'Manasa', 'Pen', 10),
(1, 'Manasa', 'Book', 2),
(2, 'Ravi', 'Pencil', 5);
SELECT * FROM orders_1nf;

```

Output:

	order_id	customer_name	product	quantity
▶	1	Manasa	Pen	10
	1	Manasa	Book	2
	2	Ravi	Pencil	5

2. 2NF

Source Code:

-- Clean safely (drop children first)

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS items;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS orders_2nf;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS customer;

-- Recreate tables

CREATE TABLE customer (

cust_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

cust_name VARCHAR(30)

);

```

CREATE TABLE orders_2nf (
    order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    cust_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (cust_id) REFERENCES customer(cust_id)
);

CREATE TABLE items (
    item_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    order_id INT,
    product VARCHAR(30),
    quantity INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders_2nf(order_id)
);

-- Insert data

INSERT INTO customer VALUES (1, 'Manasa'), (2, 'Ravi');

INSERT INTO orders_2nf VALUES (101, 1), (102, 2);

INSERT INTO items VALUES
(1, 101, 'Pen', 10),
(2, 101, 'Book', 2),
(3, 102, 'Pencil', 5);

-- Verify

SELECT o.order_id, c.cust_name, i.product, i.quantity
FROM orders_2nf o
JOIN customer c ON o.cust_id = c.cust_id
JOIN items i ON o.order_id = i.order_id;

```

Program:

```

-- Clean safely (drop children first)
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS items;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS orders_2nf;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS customer;
-- Recreate tables
CREATE TABLE customer (
    cust_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    cust_name VARCHAR(30)
);
CREATE TABLE orders_2nf (
    order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    cust_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (cust_id) REFERENCES customer(cust_id)
);
CREATE TABLE items (
    item_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    order_id INT,
    product VARCHAR(30),
    quantity INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders_2nf(order_id)
);
-- Insert data
INSERT INTO customer VALUES (1, 'Manasa'), (2, 'Ravi');
INSERT INTO orders_2nf VALUES (101, 1), (102, 2);
INSERT INTO items VALUES
(1, 101, 'Pen', 10),
(2, 101, 'Book', 2),
(3, 102, 'Pencil', 5);
-- Verify
SELECT o.order_id, c.cust_name, i.product, i.quantity
FROM orders_2nf o
JOIN customer c ON o.cust_id = c.cust_id
JOIN items i ON o.order_id = i.order_id;

```

Output:

Result Grid				
	order_id	cust_name	product	quantity
▶	101	Manasa	Pen	10
	101	Manasa	Book	2
	102	Ravi	Pencil	5

3. 3NF

Source Code:

```

-- Create database
CREATE DATABASE normalforms3;
USE normalforms3;
-- Tables for 3NF
CREATE TABLE city (
    city_name VARCHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,
    state VARCHAR(30)

```

```

);
CREATE TABLE customer (
    cust_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    cust_name VARCHAR(30),
    city_name VARCHAR(30),
    FOREIGN KEY (city_name) REFERENCES city(city_name)
);
CREATE TABLE orders (
    order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    cust_id INT,
    product VARCHAR(30),
    quantity INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (cust_id) REFERENCES customer(cust_id)
);
-- Insert data
INSERT INTO city VALUES
('Vijayawada', 'Andhra Pradesh'),
('Hyderabad', 'Telangana');
INSERT INTO customer VALUES
(1, 'Manasa', 'Vijayawada'),
(2, 'Ravi', 'Hyderabad');
INSERT INTO orders VALUES
(101, 1, 'Pen', 10),
(102, 1, 'Book', 5),
(103, 2, 'Pencil', 6);
-- Display result
SELECT o.order_id, c.cust_name, c.city_name, ci.state, o.product, o.quantity
FROM orders o
JOIN customer c ON o.cust_id = c.cust_id
JOIN city ci ON c.city_name = ci.city_name;

```

Program:

```

-- Create database
CREATE DATABASE normalforms3;
USE normalforms3;
-- Tables for 3NF
CREATE TABLE city (
    city_name VARCHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,
    state VARCHAR(30)
);
CREATE TABLE customer (
    cust_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    cust_name VARCHAR(30),
    city_name VARCHAR(30),
    FOREIGN KEY (city_name) REFERENCES city(city_name)
);
CREATE TABLE orders (
    order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    cust_id INT,
    product VARCHAR(30),
    quantity INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (cust_id) REFERENCES customer(cust_id)
);

```

```
-- Insert data
INSERT INTO city VALUES
('Vijayawada', 'Andhra Pradesh'),
('Hyderabad', 'Telangana');
INSERT INTO customer VALUES
(1, 'Manasa', 'Vijayawada'),
(2, 'Ravi', 'Hyderabad');
INSERT INTO orders VALUES
(101, 1, 'Pen', 10),
(102, 1, 'Book', 5),
(103, 2, 'Pencil', 6);
-- Display result
SELECT o.order_id, c.cust_name, c.city_name, ci.state, o.product, o.quantity
FROM orders o
JOIN customer c ON o.cust_id = c.cust_id
JOIN city ci ON c.city_name = ci.city_name;
```

Output:

	order_id	cust_name	city_name	state	product	quantity
▶	103	Ravi	Hyderabad	Telangana	Pencil	6
	101	Manasa	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Pen	10
	102	Manasa	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	Book	5

Experiment 9 :Nested Queries Using select across two tables

Source Code:

```
CREATE TABLE department (
dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
dept_name VARCHAR(20)
);
CREATE TABLE student (
stu_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
stu_name VARCHAR(20),
dept_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id)
);
INSERT INTO department VALUES (1, 'CSE'), (2, 'ECE');
INSERT INTO student VALUES
(101, 'Manasa', 1),
```

```

(102, 'Ravi', 2),
(103, 'Priya', 1);
SELECT stu_name
FROM student
WHERE dept_id = (SELECT dept_id FROM department WHERE dept_name = 'CSE');

```

Program:

```

CREATE TABLE department (
    dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    dept_name VARCHAR(20)
);

CREATE TABLE student (
    stu_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    stu_name VARCHAR(20),
    dept_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id)
);
INSERT INTO department VALUES (1, 'CSE'), (2, 'ECE');
INSERT INTO student VALUES
(101, 'Manasa', 1),
(102, 'Ravi', 2),
(103, 'Priya', 1);
SELECT stu_name
FROM student
WHERE dept_id = (SELECT dept_id FROM department WHERE dept_name = 'CSE');

```

Output:

stu_name
Manasa
Priya

Experiment 10 :SQL wild card characters

Source Code:

```

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS student;

CREATE TABLE student (
    id INT,
    name VARCHAR(30)
);

INSERT INTO student (id, name) VALUES
(1, 'Manasa'),

```

```
(2, 'Ravi'),  
(3, 'Manoj'),  
(4, 'Priya'),  
(5, 'Kiran');
```

-- Names starting with 'Ma'

```
SELECT name
```

```
FROM student
```

```
WHERE name LIKE 'Ma%';
```

-- Names containing 'ri' (case-insensitive)

```
SELECT name
```

```
FROM student
```

```
WHERE LOWER(name) LIKE '%ri%';
```

Program:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS student;  
CREATE TABLE student (  
    id INT,  
    name VARCHAR(30)  
);  
INSERT INTO student (id, name) VALUES  
(1, 'Manasa'),  
(2, 'Ravi'),  
(3, 'Manoj'),  
(4, 'Priya'),  
(5, 'Kiran');  
-- Names starting with 'Ma'  
SELECT name  
FROM student  
WHERE name LIKE 'Ma%';  
-- Names containing 'ri' (case-insensitive)  
SELECT name  
FROM student  
WHERE LOWER(name) LIKE '%ri%';
```

Output:

The image contains two side-by-side screenshots of the MySQL Workbench interface, specifically showing the 'Result Grid' tab. Both screenshots show a table with a single column named 'name'. In the left screenshot, the names 'Manasa' and 'Manoj' are listed. In the right screenshot, the name 'Priya' is listed. The interface includes standard database navigation buttons like back, forward, and search.

name
Manasa
Manoj

name
Priya

Experiment 11 :Retrieve Database using SELECT with Comparison operator (= , > . < . >= , <=)

Source Code:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS student;
```

```
CREATE TABLE student (
```

```
    id INT,
```

```
    name VARCHAR(30),
```

```
    marks INT
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO student (id, name, marks) VALUES  
(1, 'Manasa', 85),  
(2, 'Ravi', 72),  
(3, 'Manoj', 90),  
(4, 'Priya', 78),  
(5, 'Kiran', 60);
```

-- Single query showing all comparison operators

```
SELECT
```

```
    name,
```

```
    marks,
```

```
CASE
```

```
    WHEN marks = 78 THEN 'Equal to 78'
```

```
    WHEN marks > 80 THEN 'Greater than 80'
```

```
    WHEN marks < 75 THEN 'Less than 75'
```

```
    WHEN marks >= 78 THEN 'Greater than or equal to 78'
```

```
    WHEN marks <= 72 THEN 'Less than or equal to 72'
```

```
    ELSE 'Other'
```

```
END AS `Condition`
```

```
FROM student;
```

Program:

```

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS student;
CREATE TABLE student (
    id INT,
    name VARCHAR(30),
    marks INT
);
INSERT INTO student (id, name, marks) VALUES
(1, 'Manasa', 85),
(2, 'Ravi', 72),
(3, 'Manoj', 90),
(4, 'Priya', 78),
(5, 'Kiran', 60);
-- Single query showing all comparison operators
SELECT
    name,
    marks,
    CASE
        WHEN marks = 78 THEN 'Equal to 78'
        WHEN marks > 80 THEN 'Greater than 80'
        WHEN marks < 75 THEN 'Less than 75'
        WHEN marks >= 78 THEN 'Greater than or equal to 78'
        WHEN marks <= 72 THEN 'Less than or equal to 72'
        ELSE 'Other'
    END AS `Condition`
FROM student;

```

Output:

	name	marks	Condition
▶	Manasa	85	Greater than 80
	Ravi	72	Less than 75
	Manoj	90	Greater than 80
	Priya	78	Equal to 78
	Kiran	60	Less than 75

Experiment 12 : Working on Local Host XAMPP Server

1. Exploring Server Variables.(Servername, User, pwd, DBname)

Source Code:

```
-- Get the current MySQL user
```

```
SELECT USER();  
  
-- Get the current selected database  
  
SELECT DATABASE();  
  
-- Get the hostname (server name)  
  
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'hostname';  
  
-- Get the MySQL version  
  
SELECT VERSION();
```

Program:

```
-- Get the current MySQL user  
SELECT USER();  
  
-- Get the current selected database  
SELECT DATABASE();  
|  
-- Get the hostname (server name)  
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'hostname';  
  
-- Get the MySQL version  
SELECT VERSION();
```

Output:

Result Grid	
	USER()
▶	root@localhost

Result Grid	
	DATABASE()
▶	testdb

Result Grid	
Variable_name	Value
hostname	DESKTOP-1FJ85TS

Result Grid	
VERSION()	8.0.44

2. Exploring Create hierarchical user access with privileges

Source Code:

```
-- Check if the database exists and then drop it
```

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS testdb;
```

```
CREATE DATABASE testdb;
```

```
USE testdb;
```

```
CREATE TABLE students (id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(50), age INT);
```

Program:

```
-- Check if the database exists and then drop it
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS testdb;
CREATE DATABASE testdb;
USE testdb;
CREATE TABLE students (id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(50), age INT);
-- Experiment: Create Users and Grant Privileges in MySQL

-- Step 1: Drop database if it already exists and create a new one
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS companydb;
CREATE DATABASE companydb;
USE companydb;
|
-- Step 2: Create users (admin and staff)
CREATE USER IF NOT EXISTS 'admin'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'admin123';
CREATE USER IF NOT EXISTS 'staff'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'staff123';

-- Step 3: Grant privileges
-- Admin has full access to companydb
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON companydb.* TO 'admin'@'localhost';

-- Staff has limited access (can only SELECT and INSERT)
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON companydb.* TO 'staff'@'localhost';
```

```
-- Step 4: Apply privilege changes  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
  
-- Step 5: Verify the privileges for each user  
SHOW GRANTS FOR 'admin'@'localhost';  
SHOW GRANTS FOR 'staff'@'localhost';
```

Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:
	Grants for admin@localhost		
▶	GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, CR... GRANT APPLICATION_PASSWORD_ADMIN,AU... GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON `companydb`.* TO...		

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Exp
	Grants for staff@localhost		
▶	GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'staff' @'localhost' GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON `companydb`.* T... GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE ON `testdb`		



Award of Completion

Database Programming with SQL – English

Presented to

SOMULA RAMA MAHESWAR REDDY

For Satisfactory Completion of All Coursework

on the 30th of October, 2025

saraswathi M
Oracle Academy Instructor



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