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Slip no1: Consider the following entities and their relationships.

Create a RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Emp(eno ,ename ,designation ,salary, Date_Of_Joining)

Dept(dno,dname,loc)

The relationship between Dept & Emp is one-to-many. Constraints: - Primary Key, ename should not be NULL, salary must be greater than 0.

Soluation:----

SQL> create table emp(eno number primary key,ename varchar(20),designation varchar(20),salary number,date_of_joining varchar(20));

Table created.

SQL> desc emp;

Name Null? Type

ENO NOT NULL NUMBER

ENAME VARCHAR2(20)

DESIGNATION VARCHAR2(20)

SALARY NUMBER

DATE_OF_JOINING VARCHAR2(20)

SQL> insert into emp(eno,ename,designation,salary,date_of_joining)

2 values(1, 'Mr. Advait', 'Assistant', 54000, '23/03/2002');

1 row created.
SQL> insert into emp(eno,ename,designation,salary,date_of_joining) 2 values(2,'Mr. Roy','ceo',50000,'15/06/2019');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into emp(eno,ename,designation,salary,date_of_joining) 2 values(3,'Mr. Abhay','manager',60000,'10/06/2013');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into emp(eno,ename,designation,salary,date_of_joining) 2 values(4,'Mr. Raghav','manager',420000,'01/03/2003');
1 row created.
SQL> select * from emp;
ENO ENAME DESIGNATION SALARY
DATE_OF_JOINING PHONE_NO

SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE 1 Mr. Advait Assistant 54000 23/03/2002 2 Mr. Roy ceo 50000 15/06/2019 3 Mr. Abhay manager 60000 10/06/2013 ENO ENAME DESIGNATION SALARY -----DATE_OF_JOINING PHONE_NO -----4 Mr. Raghav manager 420000 01/03/2003

SQL> create table dept(dno number primary key,dname varchar(20),loc varchar(10),eno references emp);

Table created.

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SQL> desc dept

SQL>

Name	Null? Type
DNO	NOT NULL NUMBER
DNAME	VARCHAR2(20)
LOC	VARCHAR2(10)
ENO	NUMBER
SQL> insert into dept(dno,d 2 values(101,'computer','p	
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into dept(dno,d 2 values(102,'computer sci	
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into dept(dno,d 2 values(103,'Quqlity','mu	
1 row created.	

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SQL> insert into dept(dno,dname,loc,eno)

2 values(104,'Account','mumbai',4);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from dept;

DNO DNAME	LOC	ENO
101 computer	pune	1
102 computer sci	ence mumbai	2
103 Quqlity	mumbai	3
104 Account	mumbai	4

- Q.3 Consider the above tables and Execute the following queries:
- 1. Add column phone_No into Emp table with data type int.

SQL> alter table emp

2 add phone_no int;

Table altered.

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	•
SQL> desc emp;	

1.

Null?	Туре
	NULL NUMBER
	VARCHAR2(20)
	VARCHAR2(20)
	NUMBER
	VARCHAR2(20)
	NUMBER(38)
mpioyee w nanager';	hose designation is 'Manager'.
innager ,	
latabase aı	nd execute the following queries: [25
oloyees dep	eartment wise.
no),dname	e from emp,dept
eno	
	no),dname

,	SOHAIL SHAIKH MANDKE COLLEGE
(COUNT(EMP.ENO) DNAME
•	
	1 computer science
	1 Account
	1 computer
	1 Quqlity
2.	Display the name of employee who is 'Manager' of "Account Department".
	SQL> select ename from emp,dept
	2 where emp.eno=dept.eno
	3 and designation='manager' and dname='Account';
]	ENAME
-	
]	Mr. Raghav
]	Mr. Abhay

3. Display the name of department whose location is "Pune" and "Mr. Advait" is working in it

SQL> select dname from emp,dept

- 2 where emp.eno=dept.eno
- 3 and loc='pune' and ename='Mr. Advait';

SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE **DNAME** Computer 4. Display the names of employees whose salary is greater than 50000 and department is "Quality". **SQL>** select ename from emp,dept 2 where emp.eno=dept.eno 3 and salary>50000 and dname='Quqlity'; **ENAME** Mr. Abhay 5. Update Dateofjoining of employee to '15/06/2019' whose department is 'computer science' and name is "Mr. Roy'. update emp set date_of_joining='15/06/2019' where ename='Mr.Roy' and dno in(select dno from dept where dname='computer science'); slip no:2--Q3. Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create a RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks] Sales_order (ordNo, ordDate) Client (clientNo, ClientName, addr)

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1

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The relationship between Client & Sales_order is one-to-many.

Constraints: - Primary Key, ordDate should not be NULL

SOL> create table client(cno varchar(10) primary key,cname

varchar(20),addr varchar(20));		
Table created.		
SQL> desc client		
Name	Null? Type	
CNO	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10)	
CNAME	VARCHAR2(20)	
ADDR	VARCHAR2(20)	
SQL> insert into client va	lues('CN001','Abhay','Pune');	
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into client va	lues('CN002','Patil','Pune');	
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into client va	lues('CN003','Mr.Roy','Pimpri');	

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1 row created.

SQL> ins	sert into client	values('CN0	004','Raj','Mumbai');
1 row cre	eated.		
SQL> sel	lect * from clie	nt;	
CNO	CNAME	ADDR	
CN001	Abhay	Pune	
CN002	Patil	Pune	
CN003	Mr.Roy	Pimpri	
CN004	Raj	Mumbai	
SQL> create table sales_order(ordno int primary key,ordDate varchar(23) not null, cno varchar(10) references client on delete cascade);			
Table cre	eated.		
SQL> de	sc sales_order;	;	
Name		Null?	Туре

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1 SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE

ORDNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
ORDDATE	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(23)
CNO	VARCHAR2(10)
SQL> insert into sales_order	values(1,'23/06/2015','CN001');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into sales_order	values(2,'09/03/2019','CN002');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into sales_order	values(3,'09/08/2009','CN004');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into sales_order	values(4,'09/08/2019','CN002');
1 row created.	
SQL> select * from sales_ord	er;
ORDNO ORDDATE	CNO

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1 SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE 1 23/06/2015 CN001

2 09/03/2019 CN002

3 09/08/2009 CN004

4 09/08/2019 CN002

Q.3Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:

1. Add column amount into Sales_order table with data type int.

SQL> alter table sales_order

2 add amount int;

Table altered.

SQL> desc sales_order;

Name Null? Type

ORDNO NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

ORDDATE NOT NULL VARCHAR2(23)

CNO VARCHAR2(10)

AMOUNT NUMBER(38)

2. Delete the details of the clients whose names start with 'A' character.

SQL> delete from client

2 when	e cname like	' A%' ;	
1 row de	eleted.		
SQL> se	elect * from c	lient;	
CNO	CNAME	ADDR	
CN002	Patil	Pune	 -
CN003	Mr.Roy	Pimpri	
CN004	Raj	Mumbai	
Q4. Con	sider the abo	ve tables and exc	ecute the following queries: [25 Marks]
	Delete sales or ate is "09/08/		ent whose name is "Patil" and order
SQL> d	elete from sal	es_order	
2 when	re ordDate='0	9/08/2019'	
3 and	cno in(select o	eno from client w	here cname='Patil');
1 row de	eleted.		
SQL> se	elect * from sa	ales_order;	

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1 SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE

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ORDNO ORDDATE	CNO	AMOUNT	
2 09/03/2019	CN002	100	
3 09/08/2009	CN004	100	
2)Change order date of c	:lient_No 'CN0	01' '18/03/2019'.	
SQL> update sales_orde	r		
2 set ordDate='18/03/20	019'		
3 where cno='CN001';			
0 rows updated.			
3) Delete all sales_record	l having order	date is before '10	/02/2018'.
SQL> delete from sales_o	order		
2 where ordDate<'20/1	0/2019';		
2 rows deleted.			
4)Display date wise sales	_order given by	y clients.	
SQL> select ordDate,ord	lno,amount,cno	from sales_order	•
2 order by ordDate;			
no rows selected			
5) Update the address of	client to "Pimp	ori" whose name i	s 'Mr. Roy'

HNAME	VARCHAR2(20)
HNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
Name	Null? Type
SQL> desc hospital;	
Table created.	
	spital(hno int primary key,hname varchar(20),city numeric(4) check(est_year>1990),addr varchar(20));
-	veen Hospital and Doctor is one - to — Many Constraints ear should be greater than 1990.
Doctor (dno , dname	, addr, Speciality)
Hospital (hno ,hname	e, city, Est_year, addr)
_	ler the following entities and their relationships. Create propriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]
1 row updated.	
3 where cname='M	r.Roy';
2 set addr='pimpri'	
SQL> update client	

CITY	VARCHAR2(20)	
EST_YEAR	NUMBER(4)	
ADDR	VARCHAR2(20)	
SQL> insert into hospit	al values(101,'balaji','pune',1993,'kharadi road');	
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into hospi	tal values(103,'vedant','mumbai',1993,'dharavi');	
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into hospit	al values(104,'ruby','pimpri',1993,'kharadi road')	;
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into hospit	al values(105,'birla','chinchwad',1993,'tyr');	
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into hospit	al values(106,'qw','pune',1993,'kalptaru');	
1 row created.		

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SQL> select * from hospital;

HNO HNAME	CITY	EST_YEAR
ADDR		
101 balaji kharadi road	pune	1993
103 vedant dharavi	mumbai	1993
104 ruby kharadi road	pimpri	1993
HNO HNAME	CITY	EST_YEAR
ADDR		
105 birla tyr	chinchwad	1993
106 qw	pune	1993

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kalptaru

SQL> create table doctor(dno int primary key,dname varchar(20),addr1 varchar(20),speciality varchar(20),hno int references hospital on delete cascade);		
Table created.		
SQL> desc doctor;		
Name	Null? Type	
DNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)	
DNAME	VARCHAR2(20)	
ADDR	VARCHAR2(20)	
SPECIALITY	VARCHAR2(20)	
HNO	NUMBER(38)	
SQL> insert into doc	or values(1,'dr.joshi','pune','skin',104);	
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into doc	or values(2,'dr.mane','nashik','surgeon',103);	
1 row created.		

SQL> insert into doctor values(3,'dr.patil','pune','gynecologist',101);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into doctor values(4,'dr.Raghav','pune','skin',105);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into doctor values(5,'dr.Abhay','mumbai','internist',104);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into doctor values(6,'dr.joshi','pune','surgeon',106);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into doctor values(7,'dr.Riya','pune','skin',103);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into doctor values(8,'dr.Gawade','pune','head',104);
1 row created.

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SQL> select * from doctor;

DNO DNAME	ADDR	SPECIALITY
HNO		
1 dr.joshi 104	pune	skin
2 dr.mane 103	nashik	surgeon
3 dr.patil	pune	gynecologist
DNO DNAME	ADDR	SPECIALITY
HNO		
4 dr.Raghav 105	pune	skin
5 dr.Abhay	mumbai	internist

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104

6 dr.joshi	pune	surgeon	
106			
DNO DNAME	ADDR	SPECIALITY	
HNO			
7 dr.Riya	pune	skin	
103			
8 dr.Gawade	pune	head	
104			
8 rows selected.			
Q.3Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:			
1. Delete addr column from Hospital table.			
SQL> alter table hosp	<mark>oital</mark>		
2 drop column addr1;			

	2. Display doctor name, Hospital name and specialty of doctors from "Pune City" .		
	SQL> select dname, hname, speciality from doctor, hospital		
	2 where doctor.hno=hospital.hno		
3 and city='pune';			
	DNAME		SPECIALITY
	dr.patil		gynecologist
	dr.joshi	qw	surgeon
1.			es and execute the following queries: [25 Marks] spitals which are located at "Pimpri" city.
	SQL> select	t hname from ho	spital,doctor
	2 where d	octor.hno=hospi	tal.hno
	3 and city	='pimpri';	
	HNAME		
	ruby		
	ruby		
	ruby		

2.	Display the names of doctors who are working in "Birla" Hospital and
	city name is "Chinchwad"
	SQL> select dname from doctor,hospital
	2 where doctor.hno=hospital.hno
	3 and hname='birla' and city='chinchwad';
	DNAME
	dr.Raghav
3.	Display the specialty of the doctors who are working in "Ruby" hospital.
	SQL> select speciality from hospital,doctor
	2 where doctor.hno=hospital.hno
	3 and hname='ruby';
	SPECIALITY
	skin
	internist
	head
4.	Give the count of doctor's hospital wise which are located at "Pimple Gurav".
	SQL> select hname,count(dno) from doctor,hospital

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5.

2 where doctor.hno=hospital.hno
3 and addr='kharadi road'
4 group by hname;
HNAME COUNT(DNO)
ruby 3
balaji 1
Update an address of Doctor to "Pimpri" whose hospital is "Ruby clinic"
SQL> update doctor set addr1='pimpri'
2 where hno in(select hno from hospital where hname='ruby');
3 rows updated.
Slip no-4:Q3. Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create
RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]
Patient (PCode, Name, Addr, Disease)
Bed (Bed_No, RoomNo, loc)
Relationship: - There is one-one relationship between patient and bed. Constraints: - Primary key, RoomNo must be greater than Bed_No, Addr should not be null.
SQL> create table patient(pcode int primary key,name varchar(20) not null,addr varchar(20),disease varchar(10));

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Table created.

SQL> desc patient;			
Name	Null? Type		
PCODE	NOT NULI	L NUMBER(38)	
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)	
ADDR	VARC	HAR2(20)	
DISEASE	VAR	CHAR2(10)	
SQL> insert into pa	itient values(11,'Ragha	v','pimple gurav','listeria');	
1 row created.			
SQL> insert into pa	ntient values(12,'Abhay	','pune','norovirus');	
1 row created.			
SQL> insert into pa	ntient values(13,'Mr.Ro	oy','mumbai','cholera');	
1 row created.			
SQL> insert into pa	ntient values(14,'Sachin	n','pimple gurav','dengue');	

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			_

1 row created.

SQL> insert into pat	ient values(15,'l	Priya','nashik','listeria');
1 row created.		
SQL> select * from p	oatient;	
PCODE NAME		
11 Raghav	pimple gura	
12 Abhay	pune	norovirus
13 Mr.Roy	mumbai	cholera
14 Sachin	pimple gurav	dengue
15 Priya	nashik	listeria
SQL> create table be not null,pcode int ref	_	ary key,rno int not null,loc varchar(10) on delete cascade);
Table created.		
SQL> desc bed;		
Name	Null?	Туре

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BNO NOT NULL NUMBER(38) RNO NOT NULL NUMBER(38) LOC **NOT NULL VARCHAR2(10) PCODE NUMBER(38)** SQL> insert into bed values(1,105,'pune',11); 1 row created. SQL> insert into bed values(2,102,'2nd floor',12); 1 row created. SQL> insert into bed values(3,103,'4th floor',13); 1 row created. SQL> insert into bed values(4,104,'1st floor',11); 1 row created.

SQL> insert into bed values(5,105,'3rd floor',14);

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1 row created.

SQL> insert into bed values(6,106,'2nd floor',15);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from bed;

BNC) RNO LOC	PCODE
1	105 pune	11
2	102 2nd floor	12
3	103 4th floor	13
4	104 1st floor	11
5	105 3rd floor	14
6	106 2nd floor	15

6 rows selected.

Q.3Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:

1. Display the details of patients who are from "Pimple Gurav"

SQL> select * from patient

2 where addr='pimple gurav';

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1.

PCODE NAME	ADDR	DISEASE	
11 Raghav	pimple gurav	listeria	
14 Sachin	pimple gurav	dengue	
2. Delete the det	ails of patient whos	se Bed_No is 1 and	RoomNo is 105.
SQL> select * from p	oatient,bed		
2 where patient.pcc	ode=bed.pcode		
3 and bno=1 and rr	no=105;		
PCODE NAME	ADDR	DISEASE	BNO
RNO LOC			
11 Raghav	 pimple gurav	listeria 1	
105 pune	11		
Q4. Consider the abo	ove tables and execu	ıte the following q	ueries: [25 Marks]
Display the count of	patient room wise.		
SQL> select count(pa	ntient.pcode) from]	patient,bed	
2 where patient.pcc	ode=bed.pcode		
3 group by rno;			

	COUNT(PATIENT.PCODE)
	1
	2
	1
	1
	1
2.	Display the names of patients who are admitted in room no 101.
	SQL> select name from patient,bed
	2 where patient.pcode=bed.pcode
	3 and rno=102;
	NAME
	Abhay
3.	Display the disease of patient whose bed_No is 1
	SQL> select disease from patient,bed
	2 where patient.pcode=bed.pcode
	3 and bno=1;
	DISEASE

Listeria

4.	Display the room_no	and bed_no of p	oatient whose na	ame is "Mr Roy'		
	SQL> select rno,bno from patient,bed					
	2 where patient.pco	de=bed.pcode				
	3 and name='Mr.Ro	oy';				
	RNO BNO					
	M10 B10					
	103 3					
5.	Give the details of Pa	tient who is adn	nitted on 2nd flr	in roomno 102.		
	SQL> select * from pa	atient,bed				
	2 where patient.pcode=bed.pcode					
	3 and loc='2nd floor' and rno=102;					
	PCODE NAME	ADDR	DISEA	SE BNO		
	RNO LOC	PCODE				
	12 Abhay	pune	norovirus	2		
	102 2nd floor	12				

Slip no-5:Q3. Consider the following entities and their relationships.

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Create a RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Customer (cust_no, cust_name, address, city)

Loan (loan_no, loan_amt)

The relationship between Customer and Loan is Many to Many Constraint:

Primary key, loan_amt should be > 0.

Connected.

SQL> create table customer(cno int primary key,cname varchar(20) not null,addr varchar(20),city varchar(10));

Table created.

SQL> desc customer

Name Null? Type

.....

CNO NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

CNAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)

ADDR VARCHAR2(20)

CITY VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> insert into customer values(101,'Dhiraj','kharadi','pune');

1 row created.

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SQL> insert into customer values(102, 'Patil', 'kalptaru', 'pimpri');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into customer values(103,'Abhay','west','pimpri');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into customer values(104,'Raghav','rt','nashik');

1 row created.

SQL> insert into customer values(105,'Dhanu','bvh','pune');

1 row created.

SQL> select * from customer;

CNO CNAME	ADDR	CITY
101 Dhiraj	kharadi	pune
102 Patil	kalptaru	pimpri
103 Abhay	west	pimpri
104 Raghav	rt	nashik

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105 Dhanu bvh pune

SQL> create table loan(lno int primary key,lamt int check(lamt>0),cno int references customer on delete cascade);
Table created.
SQL>
SQL> insert into loan values(1,120000,101);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into loan values(2,100000,102);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into loan values(3,30000,103);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into loan values(4,120,104);
1 row created.

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SQL> insert into loan values(5,1000000,105);

1		4 1	
	row	created	
	1 () ()	CICALCU	

SQL> select * from loan;

LN	O LAN	IT CNC)
1	120000	101	
2	100000	102	
3	30000	103	
4	120	104	
5	1000000	105	

- Q.3Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:
- 1. Add Phone_No column in customer table with data type int.

SQL> alter table customer

2 add phone_no int;

Table altered.

SQL> desc customer

Name Null? Type

	CNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)	
	CNAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)	
	ADDR	VARCHAR2(20)	
	CITY	VARCHAR2(10)	
	PHONE_NO	NUMBER(38)	
	2) Delete the details of customer whose loan_amt<1000.		
	Delete cno,cname,addr,city, from customer		
	Where customer.cno=loan.cno		
	And lamt<1000;		
	Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25 Marks]		
1.	Find details of all customers whose loan_amt is greater than 10 lack.		
	SQL> select * from customer,loan		
	2 where customer.cno=loan.cno		
	3 and lamt>1000000;		
	no rows selected		
2.	2. List all customers whose name starts with 'D' character. SQL> select * from customer		
	2 where cname like 'D%';		

CNO CNAME				PHONE_NO	
101 Dhiraj	kharadi	pun		·	
105 Dhanu	bvh	pune			
3. List the names of c Pimpri city.	ustomer in des	scending	order wh	o has taken a loan fr	rom
SQL> select * from c	ustomer				
2 where city='pimp	ri'				
3 order by cname d	esc;				
CNO CNAME	ADDR		CITY	_	
102 Patil	kalptaru	pimp	ri		
103hay	west	pimpri			
4.Display custome	er details havin	g maxim	um loan a	nmount	
SQL> select max(lam	nt) from custon	ner,loan			
2 where customer.c	no=loan.cno;				
MAX(LAMT)					
1000000					

5. Update the address of custome	<mark>r whose name is "M</mark>	<mark>Ir. Patil" and</mark>
loan_amt is greater than 100000.		

update customer set addr='p	pune'	
where cname='patil' and lno	o in(select lno from laon where lamt>100000));
O3. Consider the following e	entities and their relationships. Create a RD	В
9	ata types and Constraints. [15 Marks]	_
Project (pno, pname, start_d HOD, loc)	date, budget, status) Department (dno, dnam	16
The relationship between Pr Constraint: Primary key. Pr	roject and Department is Many to One. roject Status Constraints:	
C – Completed,		
P - Progressive,		
I – Incomplete		
	ono int primary key,pname varchar(20),sdate nar(20) check(status in('c','i','p')));	e
Table created.		
SQL> desc project;		
Name	Null? Type	
PNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)	
PNAME	VARCHAR2(20)	

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SDATE
DATE

SDATE	DATE
BUDGET	NUMBER(38)
STATUS	VARCHAR2(20)
SQL> insert into pro	oject values(1,'abc','09/mar/20',2300000,'c');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pr	roject values(2,'xyz','01/apr/18',200000,'i');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pr	roject values(3,'st','23/mar/27',1200000,'p');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pro	oject values(4,'vb','12/feb/20',600000,'c');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pr	roject values(5,'qrt','16/jan/23',3400000,'p');
1 row created.	

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SQL> select * from project;

PNO	PNAME	SDAT	E	BUDGET STATUS
-	1 abc	09-MAR-20	2300	000 с
2	2 xyz	01-APR-18	20000	00 i
(3 st	23-MAR-27	12000	00 p
4	4 vb	12-FEB-20	60000	00 с
	5 qrt	16-JAN-23	34000	00 p

SQL> create table department(dno int primary key,dname varchar(20),hod varchar(20),loc varchar(20),pno int references project on delete cascade);

Table created.

SQL> desc department

Name	Null? Type
DNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DNAME	VARCHAR2(20)

HOD VARCHAR2(20)

LOC VARCHAR2(20)

PNO NUMBER(38)

SQL> insert into department values(101,'computer','desai','pune',1);

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1 row created.

SQL> insert into depar	tment values(102,'commerce','man	e','pune',2);
1 row created.			
SQL> insert into depar	tment values(103,'computer','kada	m','pune',3);
1 row created.			
SQL> insert into depar	tment values(104,'engineering','san	n','pune',4);
1 row created.			
SQL> select * from dep	partment;		
DNO DNAME	HOD	LOC	
PNO			
101 computer 1	desai	pune	
102 commerce	mane	pune	

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2

103 computer	kadam	pune	
3			
DNO DNAME	HOD	LOC	
PNO			
104 engineering	sam	pune	
4			
Consider the above tal	bles and execut	te the following	queries:
1. Drop loc column fr			•
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
alter table department			
_	,		
drop column loc;			
2. Display the details of status is "Progressive"		e start_date is b	efore one month and
SQL> select * from pr	oject		
2 where sdate>'12/fe	b/20' and statu	ıs='p';	

				BUDGET STATUS
3 st	23-MAR			
5 qrt	16-JAN	-23	34000	000 p
Q4. Consider Marks]	the above table	es and	d exec	ute the following queries: [25
	e names of pro hose status is 'C	_		partment who are worked on
SQL>				
SQL> Select 1	oname,dname,l	ıod,lo	oc fron	n department,project
2 where dep	eartment.pno=)	proje	ect.pno	•
3 and project	ct.status='c';			
PNAME	DNAME		но	DD
LOC				
abc	computer	de	esai	
pune				
vb	engineering	sa	m	
pune				

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	lay total budget of e	
SQL> Select	t sum(budget),dnam	ne from department,project
2 where do	epartment.pno=proj	ject.pno
3 group by	v dname;	
SUM(BUDG	GET) DNAME	
200000 co	ommerce	
600000 ei	ngineering	
3500000 c	computer	
3. Displ	lay incomplete proj	ect of each department.
SQL> select	pname,status ,coun	t(department.dno) from department,project
2 where do	epartment.pno=proj	ect.pno
3 and proj	ect.status='i'	
4 group by	y status,pname;	
PNAME	STATUS	COUNT(DEPARTMENT.DNO)
xyz	i	1

4. Display all project working under 'Mr.Desai'.

SQL> Select pname from department, project

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--	---------------	----------------

2 wh	ere departm	ent.pno=project.pno
3 and	d hod= 'desa	i';
PNAM	IE	
Abc		
5.Disp	lay departm	ent wise HOD.
SQ	L> select dn	name,hod from department,project
2	where depa	rtment.pno=project.pno
3	order by dr	name;
DN	NAME	HOD
coı		mane
col	mputer	kadam
col	mputer	desai
enş	gineering	sam
slij	p no_7:Q3. (Consider the following entities and their relationships.
	eate a RDB i arks]	in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15
Ro	om (roomno	o. desc. rate)

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Guest (gno, gname, no_of_days)

The relationship between Room and Guest is One to One. Constraint

Primary key, no of days should be > 0.

SQL> create table room(rn number);	o int primary key,des varchar(20),rate
Table created.	
SQL> desc room;	
Name	Null? Type
RNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DES	VARCHAR2(20)
RATE	NUMBER
SQL> insert into room valu	res(101,'A/C',1500);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into room valu	ues(102,'Non A/C',750);
1 row created.	

SQL> insert into room values(103,'A/C',2000);

1 row created.		
SQL> insert into room va	alues(104,'	Non A/C',1200);
1 row created.		
SQL> select * from room	ı ;	
RNO DES	RATE	
101 A/C	1500	
102 Non A/C	750	
103 A/C	2000	
104 Non A/C	1200	
SQL> create table guest(s number check (nod>0));	gno int pri	mary key,gname varchar(20),nod
Table created.		
SQL> desc guest;		
Name	Null?	Туре

GNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
GNAME	VARCHAR2(20)
NOD	NUMBER
SQL> insert into guest valu	ues(101,'Mr.Bharat',3);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into guest	values(102,'Mr.Nilesh',4);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into guest	values(103,'Mr.Advait',7);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into guest	values(104,'Miss.Sapana',2);
1 row created.	
SQL> select * from gue	est;
GNO GNAME	NOD

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101 Mr.Bharat

102 Mr.Nilesh 4

103 Mr.Advait 7

104 Miss.Sapana 2

Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:

1. Update the rate of room to 5000 whose type is "AC"

SQL> update room set rate=5000

2 where des='A/C';

2 rows updated.

SQL> select * from room;

RNO DES	RATE
101 A/C	5000
102 Non A/C	750
103 A/C	5000
104 Non A/C	1200

2. Display the name of guest who is staying 2 days in roomno 101

select gname from room, guest

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where room.rno=guest.rno

and nod=2 and rno=101;

- Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25 Marks]
- 1. Display room details according to its rates in ascending order

SQL> select des,rate from room

2 order by des asc;

DES	RATE
A/C	5000
A/C	5000
Non A/C	1200
Non A/C	750

2. Display the roomno in which "Mr. Advait" is staying for 7 days

select rno from room,guest where room.rno=guest.rno

and gname='Mr.Advait' and nod=7;

3. Find no. of AC rooms.

SQL> select count(rno) from room

2 where des='A/C';

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	COUNT(RNO)	
	2	
4.	Find names of guest v	with maximum room charges.
	select gname from roo	om,guest
	where guest.rno=room	n.rno
	and rate=(select max(rate) from room);
5.	Display guest wise ha	lt days.
	Select gname, nod from	m guest
	Order by gname;	
	SQL> Select gname,n	od from guest
	2 Order by gname;	
	GNAME	NOD
	Miss.Sapana	2
	Mr.Advait	7
	Mr.Bharat	3
	Mr.Nilesh	4

Slip_no 8:Q3. Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create a

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RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Book (Book_no, title, author, price, year_published) Customer (cid, cname, addr)

Relation between Book and Customer is Many to Many with quantity as descriptive attribute. Constraint: Primary key, price should be >0;

SQL> create table book(bno int primary key,title varchar(10),author varchar(20),

price int check(price>0),yp number); Table created. SQL> desc book; Name Null? Type ______ **BNO NOT NULL NUMBER(38)** TITLE VARCHAR2(10) **AUTHOR** VARCHAR2(20) **PRICE** NUMBER(38) **YP NUMBER**

SQL> insert into book values(101, 'dreams', 'mr.Raj', 150, 2017);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into book values(102, 'life', 'mr.Raghav', 100, 2019);

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1 row created.

SQL> insert into book values(103,'rt story','mr.Gadhave',190,2011);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into book values(104,'Dad','dr.Sam',200,2001);

SQL> insert into book values(105, 'Struggle', 'mr.Raj', 250, 2017);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into book values(106, 'Joker', 'Mr. Talore', 230, 2011);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from book;

BNO TITLE AUTHOR	PRICE YP
101 dreams mr.Raj	150 2017
102 life mr.Raghav	100 2019
103 rt story mr.Gadhave	190 2011
104 Dad dr.Sam	200 2001

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105 Struggle mr.Raj

	106 Joker	Mr. Talore		230	2011
6 rc	-	e table custome bno int referen		_	ary key,cname varchar(20),addr
	Table create	ed.			
	SQL> desc o	customer;	Null?	Туре	
	CID		NOT N	ULL N	NUMBER(38)
	CNAME			VAR	CHAR2(20)
	ADDR			VARC	HAR2(20)
	BNO		N	IUMBI	ER(38)
	SQL> insert	into customer	values(1	l,'Abha	ny','pune',101);
	1 row create	d.			
	SQL> insert	into customer	values(2	2,'Sam'	,'Mumbai',102);
	1 row create	d.			

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SQL> insert into customer values(3,'Raghav','pimpri',103);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into customer values(4,'Abhay','mumbai',104);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into customer values(5,'Ganesh','Nashik',105);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from customer;

CID CNAME	ADDR	BNO
1 Abhay	pune	101
2 Sam	Mumbai	102
3 Raghav	pimpri	103
4 Abhay	mumbai	104
5 Ganesh	Nashik	105

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SQL> create table customerbook(bcid int primary key,bno int references book, cid int references customer); Table created. **SQL>** desc customerbook; Null? Type Name **BCID NOT NULL NUMBER(38) BNO** NUMBER(38) **CID** NUMBER(38) **SQL>** insert into customerbook values(11,101,1); 1 row created. **SQL>** insert into customerbook values(12,102,2); 1 row created. **SQL>** insert into customerbook values(13,101,3);

1 row created.

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SQL> insert into customerbook values(14,103,1);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into customerbook values(15,106,4);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from customerbook;

]	BCID	BNO	CID
	11	101	1
	12	102	2
	13	101	3
	14	103	1
	15	106	4

Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:

1. Display the name of book whose author is "Mr. Gadhave".

SQL> select title from book

2 where author='mr.Gadhave';

SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE **TITLE** rt story 2.Add column EMailId into customer table. **SQL>** alter table customer 2 add emailID varchar2(20); Table altered. **SQL>** desc customer; Null? Type Name **CID NOT NULL NUMBER(38) CNAME** VARCHAR2(20) **ADDR** VARCHAR2(20) **BNO** NUMBER(38) **EMAILID** VARCHAR2(20) Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25] Marks] 1. Display customer details from 'Mumbai'. **SQL>** select * from customer

2 where addr='mumbai';

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1

		ADDR	BNO
EMAILID			
4 Abhay		mumbai	104
2. Display aut	hor wise o	letails of book.	
SQL> select a	uthor,title	e from book	
2 order by a	uthor;		
AUTHOR			
Mr. Talore			
dr.Sam	Dad		
mr.Gadhave	rt st	ory	
mr.Raghav	life		
mr.Raj	dreams	.	
mr.Raj	Struggl	e	
•	1		

- 6 rows selected.
 - 3)Display customer name that has purchased more than 3 books.

 SQL> select count(book.bno),cname from customer,book,customerbook

2 where customer.cid=customerbook.cid
3 and book.bno=customerbook.bno and book.bno>3
4 group by cname;
COUNT(BOOK.BNO) CNAME
1 Raghav
1 Sam
3 Abhay
3. Display book names having price between 100 and 200 and published
year is 2019.
SQL> select book.title from book,customer,customerbook
2 where customer.cid=customerbook.cid
3 and book.bno=customerbook.bno
4 and yp=2019 and price between 100 and 200;
TITLE
life
5. Update the title of book to "DBMS" whose author is "Mr. Talore".
SQL> update book set title='DBMS'
2 where author='Mr. Talore';

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1 SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE

1 row updated.

SQL> select * from book;

BNO TITLE AUTHOR	PRICE Y	P
101 dreams mr.Raj	150 2017	
102 life mr.Raghav	100 2019	
103 rt story mr.Gadhave	190 2011	
104 Dad dr.Sam	200 2001	
105 Struggle mr.Raj	250 2017	
106 DBMS Mr. Talore	230 2011	

6 rows selected.

Slip no:9 Q3. Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create a RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Property (pno, desc, area, rate)

Owner (owner_name, addr, phno) The relationship between owner and Property is One to Many. Constraint: Primary key, rate should be > 0

SQL> create table property(pno int primary key,des varchar(20) not null, area varchar(20) not null, rate int check(rate>0));

Table created.

SQL> desc propert	y ;
Name	Null? Type
PNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DES	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
AREA	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
RATE	NUMBER(38)
SQL> insert into pr	operty values(101,'vegr','nashik',1030000);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pi	operty values(102,'tr','Pune',100000);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pr	operty values(103,'vbh','pune',1030000);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pr	operty values(104,'vsdr','mumbai',20000);
1 row created.	

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SQL> insert into property values(105,'hjjr','nashik',10000);	SQL> insert into	property values	(105,'hjjr'.	'nashik',10000);
--	----------------------------	-----------------	--------------	------------------

1 row created.

SQL> select * from property;

PNO DES	AREA	RATE
101 vegr	nashik	1030000
102 tr	Pune	100000
103 vbh	pune	1030000
104 vsdr	mumbai	20000
105 hjjr	nashik	10000

SQL> create table owner(name varchar(20),addr varchar(20),phno int,pno int references property);

Table created.

SQL> desc owner;

Name Null? Type

NAME VARCHAR2(20)

ADDR VARCHAR2(20)

PHNO	NUMBER(38)
PNO	NUMBER(38)
SQL> insert into own	ner values('Mr.Mane','Mumbai',1762386534,101)
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into own	ner values('Mr.Patil','Mumbai',1762386534,102);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into own	ner values('Mr.Joshi','Pune',6892386534,103);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into own	ner values('Mr.Bhagat','Pune',6876783865,101);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into own	ner values('Mr.Abhay','Pune',6753386534,104);
1 row created.	
SQL> select * from o	wner;

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1 SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE

NAME	ADDR	PHNO	PNO
			· -
Mr.Mane	Mumbai	1762386534	101
Mr.Patil	Mumbai	1762386534	102
Mr.Joshi	Pune	6892386534	103
Mr.Bhagat	Pune	6876783865	101
Mr.Abhay	Pune	6753386534	104

Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:

1. Display area of property whose rate is less than 100000

SQL> select area from property

2 where rate>100000;

AREA	
nashik	
pune	

2. Give the details of owner whose property is at "Pune"

SQL> select * from owner

2 where addr='Pune';

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NAME	ADDR	PHNO	PNO

Mr.Joshi	Pune	6892386534	103
Mr.Bhagat	Pune	6876783865	101

Mr.Abhay Pune 6753386534 104

- Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25 Marks]
- 1. Display area wise property details.

SQL> select area, des from property

2 order by area;

AREA	DES

Pune tr

mumbai vsdr

nashik vegr

nashik hjjr

pune vbh

2. Display property owned by 'Mr.Patil' having minimum rate.

SQL> select min(rate) from property,owner

- 2 where property.pno=owner.pno
- 3 and name='Mr.Patil';

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MIN(RATE	

100000

3. Delete all properties from "pune" owned by "Mr. Joshi".

SQL> delete from owner

2 where addr='Pune' and name='Mr.Joshi';

1 row deleted.

SQL> select * from owner;

NAME	ADDR	PHNO	PNO
Mr.Mane	Mumbai	1762386534	101
Mr.Patil	Mumbai	1762386534	102
Mr.Bhagat	Pune	6876783865	101
Mr.Abhay	Pune	6753386534	104

at "Uruli Kanchan"

^{4.} Update the phone Number of "Mr. Joshi" to 9922112233 who is having property

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SQL> update owner set phno=9922112233

2 where addr='Urali Kanchan';

1 row updated.

SQL> select * from owner;

NAME	ADDR	PHNO	PNO
Mr.Mane	Mumbai	1762386534	101
Mr.Patil	Mumbai	1762386534	102
Mr.Bhagat	Pune	6876783865	101
Mr.Abhay	Pune	6753386534	104
Mr.Sam	Urali Kanchan	9922112233	104

5.Delete column address from Owner table.

Alter table owner

drop column addr;

slip_no-10:Q3. Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create a

RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Employee (emp_no, name, skill, payrate)

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Position (posting_no, skill)

The relationship between Employee and Position is Many to Many with day and
shift as descriptive attribute. Constraint: Primary key, payrate should be > 0 .

Connected.		
SQL> create table employ varchar(20) not null,payra		nt primary key,name varchar(20),skill eck(payrate>0));
Table created.		
SQL> desc employee;		
Name	Null?	Туре
ENO	NOT N	NULL NUMBER(38)
NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
SKILL	NOT	NULL VARCHAR2(20)
PAYRATE		NUMBER(38)
SQL> insert into employee	e values(1	l,'Rghav','manager',23000);
1 row created.		
SQL> insert into employee	e values(2	2,'Mane','waiter',23000);

1 row created.

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1 SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE

)

SQL> select * from employee;

1 row created.

ENO NAME	SKILL	PAYRATE
1 Rghav	manager	23000
2 Mane	waiter	23000
3 Priya	ceo	23000
4 Abhay	chef	23000

SQL> create table position(pno int primary key,skill varchar(20),eno int references employee);

Table created.

SQL> desc position;

Name	Null? Type
PNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
SKILL	VARCHAR2(20)
ENO	NUMBER(38)
SQL> insert into pos	sition values(201,'mg',1);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pos	sition values(203,'ceo',2);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pos	sition values(202,'wt',3);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pos	sition values(205,'wdf',4);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into pos	sition values(204,'whd',2);

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1 row created.

SQL> select * from position;

PNO SKILL	ENO
201 mg	1
203 ceo	2
202 wt	3
205 wdf	4
204 whd	2

SQL> create table ep(epno int primary key,eno int references employee,pno int references position);

Table created.

SQL> desc ep;

Name Null? Type

EPNO NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

ENO NUMBER(38)

PNO NUMBER(38)

SQL> insert into ep values(11,1,201);

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	1 1017112	ILL OOL	·LLOL

1 row created.
SQL> insert into ep values(12,2,202);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into ep values(13,2,203);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into ep values(14,3,202);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into ep values(15,1,204);
1 row created.
SQL> select * from ep;
EPNO ENO PNO

11 1 201

SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE **12** 2 202 13 2 203 14 3 202 15 1 204 Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: 1. Display skill of employees name wise. **SQL>** select name, skill from employee 2 order by name; NAME SKILL -----Abhay chef Mane waiter ceo Priya Rghav manager 2) Update the posting of employee to 220 whose skill is "Manager". SQL> update position set pno=220 2 where skill='mg'; 1 row updated. **SQL>** select * from position;

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1

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PNO SKILL	ENO
220 mg	1
203 ceo	2
202 wt	3
205 wdf	4
204 whd	2
208 manager	2

6 rows selected.

Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25 Marks]

1. Find the names and rate of pay of all employees who has allocated a duty.

SQL> select name, payrate from employee;

NAME	PAYRATE	
Rghav	23000	
Mane	23000	
Priya	23000	
Abhay	23000	

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4.

2. Give employee number who is working at posting_no. 201, but don't have the
skill of waiter
SQL> select employee.name,employee.skill from employee,position,ep
2 where employee.eno=ep.eno
3 and position.pno=ep.pno
4 and position.pno=201 and employee.skill not in('waiter');
no rows selected
3)Display a list of names of employees who have skill of chef and who has
assigned a duty.
select name from employee,position,ep
where employee.eno=ep.eno
and position.pno=ep.pno
and employee.skill='chef';
Display shift wise employee details.
SQL> select name,employee.skill from employee,position,ep
2 where employee.eno=ep.eno
3 and position.pno=ep.pno

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4 group by employee.skill,name;

no rows selected

5. Update payrate of employees to 20000 whose skill is waiter.

SQL> update employee set payrate=20000

2 where skill='waiter';

1 row updated.

SQL> select * from employee;

ENO NAME	ENO NAME SKILL	
1 Rghav	manager	23000
2 Mane	waiter	20000
3 Priya	ceo	23000
4 Abhay	chef	23000

 $Slip_no:11:Q3.$ Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create a

RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Bill (billno, day, tableno, total)

Menu (dish_no, dish_desc, price)

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The relationship between Bill and Menu is Many to Many with quantity as descriptive attribute.

Constraint: Primary key, price should be > 0 .				
SQL> create table bill(bno int primary key not null,day varchar(10),tbno int				
total int);				
Table created.				
SQL> desc bill;				
Name	Null? Type			
BNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)			
DAY	VARCHAR2(10)			
TBNO	NUMBER(38)			
TOTAL	NUMBER(38)			
SQL> insert into b	oill values(301,'monday',109,1120);			
1 row created.				
SQL> insert into b	oill values(302,'sunday',123,9120);			
1 row created.				

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SQL> insert into bill values(303, 'tuesday', 122, 4200);

1 row created.	
SQL> insert into bill v	values(304,'monday',176,2210);
1 row created.	
SQL> select * from bi	ill;
BNO DAY	TBNO TOTAL
301 monday	109 1120
302 sunday	123 9120

SQL> create table menu(dno int primary key not null,ddes varchar(10), price int check(price>0),bno int references bill);

Table created.

303 tuesday

304 monday

SQL> desc menu;

Name Null? Type

122

176

4200

2210

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DNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DDES	VARCHAR2(10)
PRICE	NUMBER(38)
BNO	NUMBER(38)
SQL> insert into menu	values(101,'veg',200,301);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into menu	values(102,'non-veg',300,303);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into menu	values(103,'non-veg',400,301);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into menu	values(104,'veg',250,301);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into menu	values(105,'non-veg',800,302);

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1 row created.

SQL> insert into menu values(106,'veg',600,304);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from menu;

DNO DDES	DNO DDES PRICE		BNO
101 veg	200	301	
102 non-veg	300	303	
103 non-veg	400	301	
104 veg	250	301	
105 non-veg	800	302	
106 veg	600	304	

6 rows selected.

SQL> create table bm(bmno int primary key,ddate varchar(10),bno int references bill,mno int references menu);

Table created.

SQL> desc bm;

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Name	Null? Type
BMNO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DDATE	VARCHAR2(10)
BNO	NUMBER(38)
MNO	NUMBER(38)
SQL> insert into b	m values(1,'12/02/10',301,102);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into b	m values(2,'09/07/19',303,104);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into b	m values(3,'02/06/11',302,101);
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into b	m values(4,'12/02/09',304,102);
1 row created.	
SQL> select * from	bm;

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BMNO DDATE	E	BNO	MNO
1 12/02/10	301	102	
2 09/07/19	303	104	
3 02/06/11	302	101	
4 12/02/09	304	102	

Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:

1. Display the tableno whose dish_desc is "Veg".

SQL> select tno from menu,bill,bm

- 2 where bill.bno=bm.bno
- 3 and menu.mno=bm.mno
- 4 and dis='veg';

TNO

123

122

2. Display the special menu of Monday.

SQL> select dis from bill,menu,bm

- 2 where bill.bno=bm.bno
- 3 and menu.mno=bm.mno

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4 and day='monday';

DIS
non-veg
non-veg

- Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25 Marks]
- 1. Display receipt which includes bill_no with Dish description, price, quantity and total amount of each menu.

SQL> select sum(bill.total),menu.dis,menu.price,bm.qunt from bill,menu,bm

- 2 where bill.bno=bm.bno
- 3 and menu.mno=bm.mno
- 4 group by menu.dis,menu.price,bm.qunt;

SUM(TOTAL) DIS	PRICE		QUNT
9120 veg	200	102	
4200 veg	250	23	
1120 non-veg	300	123	
2210 non-veg	300	312	

2) Find total amount collected by hotel on date 09/07/2019.

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2 where bill.bno=bm.bno
3 and menu.mno=bm.mno
4 and ddate='09/07/19';
SUM(TOTAL)
4200
3)Count number of menus of billno 301
SQL> select count(dis) from bill,menu,bm
2 where bill.bno=bm.bno
3 and menu.mno=bm.mno
4 and bill.bno=301;
COUNT(DIS)
1
4)Display menu details having price between 100 and 500
SQL> select dis,price from menu
2 where price between 100 and 500;

DIS PRICE

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veg	200
non-veg	300
non-veg	400
veg	250

5. Display the tableno and day whose bill amount is zero.

SQL> select tno,day from bill

2 where total=0;

no rows selected

slip-no:12 Q3 Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create a

RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Movies (M_name, release_year, budget)

Actor (A_name, role, charges, A_address)

Producer (producer_id, name, P_address)

Relationship:- Each actor has acted in one or more movie. Each producer has produced many movies but each movie can be produced by more than one producers.

Each movie has one or more actors acting in it, in different roles.

Constraint: Primary key, release_year > 2000, A_address and P_address should not be same.

Consider the above tables and execute the following queries:

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- 1. List the names of movies with the highest budget.
- 2. Display the details of producer who have produced more than one movie in a year.
- Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25 Marks]
- 1. List the names of movies with the second highest budget 2. List the names of actors who have acted in the maximum number of movies.
- 3. List the names of movies, produced by more than one producer.
- 4. List the names of actors who are given with the maximum charges for their movie.
- 5. List the names of actors who have acted in at least one movie, in which 'Akshay' has acted.

Q3. Consider the following entities and their relationships. Create a RDB in 3 NF with appropriate data types and Constraints. [15 Marks]

Driver (driver id, driver name, address)

Car (license_no, model, year)

Relation between Driver and Car is Many to Many with date and time as descriptive attribute.

Constraint: Primary key, driver_name should not be null

SQL> create table driver(did int primary key,dname varchar(10),addr varchar(10));

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Table created.

SQL> desc driver;	
Name	Null? Type
DID	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
DNAME	VARCHAR2(10)
ADDR	VARCHAR2(10)
SQL> insert into drive	er values(101,'Raghav','pune');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into drive	er values(102,'ram','mumbai');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into drive	er values(103,'Abhay','pune');
1 row created.	
SQL> insert into drive	er values(104,'Ganesh','Nanded');
1 row created.	

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SQL> insert into	driver values(105,	'Ritik','Nashik');
1 row created.		
SQL> select * from	m driver;	
DID DNAME	ADDR	
101 Raghav	pune	
102 ram r	numbai	
103 Abhay	pune	
104 Ganesh	Nanded	
105 Ritik N	Vashik	
SQL> create table number,did int re		10) primary key,model varchar(10),year
Table created.		
SQL> desc car;		
Name	Null?	Туре
LNO	NOT N	ULL VARCHAR2(10)

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MODEL VARCHAR2(10) **YEAR NUMBER** DID NUMBER(38) SQL> insert into car values('DPU123','w12b',1987,101); 1 row created. SQL> insert into car values('DPU781','SUV300',2019,103); 1 row created. SQL> insert into car values('DPU231','swif',2001,105); 1 row created. SQL> insert into car values('DPU018','ty12',1999,102); 1 row created. SQL> insert into car values('DPU810','nh79',2001,104);

1 row created.

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SQL> select * from car;

LNO	MODEL	YEAF	R DID
DPU123	w12b	1987	101
DPU781	SUV300	2019	103
DPU231	swif	2001	105
DPU018	ty12	1999	102
DPU810	nh79	2001	104

SQL> create table dc(dco int primary key,did int references driver,lno varchar(10) references car);

Table created.

SQL> desc dc;

Name Null? Type

DCO NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

DID NUMBER(38)

LNO VARCHAR2(10)

SQL> insert into dc values(301,101,'DPU123');

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1 row created.

SQL> insert into dc values(302,102,'DPU781');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into dc values(303,103,'DPU123');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into dc values(304,101,'DPU018');
1 row created.
SQL> insert into dc values(305,105,'DPU810');
1 row created.
SQL> select * from dc;
DCO DID LNO
301 101 DPU123
302 102 DPU781

DBMS PRACTICAL SLIP ASSIGNMENT-1 SOHAIL SHAIKH | MANDKE COLLEGE 303 103 DPU123

304 101 DPU018

305 105 DPU810

C	onsider	the	above	tables	and	execute	the	foll	owing	queries:
$\overline{}$	onside	uiic	abore	unico	ullu	CACCUIC		1011	- WIII-	quelles.

1. Display the name of driver whose license no is "DPU123".

SQL> select dname from driver,car,dc

- 2 where driver.did=dc.did
- 3 and car.lno=dc.lno
- 4 and car.lno='DPU123';

DNAME

Raghav

Abhay

2. Delete the details of car whose model is "swift".

SQL> delete from car

2 where model='swif';

1 row deleted.

SQL> select * from car;

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LNO	MODEL		YEAR	R	DID	

DPU123 w12b 1987 101

DPU781 SUV300 2019 103

DPU018 ty12 1999 102

DPU810 nh79 2001 104

Q4. Consider the above tables and execute the following queries: [25 Marks]

1. Display details of all persons who are driving 'Alto' car

SQL> select dname from driver,car,dc

- 2 where driver.did=dc.did
- 3 and car.lno=dc.lno
- 4 and model='Alto';

DNAME

Ganesh

2.Update model of car to "SUV300" whose manufactured year is 2019.

SQL> update car set model='SUV300'

- **2** where year=**2019**;
- 2 rows updated.

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SQL> select * from car;

LNO	MODEL	YEAR	d DID
			· -
DPU123	w12b	1987	101
DPU781	SUV300	2019	103
DPU018	ty12	1999	102
DPU810	nh79	2001	104
DPU811	Alto	2001	104
DPU701	SUV300	2019	101

- 6 rows selected.
- 3.Display car details manufactured before year 2000.
- 4.In which day 'Mr. Ram' drives maximum number of cars.
- SQL> select count(car.model),dname from driver,car,dc
 - 2 where driver.did=dc.did
 - 3 and car.lno=dc.lno
 - 4 and dname='ram'
 - 5 group by dname;

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COUNT(CAR.MODEL) DNAME

1 ram

5.Display total number of drivers who drives car in each year.

SQL> select count(driver.did), year, dname from driver, car, dc

- 2 where driver.did=dc.did
- 3 and car.lno=dc.lno
- 4 group by year, dname;

COUNT(DRIVER.DID) YEAR DNAME

- 1 1987 Abhay
- **1 1987 Raghav**
- 1 1999 Raghav
- 1 2019 ram
- **2 2001** Ganesh
- 1 2001 Ritik

6 rows selected.