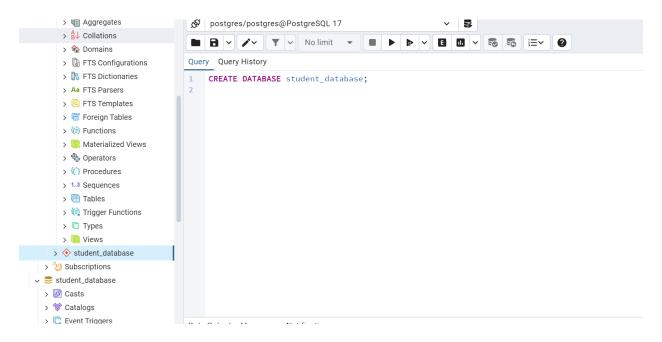
OUTPUT SHEET

Project: Student Database Management System(PostgreSQL)

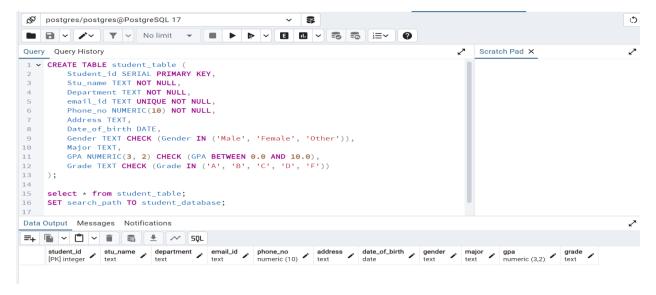
Objective: Design and implement a student database management system using PostgreSQL that allows storing and retrieving student information efficiently. The project will include the following tasks:

1. Database Setup

Create a database named "student_database."

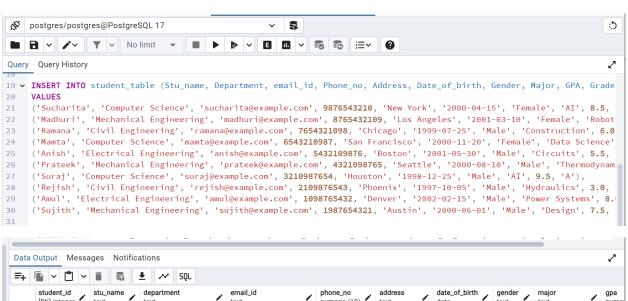


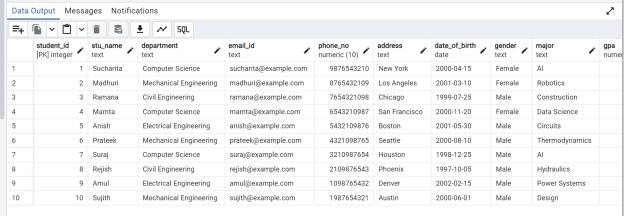
Create a table called "student_table "with the following columns: Student_id (integer), Stu_name (text), Department (text), email_id (text), Phone_no (numeric), Address (text), Date_of_birth (date), Gender (text), Major (text), GPA (numeric), Grade (text) should be A,B,C etc.

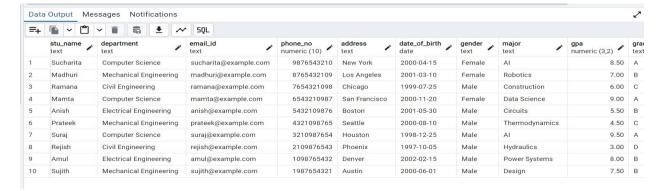


2. Data Entry

Insert 10 sample records into the "student_table" using INSERT command.

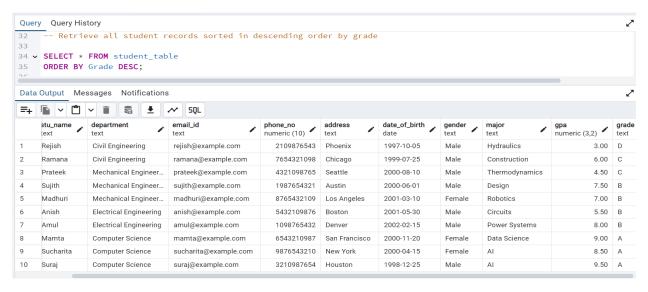






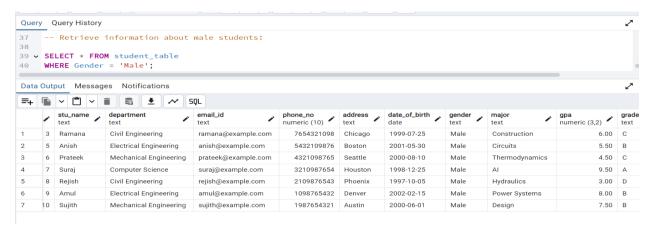
3. Student Information Retrieval

Develop a query to retrieve all students' information from the "student_table" and sort them in descending order by their grade.



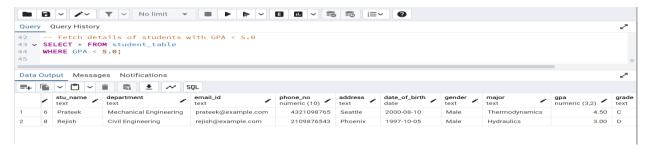
4. Query for Male Students:

.Implement a query to retrieve information about all male students from the "student_table."



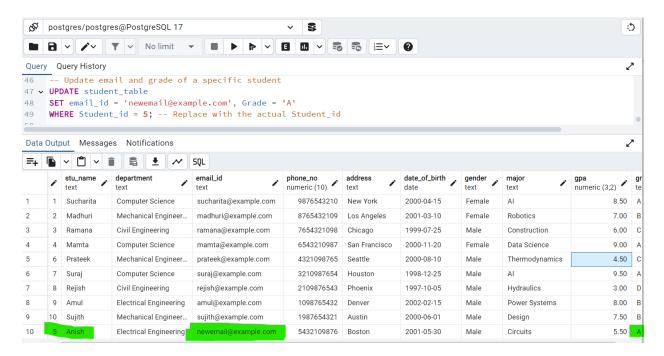
5. Query for Students with GPA less than 5.0

Create a query to fetch the details of students who have a GPA less than 5.0 from the "student_table."



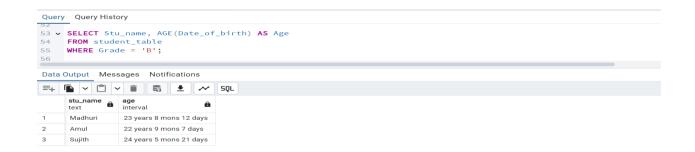
6. Update Student Email and Grade

Write an update statement to modify the email and grade of a student with a specific ID in the "student_table."



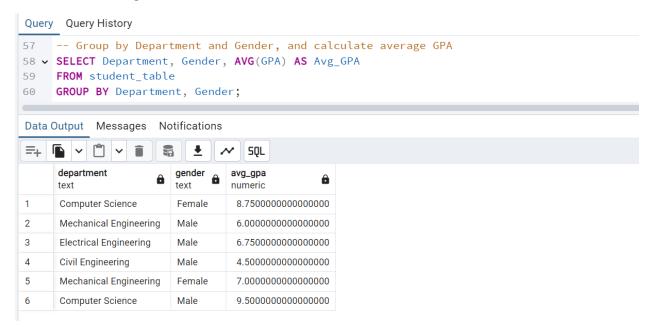
7. Query for Students with Grade "B"

Develop a query to retrieve the names and ages of all students who have a grade of "B" from the "student_table."



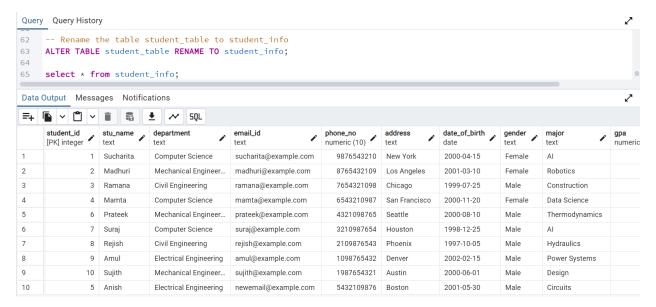
8. Grouping and Calculation

Create a query to group the "student_table" by the "Department" and "Gender" columns and calculate the average GPA for each combination.



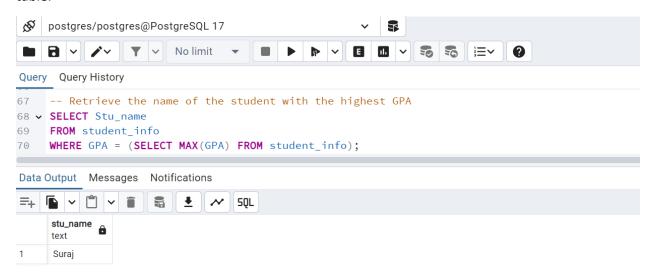
9. Table Renaming

Rename the "student_table" to "student_info" using the appropriate SQL statement.



10. Retrieve Student with Highest GPA

Write a query to retrieve the name of the student with the highest GPA from the "student_info" table.



Query Explanation

1. Database Setup

a. Create the Database:

CREATE DATABASE student_database;

b. Create the Table:

CREATE TABLE student_table (

Student_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,

Stu_name TEXT NOT NULL,

Department TEXT,

email_id TEXT UNIQUE,

Phone_no NUMERIC(10),

Address TEXT,

Date_of_birth DATE,

```
Gender TEXT CHECK (Gender IN ('Male', 'Female')),
Major TEXT,
GPA NUMERIC(3, 2),
Grade TEXT CHECK (Grade IN ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'F'))
);
select * from student_table;
```

- 1. CREATE TABLE student_table: This creates a new table called student_table in the database.
- 2. Student_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY:
 - SERIAL: Automatically generates a unique integer value for each row.
 - PRIMARY KEY: Ensures this column uniquely identifies each row and prevents duplicate values.
- 3. Stu_name TEXT NOT NULL:
 - TEXT: Defines the column as text.
 - NOT NULL: Ensures this column cannot have empty or NULL values.
- 4. Department TEXT: Defines the Department column as text.
- 5. email_id TEXT UNIQUE:
 - TEXT: Defines the column as text.
 - UNIQUE: Ensures that no two rows can have the same email address.
- 6. Phone_no NUMERIC(10):
 - NUMERIC(10): Specifies a numeric column with up to 10 digits.
- 7. Address TEXT: Defines the Address column as text.
- 8. Date_of_birth DATE: Defines the Date_of_birth column to store dates.
- 9. Gender TEXT CHECK (Gender IN ('Male', 'Female')):
 - Restricts the Gender column to only accept Male or Female.
- 10. Major TEXT: Defines the Major column as text.
- 11. GPA NUMERIC(3, 2):
 - NUMERIC(3, 2): Specifies a numeric column with 3 digits in total, 2 of which are after the decimal point.
- 12. Grade TEXT CHECK (Grade IN ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'F')):

• Restricts the Grade column to only accept A, B, C, D, or F.

2. Data Entry

a. Insert Sample Records:

INSERT INTO student_table (Stu_name, Department, email_id, Phone_no, Address, Date_of_birth, Gender, Major, GPA, Grade)

VALUES

('Sucharita', 'Computer Science', 'sucharita@example.com', 9876543210, 'New York', '2000-04-15', 'Female', 'AI', 8.5, 'A'),

('Madhuri', 'Mechanical Engineering', 'madhuri@example.com', 8765432109, 'Los Angeles', '2001-03-10', 'Female', 'Robotics', 7.0, 'B'),

('Ramana', 'Civil Engineering', 'ramana@example.com', 7654321098, 'Chicago', '1999-07-25', 'Male', 'Construction', 6.0, 'C'),

('Mamta', 'Computer Science', 'mamta@example.com', 6543210987, 'San Francisco', '2000-11-20', 'Female', 'Data Science', 9.0, 'A'),

('Anish', 'Electrical Engineering', 'anish@example.com', 5432109876, 'Boston', '2001-05-30', 'Male', 'Circuits', 5.5, 'B'),

('Prateek', 'Mechanical Engineering', 'prateek@example.com', 4321098765, 'Seattle', '2000-08-10', 'Male', 'Thermodynamics', 4.5, 'C'),

('Suraj', 'Computer Science', 'suraj@example.com', 3210987654, 'Houston', '1998-12-25', 'Male', 'AI', 9.5, 'A'),

('Rejish', 'Civil Engineering', 'rejish@example.com', 2109876543, 'Phoenix', '1997-10-05', 'Male', 'Hydraulics', 3.0, 'D'),

('Amul', 'Electrical Engineering', 'amul@example.com', 1098765432, 'Denver', '2002-02-15', 'Male', 'Power Systems', 8.0, 'B'),

('Sujith', 'Mechanical Engineering', 'sujith@example.com', 1987654321, 'Austin', '2000-06-01', 'Male', 'Design', 7.5, 'B');

- 1. INSERT INTO student_table: Specifies the table where the new data will be inserted.
- 2. (Stu_name, Department, email_id, Phone_no, Address, Date_of_birth, Gender, Major, GPA, Grade): Lists the columns where data will be inserted.
- 3. VALUES: Introduces the data values to be inserted.

3. Student Information Retrieval

-- To Retrieve all student records sorted in descending order by grade

SELECT * FROM student_table

ORDER BY Grade DESC:

Explanation:-

- 1. SELECT *: Retrieves all columns from the student_table.
- 2. FROM student table: Specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
- 3. ORDER BY Grade DESC: Sorts the data by the Grade column in descending order (highest grade first).

4. Query for Male Students

-- To Retrieve information about male students:

SELECT * FROM student_table

WHERE Gender = 'Male';

Explanation:-

- 1. SELECT *: Retrieves all columns from the student_table.
- 2. FROM student_table: Specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
- 3. WHERE Gender = 'Male': Filters the rows where the Gender column is equal to Male

5. Query for Students with GPA less than 5.0

-- To Fetch details of students with GPA < 5.0

SELECT * FROM student_table

WHERE GPA < 5.0;

- 1. SELECT *: Retrieves all columns from the student_table.
- 2. FROM student_table: Specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
- 3. WHERE GPA < 5.0: Filters the rows where the GPA column is less than 5.0.

6. Update Student Email and Grade

-- To Update email and grade of a specific student:

UPDATE student_table

SET email_id = 'newemail@example.com', Grade = 'A'

WHERE Student_id = 5; -- Replace with the actual Student_id

Explanation:-

- 1. UPDATE student_table: Specifies the table to be updated.
- 2. SET email_id = 'newemail@example.com', Grade = 'A': Updates the email_id and Grade columns with the specified values.
- 3. WHERE Student_id = 5: Applies the update only to the row where Student_id equals 5.

7. Query for Students with Grade "B"

-- Retrieve names and ages of students with grade "B"

SELECT Stu_name, AGE(Date_of_birth) AS Age

FROM student_table

WHERE Grade = 'B';

Explanation:-

- 1. SELECT Stu_name, AGE(Date_of_birth) AS Age:
 - o Retrieves the Stu_name and calculates the age from the Date_of_birth.
 - The AS Age renames the calculated column to Age.
- 2. FROM student_table: Specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
- 3. WHERE Grade = 'B': Filters the rows where the Grade column equals B.

8. Grouping and Calculation

-- Group by Department and Gender, and calculate average GPA

SELECT Department, Gender, AVG(GPA) AS Avg_GPA

FROM student table

GROUP BY Department, Gender;

Explanation:-

1. SELECT Department, Gender, AVG(GPA) AS Avg_GPA:

- Retrieves the Department, Gender, and calculates the average GPA (AVG(GPA)).
- Renames the calculated column as Avg_GPA.
- 2. FROM student_table: Specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
- 3. GROUP BY Department, Gender: Groups the rows by unique combinations of Department and Gender.

9. Table Renaming

-- Rename the table student table to student info

ALTER TABLE student_table RENAME TO student_info;

Explanation:-

- 1. ALTER TABLE student_table: Modifies the student_table.
- 2. RENAME TO student_info: Renames the table to student_info.

10. Retrieve Student with Highest GPA

-- Retrieve the name of the student with the highest GPA

SELECT Stu_name

FROM student_info

WHERE GPA = (SELECT MAX(GPA) FROM student_info);

- 1. SELECT Stu_name: Retrieves the Stu_name of the student with the highest GPA.
- 2. FROM student info: Specifies the table from which to retrieve the data.
- 3. WHERE GPA = (SELECT MAX(GPA) FROM student_info):
 - Uses a subquery (SELECT MAX(GPA) FROM student_info) to find the highest GPA.
 - Filters the rows where GPA equals this maximum value.