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Table Structure-----

select * from account;

Acc_no	branch_name	balance
C8382381670	Akurdi	13400
C8382381671	Bund Garden	10000
C8392380567	Vishrantwadi	5500
C8392380568	Viman Nagar	6500
C8392380570	Akurdi	12500
C8392380670	Akurdi	10500
C8392381670	Dhanori	10500
C8482381665	Bund Garden	55004
C8482381671	Akurdi	50000
C8482381765	Viman Nagar	75004
C8482381766	Nigdi	34000

select * from branch;

branch_name	branch_city	assets
Akurdi	Pimpri-Chinchwad	6000000
Bund Garden	Pune	12000000
Dhanori	Mumbai	8000000
Nigdi	Pune	120000
Viman Nagar	Mumbai	13000000
Vishrantwadi	Pune	9000000

select * from customer;

cust_name	cust_street	cust_city
Baljeet	Station Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Harshika	Symboisis Road	Pune
Kimaya	Virar Road	Mumbai
Nachiket	SNT Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Noopur	SNT Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Noopur	Station Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Rajeev	Marine Drive	Mumbai
Sherlock	221B-Baker Str	London
Shyam	Denshaw Road	Mumbai
Soham	Law clg Road	Pune
Tejas	Porwal Road	Pune

select * from depositor;

cust_name	Acc_no
Shyam	C8482381765
Nachiket	C8392380670
Noopur	C8392380570

Soham	C8382381671
Rajeev	C8382381670
Tejas	C8392380567
Harshika	C8392380568
Rajeev	C8392381670
Abhish	C8482381671
Sherlock	C8482381766

```
select * from loan;
```

loan_no	branch_name	amount
loan123	Viman Nagar	35000
loan124	Bund Garden	40000
loan125	Akurdi	15000
loan126	Akurdi	11000
loan127	Viman Nagar	45000

```
select * from borrower;
```

cust_name	loan_no
Shyam	loan123
Soham	loan124
Noopur	loan125
Abhish	loan126
Sumedh	loan127

```
1.SELECT distinct branch_name from loan;
```

Output:

branch_name
Viman Nagar
Bund Garden
Akurdi

```
2.SELECT loan_no from Loan where branch_name = 'Akurdi' and amount>12000;
```

Output:

loan_no
loan125

```
3.SELECT Borrower.cust_name, Borrower.loan_no, Loan.amount from Borrower
JOIN Loan ON Borrower.loan_no = Loan.loan_no;
```

Output:

cust_name	loan_no	amount
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cust_name	loan_no	amount
Shyam	loan123	35000
Soham	loan124	40000
Noopur	loan125	15000
Abhish	loan126	11000
Sumedh	loan127	45000

4.SELECT Borrower.cust_name from Borrower JOIN Loan ON Borrower.Loan_no = Loan.Loan_no where Loan.branch_name='Akurdi' order by Borrower.cust_name asc;

Output:

cust_name
Abhish
Noopur

5.SELECT cust_name from Depositor
UNION
SELECT cust_name from Borrower;

Output:

cust_name
Shyam
Nachiket
Noopur
Soham
Rajeev
Tejas
Harshika
Abhish
Sherlock
Sumedh

6.SELECT Borrower.cust_name from Borrower JOIN Depositor ON Borrower.cust_name = Depositor.cust_name;

Output:

cust_name
Shyam
Noopur
Soham
Abhish

7.SELECT cust_name from Depositor

```

LEFT JOIN
Borrower USING(cust_name)
WHERE Borrower.cust_name IS NULL;
or
SELECT cust_name from Depositor where cust_name NOT IN (SELECT cust_name
from Borrower);
Output:

```

```

+-----+
| cust_name |
+-----+
| Nachiket  |
| Rajeev    |
| Tejas     |
| Harshika  |
| Rajeev    |
| Sherlock  |
+-----+

```

```

-----
-

```

```

8.SELECT AVG(balance) from Account WHERE branch_name = 'Akurdi';
Output:

```

```

+-----+
| AVG(balance) |
+-----+
| 21600.0000 |
+-----+

```

```

-----
-

```

```

9.SELECT AVG(balance) as Avg,branch_name from Account group by
branch_name;
Output:

```

```

+-----+-----+
| Avg          | branch_name |
+-----+-----+
| 21600.0000   | Akurdi      |
| 32502.0000   | Bund Garden |
| 5500.0000    | Vishrantwadi |
| 40752.0000   | Viman Nagar |
| 10500.0000   | Dhanori     |
| 34000.0000   | Nigdi       |
+-----+-----+

```

```

-----
-

```

```

10.SELECT COUNT(Depositor.Acc_no) as No_of_Depositor, Account.branch_name
from Depositor JOIN Account ON Depositor.Acc_no=Account.Acc_no group by
Account.branch_name;
Output:

```

```

+-----+-----+
| No_of_Depositor | branch_name |
+-----+-----+
| 2 | Viman Nagar |
| 4 | Akurdi      |
| 1 | Bund Garden |
| 1 | Vishrantwadi |
| 1 | Dhanori     |
| 1 | Nigdi       |
+-----+-----+

```

-
11.SELECT branch_name from Account group by branch_name HAVING
AVG(balance)>12000;

Output:

branch_name
Akurdi
Bund Garden
Viman Nagar
Nigdi

-

12.SELECT COUNT(*) from customer;

Output:

COUNT(*)
11

-

13.SELECT SUM(amount) from loan;

Output:

SUM(amount)
146000

-

14.DELETE from Loan where amount BETWEEN 10000 AND 30000;

Table Before:

loan_no	branch_name	amount
loan123	Viman Nagar	35000
loan124	Bund Garden	40000
loan125	Akurdi	15000
loan126	Akurdi	11000
loan127	Viman Nagar	45000

Table After:

loan_no	branch_name	amount
loan123	Viman Nagar	35000
loan124	Bund Garden	40000
loan127	Viman Nagar	45000

Output:

Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.20 sec)

-

```
15.DELETE from Branch,Loan,Account where amount branch_name='Nigdi';
```

Account: -+-----+-----+-----+

Branch: +-----+-----+-----+

Loan: +-----+-----+-----+

Tables After:

```
Branch: +-----+-----+-----+
```

Loan : +-----+-----+-----+

loan_no	branch_name	amount
loan123	Viman Nagar	35000
loan124	Bund Garden	40000
loan127	Viman Nagar	45000

16.CREATE VIEW cust as SELECT * from customer;
 Select * from Cust;
 Output:

cust_name	cust_street	cust_city
Baljeet	Station Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Harshika	Symboisis Road	Pune
Kimaya	Virar Road	Mumbai
Nachiket	SNT Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Noopur	SNT Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Noopur	Station Road	Pimpri-Chinchwad
Rajeev	Marine Drive	Mumbai
Sherlock	221B-Baker Str	London
Shyam	Denshaw Road	Mumbai
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DBMS Assignment-02 b.03

• Question:

Q1) How can we make use of CREATE statements to create multiple object?

A-1) We can use CREATE statement to create multiple tables and views.

Eg: CREATE TABLE dept (
dept-name VARCHAR(10),
building-no NUMBER,
fees INTEGER);

CREATE VIEW faculty as
SELECT id, name, dept-name
FROM instructor;

Q2) What's a view? How can it be helpful to a user?

A-2) A view is a virtual table. It's a data object that doesn't contain any data, contents of a view are derived from a base table. They're operated just like the base table but don't contain any data of their own. The query stored in a view is computed everytime the view is referred, thus we always retrieve the consistent data directly from base table.

> Uses of views:

i> Security: When we want a user to access or view only some fields of a base table then views can be helpful.

ii> Query Simplicity: A view can contain data from several tables, thus it's helpful in converting multitable queries into single table queries.

iii> Structural Simplicity: Views can provide a user a personalised view of the DB, presenting the DB as virtual tables that make sense to that user.

iv> Consistency: Views present a consistent, unchanged view of the underlying tables even if source tables are split, restructured or renamed.

v> Data integrity: When data is modified via views, some integrity constraints are used as in the base tables.

Q3) What's an index? What're the type of indices?

A.3) i> Index is a data structure that ~~improves~~ improves the speed of operations in a table.

ii> They can create one or more columns.

iii> Indexes are tables which keep primary key or index field as a pointer to reach a particulaure record in actual table.

iv> Syntax: `CREATE INDEX index-name ON table-name (col-name(s));`

> Types of indices

i> Single-column indices

ii> Unique-indices: Doesn't allow duplicate values, to be inserted into base table.

iii> Composite indices: multicolumn index.

Q4) What's a sequence? How's it generated in MySQL?

A.4) i> A sequence is a set of int's that are generated and supported by some DBMS to produce unique values on demand.

2) Used in many apps that require each row in a table to contain a unique value and sequences provide an easy way to generate them.

3) A sequence in MySQL is generated by setting the auto-generated increment attribute to a column which generally a PK.

Eg: `CREATE table student(`

`rollno INT AUTO-INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY;`

`name VARCHAR(20));`

Q5) How to create synonyms in ~~my~~ MySQL?

A.5) i> Synonyms can be created using `create-synonym-db()` procedure

ii> Given a schema name, this procedure creates a synonym schema containing views that refer to all the tables and views in the original schema.

iii> Parameters:

- `in-db-name VARCHAR(64)`: The name of the schema for which to

create synonym.

- in-synonym VARCHAR(64): The name to use for synonym schema. This schema name mustn't already exist.

Q6) Which different commands are used to modify a db object?

A.6) i) ALTER: Command to make changes in an already existing db design.

2) DROP: Command to delete a table, column.

3) RENAME: Command to rename an existing db obj like tables or columns.

Q7) List down the different operators supported by MySQL.

A.7) i) Comparison operators:

- Equality (=)

- IS and NULL-safe comparison

- IS and BOOLEAN comparison

- Greater than and less than >, <

- BETWEEN

- IN

iv) TEXT operators:

- LIKE, SOUNDS LIKE, REGEXP

v) Bitwise operators

ii) Logical operator:

NOT, AND, OR, XOR

iii) Arithmetic operator:

+, -, *, /

Q8) Differentiate between DELETE, DROP and TRUNCATE.

A.8) i) DELETE command is used to remove some/all rows from the table.

ii) TRUNCATE removes all rows from the table.

iii) DROP removes a table from the DB.

DROP and TRUNCATE are DDL commands whereas DELETE is DML