



Experiment 1

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Section/Group: 803-A

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Subject Name: Database management systems

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1. Aim:

To understand and apply fundamental SQL concepts for database design, data manipulation, and advanced querying techniques

2. Objective:

i) **Problem Title: Author-Book Relationship Using Joins and Basic SQL Operations**

Step-by-Step:

Design two tables — one for storing author details and the other for book details.

Ensure a foreign key relationship from the book to its respective author.

Insert at least three records in each table.

Perform an INNER JOIN to link each book with its author using the common author ID.

Select the book title, author name, and author's country.

Expected Output: Each book title along with its author's name and country.

ii) **Problem Title: Department-Course Subquery and Access Control**

Step-by-Step:

1. Design normalized tables for departments and the courses they offer, maintaining a foreign key relationship.

2. Insert five departments and at least ten courses across those departments.

3. Use a subquery to count the number of courses under each department (GROUP BY).

4. Display only departments that offer more than 2 courses.

3. DBMS script and output:

- 1) `CREATE DATABASE KRG_1B;`
`USE KRG_1B;`

```
CREATE TABLE TBL_AUTHOR (  
  AUTHOR_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  AUTHOR_NAME VARCHAR(50),  
  COUNTRY VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE TBL_BOOK (  
  BOOK_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  BOOK_TITLE VARCHAR(50),  
  AUTHORID INT,  
  FOREIGN KEY (AUTHORID) REFERENCES TBL_AUTHOR(AUTHOR_ID)  
);
```



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```
INSERT INTO TBL_AUTHOR (AUTHOR_ID, AUTHOR_NAME, COUNTRY) VALUES  
(1, 'R.K. Narayan', 'India'),  
(2, 'J.K. Rowling', 'UK'),  
(3, 'George Orwell', 'UK');
```

```
INSERT INTO TBL_BOOK (BOOK_ID, BOOK_TITLE, AUTHORID) VALUES  
(101, 'Malgudi', 1),  
(102, '1984', 3),  
(103, 'HarryPotter', 2);
```

```
select * from TBL_AUTHOR  
select * from TBL_BOOK
```

```
SELECT  
B.BOOK_TITLE,  
A.AUTHOR_NAME,  
A.COUNTRY  
FROM  
TBL_BOOK AS B  
INNER JOIN  
TBL_AUTHOR AS A  
ON  
B.AUTHORID = A.A
```

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query executed successfully. The results are displayed in a table with 3 rows and 3 columns: BOOK_TITLE, AUTHOR_NAME, and COUNTRY. The data is as follows:

	BOOK_TITLE	AUTHOR_NAME	COUNTRY
1	Malgudi	R.K. Narayan	India
2	1984	George Orwell	UK
3	HarryPotter	J.K. Rowling	UK

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Query executed successfully. | DESKTOP-ONEN345\SQLEXPRESS ... | DESKTOP-ONEN345\Admin ... | master | 00:00:00 | 3 rows

```
2) CREATE TABLE DEflARTMENTS (  
DEflTID INT flRIMARY KEY,  
DEflARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR(50)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE COURSE (  
COURSE_ID INT flRIMARY KEY,  
COURSE_NAME VARCHAR(50),  
DEflTID INT,  
FOREIGN KEY (DEflTID) REFERENCES DEflARTMENTS(DEflTID)  
);  
  
INSERT INTO DEflARTMENTS (DEflTID, DEflARTMENT_NAME) VALUES  
(1, 'Computer Science'),
```



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```
(2, 'Electronics'),  
(3, 'Mechanical'),  
(4, 'flhysics'),  
(5, 'Mathematics');
```

```
INSERT INTO COURSE (COURSE_ID, COURSE_NAME, DEFLTID) VALUES  
(1, 'Data Structures', 1),  
(2, 'Algorithms', 1),  
(3, 'DBMS', 1),  
(4, 'Circuits', 2),  
(5, 'Signals', 2),  
(6, 'Thermodynamics', 3),  
(7, 'Fluid Mechanics', 3),  
(8, 'Quantum flhysics', 4),  
(9, 'Linear Algebra', 5),  
(10, 'Calculus', 5);
```

```
SELECT DEFLARTMENT_NAME  
FROM DEFLARTMENTS  
WHERE DEFLTID IN (  
    SELECT DEFLTID  
    FROM COURSE  
    GROUP BY DEFLTID  
    HAVING COUNT(*) > 2  
);
```

DEPARTMENT_NAME	
1	Computer Science

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-ONEN345\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-ONEN345\Admin ... master 00:00:00 1 rows