

Program Name: Bachelor of Computer Science (HONS)

Course Code: CSC 1403

Course Name: Database Concepts

Assignment: 2

Date of Submission: 14th December, 2021

Submitted By:

Student Name: Yunisha Tamang

IUKL ID: 042101900085

Semester: Second

Submitted To:

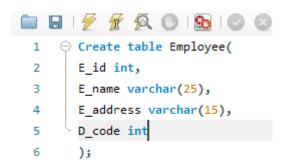
Faculty Name: Satyam Paudel

Department: BCS

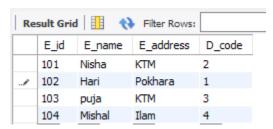
Question no. 1

- a) Translate the entities into table, instances into rows and attributes to columns.
 - Employee

```
Create table Employee(
E_id int,
E_name varchar(25),
E_address varchar(15),
D_code int
);
```



Output:



• Department

```
Create table Department(
D_code int,
Dname varchar(20)
);
```

```
1 • Create table Department(
D_code int,
Dname varchar(20)
```

Output:

D_code	Dname
1	Admin
2	HR
3	Developer
4	QA

• Payment

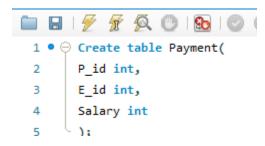
Create table Payment(

P_id int,

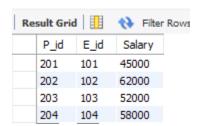
E_id int,

Salary int

);



Output:



• Post:

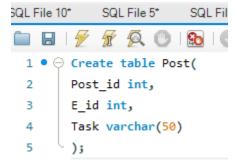
Create table Post(

Post_id int,

E_id int,

Task varchar(50)

);



Output:



• Recess:

Create table Recess(

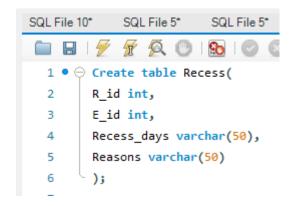
R_id int,

E_id int,

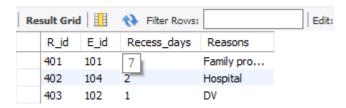
Recess_days varchar(50),

Reasons varchar(50)

);



Output:



b) Enforce the Entity Integrity and Referential Integrity Constraint.

Employee

Alter table Employee Add primary key(E_id), Add foreign Key(D_code) references department(D_code)

• Department

Alter table Employee Add primary key (D_code)

Payment

alter table Payment add primary key(P_id), add foreign key(E_id) references employee(E_id)

Post

alter table Post add primary key(Post_id), foreign key(E_id) references employee(E_id)

Recess

Alter table recess primary key(R_id), foreign key(E_id) references employee(E_id)

Question no. 2:

a) Demonstrate the use of DISTINCT command in your database.

SELECT DISTINCT E_name FROM employee;



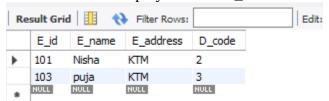
b) Perform a Range Search Condition.

SELECT * from payment where Salary between 50000 and 60000;



c) Demonstrate how you perform Pattern Searching in your database table.

SELECT * from employee where E_name like '%a';

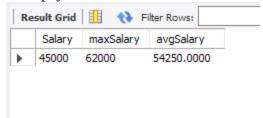


d) Make use of any one Aggregate Function.

SELECT

Salary, max(Salary) as maxSalary, avg(Salary) as avgSalary

from payment



e) Demonstrate how you can use subqueries in your database.

SELECT

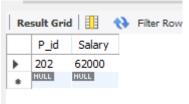
P_id, Salary

from

payment

where

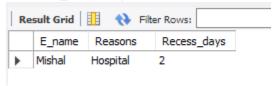
Salary = (Select max(salary) from payment);



f) Write a SQL Query to demonstrate three table join.

Select E_name, Reasons, Recess_days from Recess join employee on Recess.E_id = employee.E_id join Post on Recess.Post_id = Post.Post_id

where $R_id = 402$;



g) Demonstrate the use of having clause.

SELECT

Salary, P_id

from

payment

group by

Salary

having

Salary between 50000 and 60000;

