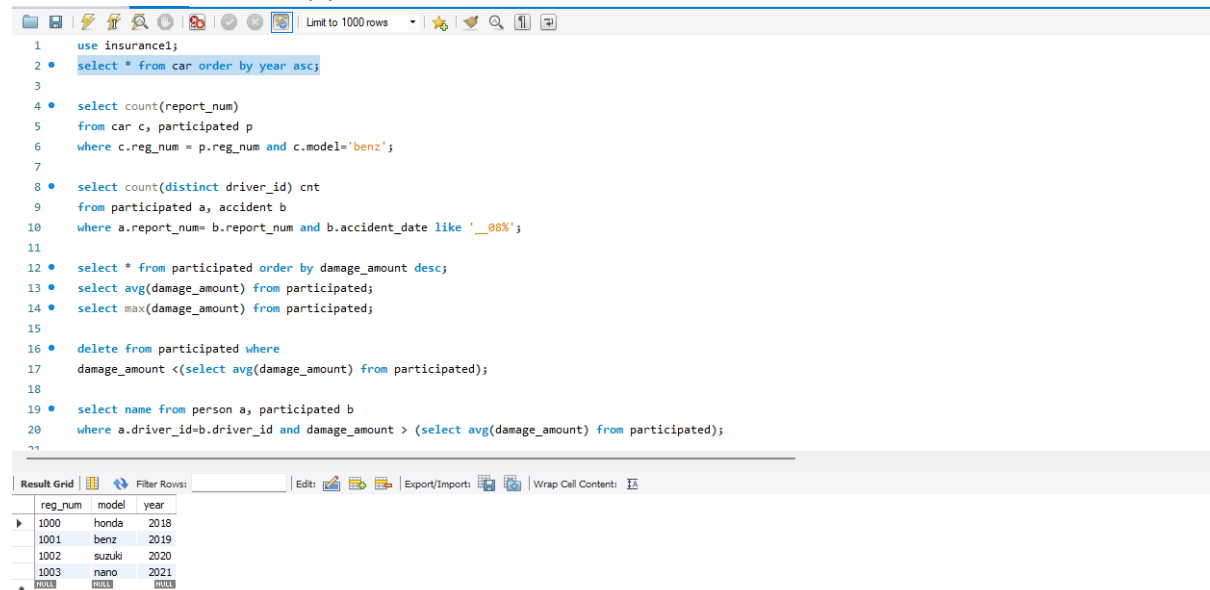


## QUERY 1

use insurance1;

select \* from car order by year asc;



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statements:

```
1 use insurance1;
2 select * from car order by year asc;
3
4 select count(report_num)
5 from car c, participated p
6 where c.reg_num = p.reg_num and c.model='benz';
7
8 select count(distinct driver_id) cnt
9 from participated a, accident b
10 where a.report_num= b.report_num and b.accident_date like '__08%';
11
12 select * from participated order by damage_amount desc;
13 select avg(damage_amount) from participated;
14 select max(damage_amount) from participated;
15
16 delete from participated where
17 damage_amount < (select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
18
19 select name from person a, participated b
20 where a.driver_id=b.driver_id and damage_amount > (select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
21
```

The result grid shows the following data:

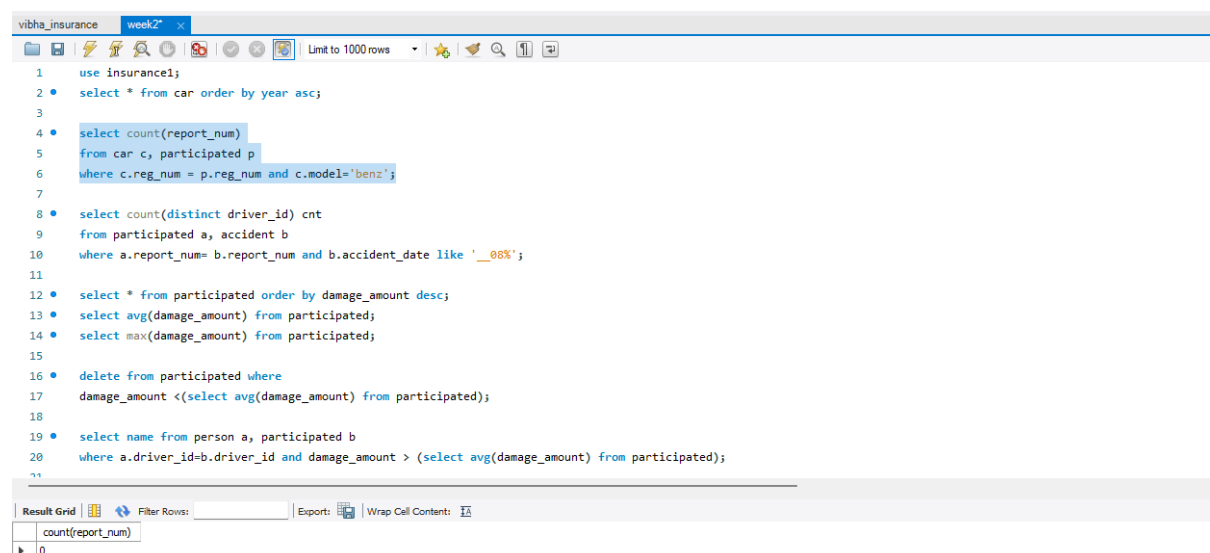
reg_num	model	year
1000	honda	2018
1001	benz	2019
1002	suzuki	2020
1003	nano	2021

## QUERY 2

select count(report\_num)

from car c, participated p

where c.reg\_num = p.reg\_num and c.model='benz';



The screenshot shows the same SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the same SQL statements as in Query 1. The result grid shows the following data:

count(report_num)
0

### QUERY 3

select count(distinct driver\_id) cnt

from participated a, accident b

where a.report\_num= b.report\_num and b.accident\_date like '\_\_08%';

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled 'vibha\_insurance' with a tab 'week2'. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 use insurance1;
2 select * from car order by year asc;
3
4 select count(report_num)
5 from car c, participated p
6 where c.reg_num = p.reg_num and c.model='benz';
7
8 select count(distinct driver_id) cnt
9 from participated a, accident b
10 where a.report_num= b.report_num and b.accident_date like '__08%';
11
12 select * from participated order by damage_amount desc;
13 select avg(damage_amount) from participated;
14 select max(damage_amount) from participated;
15
16 delete from participated where
17 damage_amount < (select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
18
19 select name from person a, participated b
20 where a.driver_id=b.driver_id and damage_amount > (select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
21
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows a single row with the value '0' for the column 'cnt'.

cnt
0

insert into accident values( 15, '2021-01-01', 'basavanagudi');

select \* from accident;

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled 'vibha\_insurance' with a tab 'week2'. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
18
19 select name from person a, participated b
20 where a.driver_id=b.driver_id and damage_amount > (select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
21
22 desc accident;
23 desc participated;
24 desc car;
25
26 insert into accident values( 15, '2021-01-01', 'basavanagudi');
27 select * from accident;
28
29 select count(distinct report_num) cnt
30 from accident
31 where accident_date like '__21%';
32
33 delete from participated where
34 damage_amount < (select t.d_amount from (select avg(damage_amount) as d_amount from participated) t);
35
36
37
```

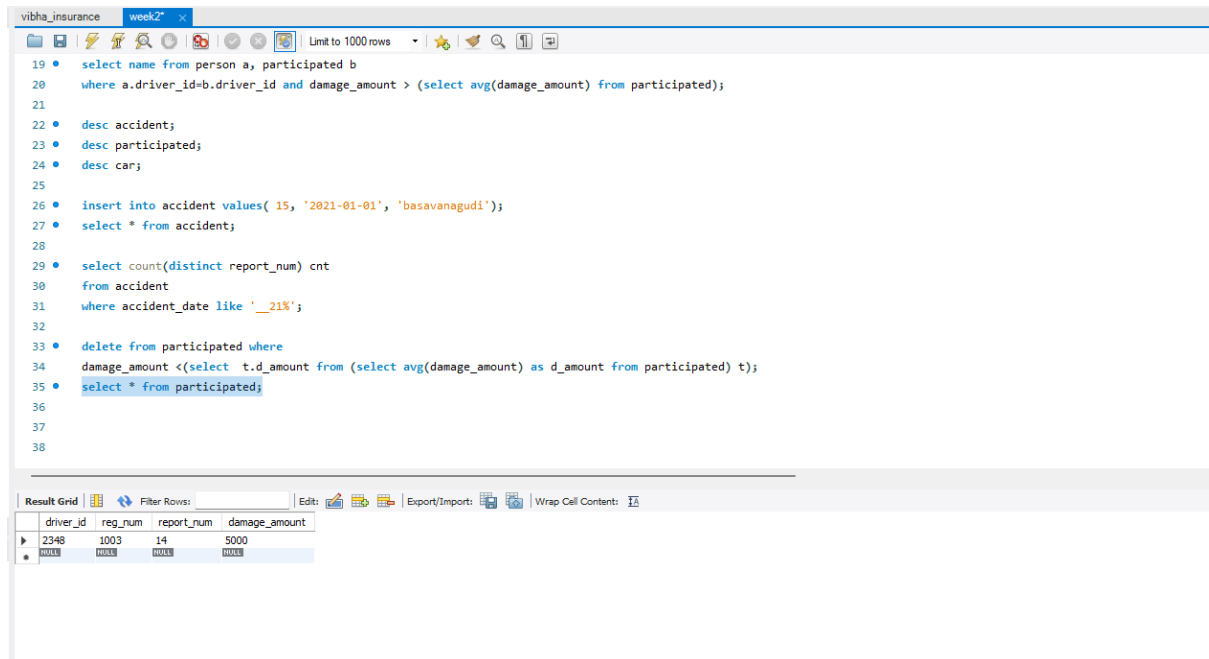
The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the following data:

report_num	accident_date	location
11	2003-01-01	mysore road
12	2003-02-02	south end circle
13	2003-03-03	tunkur
14	2003-04-04	ring road
15	2021-01-01	basavanagudi
16	2021-01-01	basavanagudi

## WEEK 1 ADDITIONAL QUERY

delete from participated where

damage\_amount < (select t.d\_amount from (select avg(damage\_amount) as d\_amount from participated) t); select \* from participated;



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled 'vibha\_insurance' with a tab 'week2'. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
19 • select name from person a, participated b
20 • where a.driver_id=b.driver_id and damage_amount > (select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
21
22 • desc accident;
23 • desc participated;
24 • desc car;
25
26 • insert into accident values( 15, '2021-01-01', 'basavanagudi');
27 • select * from accident;
28
29 • select count(distinct report_num) cnt
30 • from accident
31 • where accident_date like '__21%';
32
33 • delete from participated where
34 • damage_amount < (select t.d_amount from (select avg(damage_amount) as d_amount from participated) t);
35 • select * from participated;
36
37
38
```

The result grid below the query editor shows the following data:

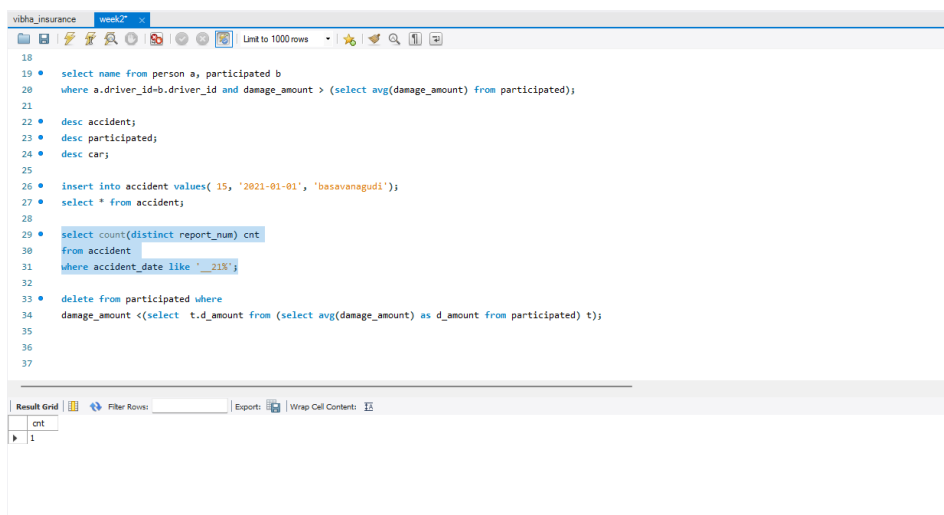
driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
2348	1003	14	5000
NAME	NAME	NAME	NAME

## WEEK 2 ADDITIONAL QUERY

select count(distinct report\_num) cnt

from accident

where accident\_date like '\_\_21%';



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled 'vibha\_insurance' with a tab 'week2'. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
18
19 • select name from person a, participated b
20 • where a.driver_id=b.driver_id and damage_amount > (select avg(damage_amount) from participated);
21
22 • desc accident;
23 • desc participated;
24 • desc car;
25
26 • insert into accident values( 15, '2021-01-01', 'basavanagudi');
27 • select * from accident;
28
29 • select count(distinct report_num) cnt
30 • from accident
31 • where accident_date like '__21%';
32
33 • delete from participated where
34 • damage_amount < (select t.d_amount from (select avg(damage_amount) as d_amount from participated) t);
35
36
37
```

The result grid below the query editor shows the following data:

cnt
1