

## LAB 2 DBMS

1. Update the damage amount to 25000 for the car with a specific reg-num(example 'KA053408') for which the accident report number was 12.

SQL query:

update participated

set damage\_amount=25000

where reg\_num='KA053408' and report\_num=12;

output:

Output				
Action Output				
#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	17:15:22	use insurance	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
2	17:15:42	select driver_id from participated where damage_amount >=25000 LIMIT 0, 1000	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
3	17:15:50	insert into accident values(16,2008-03-15,'Domlur')	Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry '16' for key 'accident.PRIMARY'	0.016 sec
4	17:17:45	delete from accident where report_num=16	1 row(s) affected	0.032 sec

2. Add a new accident to the database.

SQL query:

insert into accident

values(16,'2008-03-15','Domlur');

output:

Output				
Action Output				
#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	17:15:22	use insurance	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
2	17:15:42	select driver_id from participated where damage_amount >=25000 LIMIT 0, 1000	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
3	17:15:50	insert into accident values(16,2008-03-15,'Domlur')	Error Code: 1062. Duplicate entry '16' for key 'accident.PRIMARY'	0.016 sec
4	17:17:45	delete from accident where report_num=16	1 row(s) affected	0.032 sec
5	18:47:33	insert into accident values(16,2008-03-15,'Domlur')	1 row(s) affected	0.016 sec

3. Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (example 'Lancer') were involved.

SQL query:

select count(report\_num) CNT

from car c, participated p

where c.reg\_num=p.reg\_num and model="Lancer";

output:

Result Grid	
CNT	1

4. Find the total number of people who owned cars that involved in accidents in 2008.

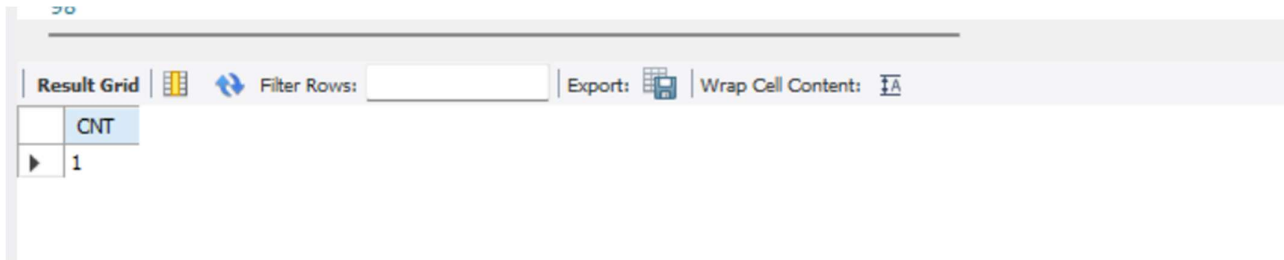
SQL query:

```
select count(report_num) CNT
```

```
from accident
```

```
where year(incident_date)="2008";
```

output:



	CNT
▶	1

5. Find the number of accidents in which cars belonging to a specific model (ex: 'Lancer') were involved accidents in 2008.

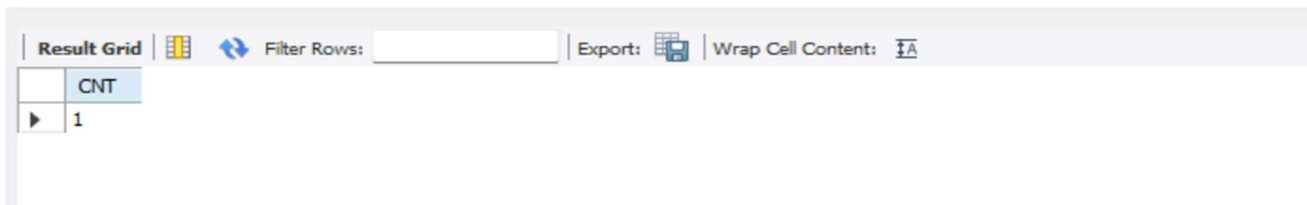
SQL query:

```
select count(a.report_num) CNT
```

```
from car c, accident a
```

```
where year(a.incident_date)="2008" && c.model="Lancer";
```

output:



	CNT
▶	1

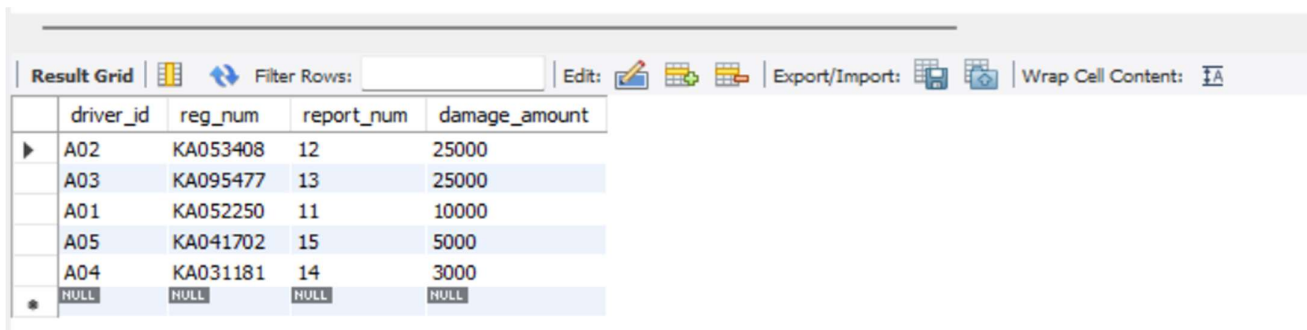
6. LIST THE ENTIRE PARTICIPATED RELATION IN THE DESCENDING ORDER OF DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM PARTICIPATED
```

```
ORDER BY DAMAGE_AMOUNT DESC;
```

Output:

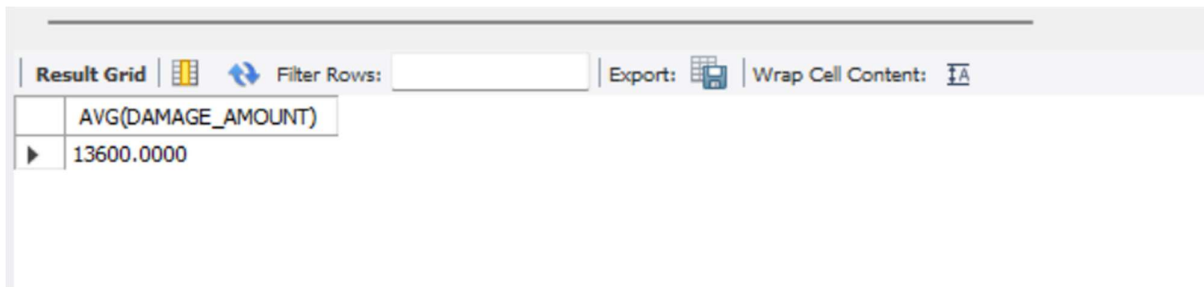


	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
▶	A02	KA053408	12	25000
	A03	KA095477	13	25000
	A01	KA052250	11	10000
	A05	KA041702	15	5000
	A04	KA031181	14	3000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## 7. FIND THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT

SQL query:

```
SELECT AVG(DAMAGE_AMOUNT)
FROM PARTICIPATED;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains one column labeled 'AVG(DAMAGE\_AMOUNT)' and one row with the value '13600.0000'. Above the grid, there are buttons for 'Filter Rows:', 'Export:', and 'Wrap Cell Content:'. The 'Export' button has a small icon of a document with a download arrow.

AVG(DAMAGE_AMOUNT)
13600.0000

## 8. DELETE THE TUPLE FROM PARTICIPATED RELATION WHOSE DAMAGE AMOUNT IS BELOW THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT

SQL query:

```
DELETE FROM PARTICIPATED
WHERE DAMAGE_AMOUNT <
( select avg_amt
  FROM (SELECT AVG(DAMAGE_AMOUNT) as avg_amt FROM PARTICIPATED) as tmp);
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a query execution log with two entries. The first entry is a status message: '30 21:25:57 set sql\_safe\_updates =0' with '0 row(s) affected' and '0.000 sec'. The second entry is a deletion query: '31 21:30:12 DELETE FROM PARTICIPATED WHERE DAMAGE\_AMOUNT < ( select avg\_amt ...' with '3 row(s) affected' and '0.047 sec'.

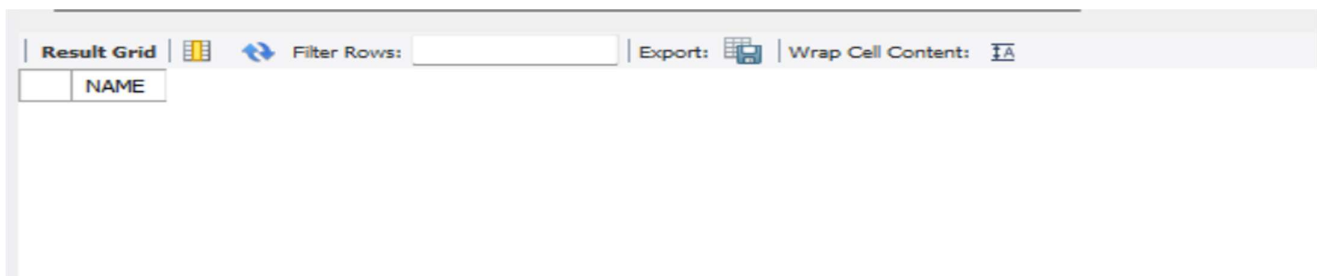
30	21:25:57	set sql_safe_updates =0	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
31	21:30:12	DELETE FROM PARTICIPATED WHERE DAMAGE_AMOUNT < ( select avg_amt ...	3 row(s) affected	0.047 sec

## 9. LIST THE NAME OF DRIVERS WHOSE DAMAGE IS GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SQL query:

```
SELECT NAME FROM PERSON A, PARTICIPATED B WHERE A.DRIVER_ID = B.DRIVER_ID
AND DAMAGE_AMOUNT > (SELECT AVG(DAMAGE_AMOUNT) FROM PARTICIPATED);
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains one column labeled 'NAME'. The rest of the grid is empty.

NAME
------

10. FIND MAXIMUM DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SQL query:

```
SELECT MAX(DAMAGE_AMOUNT) FROM PARTICIPATED;
```

Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	MAX(DAMAGE_AMOUNT)			
▶	25000			