

Indian Institute of Information Technology Chittoor, Sri CityCourse: **Database Management System**Duration: **120 Minutes**Roll No.: **Yash Gupta**Name: **S202000010234**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read all questions carefully and answer them in the space provided (**Strictly within the box / space provided**).
 2. Convert this document to **pdf (portable document format)** after filling the boxes.
 3. The name of the pdf must be your **Roll no.** Upload single pdf file.
 4. Crop only required part in the screenshot. Don't paste the entire screenshot unnecessarily.
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1. Consider the LibGen website where the administrators promote their books by displaying the front page. Create a table (name:LibGen_your Roll Number) with the following constraints

Id → NOT NULL AND UNIQUE

type → varchar

cost → int and cost >0

Promoted → True (fixed)

Create another new table called "Summary" with three columns:

type→ category name

priceMin→ the lowest price for all promoted books and

priceMax→ highest price for all promoted books

The "promoted" attribute on a promoted book is set to True.

Create a trigger so that, when a tuple from the "Summary" table is deleted, all Books from the corresponding category have their "promoted" attribute set to False. For example, if the entry in "Summary" for category "Novel" is deleted, all entries in "Books" with category "Novel" have their "promoted" attribute set to False.

Insert table data here

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id      | type          | COST | promoted |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10001   | Fiction       | 800  | true     |
| 10002   | Novel         | 2000 | true     |
| 10003   | Fables        | 1500 | true     |
| 10004   | Novel         | 800  | true     |
| 10005   | Autobiography | 1000 | true     |
| 10006   | Fiction       | 3000 | true     |
| 10007   | Novel         | 1200 | true     |
| 10008   | Fables        | 1800 | true     |
| 10009   | Fiction       | 5500 | true     |
| 10010   | Novel         | 500  | true     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| type          | priceMin | priceMax |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Fiction       | 800      | 5500     |
| Novel         | 500      | 2000     |
| Fables        | 1500     | 1800     |
| Autobiography | 1000     | 1000     |
| Fantasy       | 0        | 0        |
| Romance       | 0        | 0        |
| Thriller      | 0        | 0        |
| Adventure     | 0        | 0        |
| Finance       | 0        | 0        |
| Sci-fi        | 0        | 0        |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

Program:

```
mysql> delimiter //
mysql> create trigger trig
  -> after delete
  -> on Summary for each row
  -> begin
  -> declare del_type varchar(40);
  -> set del_type = old.type;
  -> update libgen_S20200010234 set promoted = "False" where type = del_type;
  -> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> delimiter ;
```

Results:

```
mysql> select * from libgen_S20200010234;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id    | type          | COST | promoted |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10001 | Fiction       | 800  | true     |
| 10002 | Novel         | 2000 | False    |
| 10003 | Fables        | 1500 | true     |
| 10004 | Novel         | 800  | False    |
| 10005 | Autobiography | 1000 | true     |
| 10006 | Fiction       | 3000 | true     |
| 10007 | Novel         | 1200 | False    |
| 10008 | Fables        | 1800 | true     |
| 10009 | Fiction       | 5500 | true     |
| 10010 | Novel         | 500  | False    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Any Observations:

When I deleted "Novel" category from the database, all entries in "Books" with category "Novel" have their "promoted" attribute set to False.

- Assume the below schema for customer data belonging to BSNL mobile company.
 CUSTOMER (ID, Name, age, MobileNum, Plan)
 BASEPLAN (Code, ConnectionFee, PricePerSecond)
 PHONECALL (ID, Date, Time, CalledNum, Seconds)
 BILL (ID, Month, Year, amount)

Create a trigger that updates the customer's bill after every phone call.

Insert screenshots of table data in the space provided.

```
mysql> select * from customer
-> ;
```

id	name	age	Mobilenum	plan
1	Priya	30	9567543765	1_month
2	Riya	10	9037621897	6_month
3	Shreya	15	9389023674	3_month
4	Prachi	19	9673876475	6_month
5	Manju	90	8637263746	1_month

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from baseplan;
```

code	Connection_fee	pricepersecond
1_month	1.12	0.11
3_month	1.88	0.16
4_month	3.64	0.90
6_month	2.55	0.16
1_year	5.42	0.01

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from phonecall;
```

id	date_call	time_call	callednum	seconds
1	2021-11-15	02:52	9037621897	210
2	2021-11-04	12:42	9567543765	10
3	2021-11-05	10:02	9999988888	5
4	2021-11-26	6:02	9876543211	20
5	2021-11-10	7:20	9272625242	80

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from bill;
```

id	month	year	amount
1	november	2021	1000.00
2	november	2021	2000.00
3	november	2021	1200.00
4	november	2021	3400.00
5	november	2021	1340.00

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Program:

```
mysql> delimiter //
mysql> create trigger CallCharges
-> after insert on PHONECALL
-> for each row
-> begin
-> update BILL B
-> set Amount = Amount + ( select BP.Connection_Fee +
-> BP.PricePerSecond * new.Seconds
-> from BASEPLAN BP join CUSTOMER C
-> on C.Plan = BP.Code
-> where new.ID = C.ID )
-> where B.ID = new.ID;
-> end //
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> delimiter ;
```

Result:

```
mysql> select * from bill where id = 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id    | month   | year  | amount |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1     | november | 2021  | 1005.52 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Any Observations/Justification:

Updates the bill after every call and decide the amount accordingly.