

**Information System Management Lab  
BCOM 307**

**Assignment #3**

**Submitted by:**

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**Semester:** 5<sup>th</sup> Sem  
**Class:** B.Com(H)  
**Section:** BCom 5A  
**Date of Submission:** 10/09/2021

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## **Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies**

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Department of Commerce

Academic Year: 2020-21

Semester: Vth

### **Assignment No.3**

#### **Unit No: 1**

Course/Subject Code: BCOM 307      Subject Title: Information System Management Lab

Issue Date:

Last Date of Submission:

#### **Instructions for Students:**

1. **All Questions are Compulsory.**
2. The student should attach proper cover page for each assignment clearly mentioning the Assignment No.
3. Each assignment should be prepared by the student individually with proper explanation and screenshots.
4. A4 size ruled sheets should be used for the assignment.
5. Assignment pages should be serially numbered at the bottom of page.

***During online education mode, upload scanned copy of the complete assignment including cover page latest by due date.***

QuestionNo.	Question	CO No.
1	Display all the records from client_master table who belong to Delhi and bal due is less than 5000.	<b>CO1</b>
2	Display all the records from client_master table where city is Delhi or Noida.	
3	Display all the records from client_master table where state is 'Uttar Pradesh' and city must be Noida or Ghaziabad.	
4	Display all the records from client_master table who don't belong to Delhi.	
5	Display distinct city values from client_master table.	
6	Delete all the records from Persons table who belong to Delhi.	

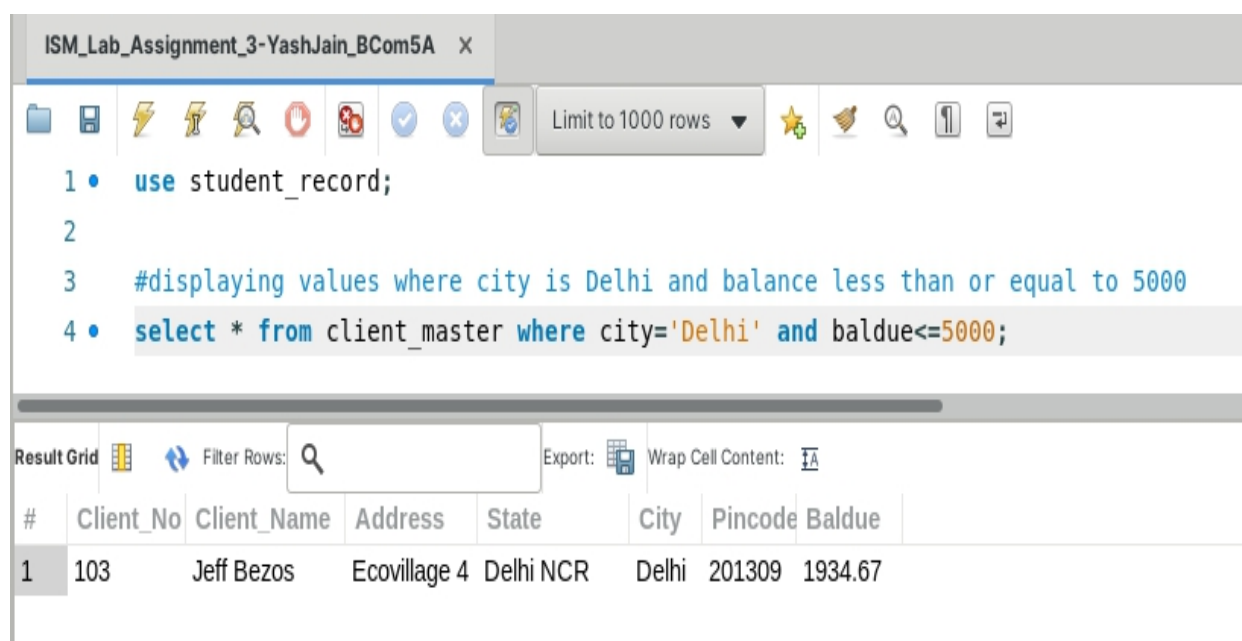
**ASSIGNMENT 3 - BASIC TABLE COMMANDS III**

**Task 1 : Display all the records from client\_master table who belong to Delhi and baldue is less than 5000.**

The following task is completed using the 'select' command with the 'where' clause, along with the 'and' keyword. The 'and' operator allows us to display values where multiple conditions need to be satisfied. The syntax for this is:

```
select col1,col2,. . . colx from tablename where [condition 1]
and [condition 2];(for specific columns)
```

```
select * from tablename where [condition 1] and [condition
2];(for all records)
```



The screenshot shows a database query editor window titled "ISM\_Lab\_Assignment\_3-YashJain\_BCom5A". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • use student_record;
2
3 #displaying values where city is Delhi and balance less than or equal to 5000
4 • select * from client_master where city='Delhi' and baldue<=5000;
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table with the following columns: #, Client\_No, Client\_Name, Address, State, City, Pincode, and Baldue. The results show one record for Client\_No 103, Client\_Name Jeff Bezos, Address Ecovillage 4, State Delhi NCR, City Delhi, Pincode 201309, and Baldue 1934.67.

#	Client_No	Client_Name	Address	State	City	Pincode	Baldue
1	103	Jeff Bezos	Ecovillage 4	Delhi NCR	Delhi	201309	1934.67

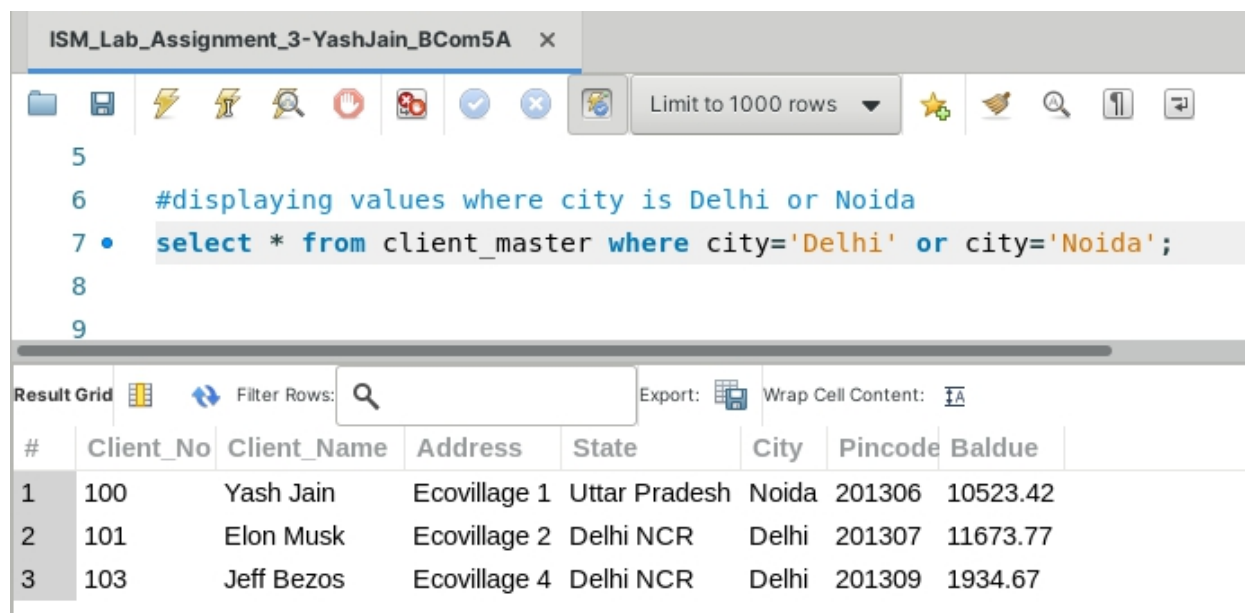
**Task 2: Display the records from client\_master where city is Delhi or Noida.**

The given task can be completed using the 'select' command with the 'where' clause along with the 'or' keyword. The 'or' operation allows us to display records where the records will be selected even if one of the conditions is met. The syntax for this is:

```
select col1,col2,. . . colx from tablename where [condition 1]
or [condition 2];(for specific columns)
```

```
select * from tablename where [condition 1] or [condition
2];(for all records)
```

Note: The square brackets for the 'and' and 'or' keywords are not included in the syntax; they are just a way of making it understandable.



The screenshot shows a database query editor window titled "ISM\_Lab\_Assignment\_3-YashJain\_BCom5A". The query is: `select * from client_master where city='Delhi' or city='Noida';`. The results are displayed in a table with 8 columns: #, Client\_No, Client\_Name, Address, State, City, Pincode, and Baldue. The results show 3 rows of data.

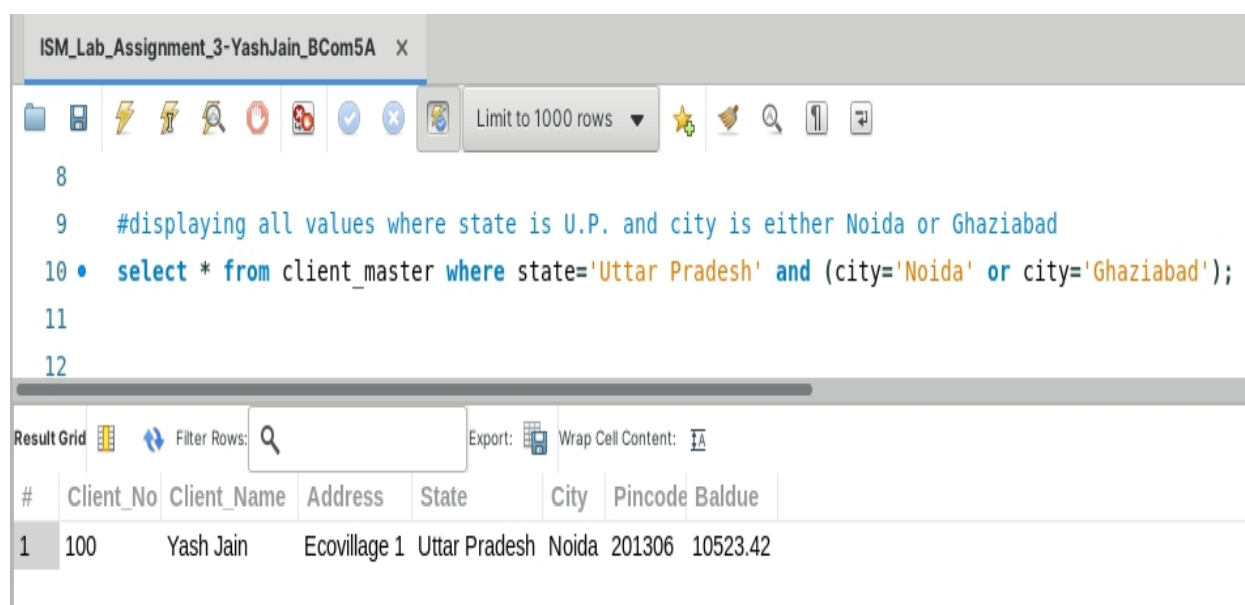
#	Client_No	Client_Name	Address	State	City	Pincode	Baldue
1	100	Yash Jain	Ecovillage 1	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	201306	10523.42
2	101	Elon Musk	Ecovillage 2	Delhi NCR	Delhi	201307	11673.77
3	103	Jeff Bezos	Ecovillage 4	Delhi NCR	Delhi	201309	1934.67

**Task 3: Display all the records from client\_master table where state is 'Uttar Pradesh' and city must be Noida or Ghaziabad.**

This task can be completed by using the command 'select', along with the 'where' clause and this time, we will be using both 'and' and 'or'. The syntax for this would be:

```
select col1,col2,. . . colx from tablename where ['and' condition 1] and ['and' condition 2 / 'or' condition 1] or ['or' condition 2];(for specific columns)
```

```
select * from tablename where ['and' condition 1] and ['and' condition 2 / 'or' condition 1] or ['or' condition 2];(for all records)
```



The screenshot shows a database query editor window titled "ISM\_Lab\_Assignment\_3-YashJain\_BCom5A". The query is: `select * from client_master where state='Uttar Pradesh' and (city='Noida' or city='Ghaziabad');`. The results are displayed in a table with 8 columns: #, Client\_No, Client\_Name, Address, State, City, Pincode, and Baldue. The results show 1 row of data.

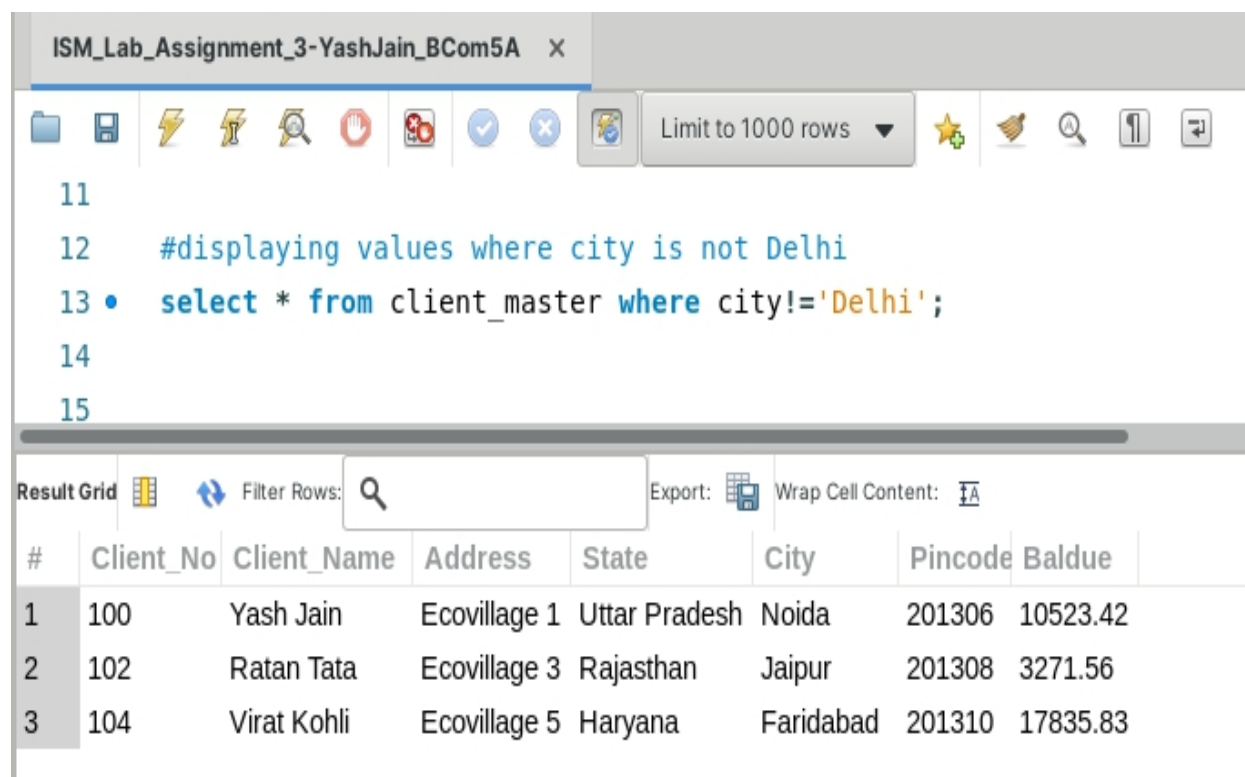
#	Client_No	Client_Name	Address	State	City	Pincode	Baldue
1	100	Yash Jain	Ecovillage 1	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	201306	10523.42

#### Task 4: Display all the records from client\_master table who don't belong to Delhi.

This task can be completed by using the command 'select', with the 'where' clause. But, in this case, our condition is inequality, not equality. Hence, we will use an exclamation mark (!) in front of the equal to (=) sign, to indicate the inequality condition. The syntax for this is:

```
select col1,col2,...colx from tablename where  
columnname!='value'; (for specific columns)
```

```
select * from tablename where columnname!='value'; (for all  
records)
```



The screenshot shows a database query editor window titled "ISM\_Lab\_Assignment\_3-YashJain\_BCom5A". The query entered is:

```
11  
12 #displaying values where city is not Delhi  
13 • select * from client_master where city!='Delhi';  
14  
15
```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" is displayed, showing the results of the query. The grid has columns: #, Client\_No, Client\_Name, Address, State, City, Pincode, and Baldue. The results are as follows:

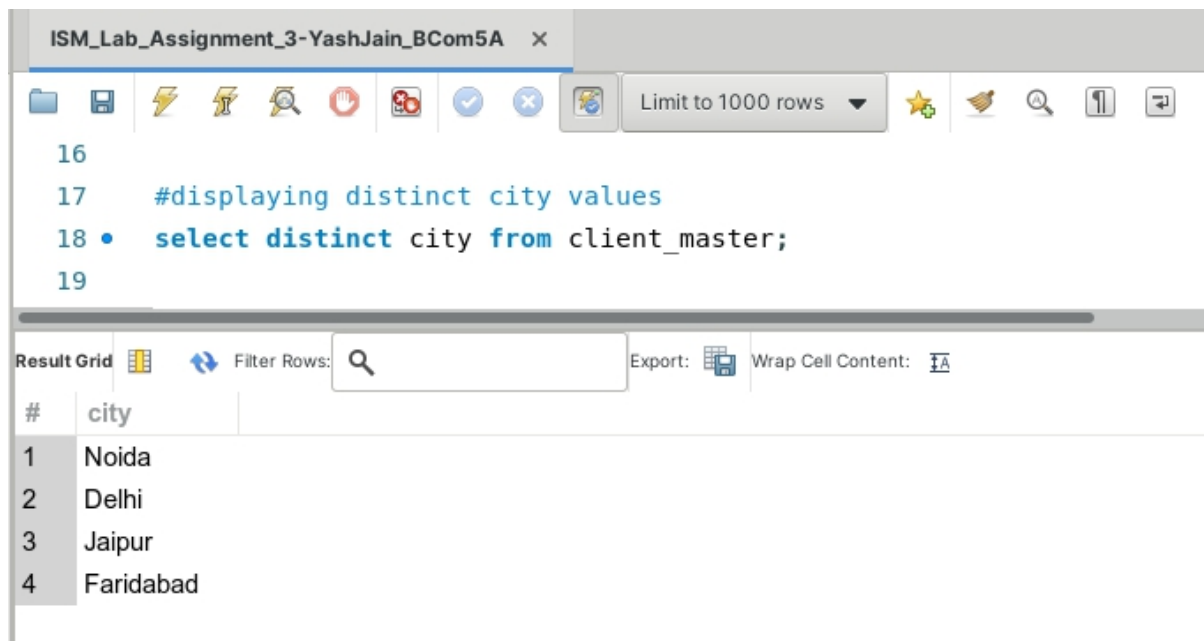
#	Client_No	Client_Name	Address	State	City	Pincode	Baldue
1	100	Yash Jain	Ecovillage 1	Uttar Pradesh	Noida	201306	10523.42
2	102	Ratan Tata	Ecovillage 3	Rajasthan	Jaipur	201308	3271.56
3	104	Virat Kohli	Ecovillage 5	Haryana	Faridabad	201310	17835.83

#### Task 5: Display distinct city values from client\_master table

To complete this task, we use the 'distinct' clause along with the column names after the 'select' command, along with 'where' clause (optional). The 'distinct' clause is used to display all the unique / distinct value in the table, ignoring the duplicate values. The syntax for this is -

```
select distinct columnname from tablename; (general)
```

```
select distinct columnname from tablename where [condition] ;  
(for additional conditions)
```



The screenshot shows a database application window titled "ISM\_Lab\_Assignment\_3-YashJain\_BCom5A". The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
16
17 #displaying distinct city values
18 • select distinct city from client_master;
19
```

The "Result Grid" shows the following data:

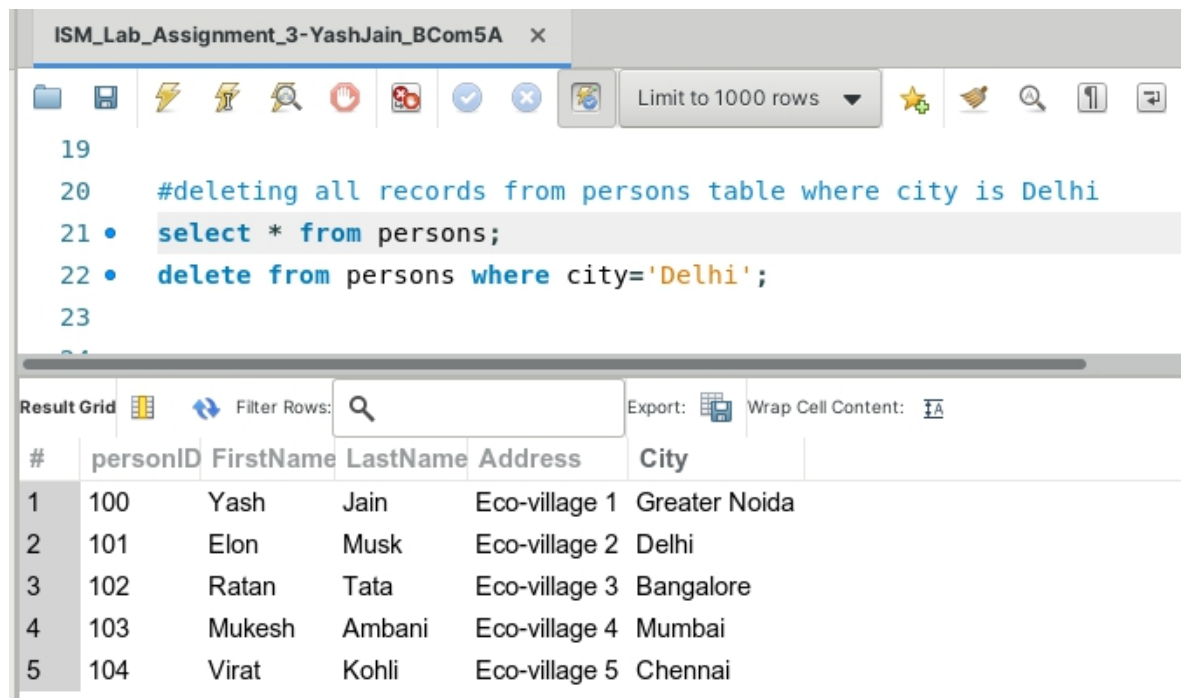
#	city
1	Noida
2	Delhi
3	Jaipur
4	Faridabad

### Task 6: Delete all records from Persons table who belong to Delhi

To complete this task, we use the '**delete**' keyword. The 'delete' keyword is used to delete rows from a table where a certain condition is given using the 'where' clause. The syntax for this is -

`delete from tablename where columnname='value';` (for specific records)

`delete from tablename;` (for all records)



The screenshot shows a database application window titled "ISM\_Lab\_Assignment\_3-YashJain\_BCom5A". The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
19
20 #deleting all records from persons table where city is Delhi
21 • select * from persons;
22 • delete from persons where city='Delhi';
23
```

The "Result Grid" shows the following data:

#	personID	FirstName	LastName	Address	City
1	100	Yash	Jain	Eco-village 1	Greater Noida
2	101	Elon	Musk	Eco-village 2	Delhi
3	102	Ratan	Tata	Eco-village 3	Bangalore
4	103	Mukesh	Ambani	Eco-village 4	Mumbai
5	104	Virat	Kohli	Eco-village 5	Chennai

(before deletion)

ISM\_Lab\_Assignment\_3-YashJain\_BCom5A

Limit to 1000 rows

```

19
20 #deleting all records from persons table where city is Delhi
21 • select * from persons;
22 • delete from persons where city='Delhi';
23

```

Result Grid

#	personID	FirstName	LastName	Address	City
1	100	Yash	Jain	Eco-village 1	Greater Noida
2	102	Ratan	Tata	Eco-village 3	Bangalore
3	103	Mukesh	Ambani	Eco-village 4	Mumbai
4	104	Virat	Kohli	Eco-village 5	Chennai

persons 13

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
1	10:18:39	delete from persons where city='Delhi'	Error Code: 1701: You are using safe update mode and you are trying to delete a row. To disable safe mode, toggle the option in Preferences → SQL Mode. To enable safe update mode, use the SQL_SAFE_UPDATES() function.
2	10:18:53	delete from persons where city='Delhi'	1 row(s) affected
3	10:19:04	select * from persons LIMIT 0, 1000	4 row(s) returned

(after deletion)