

**Information System Management Lab
BCOM 307**

Assignment #27

Submitted by:

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Assignment No. 27

Unit No:

Course/Subject Code: BCOM 307

Issue Date

Subject Title: Information System Management Lab

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.

Question No.	Question	CO No.
1	List the clients who are located in Mumbai.	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5
2	Change the city of client_no C0001 to bangalore.	
3	Change the cost price of jeans to rs. 950.	
4	Add a column called telephone of datatype INT to clients table.	
5	Change the name of salesman table to sales_master.	
6	Listing of products whose selling price is more than 500 with the new selling price calculated as original selling price + 15%.	
7	Count the no of products having price>500.	
8	Find all products whose qty_on_hand is more than reorder level.	

9	Determining the maximum and minimum price for the product prices.	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5
10	List the clients who are located in state ending with 'a'.	

ASSIGNMENT 27 - REVISION OF CONCEPTS

Task 1 : List the clients who are located in Mumbai.

This task can be completed using the **WHERE** Clause.

The screenshot shows a database query editor window titled "ISM_Lab_Assignment_27-YashJain_BCom5A". The query entered is:

```

2
3  #showing clients with city mumbai
4 • select * from clients where city='Mumbai';
5
6

```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" displays the results of the query. The grid has columns: #, client_id, client_name, city, state, pincode, baldue, and tel. The results are as follows:

#	client_id	client_name	city	state	pincode	baldue	tel
1	C0001	Ivan Bayross	Mumbai	Maharashtra	400054	15000	123456789
2	C0003	Chhaya Bankar	Mumbai	Maharashtra	400057	5000	123456789
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Task 2: Change the city of client_no C0001 to Bangalore.

This task can be completed using the **UPDATE** Keyword.

The screenshot shows the same database query editor window. The query entered is:

```

6
7  #updating city of C0001 to Bangalore
8 • update clients set city='Bangalore' where client_id='C0001';
9 • select city from clients where client_id='C0001'; #after updation
10

```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" displays the results of the query. The grid has columns: # and city. The results are as follows:

#	city
1	Bangalore

Task 3: Change the cost price of jeans to Rs. 950.

This task can be completed using the **UPDATE** Keyword.

ISM_Lab_Assignment_27-YashJain_BCom5A x

Limit to 5000 rows

```
10
11 #Changing the cost price of jeans to rs 950
12 • update products set cost_price=950 where description_='Jeans';
13 • select distinct description_,cost_price from products;
14
```

Result Grid

#	description_	cost_price
1	T-Shirts	250
2	Shirts	350
3	Cotton Jeans	450
4	Jeans	950

Task 4: Add a column called telephone of datatype INT to clients table.

This task can be completed using the **ALTER TABLE** Command, along with the **ADD COLUMN** Keyword.

ISM_Lab_Assignment_27-YashJain_BCom5A x

Limit to 5000 rows

```
14
15 #adding a new column telephone
16 • alter table clients add column tel int(10) default '123456789';
17 • desc clients;
18
```

Result Grid

#	Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
1	client_id	varchar(6)	NO	PRI	NULL	
2	client_name	varchar(20)	NO		NULL	
3	city	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
4	state	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
5	pincode	int	YES		NULL	
6	baldue	int	YES		NULL	
7	tel	int	YES		123456789	

Task 5: Change the name of salesman table to sales_master.

This task can be completed using the **RENAME** Command.

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, a search bar, and a 'Limit to 5000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following commands:

```

19 #renaming table
20 • rename table salesman to sales_master;
21 • show tables like 's%'; #after renaming

```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the 'show tables' command:

#	Tables_in_student_record (s%)
1	sales_master
2	sales_order
3	sales_order_details
4	student

Task 6: Listing of products whose selling price is more than 500 with the new selling price calculated as original selling price + 15%.

This task can be completed using the **WHERE** Clause.

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

22
23 #listing products with conditions
24 • select description_ 'Name',sell_price 'Selling Price',sell_price*1.15 'New Selling Price'
25 from products where sell_price>=500;
26

```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query:

#	Name	Selling Price	New Selling Price
1	Shirts	500	575.00
2	Cotton Jeans	600	690.00
3	Jeans	750	862.50

Task 7: Count the no of products having price>500.

This task can be completed using the **COUNT()** Aggregate function.

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

26
27 #counting number of products with SP>500
28 • select count(product_id) from products where sell_price>500;

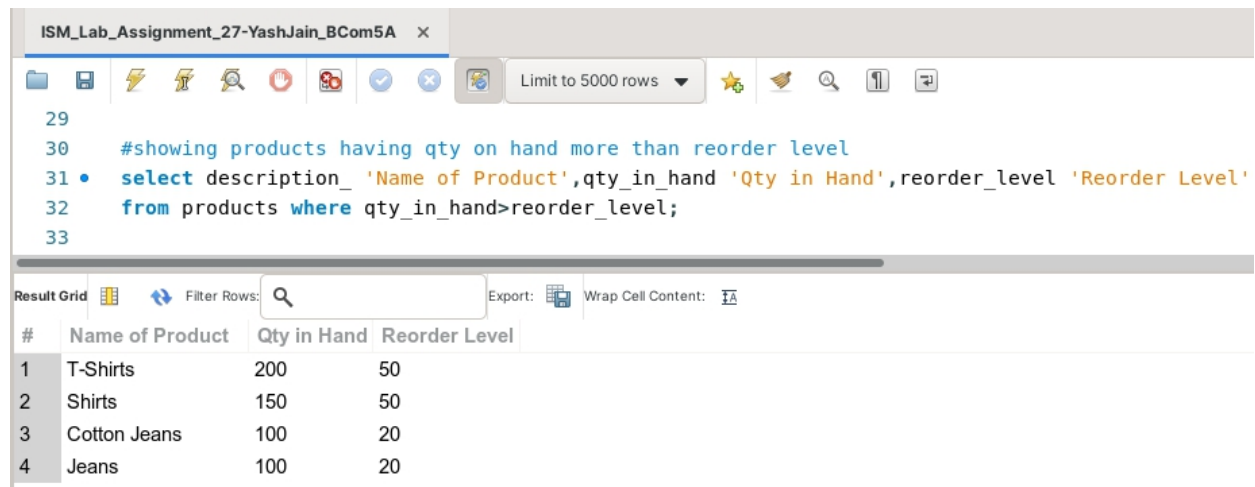
```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query:

#	count(product_id)
1	2

Task 8: Find all products whose qty_on_hand is more than reorder level.

This task can be completed using the **WHERE** clause.



```

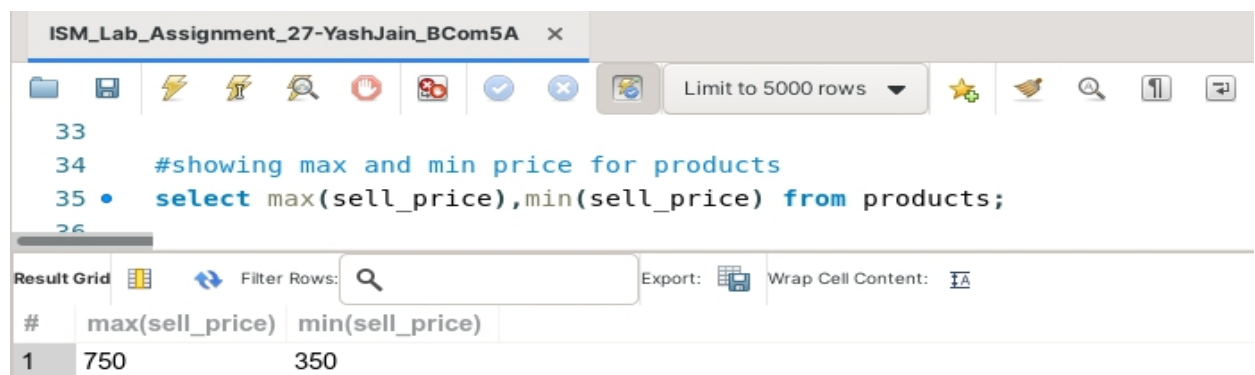
29
30 #showing products having qty on hand more than reorder level
31 • select description_ 'Name of Product', qty_in_hand 'Qty in Hand', reorder_level 'Reorder Level'
32   from products where qty_in_hand > reorder_level;
33

```

#	Name of Product	Qty in Hand	Reorder Level
1	T-Shirts	200	50
2	Shirts	150	50
3	Cotton Jeans	100	20
4	Jeans	100	20

Task 9: Determining the maximum and minimum price for the product prices.

This task can be completed using the **MAX()** and **MIN()** Aggregate Functions.



```

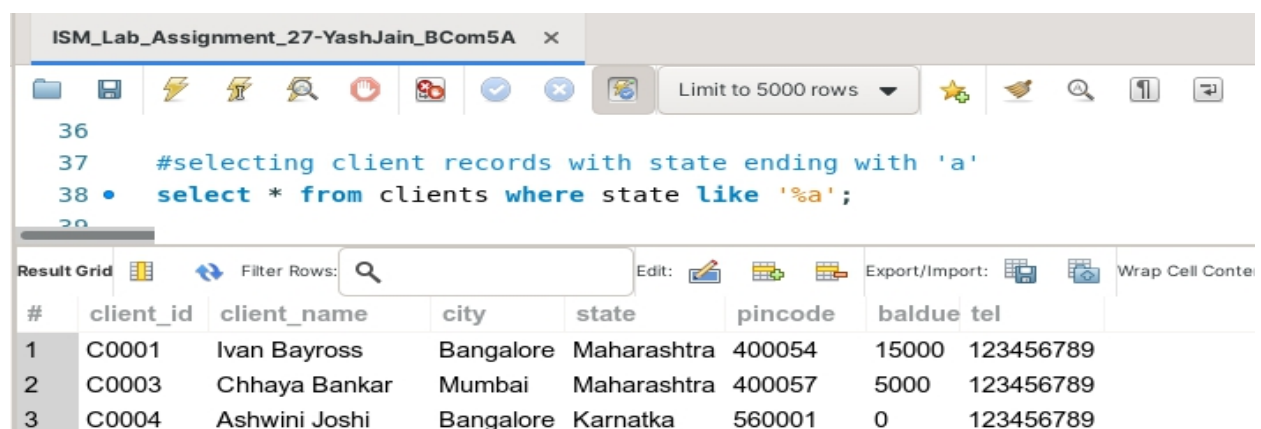
33
34 #showing max and min price for products
35 • select max(sell_price), min(sell_price) from products;
36

```

#	max(sell_price)	min(sell_price)
1	750	350

Task 10: Display the employee records of employees hired in April 2013.

This task can be completed using the **LIKE** predicate, along with the % (percentage) symbol.



```

36
37 #selecting client records with state ending with 'a'
38 • select * from clients where state like '%a';
39

```

#	client_id	client_name	city	state	pincode	baldue tel
1	C0001	Ivan Bayross	Bangalore	Maharashtra	400054	15000 123456789
2	C0003	Chhaya Bankar	Mumbai	Maharashtra	400057	5000 123456789
3	C0004	Ashwini Joshi	Bangalore	Karnatka	560001	0 123456789