

Name \Rightarrow Ilyas Ahmad

ID \Rightarrow 14607

BS(SE)4

Subject = Database
System.

FINAL paper

14607

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Question No \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow
 Perform Normalization upto 3rd
 Normal Form on the following data:

Student ID	student name	s address	CTD	Cname	Grade
01	Fawad	Karachi	SE-01	A1	A
			SE-05	SQE	B
02	waleed	Lahore	SE-02	DIP	C
03	saira	Pshwar	SE-03	DB	A
			SE-04	SRE	B
04	Aiman	Krachi	SE-03	DB	C
05	Daniyal	Lahore	SE-01	A1	A
06	Emaan	Pshwar	SE-01	A1	B

\Leftarrow Answer: \Rightarrow

As the above table is already
 in the 2nd normalization. So
 we will divide this table into
 2 parts to convert it into
 3rd normalization.

Student ID	student name	st Address	Grade
01	Fawad	Krachi	A
02	waleed	Lhore	B
03	saira	Pshwar	C
04	Aiman	Krachi	A
05	Daniyal	Lahore	B
06	Emaan	Pshwar	C

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part (ii)

Course ID	Course Name
SE - 01	AI
SE - 05	SQE
SE - 02	DIP
SE - 03	DB
SE - 04	SRE
SE - 03	DB
SE - 04	AI
SE - 01	AI
SE - 01	AI

Thus now it fulfil the
Condition to be in 3rd
Form.

// * // * // * // * // * //

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Question no:- 02:-

part :- 2

Write a query to create a table by name movies which should have the following columns and restrictions:-

→ ANSWER:-

Create table movies

~~(id table movies~~

(id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO-INCREMENT,

Movie - Name varchar(50) NOT NULL, Genre varchar(5) NOT NULL,

Year(20) INT NOT NULL, Rating(5) INT NOT NULL.):-

Question:- 02

PART = 1st

→ ANSWER:-

The query we use

Create database gallery

{

}

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Question no → 03

Answer :-

if you have the following table

Student ID	student name
Age	CGPA

1. Write 2 SQL DML Queries to insert your data and your friends data in this table.

Solution:-

We will give the name to table Student table:

Insert keyword is always followed by start INTO keywords thus or Insert starts.

Start with insert - into, followed by the table name (student) in which you insert the row and then we have our list of column enclosed in parenthesis.

Therefore we have our keywords values followed by values of column which you want to insert enclosed in parenthesis

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Inserting data :-
DESC student :-

Query 1 :-

Insert Data into
all the columns of
Student table.

Insert INTO :-

student (Student ID,
Student name, Age,
CGPA)
values (14607, Ilyas ahmad
21, 2.51);

INSERT INTO student :-

values (14608, M, Junaid
22, 3.4).

Query 2 :- Insert DATA into
selected columns.

Insert INTO student (Student ID,
name, Age :-

values :- (14608, Junaid, 20);

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:- Write SQL, DML Query to delete all students records whose CGPA is greater 3:-

Student // Table name.

Student ID	Student Name	Age	CGPA
14607	Ilyas ahmad	22	2.6
14608	M. Junaid	21	3.4
15519	Adnan	20	3.

Sol:- DELETE From table

[Where Conditions]

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DELETE FROM Student
WHERE CGPA = 3;
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Question no \Rightarrow 04
Canteen table \Rightarrow

Order ID	Product ID	unit price	Quantity
01	02	160 RS	1
01	06	350 RS	1
02	01	80 RS	2
02	03	30 RS	2
02	05	5 RS	2

-1 Answer:-

① Solution:-

Select - product name, product ID
From canteen table
where product price $<$ 50 RS
ordered by product ID,
product name,

Pr ID	Pr Name	Categories	MFG Date	Expiry Date	Price
05	chilli milli Jolly	Junk	3 Jun 08	8 Jun 2020	5RS
03	KurKure	Junk	2 April 09		30RS
04	Shezan Juice	Junk	—		300
01	Duts milkcha	Junk	—		800
02	lipton tea Bags	Not Junk	—		1600
06	olpess milk	Not Junk	—		3500

Part = "3"

Write output of the following query?

→ select Category Count(^{category}?)

Select Count (Category)
from order-table
where category.

Category
Junk
Not Junk
Junk
Junk
Junk
Not Junk

→ From Canteen table - ?
select Canteen-table
from Canteen-table.

→ Group By Category.
select Category (cat)
from canteen-table
where name By ID.

→ Having Count Category > 2
↳ This is used to filter the
group returned

→ select Category (cat)
group by Pr ID -
Having Category > 2

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Part :- 4

Q: Answer :-

Select product ID
From canteen table

INNER Join order - Details
on :-

canteen table,

product ID = order -
Details - product, ID