

Name: Abdul Salam

ID: 14480

Database

Q.1: Perform Normalization upto 3rd Normal Form on the following table.

Ans: • The given table is already in 2nd Normalization Form.

• Now if we want to convert the following table we have to divide it into two parts to convert into 3rd Normalization Form.

Part 1:

Student ID	Student Name	Student Address	Grade.
01	Fawad	Karachi	A
02	Waleed	Lahore	B
03	Saira	Peshawar	C
04	Aiman	Karachi	A
05	Daniyal	Lahore	B
06	Ensaam	Peshawar	A

Part 2:

Course Id	course name.
SE-01	AI
SE-05	SQE
SE-02	DIP
SE-03	DB
SE-01	AI
SE-01	AI

Now the table is completely convert into 3rd Normalization Form.

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Q.2. Write SQL queries for following DDL statements.

1. Create a database by the name Gallery.

Answer: The query we use is:

```
{
}
```

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

Ans:

```
Create table Movies
{
  Id int not null, primary key
  Movie_Name varchar(25) not null,
  Genre varchar(25),
  Year int ;
  rating int ;
}
```

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Q.3. If you have the following table:

Student Id	Student name	Age	GPA

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

Solu:

We will give the name to table.

Insert keyword is always followed by INTO keyword thus our INSERT statement starts with Insert-INTO, followed by the table name (Student) in which you insert the row and then we have our list of columns enclosed in parenthesis. There after we have our keywords followed by values of columns which you want to insert, enclosed in parenthesis.

Inserting data.

Q

DESC student;

Query 1-- Insert DATA into all the columns of student table.

INSERT INTO student (Student Id, Student name, Age, GPA)
Values (14480, Abdul Salam, 21, 2.5-11);

INSERT INTO student
Values (14481, Alam Zeb, 22, 3.4);

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Query 2. Insert DATA into selected columns.

```
INSERT INTO student (Student Id, Student-name, Age)
VALUES (15958, Naveed Ali, 20);
```

2. Write SQL DML Query to delete all students' records whose CGPA is greater 3.

Student: // Table name.

Student ID	Student Name	Age	CGPA
14480	Abdul Salam	21	2.6
14481	Alam Zeb	22	3.4
15958	Naveed Ali	20	3

Soln: DELETE FROM table
[WHERE conditions];

```
DELETE FROM student
WHERE CGPA > 3;
```

Q.4. Consider you have the following
2 tables.

1. Write SQL Queries for finding/displaying
product name and id of products
whose unit price is less than 50 Rs.

Solution: Canteen - Table

```
SELECT Product_name, Product_ID, Unit Price.  
FROM Canteen_Table  
WHERE Unit Price < 50
```

```
(SELECT MIN(Unit Price) FROM  
Ordered by Product ID, Product Name. Canteen-Table);  
Order-Details.
```

```
SELECT Product_ID, Unit Price.  
FROM Order_Details  
WHERE Unit Price < 50
```

```
(SELECT MIN(Unit Price) FROM  
Ordered by Order id, Product id. Order-Details).
```

Q.4

2.

Ans:

Select Product as Product_List_Sorted
Order by Product_Name.

4. Query:

Select Order_Details.Order_Id,
Canteen_table.Product_Name, Order_Details.Unit Price,
Order_Details.Quantity.

FROM

Order_Details

INNER JOIN

Canteen_table

ON Order_Details.Product_ID=Canteen_table.Product_ID

Output:

Order ID	Product Name	Unit Price	Quantity
01	Lipton tea bag	160 Rs	1
01	Olpa Milk	350 Rs	1
02	Dairy Milk chocolate	80 Rs	2
02	Kurkure	30 Rs	2
02	Chilli Milli Jelly	5 Rs	2

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Course name: Database Management.

Submitted to MAM Rimshe Khan.