

Name : Umair Khan

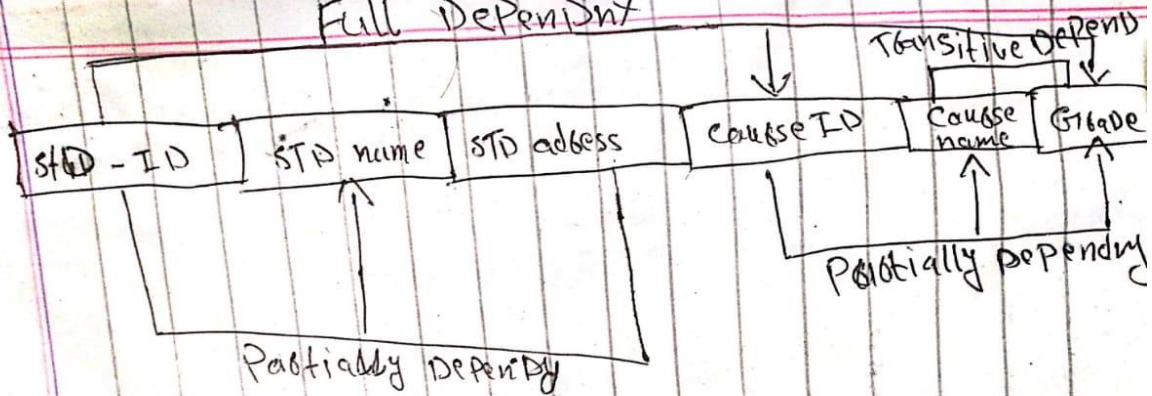
Id No : 6949

Paper : Database

Q1:

student ID	student name	student ADDRESS	course ID	course name	Grade
01	Ewaid	Peshawar	SE-1	AI	A
02	umais	Kabchi	SE-05	SQE	B
03	umais	Peshawar	SE-02	DIP	C
04	umais	Lahore	SE-03	DB	A
05	Amna	multan	SE-04	SRE	B
06	Eeman	Kabchi	SE-03	AI	C

2nd Full Dependency



Primary key is student ID
 Remove partially dependency

STD ID	course ID	Grade
STD ID	STD name	STD address
course ID	course name	Grade

3/6

Normalization Form

STD ID	course ID	Grade
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STD ID	STD name	STD address
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course ID	course name	Grade
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Transitive Dependency

STD ID	course ID
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course ID	course name	Grade
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Q2:

Ans:

1.

CREATE TABLE students (

id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,

Student_name varchar(255) NOT NULL,

DOB Date ,

Age INTEGER Select MAX(Age)

From[year]

Where Year (30),

CGPA float

);

2.

```
INSERT INTO students VALUES (1, 'Umair', '20-4-1998',22,3);
```

```
INSERT INTO students VALUES (2, 'Khan', '20-4-1999',21,2);
```

3.

Age is derived attribute and is derived from data of birth.

Q3:

1.

Canteen table:

```
SELECT Product_name, Product_ID, UNIT_price
```

```
FROM Canteen_Table
```

```
WHERE _Unit_Price < 50
```

For Order:

```
SELECT ORDER_ID, Product_ID, UNIT PRICE
```

```
FROM Canteen_Table
```

```
WHERE _Unit_Price < 50
```

2.

In Ascending: By default, the sort is performed in ascending order. Therefore, there is no need to specify the ASC keyword.

```
SELECT ProductName AS [Product_Name]
FROM Canteen table;
```

3.

```
delete from Order_Details where quantity is<1;
```

4.

```
SELECT Canteen_Table.Product_ID, Canteen_Table.Product_Name,
Order,order_id, Order,order Quantity,
order.order_ID,order.order_quantity
FROM Canteen_Table
INNER JOIN Order_Details
ON Canteen_Table. order_id =order.order_id;
```