

LAB ASSIGNMENT
DATABASE LAB
DUE DATE: 04/04/2022
TKM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

GROUP 2

1. Consider the following schema for OrderDatabase:

SALESMAN (Salesman_id, Name, City, Commission)

CUSTOMER (Customer_id, Cust_Name, City, Grade, Salesman_id)

ORDERS (Ord_No, Purchase_Amt, Ord_Date, Customer_id, Salesman_id)

Write SQL queries to

- A. Count the customers with grades above Bangalore's average.
- B. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.
- C. List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don't have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)
- D. Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.
- E. Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing salesman with id 1000. All his orders must also be deleted.

Script:

```
CREATE DATABASE CUSTOMERSALES3;
```

```
USE CUSTOMERSALES3;
```

```
CREATE TABLE SALESMAN(
```

```
Sid VARCHAR(10),
```

```
Sname VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
```

```
City VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
```

```
Commission VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
```

PRIMARY KEY(Sid)

);

INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES(211, 'ANJITHA', 'KOLLAM', '5');

INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES(212, 'AMRITHA', 'MALAPPURAM', '12');

INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES(213, 'ANASWARA', 'KOLLAM', '15');

INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES(214, 'ARCHANA', 'KOTTAYAM', '8');

SELECT * FROM SALESMAN;

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER2(

Cid VARCHAR(10) ,

Cname VARCHAR(20),

City VARCHAR(20),

Grade VARCHAR(20),

Sid VARCHAR(10),

PRIMARY KEY(Cid),

FOREIGN KEY(Sid)REFERENCES SALESMAN(Sid) ON DELETE CASCADE);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMER2 VALUES(311, 'ANJU', 'Changanasseri', 100, 211);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMER2 VALUES(312, 'Dwany', 'Banglore', 90, 212);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMER2 VALUES(313, 'Manjari', 'Kasargodu', 80, 213);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMER2 VALUES(314, 'Manju', 'Mangalapuram', 100, 214);

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER2;
```

```
CREATE TABLE ORDERS (  
    Ord_No VARCHAR(10) ,  
    Purchase_Amt INT NOT NULL,  
    Ord_Date DATE NOT NULL,  
    Cid VARCHAR(10),  
    PRIMARY KEY(Ord_No),  
    FOREIGN KEY(Cid)REFERENCES CUSTOMER2(Cid) ON DELETE CASCADE,  
    Sid VARCHAR(10),  
    FOREIGN KEY(Sid)REFERENCES SALESMAN(Sid) ON DELETE CASCADE) ;
```

```
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES(001, 250, '2022-03-19',314,214);
```

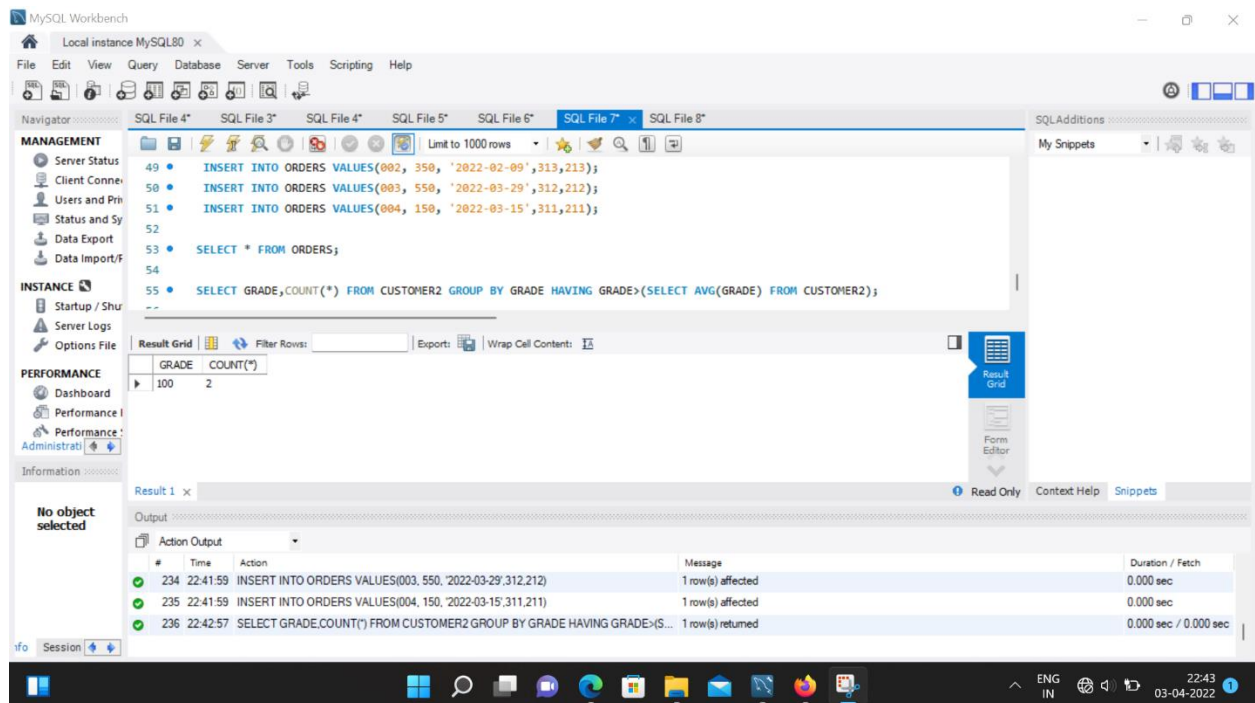
```
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES(002, 350, '2022-02-09',313,213);
```

```
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES(003, 550, '2022-03-29',312,212);
```

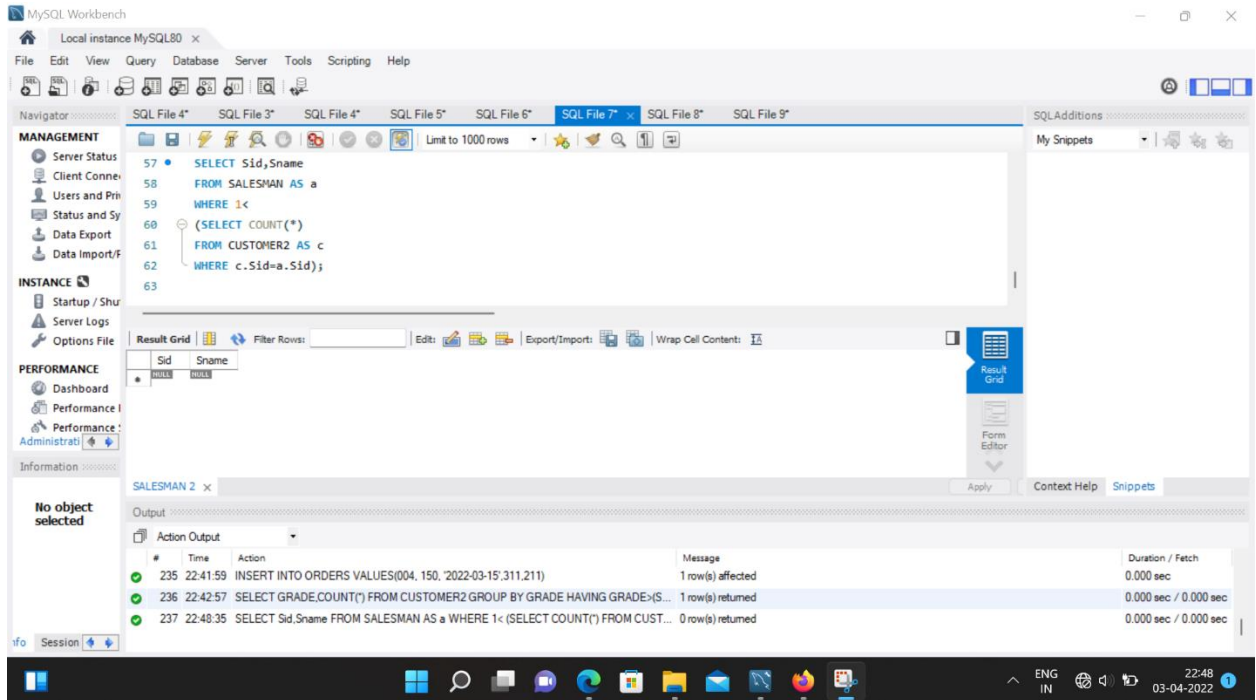
```
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES(004, 150, '2022-03-15',311,211);
```

```
SELECT * FROM ORDERS;
```

A.SELECT GRADE,COUNT(*) FROM CUSTOMER2 GROUP BY GRADE HAVING GRADE>(SELECT AVG(GRADE) FROM CUSTOMER2);



B. SELECT Sid,Sname
FROM SALESMAN AS a
WHERE 1<
(SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM CUSTOMER2 AS c
WHERE c.Sid=a.Sid);



C.SELECT SALESMAN.Sid,Sname,Cname,Commission

FROM SALESMAN,CUSTOMER2

WHERE SALESMAN.City=CUSTOMER2.City

UNION

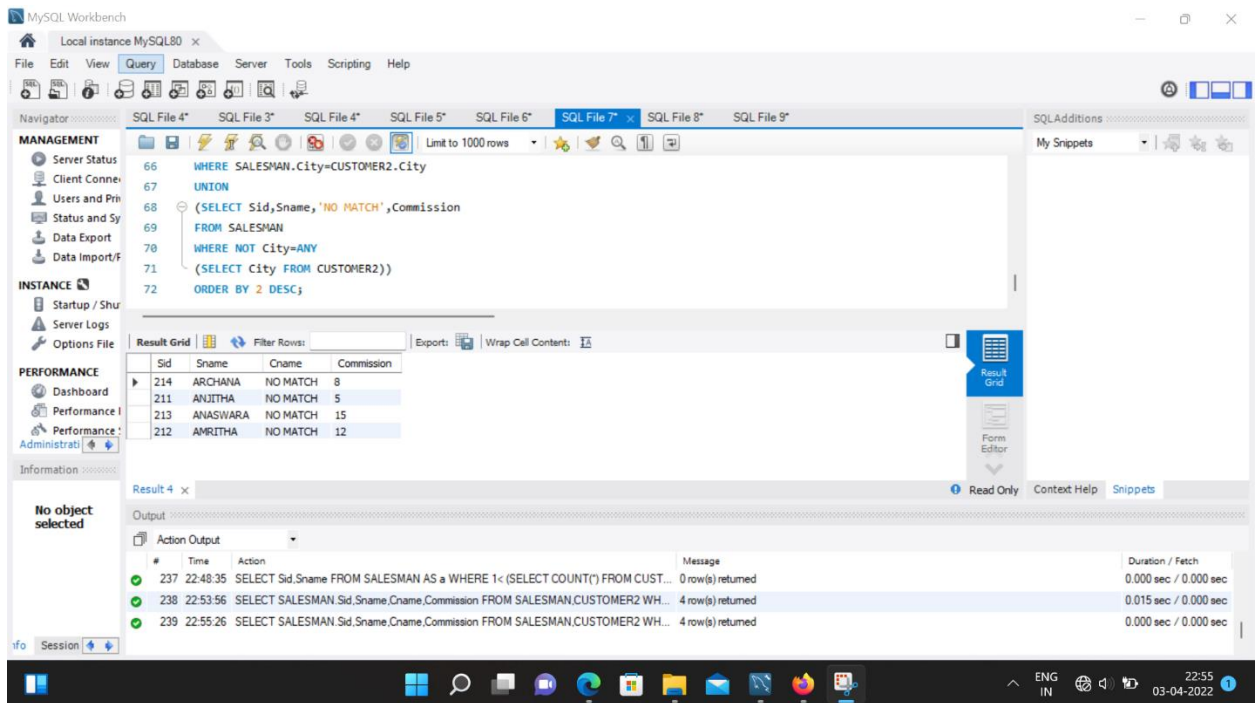
(SELECT Sid,Sname,'NO MATCH',Commission

FROM SALESMAN

WHERE NOT City=ANY

(SELECT City FROM CUSTOMER2))

ORDER BY 2 DESC;



D.CREATE VIEW SALES

AS SELECT b.Ord_Date,a.Sid

FROM SALESMAN a,ORDERS b

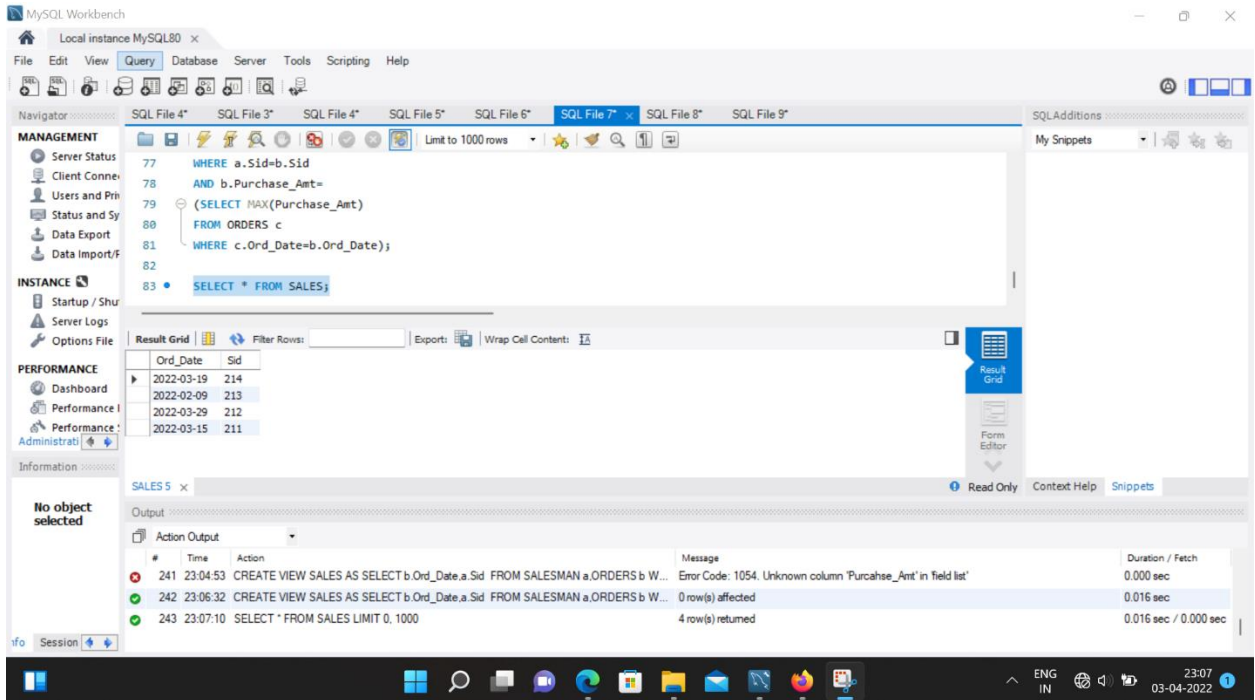
WHERE a.Sid=b.Sid

AND b.Purchase_Amt=

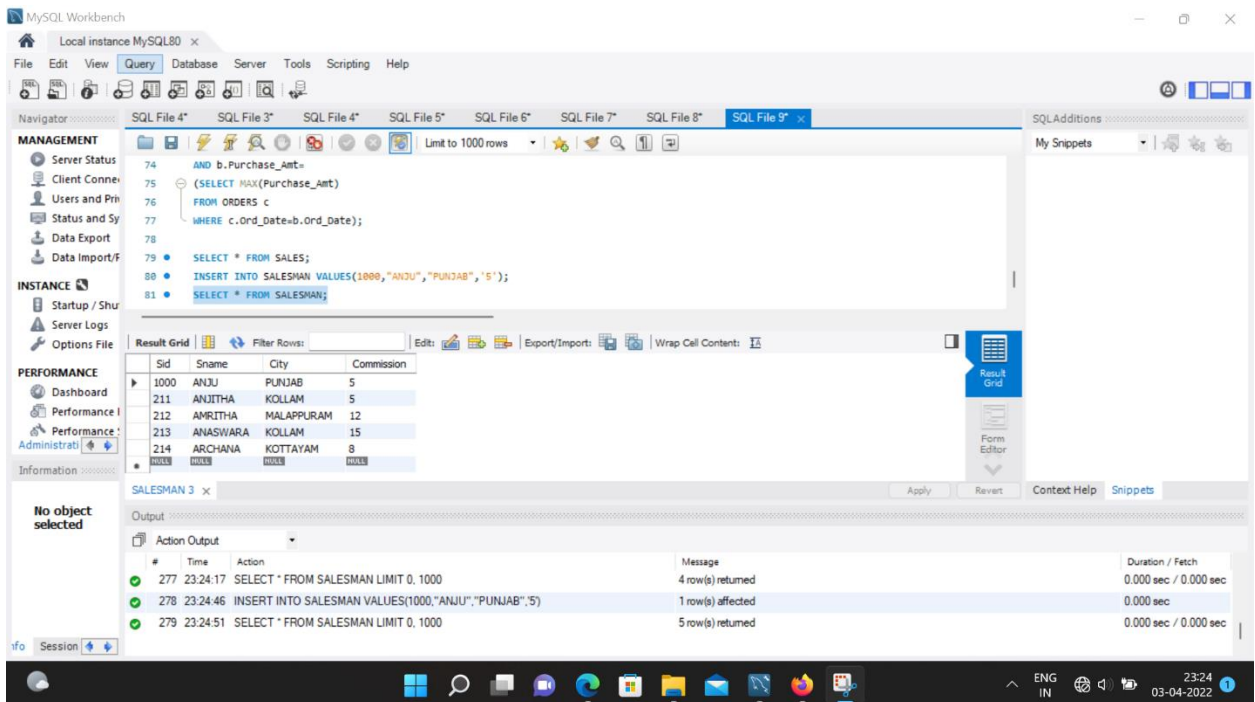
(SELECT MAX(Purchase_Amt)

FROM ORDERS c

WHERE c.Ord_Date=b.Ord_Date);



E.

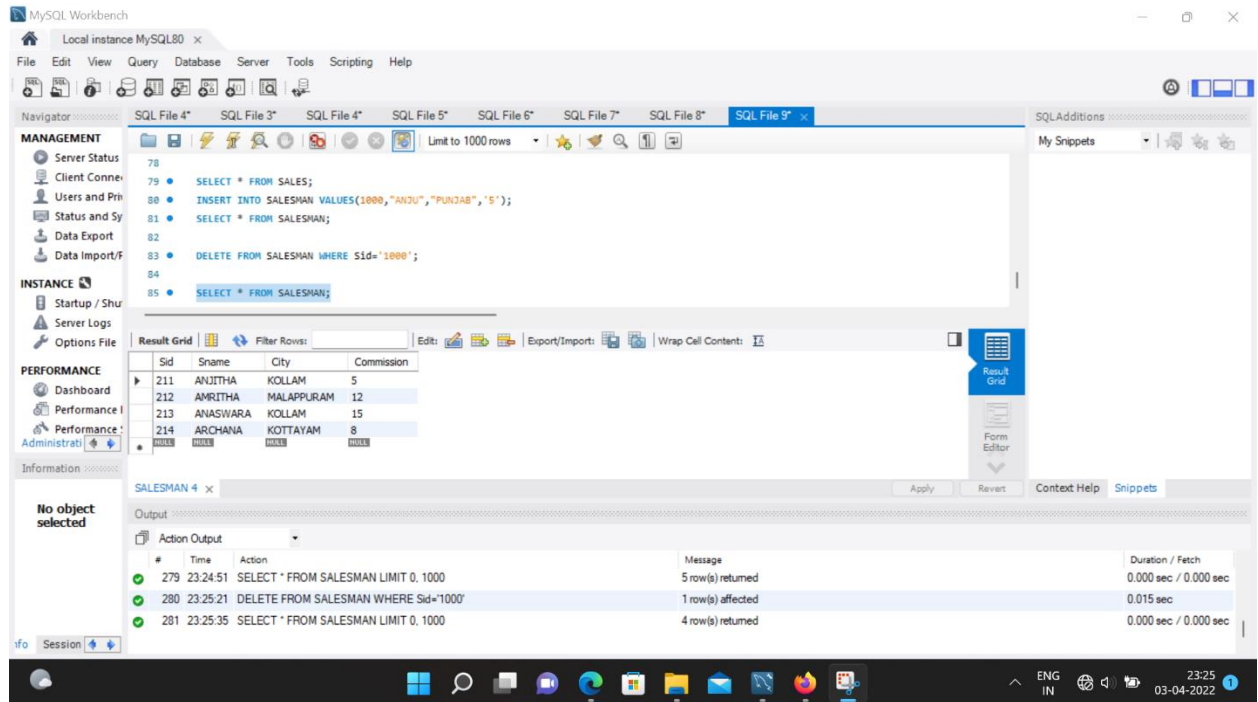


INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES(1000,'ANJU','PUNJAB','5');

SELECT * FROM SALESMAN;

DELETE FROM SALESMAN WHERE Sid='1000';

SELECT * FROM SALESMAN;



Result: Output is obtained successfully.

MANDATORY ASSIGNMENT FOR ALL GROUPS:

Queries using aggregate functions(COUNT,AVG,MIN,MAX,SUM),Group by,Order by,Having.

E_ID	E_NAME	AGE	SALARY
101	ANU	22	9000
102	Shane	29	8000
103	Rohan	34	6000
104	Scott	44	10000
105	Tiger	35	8000
106	Alex	27	7000
107	Abhi	29	8000

- (i) Create Employee table containing all Records.
- (ii) Count number of employee names from employee table.
- (iii) Find the Maximum age from employee table

- (iv) Find the Minimum age from employee table.
- (v) Display the Sum of age employee table.
- (vi) Display the Average of age from Employee table
- (vii) Create a View for age in employee table
- (viii) Display views
- (ix) Find grouped salaries of employees.
- (x) Find salaries of employee in Ascending Order
- (xi) Find salaries of employee in Descending Order

Script:

```
CREATE DATABASE EMPLOYEE;

USE EMPLOYEE;

CREATE TABLE Employee(

E_ID INT(25),

E_NAME VARCHAR(25),

AGE INT(10),

SALARY FLOAT(10),

PRIMARY KEY(E_ID)

);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (101,"ANU",22,9000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (102,"SHANE",29,8000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (103,"ROHAN",34,6000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (104,"SCOTT",44,10000);

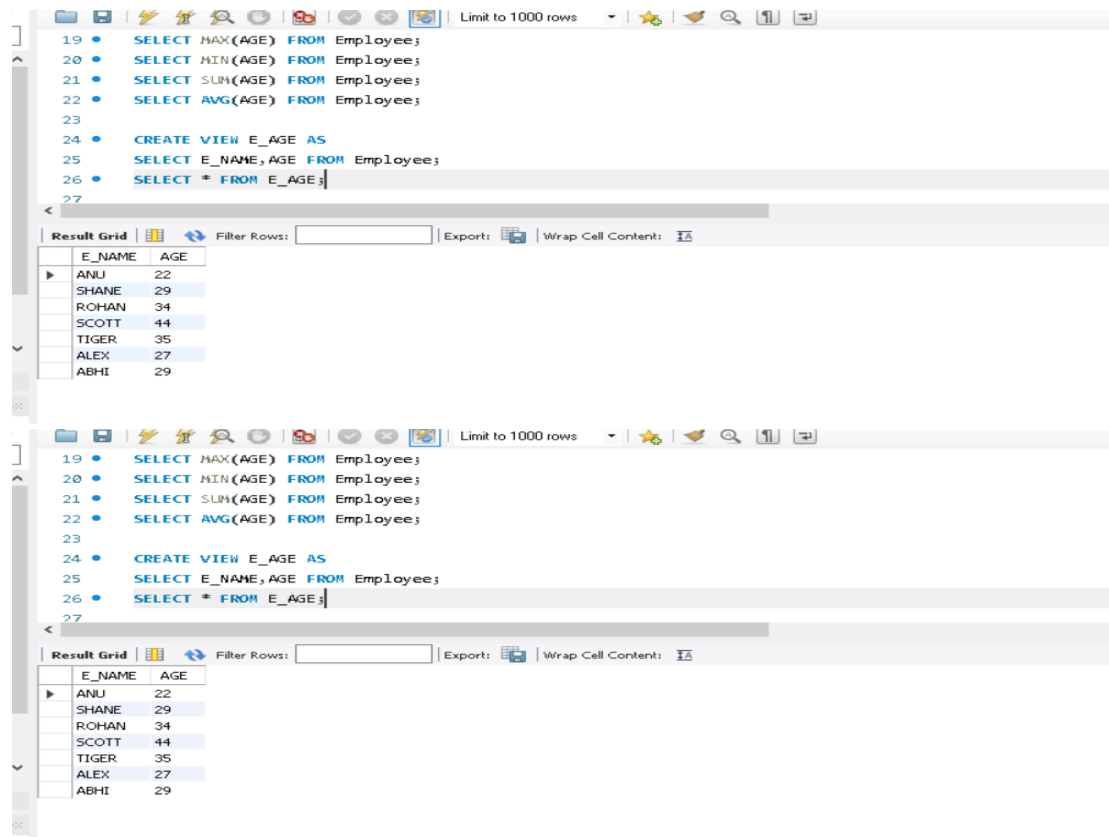
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (105,"TIGER",35,8000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (106,"ALEX",27,7000);

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (107,"ABHI",29,8000);

SELECT * FROM Employee ;
```

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee;



SQL IDE Screenshot showing a sequence of queries and their results.

Queries:

```
19 • SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;  
20 • SELECT MIN(AGE) FROM Employee;  
21 • SELECT SUM(AGE) FROM Employee;  
22 • SELECT AVG(AGE) FROM Employee;  
23  
24 • CREATE VIEW E_AGE AS  
25 SELECT E_NAME, AGE FROM Employee;  
26 • SELECT * FROM E_AGE;  
27
```

Result Grid:

E_NAME	AGE
ANU	22
SHANE	29
ROHAN	34
SCOTT	44
TIGER	35
ALEX	27
ABHI	29

SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;

SELECT MIN(AGE) FROM Employee;

SELECT SUM(AGE) FROM Employee;

SELECT AVG(AGE) FROM Employee;

CREATE VIEW E_AGE AS

SELECT E_NAME,AGE FROM Employee;

SELECT * FROM E_AGE;

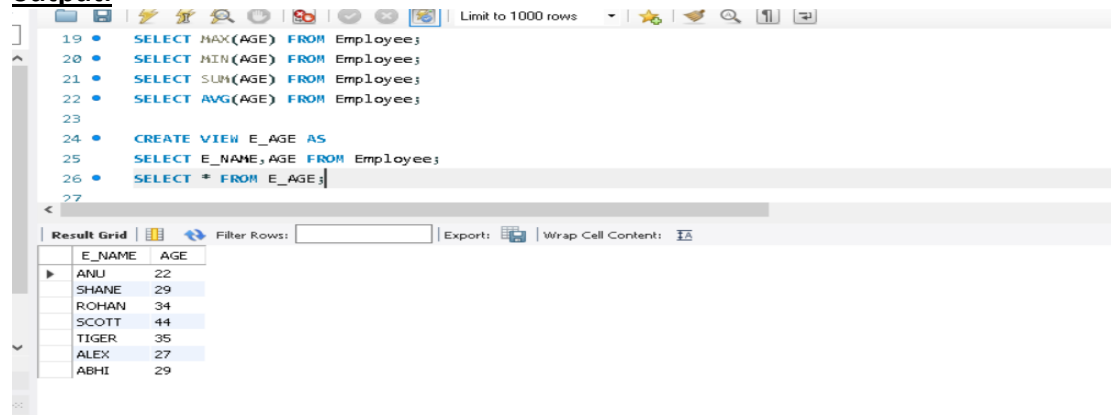
SELECT E_NAME,SALARY FROM Employee GROUP BY E_NAME;

SELECT SALARY FROM Employee ORDER BY SALARY ASC;

SELECT SALARY FROM Employee ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

Result: output is obtained successfully.

output:

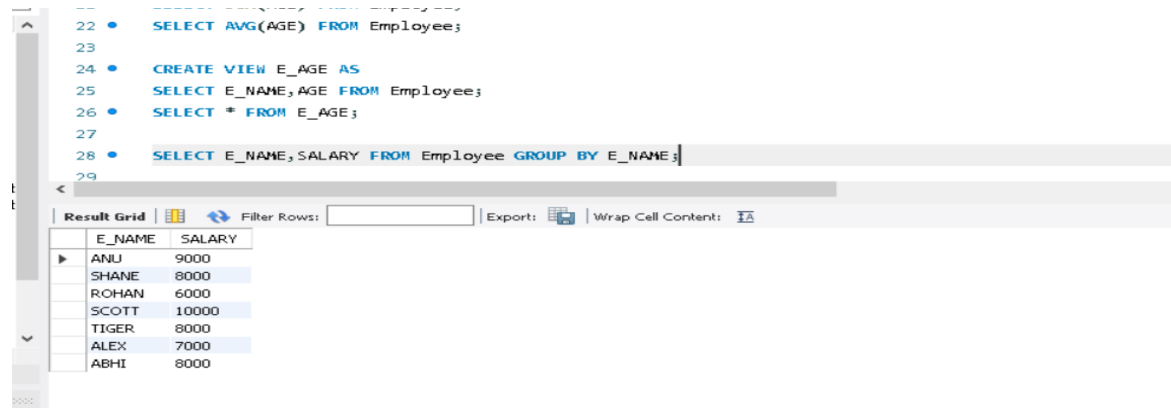


The screenshot shows a SQL Developer window with a query editor containing the following SQL statements:

```
19 • SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;  
20 • SELECT MIN(AGE) FROM Employee;  
21 • SELECT SUM(AGE) FROM Employee;  
22 • SELECT AVG(AGE) FROM Employee;  
23  
24 • CREATE VIEW E_AGE AS  
25 SELECT E_NAME, AGE FROM Employee;  
26 • SELECT * FROM E_AGE;
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' showing the output of the last executed query (SELECT * FROM E_AGE;):

E_NAME	AGE
ANU	22
SHANE	29
ROHAN	34
SCOTT	44
TIGER	35
ALEX	27
ABHI	29



The screenshot shows a SQL Developer window with a query editor containing the following SQL statements:

```
22 • SELECT AVG(AGE) FROM Employee;  
23  
24 • CREATE VIEW E_AGE AS  
25 SELECT E_NAME, AGE FROM Employee;  
26 • SELECT * FROM E_AGE;  
27  
28 • SELECT E_NAME, SALARY FROM Employee GROUP BY E_NAME;
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' showing the output of the last executed query (SELECT E_NAME, SALARY FROM Employee GROUP BY E_NAME;):

E_NAME	SALARY
ANU	9000
SHANE	8000
ROHAN	6000
SCOTT	10000
TIGER	8000
ALEX	7000
ABHI	8000

P1 P2 P3 P4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

23
24 • CREATE VIEW E_AGE AS
25   SELECT E_NAME,AGE FROM Employee;
26 • SELECT * FROM E_AGE;
27
28 • SELECT E_NAME,SALARY FROM Employee GROUP BY E_NAME;
29
30 • SELECT SALARY FROM Employee ORDER BY SALARY ASC;
31
32 • SELECT SALARY FROM Employee ORDER BY SALARY DESC;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

SALARY
10000
9000
8000
8000
8000
7000
6000

P1 P2 P3 P4*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

9 • );
10 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (101,"ANU",22,9000);
11 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (102,"SHANE",29,8000);
12 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (103,"ROHAN",34,6000);
13 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (104,"SCOTT",44,10000);
14 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (105,"TIGER",35,8000);
15 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (106,"ALEX",27,7000);
16 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (107,"ABHI",29,8000);
17 • SELECT * FROM Employee ;
18 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

COUNT(*)
7

```

10 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (101,"ANU",22,9000);
11 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (102,"SHANE",29,8000);
12 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (103,"ROHAN",34,6000);
13 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (104,"SCOTT",44,10000);
14 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (105,"TIGER",35,8000);
15 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (106,"ALEX",27,7000);
16 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (107,"ABHI",29,8000);
17 • SELECT * FROM Employee ;
18 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee;
19 • SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

MAX(AGE)
44

Limit to 1000 rows

```

11 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (102,"SHANE",29,8000);
12 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (103,"ROHAN",34,6000);
13 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (104,"SCOTT",44,10000);
14 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (105,"TIGER",35,8000);
15 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (106,"ALEX",27,7000);
16 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (107,"ABHI",29,8000);
17 • SELECT * FROM Employee ;
18 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee;
19 • SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;
20 • SELECT MIN(AGE) FROM Employee;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

MIN(AGE)
22

```

13 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (104,"SCOTT",44,10000);
14 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (105,"TIGER",35,8000);
15 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (106,"ALEX",27,7000);
16 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (107,"ABHI",29,8000);
17 • SELECT * FROM Employee ;
18 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee;
19 • SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;
20 • SELECT MIN(AGE) FROM Employee;
21 • SELECT SUM(AGE) FROM Employee;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

SUM(AGE)
220

```
13 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (104,"SCOTT",44,10000);
14 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (105,"TIGER",35,8000);
15 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (106,"ALEX",27,7000);
16 • INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (107,"ABHI",29,8000);
17 • SELECT * FROM Employee ;
18 • SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Employee;
19 • SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;
20 • SELECT MIN(AGE) FROM Employee;
21 • SELECT SUM(AGE) FROM Employee;
22 • SELECT AVG(AGE) FROM Employee;
```

< Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

AVG(AGE)
31.4286

```
19 • SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM Employee;
20 • SELECT MIN(AGE) FROM Employee;
21 • SELECT SUM(AGE) FROM Employee;
22 • SELECT AVG(AGE) FROM Employee;
23
24 • CREATE VIEW E_AGE AS
25   SELECT E_NAME,AGE FROM Employee;
26 • SELECT * FROM E_AGE;
27
28 • SELECT E_NAME,SALARY FROM Employee GROUP BY E_NAME;
```

Limit to 1000 rows | | | |

< Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

E_NAME	SALARY
ABHI	8000
ALEX	7000
ANU	9000
ROHAN	6000
SCOTT	10000
SHANE	8000
TIGER	8000