

**DAD 220**  
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## Question 1

Before you begin, type the following commands prior to typing MySQL to set file permissions. This will allow you to perform the file output creation:

- `chmod +x change_perm.sh` and then
- `./change_perm.sh`
- Then, enter a command line session with MySQL and reconnect to the employee information you entered in the previous lab.
- Write a SELECT statement for the Employee table to check that you have reconnected to the right information.

**Answer:** See “My answer to question 1” figure.

## Question 2

Update the name of the Branches table that you created in the previous lab to say “Department.”

**Answer:** See “My answer to question 2” figure.

## Question 3

Insert fields to the Department table with the following query, so that you will be able to perform joins on them. Then write a SELECT statement to demonstrate that this step was executed.

```

codio@mangogorilla-ohiochef:~/workspace$ ls
change_perm.sh  FleetMaintenanceRecords.csv  orders.csv  README.md  sqlite  tkinterpy
customers.csv   mysqlsampledatabase.sql      __pycache__  rma.csv    staruml
codio@mangogorilla-ohiochef:~/workspace$ chmod +x change_perm.sh
codio@mangogorilla-ohiochef:~/workspace$ ./change_perm.sh

Updated ownership of workspace to mysql

codio@mangogorilla-ohiochef:~/workspace$ mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 37
Server version: 5.5.62-0ubuntu0.14.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee;
ERROR 1046 (3D000): No database selected
mysql> use ahmann;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Employee_ID | First_Name | Last_Name | Department_ID | Classification | STATUS | Salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 100 | John | Smith | 1 | Exempt | Full-Time | 90000.00 |
| 101 | Mary | Jones | 2 | Non-Exempt | Part-Time | 35000.00 |
| 102 | Mary | Williams | 3 | Exempt | Full-Time | 80000.00 |
| 103 | Gwen | Johnson | 4 | NULL | Full-Time | 40000.00 |
| 104 | Michael | Jones | 4 | Non-Exempt | Full-Time | 90000.00 |
| 105 | Alexander | Ahmann | 1 | Non-Exempt | Full-Time | 51342.00 |
| 106 | Rocking | Philosophy | 4 | Exempt | Full-Time | 777.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 1: My answer to question 1

```

INSERT INTO Department VALUES
(1, "Accounting"),
(2, "Human Resources"),
(3, "Information Systems"),
(4, "Marketing");

```

**Answer:** See “My answer to question 3” figure.

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Branches RENAME Department;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM Department;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Figure 2: My answer to question 2

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Department VALUES
->      (1, "Accounting"),
->      (2, "Human Resources"),
->      (3, "Information Systems"),
->      (4, "Marketing");
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 4  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM Department;
+-----+-----+
| Department_ID | Department_Name |
+-----+-----+
|          1 | Accounting      |
|          2 | Human Resources |
|          3 | Information Systems |
|          4 | Marketing       |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Figure 3: My answer to question 3

## Question 4

Now, perform joins between the Department and Employee tables and show results for how many employees work in each one of the four departments. This will only provide information on the records that are already there.

**Answer:** See “My answer to question 4” figure.

```
mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Department.Department_Name FROM Employee INNER JOIN Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 1;
+-----+-----+-----+
| First_Name | Last_Name | Department_Name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| John      | Smith    | Accounting      |
| Alexander | Ahmann   | Accounting      |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Department.Department_Name FROM Employee INNER JOIN Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 2;
+-----+-----+-----+
| First_Name | Last_Name | Department_Name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Mary      | Jones    | Human Resources |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Department.Department_Name FROM Employee INNER JOIN Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 3;
+-----+-----+-----+
| First_Name | Last_Name | Department_Name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Mary      | Williams | Information Systems |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Department.Department_Name FROM Employee INNER JOIN Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 4;
+-----+-----+-----+
| First_Name | Last_Name | Department_Name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Gwen      | Johnson  | Marketing      |
| Michael   | Jones    | Marketing      |
| Rocking   | Philosophy | Marketing      |
+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Figure 4: My answer to question 4

## Question 5

Populate the Employee table with information for ten new employees. Give them unique names and include attributes for all necessary fields. (Note: Please reference attributes from the lab in Module Two. Department ID values must be between 1 and 4.)

**Answer:** See “My answer to question 5” figure.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Employee (Employee_ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Department_ID, Classification, STATUS, Salary) VALUES
-> (107, "Aaron", "Clarey", 1, NULL, "Part-Time", 100001),
-> (108, "Dave", "Northal", 2, "Non-Exempt", "Full-Time", 666),
-> (109, "James", "Allsup", 3, "Exempt", "Part-Time", 20000),
-> (110, "Rob", "U-Blind", 4, "Non-Exempt", "Full-Time", 40000),
-> (111, "Stefan", "Molyneux", 3, NULL, "Part-Time", 71342),
-> (112, "Larry", "Bird", 1, "Exempt", "Part-Time", 66333),
-> (113, "Collin", "Kappernick", 4, "Exempt", "Full-Time", 71285),
-> (114, "Nonea", "Dambisnezz", 2, "Exempt", "Full-Time", 42131),
-> (115, "Nicole", "Monk", 3, "Non-Exempt", "Part-Time", 99999),
-> (116, "Tori", "Vegas", 4, "Non-Exempt", "Part-Time", 66666);
Query OK, 10 rows affected, 1 warning (0.04 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 1

mysql> SELECT * FROM Employee;
```

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Department_ID	Classification	STATUS	Salary
100	John	Smith	1	Exempt	Full-Time	90000.00
101	Mary	Jones	2	Non-Exempt	Part-Time	35000.00
102	Mary	Williams	3	Exempt	Full-Time	80000.00
103	Gwen	Johnson	4	NULL	Full-Time	40000.00
104	Michael	Jones	4	Non-Exempt	Full-Time	90000.00
105	Alexander	Ahmann	1	Non-Exempt	Full-Time	51342.00
106	Rocking	Philosophy	4	Exempt	Full-Time	777.00
107	Aaron	Clarey	1	NULL	Part-Time	99999.99
108	Dave	Northal	2	Non-Exempt	Full-Time	666.00
109	James	Allsup	3	Exempt	Part-Time	20000.00
110	Rob	U-Blind	4	Non-Exempt	Full-Time	40000.00
111	Stefan	Molyneux	3	NULL	Part-Time	71342.00
112	Larry	Bird	1	Exempt	Part-Time	66333.00
113	Collin	Kappernick	4	Exempt	Full-Time	71285.00
114	Nonea	Dambisnezz	2	Exempt	Full-Time	42131.00
115	Nicole	Monk	3	Non-Exempt	Part-Time	99999.00
116	Tori	Vegas	4	Non-Exempt	Part-Time	66666.00

```
17 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Figure 5: My answer to question 5

## Question 6

Perform a join across the Employee and Department Tables for each of the four departments. New and existing records should be displayed in the results.

**Answer:** See “My answer to question 6” figure.

## Question 7

Identify the resultant outputs of the commands that you have written.

**Answer:** Regarding the last question, I count:

- Four (4) rows, or employees, in the Accounting department (Dept. ID #1)
- Three (3) rows, or employees, in the Human Resources department (Dept. ID #2)
- Four (4) rows, or employees, in the Information Systems department (Dept. ID #3)
- Six (6) rows, or employees, in the Marketing department (Dept. ID #4)

## Question 8

Create a CSV file that contains only the records of employees in Human Resources and Information Systems.

**Answer:** See “My answer to question 8” figure.

```
mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_name, Employee_ID, Department.Department_ID FROM Employee INNER JOIN
Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 1;
```

First_Name	Last_name	Employee_ID	Department_ID
John	Smith	100	1
Alexander	Ahmann	105	1
Aaron	Clarey	107	1
Larry	Bird	112	1

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

  

```
mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_name, Employee_ID, Department.Department_ID FROM Employee INNER JOIN
Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 2;
```

First_Name	Last_name	Employee_ID	Department_ID
Mary	Jones	101	2
Dave	Northal	108	2
Nonea	Dambisnezz	114	2

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

  

```
mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_name, Employee_ID, Department.Department_ID FROM Employee INNER JOIN
Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 3;
```

First_Name	Last_name	Employee_ID	Department_ID
Mary	Williams	102	3
James	Allsup	109	3
Stefan	Molyneux	111	3
Nicole	Monk	115	3

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

  

```
mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_name, Employee_ID, Department.Department_ID FROM Employee INNER JOIN
Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 4;
```

First_Name	Last_name	Employee_ID	Department_ID
Gwen	Johnson	103	4
Michael	Jones	104	4
Rocking	Philosophy	106	4
Rob	U-Blind	110	4
Collin	Kappernick	113	4
Tori	Vegas	116	4

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Figure 6: My answer to question 6

## Question 9

Reflections: Provide detailed insight on the prompts below by explaining your process along with how and why it ultimately worked.

```
mysql> SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Department.Department_Name FROM Employee INNER JOIN
  Department ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID WHERE Employee.Departme
nt_ID = 3 OR Employee.Department_ID = 2 INTO OUTFILE "/home/codio/workspace/HRandIS-Emplo
yees-Fixed.csv" FIELDS TERMINATED BY ",";
Query OK, 7 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> exit
Bye
codio@mangogorilla-ohiochef:~/workspace$ cat ~/workspace/HRandIS-Employees.Fixed.csv
cat: /home/codio/workspace/HRandIS-Employees.Fixed.csv: No such file or directory
codio@mangogorilla-ohiochef:~/workspace$ cat ~/workspace/HRandIS-Employees-Fixed.csv
Mary,Jones,Human Resources
Mary,Williams,Information Systems
Dave,Northal,Human Resources
James,Allsup,Information Systems
Stefan,Molyneux,Information Systems
Nonea,Dambisnezz,Human Resources
Nicole,Monk,Information Systems
```

Figure 7: My answer to question 8

#### Regarding process:

- Explain how the joins you used in this assignment worked.

**Answer:** I shall “break down” the following sample query: select First\_Name, Last\_Name, Department.Department\_Name from Employee inner join Department on Employee.Department\_ID = Department.Department\_ID where Employee.Department\_ID = 1;

Note that I like to capitalise SQL keywords. Starting with:

```
SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Department.Department_Name
FROM Employee [...]
```

This is the part of the command to instruct MySQL database to get specifically the First\_Name, Last\_Name and Department\_Name columns from the (inner joined) Employee and Department tables. The Department. prefix on Department\_Name is to avoid ambiguity when selecting the column from the table.



```
INNER JOIN Department ON  
Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID
```

This is the part of the query that instructs MySQL to do an inner join with the Employee and Department tables. An inner join, in this case, will get rows where the Employee.Department\_ID is equal to the Department.Department\_ID. Finally, the ...

```
WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 1;
```

... is the bit that will instruct MySQL to get rows from a specific department given the department ID from the Employee table.

- Describe why the commands you used were able to retrieve the Department table when you selected the Department name.

**Answer:** ???

#### **Regarding file creation and extraction:**

- When you write the records of your query to a CSV file, how many records are in the file?

**Answer:** I counted a total of seven (7) entries in the CSV outfile.

- Provide a detailed explanation of how the process of extracting data to a flat file works.

**Answer:** I will examine the query and “break it down:”  

```
select First_Name,  
Last_Name, Department.Department_Name from Employee inner join  
Department on Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID  
where Employee.Department_ID = 3 OR Employee.Department_ID =  
2 into outfile "/home/codio/workspace/HRandIS-Employees.csv"  
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ",";
```

The first part ...

```
SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Department.Department_Name  
FROM Employee  
INNER JOIN Department
```

```
ON Employee.Department_ID = Department.Department_ID  
WHERE Employee.Department_ID = 3  
OR Employee.Department_ID = 2
```

... is something that I covered earlier, so I won't bother going over it again. The only new bit is the `OR Employee.Department_ID = 2` which extends the rows returned by adding another department ID.

The bit ...

```
INTO OUTFILE "/home/codio/workspace/HRandIS-Employees.csv"  
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ",";
```

... instructs the MySQL database to “pipe out” the results from the `SELECT` inner join query into a CSV file under the workspace folder, where specifically `FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","` gives more information to MySQL, telling it to separate the column entries with a comma (since it's a comma-separated values (CSV) file).