



Course Name: DBMS Lab

Course Code: CSEG2146

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Experiment 8:

Title: Use of different SQL clauses and join

Objective: To understand the use of group by and having clause and execute the SQL commands using JOIN

1. Consider the following schema:

Student (sid, sname, age)

Match (mid, mname, venue)

Play (sid, mid, day(date))

2. Populate all the tables.

	sid	sname	age
▶	1	Amit	20
	2	John	21
	3	Sarah	19
●	NULL	NULL	NULL

	mid	mname	venue
▶	B10	Cricket	Delhi
	B20	Football	Mumbai
	B30	Basketball	Chennai
●	NULL	NULL	NULL

	sid	mid	day
▶	1	B10	2023-09-10
	3	B10	2023-09-12
	1	B20	2023-09-11
	2	B20	2023-09-11
●	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. Find all information of students who have played match number B10.

```
SELECT *FROM Stud INNER JOIN Play ON Stud.sid = Play.sid WHERE Play.mid = 'B10';
```

	sid	sname	age
▶	1	Amit	20
	3	Sarah	19

4. Find the name of matches played by Amit.

```
SELECT Matchh.mname FROM Matchh INNER JOIN Play ON Matchh.mid = Play.mid INNER JOIN
Stud ON Stud.sid = Play.sid WHERE Stud.sname = 'Amit';
```

Result Grid	
	mname
▶	Cricket
	Football

5. Find the names of students who have played a match in Delhi.

```
SELECT DISTINCT Stud.sname FROM Stud INNER JOIN Play ON Stud.sid = Play.sid INNER
JOIN Matchh ON Play.mid = Matchh.mid WHERE Matchh.venue = 'Delhi';
```

	sname
▶	Amit
	Sarah

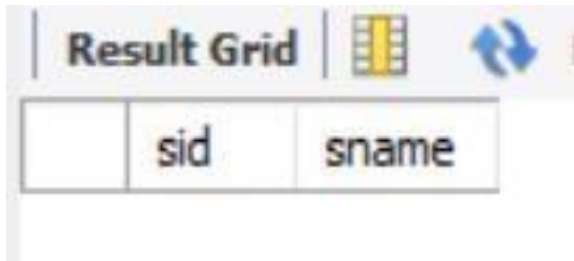
6. Find the names of students who have played at least one match.

```
SELECT DISTINCT Stud.sname FROM Stud INNER JOIN Play ON Stud.sid = Play.sid;
```

Result Grid	
	sname
▶	Amit
	John
	Sarah

7. Find the ids and names of students who have played two different matches on the same day.

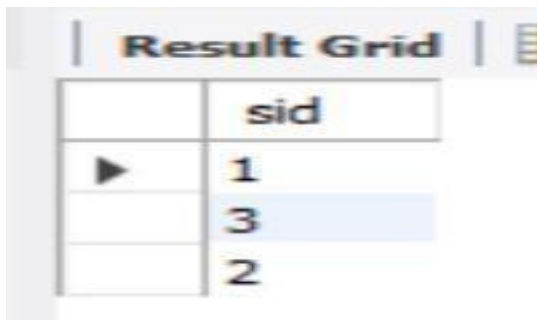
```
SELECT Stud.sid, Stud.sname FROM Stud INNER JOIN Play ON Stud.sid = Play.sid GROUP BY Stud.sid, Stud.sname, Play.day HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT Play.mid) > 1;
```



	sid	sname
--	-----	-------

8. Find the ids of students who have played a match in Delhi or Mumbai.

```
SELECT DISTINCT Stud.sid FROM Stud INNER JOIN Play ON Stud.sid = Play.sid INNER JOIN Matchh ON Play.mid = Matchh.mid WHERE Matchh.venue IN ('Delhi', 'Mumbai');
```



	sid
▶	1
	3
	2

9. Find the average age of students.

```
SELECT AVG(age) AS avg_age FROM Stud;
```



	avg_age
▶	20.0000

