

# ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM'S KALSEKAR TECHNICAL CAMPUS School of Engineering & Technology

Affiliated to: University of Mumbai, Recognised by: DTE (Maharashtra) & Approved by: AICTE (New Delhi)

Course Code: CSL402	Course Name: Database Management System Lab
Class: SE-CO	Batch: 2020-24
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**Experiment: 07** 

Aim: Perform nested and complex queries.

**Case Study Title – Currency Converter** 

#### Theory:

A Subquery or Inner query or a Nested query is a query within another SQL query and embedded within the WHERE clause.

A subquery is used to return data that will be used in the main query as a condition to further restrict the data to be retrieved.

Subqueries can be used with the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements along with the operators like =, <, >, >=, <=, IN, BETWEEN, etc.

There are a few rules that subqueries must follow -

- Subqueries must be enclosed within parentheses.
- A subquery can have only one column in the SELECT clause, unless multiple columns are in the main query for the subquery to compare its selected columns.
- An ORDER BY command cannot be used in a subquery, although the main query can use an ORDER BY. The GROUP BY command can be used to perform the same function as the ORDER BY in a subquery.
- Subqueries that return more than one row can only be used with multiple value operators such as the IN operator.
- The BETWEEN operator cannot be used with a subquery. However, the BETWEEN operator can be used within the subquery.

## **Subqueries with the SELECT Statement**

Subqueries are most frequently used with the SELECT statement. The basic syntax is as follows -

SELECT column\_name [, column\_name ]

FROM table1 [, table2 ]

WHERE column\_name OPERATOR

(SELECT column\_name [, column\_name ]

FROM table1 [, table2 ]

[WHERE])

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#### Q1. Find the Match IDs of all matches in the database in which Sachin has batted.

select MID from Batting

where PID IN (select PlayerID from Player where Fname = 'Sachin');

#### Q2. Find the match information of all the matches in which Dhoni has batted.

select MatchID, Team1, Team2, Ground from Matches

where MatchID IN ( select MID from Batting

where PID IN ( select PlayerID from Player where Lname = 'Dhoni'));

### Q3. Find the IDs of all players that have bowled and batted in the ODI Match 2689.

select PlayerID, Fname, Lname from Player

where PlayerID IN

(select PID from Batting where MID = 2689

AND PID IN ( select PID from Bowling where MID = 2689 ));

#### Q4. Find the IDs of players that have either bowling or batting or did both in the ODI Match 2689.

select Fname, Lname from Player

where PlayerID IN

(select PID from Batting where MID = 2689

OR PID IN ( select PID from Bowling where MID = 2689 ));

#### Q5. Find the IDs of players that have batted in match 2689 but have not bowled.

select Fname, Lname from Player

where PlayerID IN

(select PID from Batting where MID = 2689

AND PID NOT IN ( select PID from Bowling where MID = 2689 ))

### Q6. Find the IDs and scores of players who score less than 75 but more than 50 in Colombo.



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select PID, NRuns from Batting

where NRuns between 51 and 74

AND MID IN (select MatchID from Matches where Ground = 'Colombo');

<b>Q7.</b>	Find	the '	youngest	play	er in	the	database.
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select Fname, Lname from Player

where YBorn IN (select MAX(YBorn) from Player);

## **Output:**

Attach the output of the nested queries on your project in txt format.

### **Conclusion:**

In this experiment we have performed nested and complex queries on Currency Converter database.

I understood how to perform sub-queries.