## IT3223 Advanced Database Management Systems – Practical Exercise - 02

Consider a database, which contains the three relations **Salesdetails**, **Customerdetails** and **Itemdetails** given below. **Customerdetails** and **Itemdetails** are uniquely identified by **Customer number (CustomerNo)** and **Item number (ItemNo)** respectively.

| CustomerNo | ItemNo | SalesQty |
|------------|--------|----------|
| 120        | EU450  | 25       |
| 120        | R7603  | 3        |
| 520        | A9480  | 30       |
| 520        | S0243  | 5        |

Tabel 01: Salesdetails

| CustomerNo | CustomerName |  |
|------------|--------------|--|
| 101        | rahunath     |  |
| 120        | latha        |  |
| 201        | ramanan      |  |
| 520        | rajeshvaren  |  |

Tabel 02: Customerdetails

| ItemNo | ItemName | UnitPrice |
|--------|----------|-----------|
| S0243  | Anchor   | 325       |
| R7603  | Sunsilk  | 125       |
| A9480  | Lifeboy  | 25        |
| EU450  | Pencil   | 15        |

Table 03: Itemdetails

- a) Create a database with name "CustomerDB" using MySQL having the above relations' instances with proper indication of Primary and Foreign keys.
- b) Display the data definition for each of the relations.
- c) List all the records for each of the relations.
- d) Write down SQL statements for each of the following queries:
  - 1. Display all the item names, sales quantities, unit prices, and total sales amounts for each item based on the sales data. (Sales Amount = UnitPrice \* SalesQty).
  - 2. Display all the item no, sales quantities and unit prices, which items have the lowest unit price.
  - 3. Display the details of item numbers, item names, sales quantities, and customer names for each sale.

- 4. Display the **Customer No, Customer Name**, and **Total Sales Quantity** for each customer
- 5. List the items, which have a total sales amount of 250 or more, along with their customer names and sales quantities.