GOA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Experiment no 7.

Data Query Language Commands

<u>Aim:</u> Execute DQL SQL statements to retrieve data from the database.

Problem statement:

SAILOR(SID, SNAME, RATING, AGE) BOAT(BID, BNAME, COLOR) RESERVES(SID, BID, R DATE)

Use subqueries/nested queries for the following:

- 1. Display the details of all sailors who are of 50 years of age.
- 2. Display the details of boats which are of red color.
- 3. Display details of all other boats that are of the same color as that of boat having BID=1;
- 4. Display which color of boats are more than the number of boats of green color.
- 5. Display the name of the eldest sailor.
- 6. Display the name of the youngest sailor.
- 7. Display the name and rating of the sailor who has the second highest rating.
- 8. Display the name and rating of the sailor with the third highest rating.
- 9. Display the sailors who have ratings greater than either sailor 'SAM', or 'Ram' or 'Tina'.
- 10. Display details of sailors who are older than 'Sam' and 'Ram' and 'Tina'.
- 11. Display the details of the sailors whose rating is higher than the youngest sailor.
- 12. Display details of the boats that have been reserved.
- 13. Display the names of sailors who have not reserved any boats.
- 14. Display details of sailors who have reserved boats.
- 15. Display details of sailors who have reserved Green color boats.
- 16. Display details of the boat/boats reserved by the sailor with the highest rating.

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 SELECT list cannot include any references to values that evaluate to a BLOB, ARRAY, CLOB, or NCLOB.
- A subquery cannot be immediately enclosed in a set function.
- The BETWEEN operator cannot be used with a subquery. However, the BETWEEN operator can be used within the subquery.

Output:

```
Database changed
MariaDB [BASE_19]> select * from sailor_19 where age=50;
Empty set (0.02 sec)
```

MariaDB [BASE_19]> select color, count(*) as "Number of boats" from boat_19 group by color having count(*) > (select count(*) from boat_19 where color = "green"); Empty set (0.03 sec)

```
MariaDB [BASE_19]> select * from sailor_19 where rating > ALL(select rating from sailor_19 where SNAME IN('Sam', 'Ram', 'Tina'));

Empty set (0.02 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [BASE_19]> select * from sailor_19 where SID IN( select SID from reserves _19);

| sid | sname | rating | age |
| 0 | Vinit | 6 | 42 |
| 10 | ram | 10 | 40 |
| 20 | sham | 6 | 24 |
| 30 | loren | 5 | 33 |
| 40 | farah | 7 | 22 |
| 50 | lester | 8 | 37 |
| 70 | ram | 2 | 40 |
| 80 | richie | 8 | 41 |
| 90 | Josh | 5 | 55 |

| mariaDB [BASE_19]> select * from sailor_19 where SID = (select SID from reserves_19 where BID = (select BID from boat_19 where BID IN ( select BID from reserves_19) and color="green"));
| sid | sname | rating | age |
| 30 | loren | 5 | 33 |
| 1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

<u>Conclusion</u>: DQL SQL statements to retrieve data from the database were executed successfully.

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