Assignment-8

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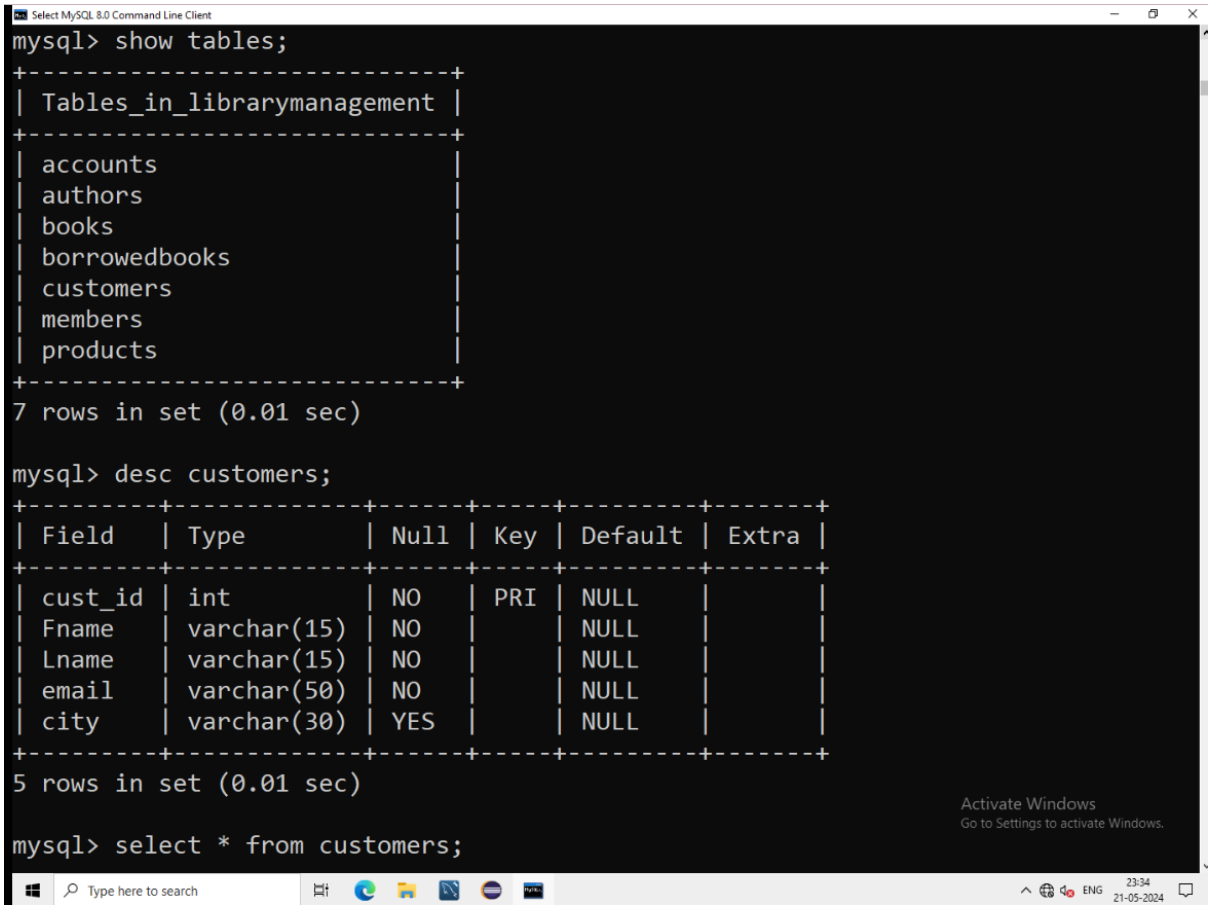
Assignment 1: Write a SELECT query to retrieve all columns from a 'customers' table, and modify it to return only the customer name and email address for customers in a specific city.

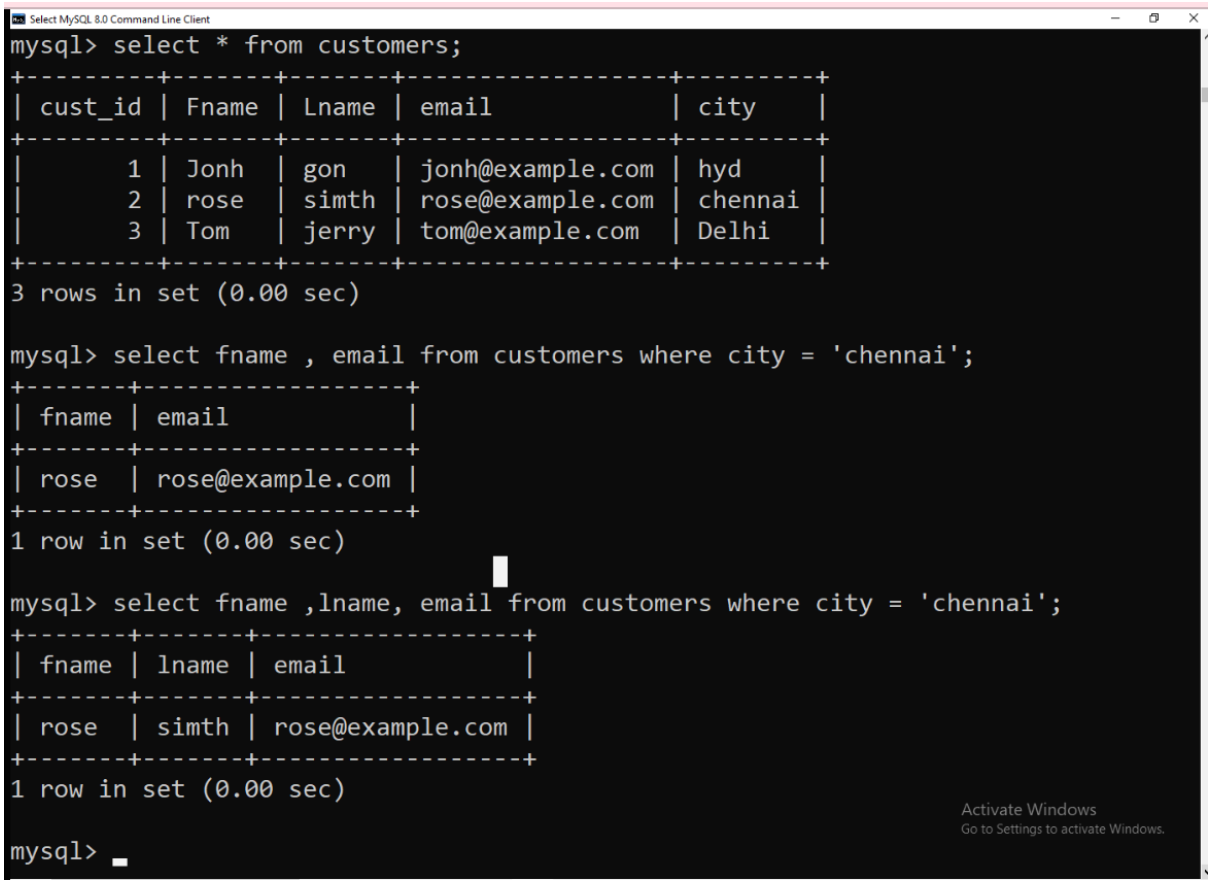
Query 1: Retrieve all columns from the 'customers' table

SELECT * FROM customers;

Query 2: Retrieve customer name and email address for customers in a specific city.

SELECT Fname, Lname, email FROM customers WHERE city = 'chennai';

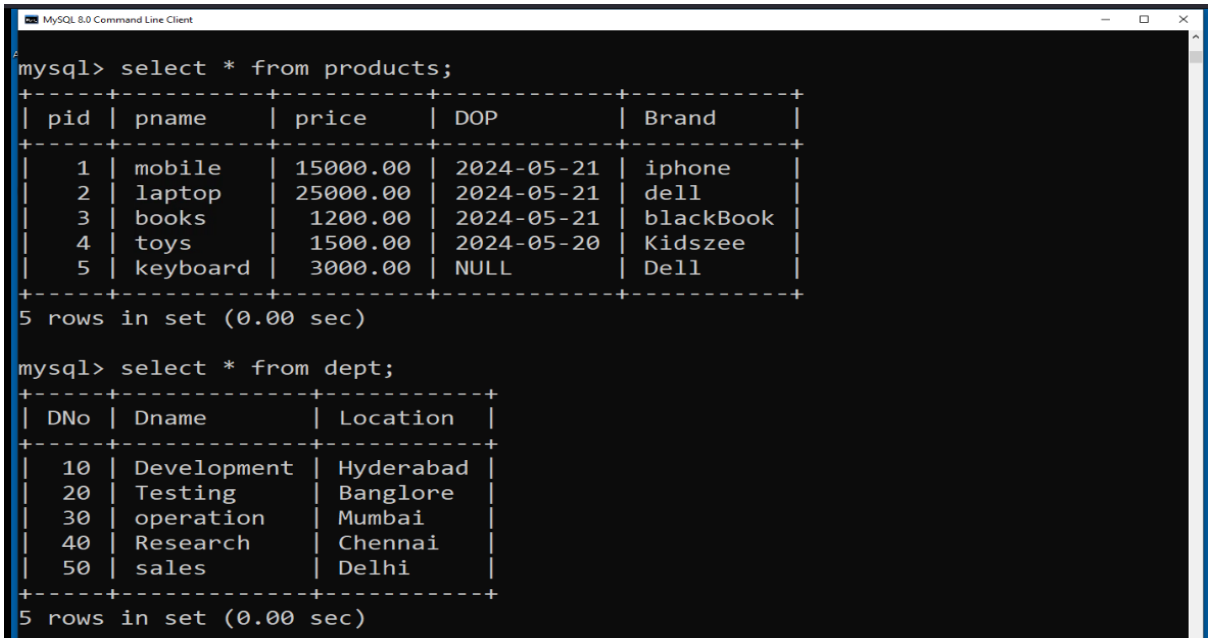




Assignment 2: Craft a query using an INNER JOIN to combine 'orders' and 'customers' tables for customers in a specified region, and a LEFT JOIN to display all customers including those without orders.

Here I have create employee table and dept table .

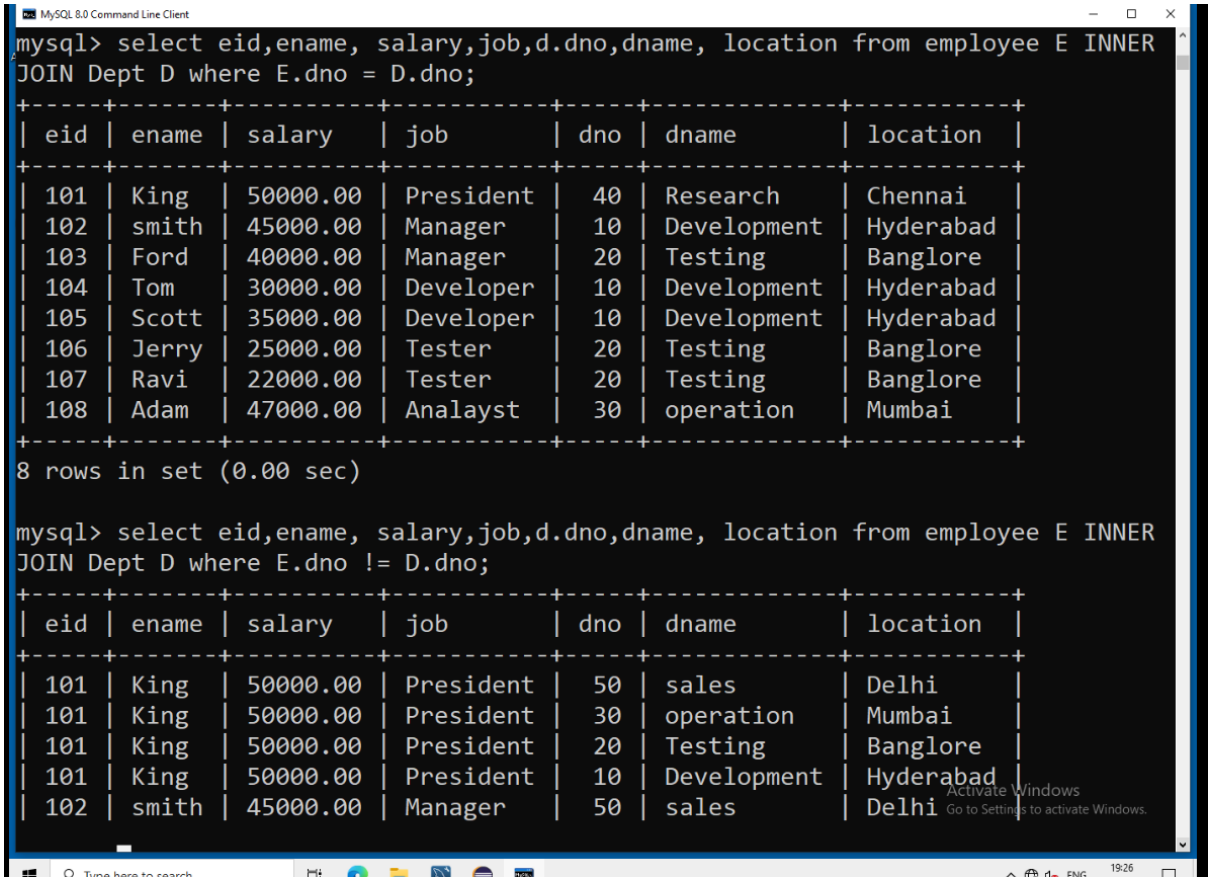
Inserted some records into employee table and dept table.



Inner Join:

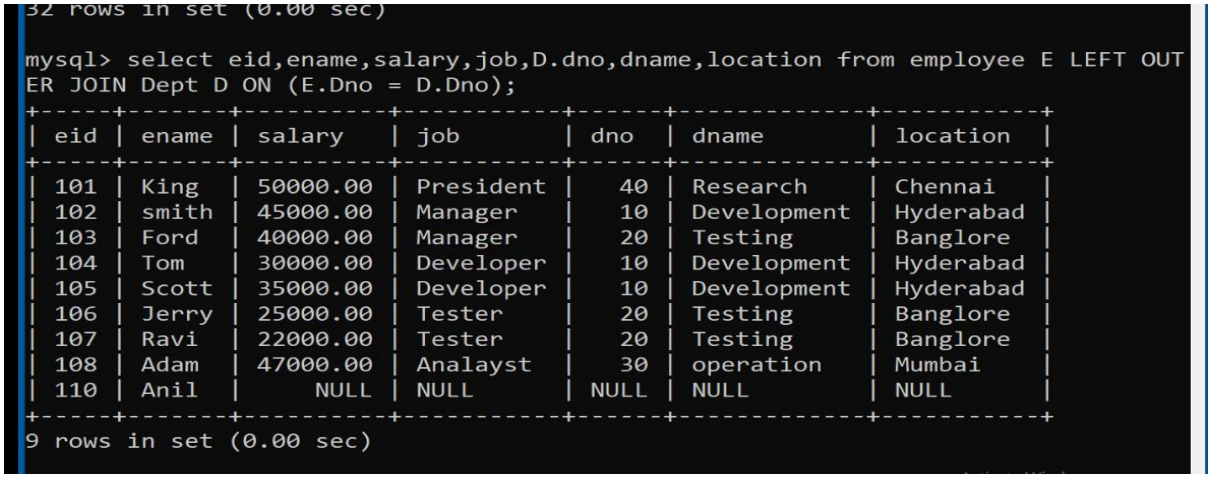
Select eid,ename,Salary,job,d.dno,dname,location from employee E INNER JOIN Dept D where E.dno = D.dno;

Select eid,ename,Salary,job,d.dno,dname,location from employee E INNER JOIN Dept D where E.dno != D.dno;



Left Outer Join:

Select eid,ename,salary,job,D.dno,dname,location from employee E left outer join Dept D ON (E.DNo = D.DNo);



inner join

select c. customername, c. city, o. orderitem, o. price from customers c inner join orders o on (c. customerid=o. customerid);

/* output

customername	city	orderitem	price
Ravi	Hyderabad	Mobile	23500
Laya	Chennai	Laptop	64500
Ravi	Hyderabad	Shoe	2000
Nani	Vizag	Watch	4600

*/

select c. customername, o. orderitem, o. price,o.orderdate from customers c inner join orders o on (c.customerid=o.customerid);

select c.customername,c.contactno,c.city,o.orderitem from customers c inner join orders o on (c.customerid=o.customerid) where OrderItem='shoe';

Left Join

select c. customerid, c.customername,c.city,o.orderitem,o.price from customers c left join orders o on (c. customerid=o. customerid);

/* output

customerid	customername	city	order item	price
8241	Ravi	Hyderabad	Shoe	2000
8241	Ravi	Hyderabad	Mobile	23500
8242	Laya	Chennai	Laptop	64500
8243	Nani	Vizag	Watch	4600
8244	Bhavya	Bengaluru	NULL	NULL
8245	Sravya	Hyderabad	NULL	NULL

*/

select c. customername, o. orderitem,o.price,o.orderdate from customers c left join orders o on (c. customerid=o.customerid);

select c. customername, c.contactno,c.city,o.orderitem from customers c left join orders o on (c. customerid=o.customerid) where OrderItem='shoe';

select c.customername,c.contactno,c.city,o.orderitem from customers c left join orders o on (c.customerid=o.customerid) where city='vizag';

Assignment 3: Utilize a subquery to find customers who have placed orders above the average order value, and write a UNION query to combine two SELECT statements with the same number of columns.

Here I have create employee table and dept table .

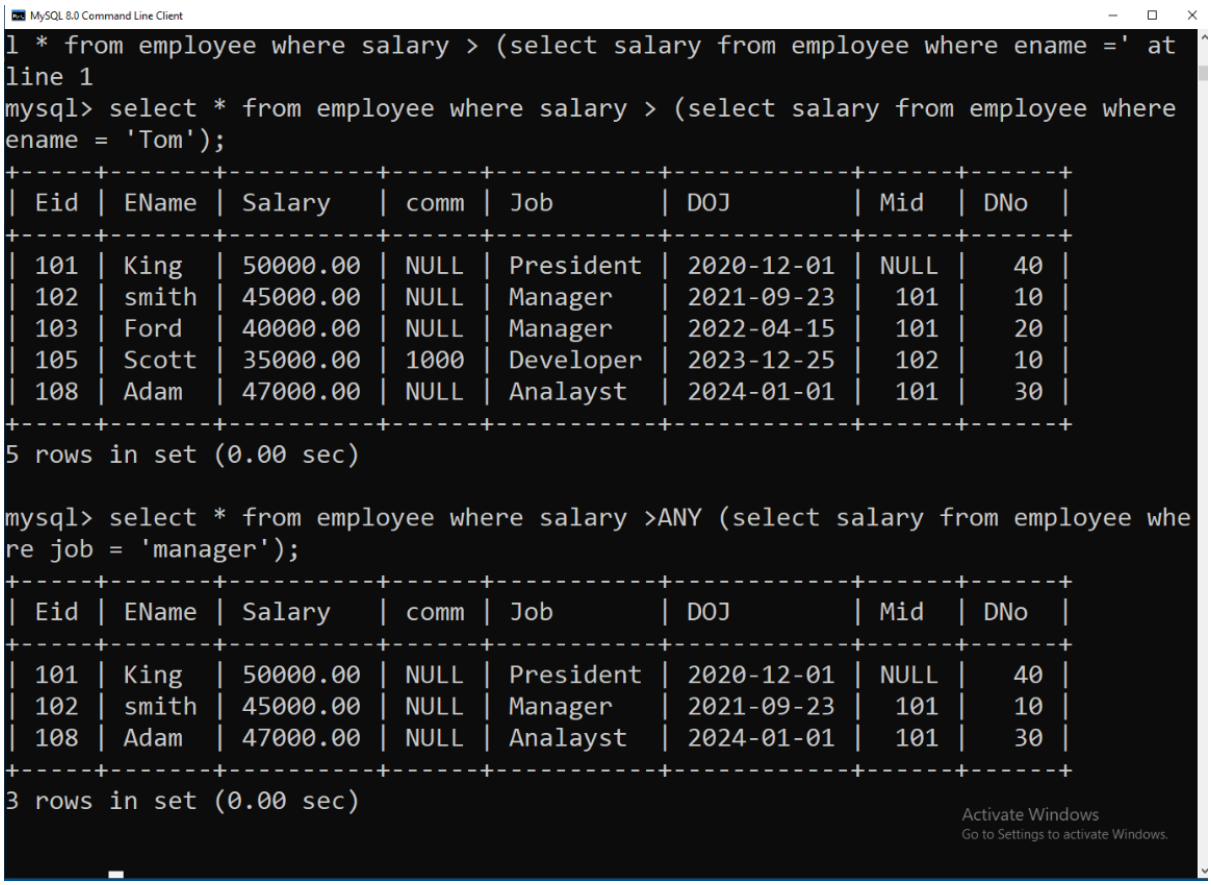
Inserted some records into employee table and dept table.

SubQuery:

sub query a query inside another query

select * from employee where salary > (select salary from employee where ename = ‘Tom’);

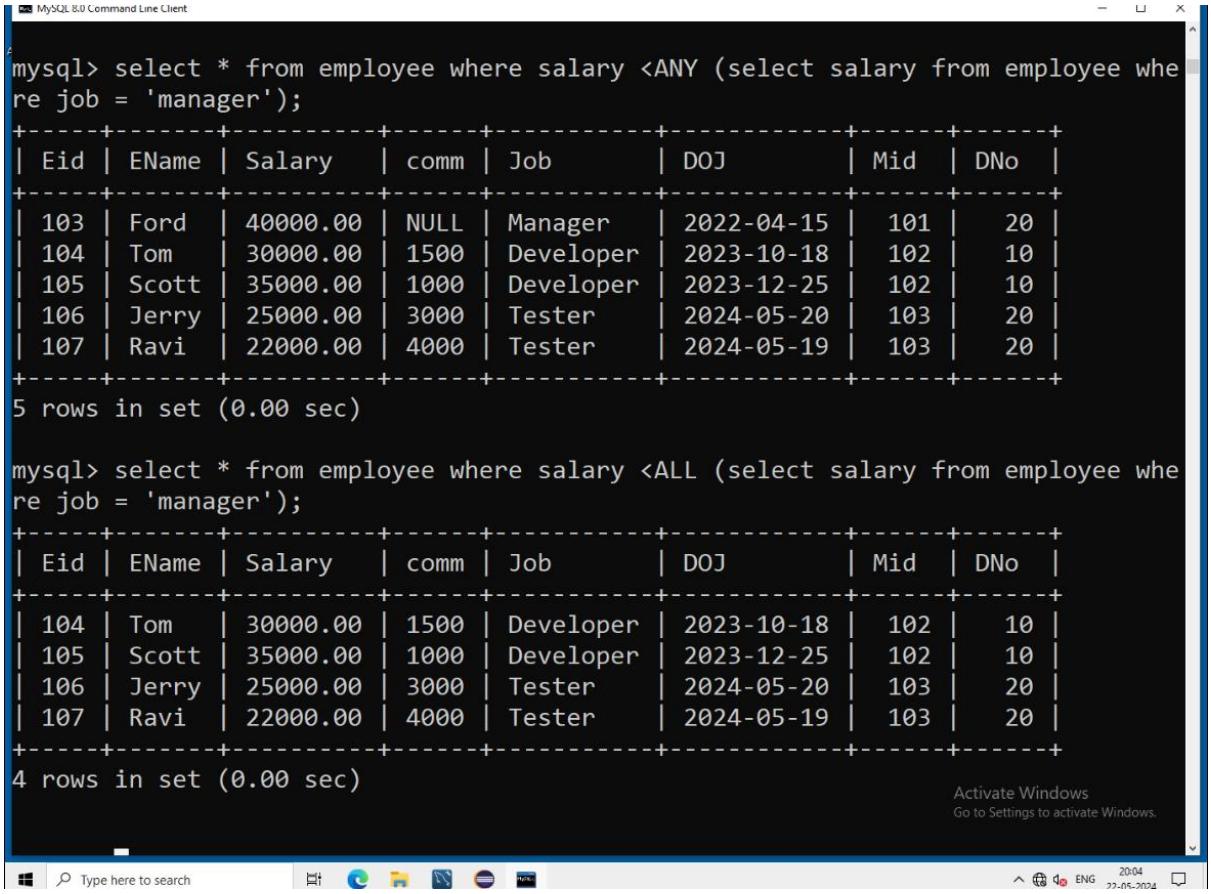
select * from employee where salary >ANY (Select salary from employee where job = ‘manager’);

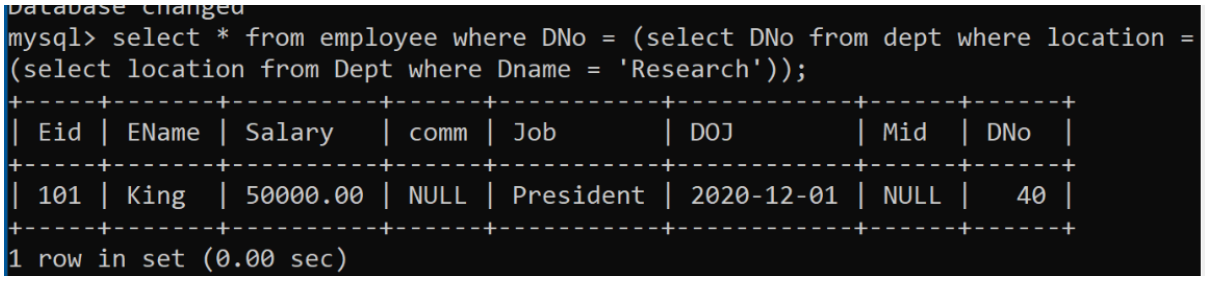


select * from employee where salary <ANY (Select salary from employee where job = ‘manager’);

select * from employee where salary >ALL (Select salary from employee where job = ‘manager’);

select * from employee where salary <ALL (Select salary from employee where job = ‘manager’);

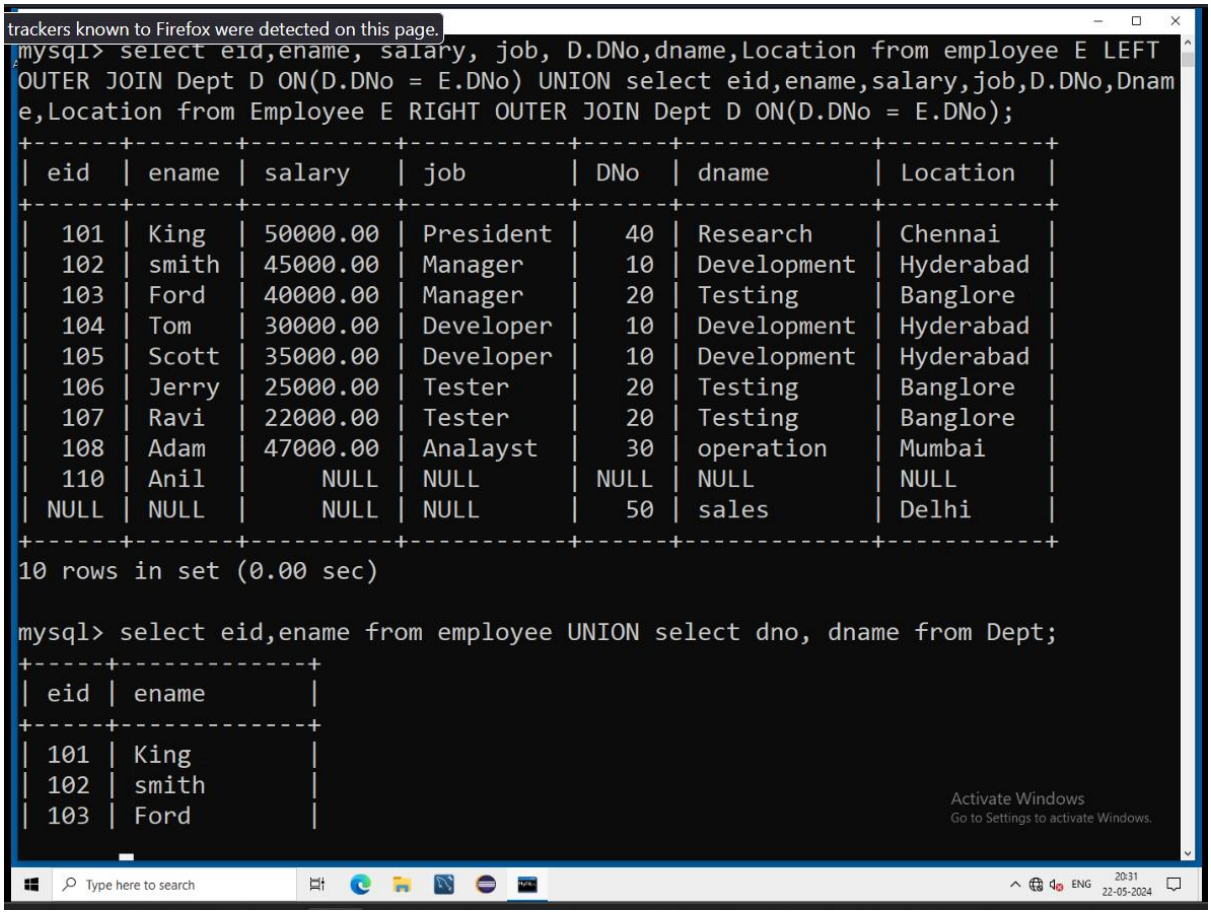




Union:

Select eid,ename ,salary ,job,D.dno,dname,location from employee E Left outer Join dept D ON(D.No = E.No) UNION select eid, ename, salary, job,D.DNo , dname, location from employee E Right outer Join Dept ON(D.No =E.No);

Select eid, ename from employee UNION select dno, dname from Dept;



Sub query:

select c. customerid, c. customername, o. orderid, o. OrderItem, orderable from customers c inner join orders o on c. CustomerId=o.CustomerId where orderable > (select avg (order value) from orders);

/* output

customerid	customername	orderid	OrderItem	order value
8242	Laya	128	Laptop	17
8241	Ravi	129	Shoe	25

*/

select c. customername, o. orderid, o. OrderItem, o. price from customers c inner join orders o on c. CustomerId=o.CustomerId where o.price > (select min(price) from orders);

/* output

customername	orderid	OrderItem	price
Ravi	121	Mobile	23500
Laya	128	Laptop	64500
Nani	130	Watch	4600

*/

Union:

union will execute two select queries

select c. customername, c. city, o. orderitem, o. price from customers c inner join orders o

on (c. customerid=o. customerid) union

select c. customername, c. contactno, city, o. orderitem from customers c cross join orders o on (c. customerid=o. customerid) where OrderItem='shoe';

/* output

customername	city	orderitem	price
Ravi	Hyderabad	Mobile	23500
Laya	Chennai	Laptop	64500
Ravi	Hyderabad	Shoe	2000
Nani	Vizag	Watch	4600

*/

Assignment 4: Compose SQL statements to BEGIN a transaction, INSERT a new record into the 'orders' table, COMMIT the transaction, then UPDATE the 'products' table, and ROLLBACK the transaction.

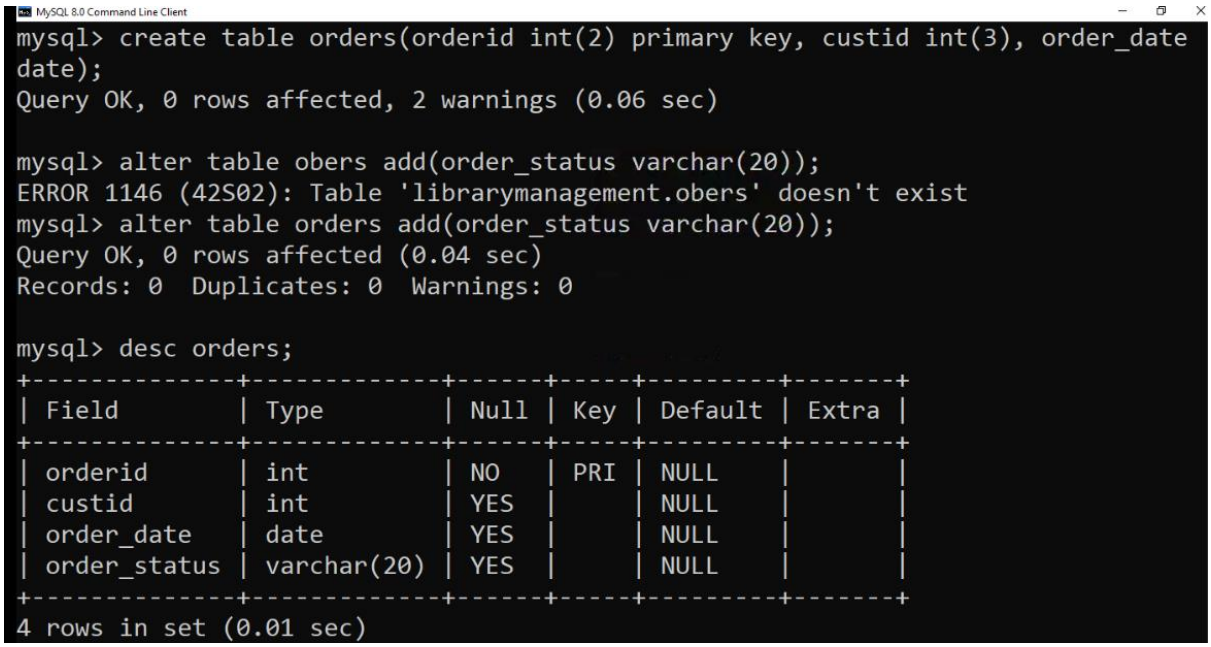
Create orders table and insert values into orders table:

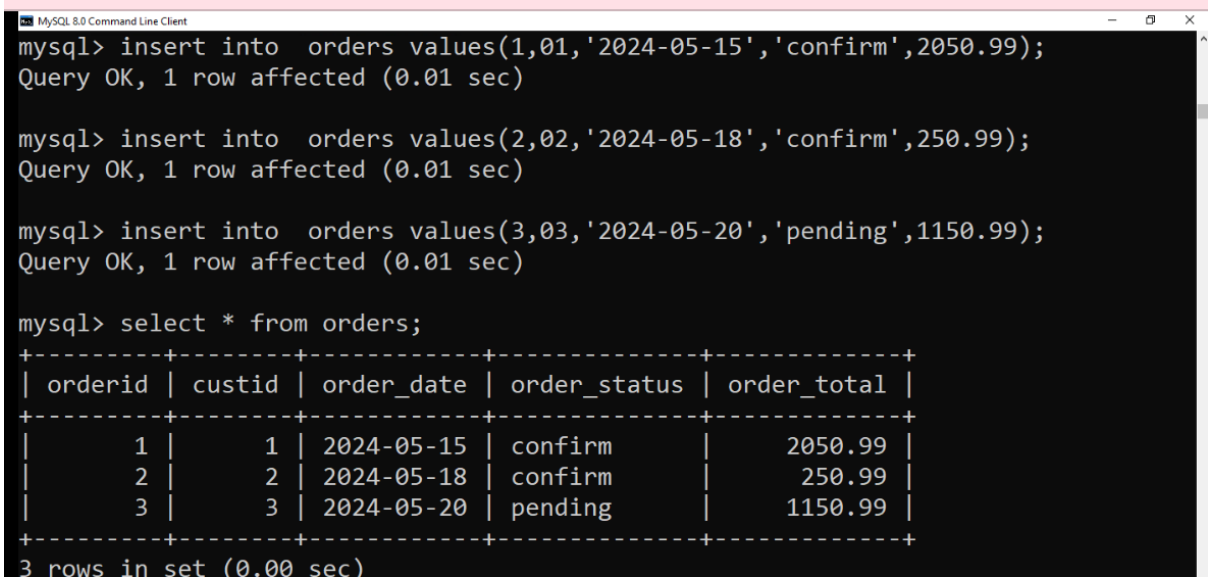
```
CREATE TABLE orders (
  order_id INT(2) PRIMARY Key,
  customer_id INT(3),
  order_date DATE ,
  order_total DECIMAL(10,2) ,
```

order_status VARCHAR(50)

);

Insert into orders values(1,01,'2024-05-15', 2025.99, 'confirm'), (2,02,'2024-05-18' 250.99,'confirm'),(3,03,'2024-05-20',1050.00,'pending'));

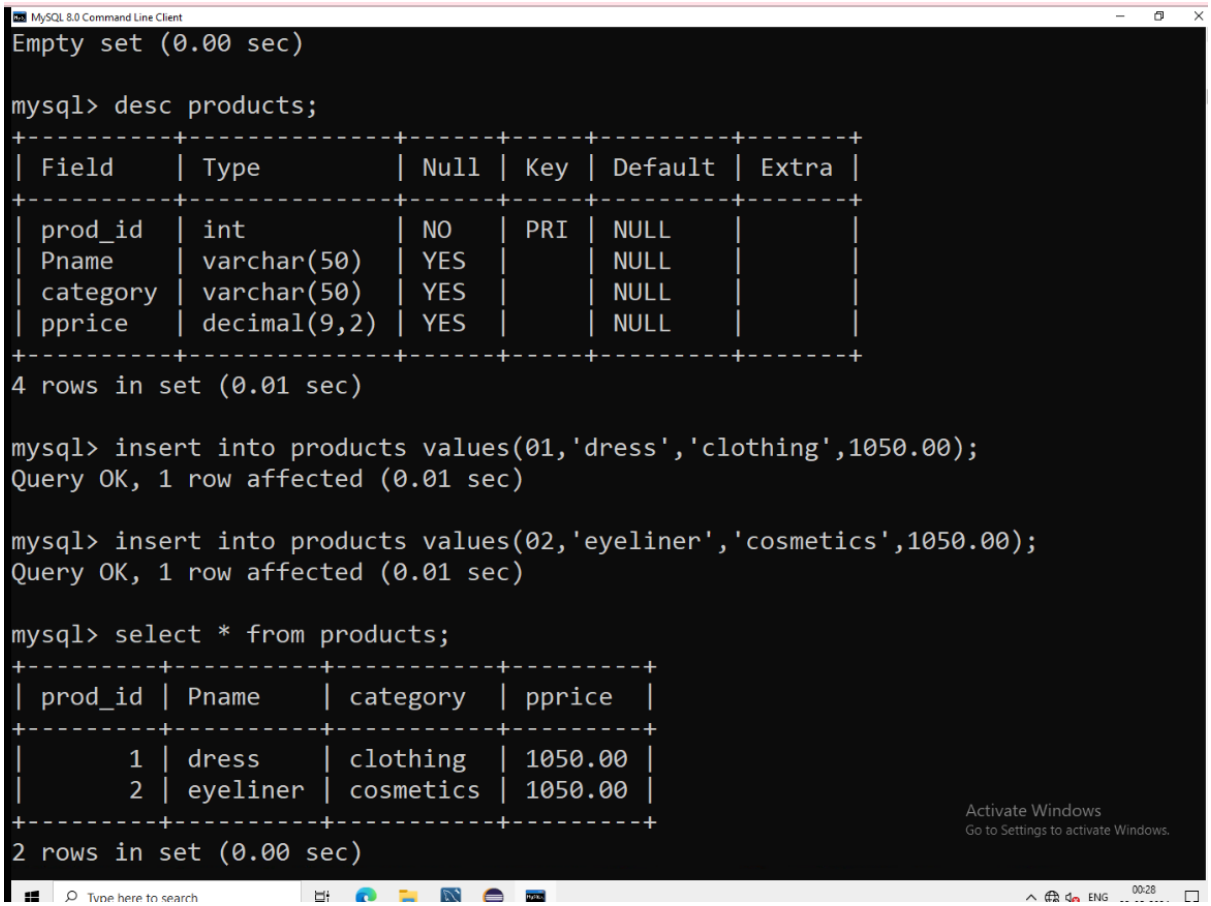




Create a products table and insert values into products table :

Create table products(prod_id int(5) primary key, pname varchar(20), category varchar(50), pprice decimal(7,2));

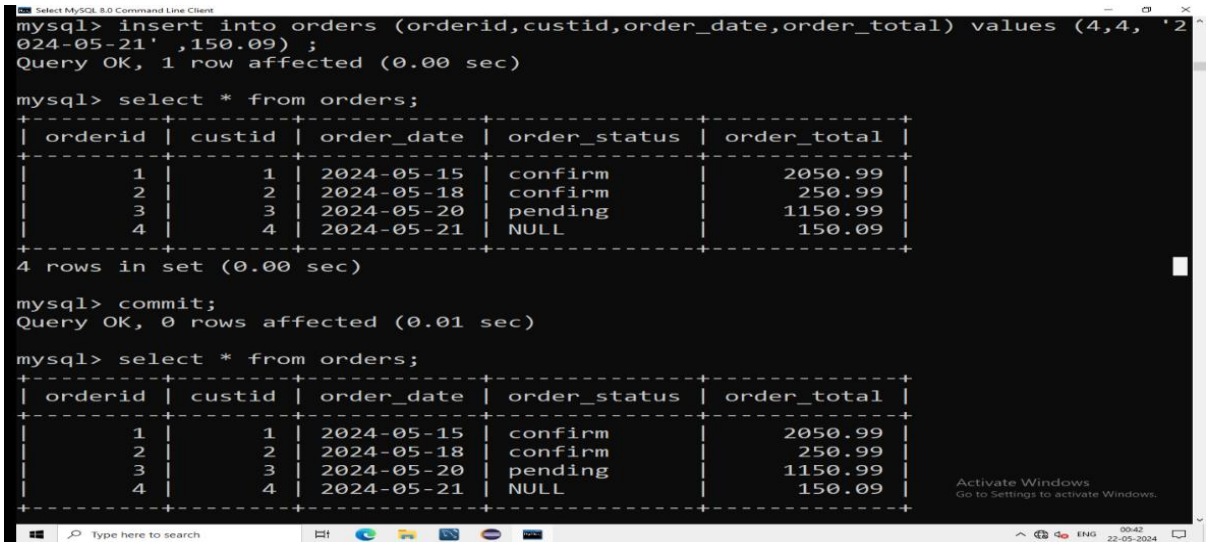
Insert into products values(1,'dress','clothing',1050.00), (2,'eyeliner','cosmetics',1050.99);



Start transaction;

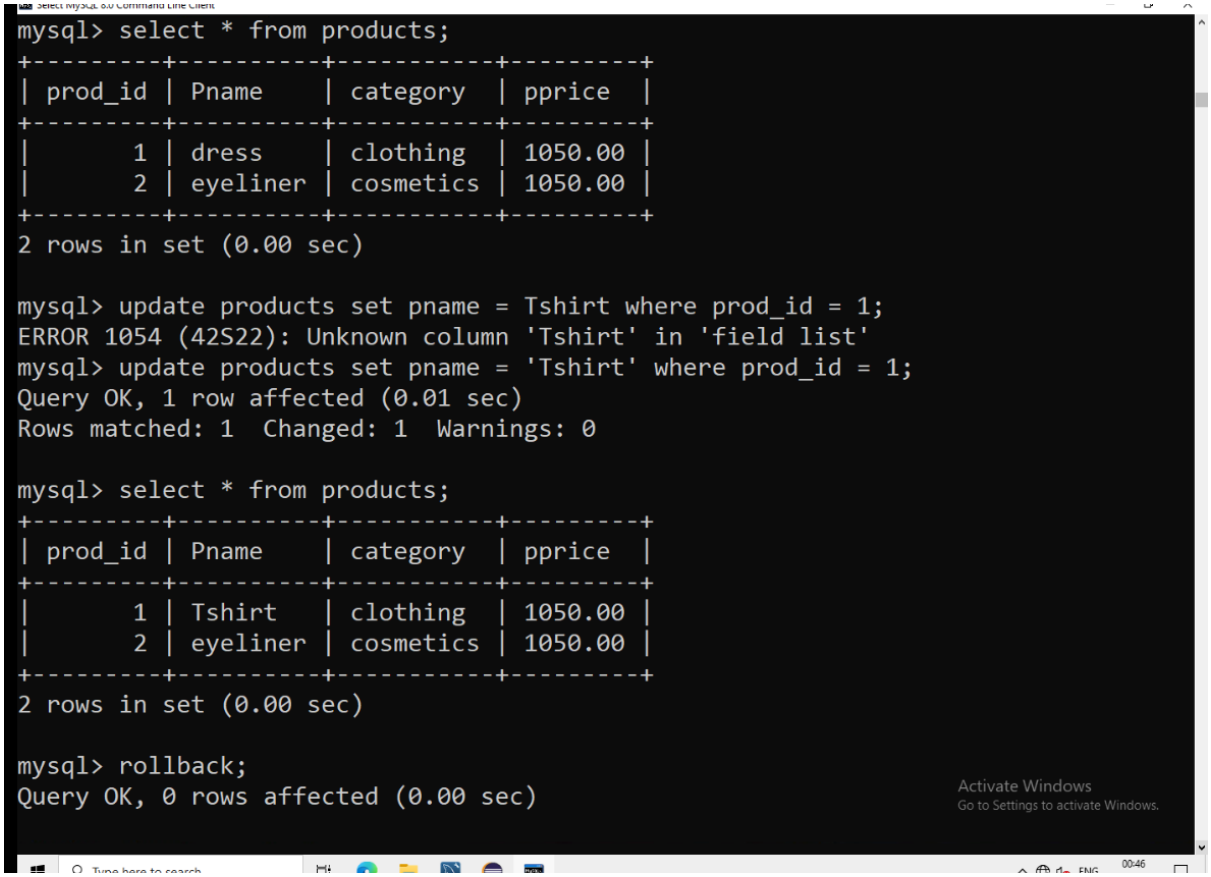
Insert into orders (orderid,custid,order_date order_total) values (4,4,'2024-05-21', 150.09);

Commit;



Update products set pname = ‘tshirt’ where prod_id = 1;

Rollback;



Assignment 5: Begin a transaction, perform a series of INSERTs into 'orders', setting a SAVEPOINT after each, rollback to the second SAVEPOINT, and COMMIT the overall transaction.

Start transaction;

Insert into orders (orderid, custid,order_date,order_total) values(5,05,’2024-04-09’,’1000.00);

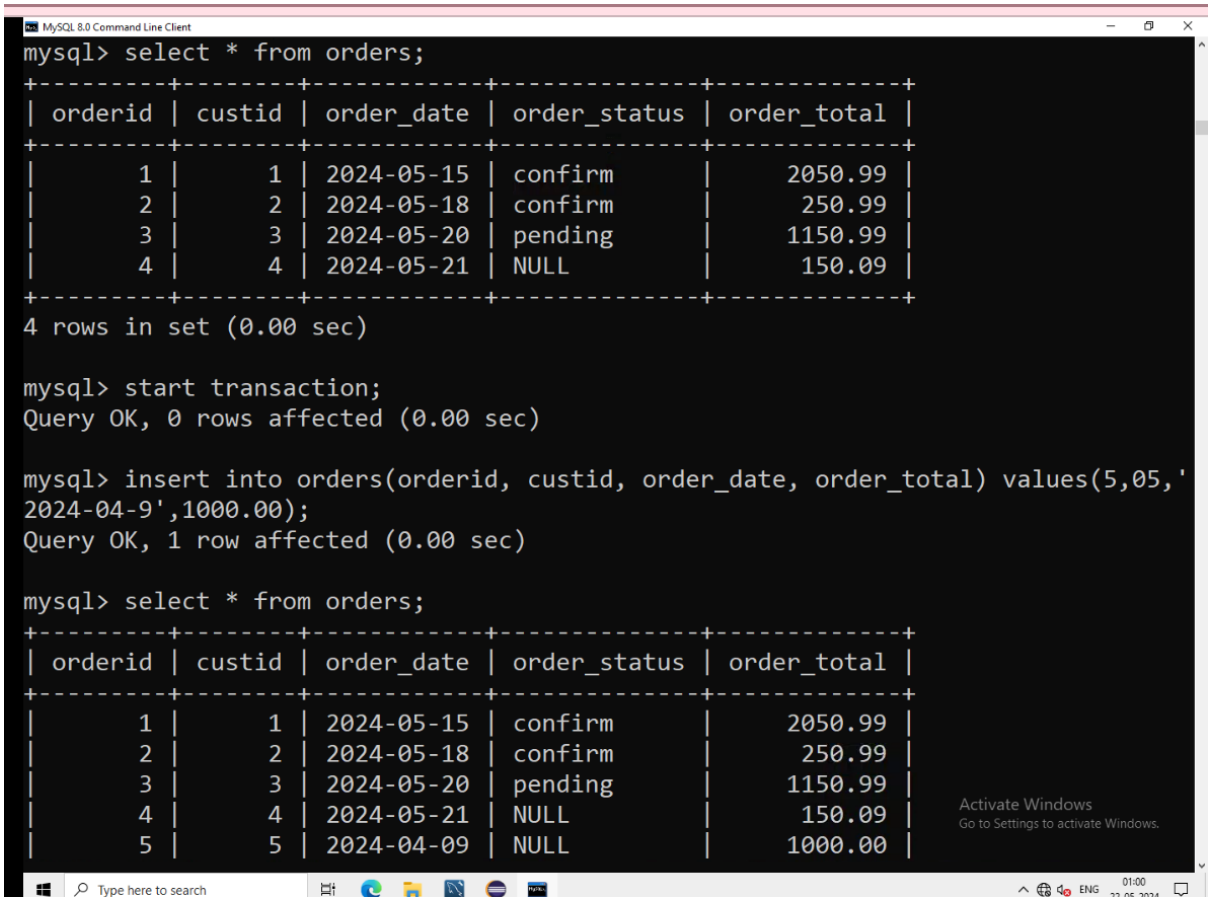
Savepoint savepoint_1;

Insert into orders (orderid, custid,order_date,order_total) values(6,06,’2024-04-18’,’1090.99);

Savepoint savepoint_2;

Rollback savepoint_2 // Any changes made after savepoint_2 will be rolled back.

Commit;


MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> select * from orders;
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
| orderid | custid | order_date | order_status | order_total |
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
1	1	2024-05-15	confirm	2050.99
2	2	2024-05-18	confirm	250.99
3	3	2024-05-20	pending	1150.99
4	4	2024-05-21	NULL	150.09
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> start transaction;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into orders(orderid, custid, order_date, order_total) values(5,05,'
2024-04-9',1000.00);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from orders;
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
| orderid | custid | order_date | order_status | order_total |
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
1	1	2024-05-15	confirm	2050.99
2	2	2024-05-18	confirm	250.99
3	3	2024-05-20	pending	1150.99
4	4	2024-05-21	NULL	150.09
5	5	2024-04-09	NULL	1000.00
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
Type here to search
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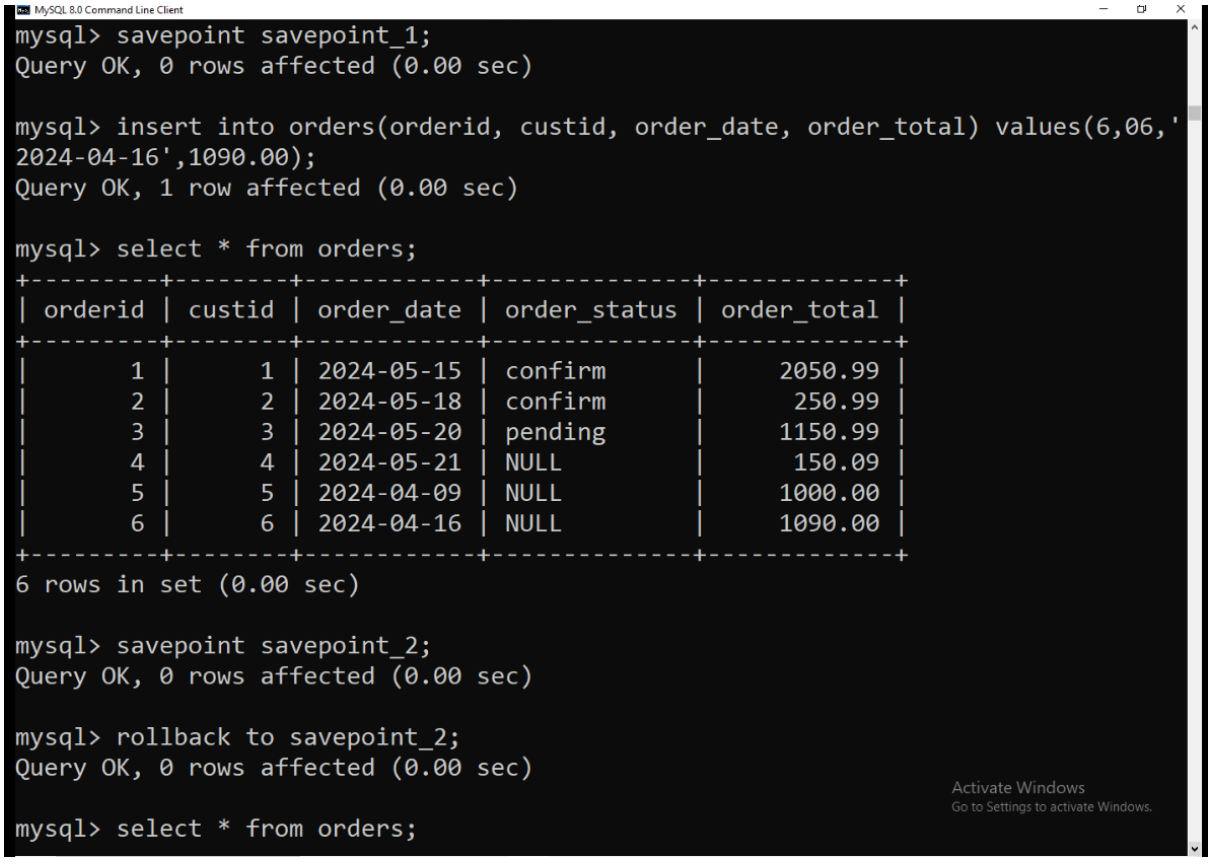
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> savepoint savepoint_1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into orders(orderid, custid, order_date, order_total) values(6,06,'
2024-04-16',1090.00);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from orders;
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
| orderid | custid | order_date | order_status | order_total |
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
1	1	2024-05-15	confirm	2050.99
2	2	2024-05-18	confirm	250.99
3	3	2024-05-20	pending	1150.99
4	4	2024-05-21	NULL	150.09
5	5	2024-04-09	NULL	1000.00
6	6	2024-04-16	NULL	1090.00
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> savepoint savepoint_2;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> rollback to savepoint_2;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
mysql> select * from orders;

```
mysql> commit;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from orders;
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
| orderid | custid | order_date | order_status | order_total |
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
|       1 |      1 | 2024-05-15 | confirm      |     2050.99 |
|       2 |      2 | 2024-05-18 | confirm      |      250.99 |
|       3 |      3 | 2024-05-20 | pending      |     1150.99 |
|       4 |      4 | 2024-05-21 | NULL         |      150.09 |
|       5 |      5 | 2024-04-09 | NULL         |     1000.00 |
|       6 |      6 | 2024-04-16 | NULL         |     1090.00 |
+---------+--------+------------+--------------+-------------+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Assignment 6: Draft a brief report on the use of transaction logs for data recovery and create a hypothetical scenario where a transaction log is instrumental in data recovery after an unexpected shutdown.

Transaction logs are crucial components of database management systems that record all changes made to a database. These logs serve as a reliable source of information for recovering data in the event of system failures or unexpected shutdowns.

Importance of Transaction Logs:

1. Data Integrity: Transaction logs ensure data integrity by recording every transaction before it is committed to the database. This allows for rollbacks or recovery to a specific point in time.

2. Recovery Point: They provide a recovery point in case of system failures, allowing databases to be restored to a consistent state prior to the failure.

3. Performance Monitoring: Transaction logs also aid in performance monitoring and troubleshooting, as they track changes and can identify potential issues.

Hypothetical Scenario:

Imagine a scenario where a large e-commerce company experiences an unexpected server shutdown during a peak shopping period, resulting in potential data loss and customer disruption. However, due to the implementation of transaction logs, the company's database administrator can initiate a successful data recovery process.

Scenario Details:

1. Unexpected Shutdown: The e-commerce platform experiences a sudden server shutdown due to a power outage.

2. Data Loss Concerns: Concerns arise about potential data loss, including ongoing transactions and customer orders that were being processed.

3. Transaction Logs Utilization: The database administrator leverages transaction logs to restore the database to its state just before the shutdown.

4. Recovery Process: By analysing the transaction logs, the administrator identifies the last committed transactions before the shutdown.

5. Database Restoration: Using this information, the administrator restores the database to the point just before the unexpected shutdown, ensuring minimal data loss and maintaining data consistency.

6. Customer Impact Mitigation: The quick recovery minimizes disruption for customers, allowing them to resume their transactions seamlessly.