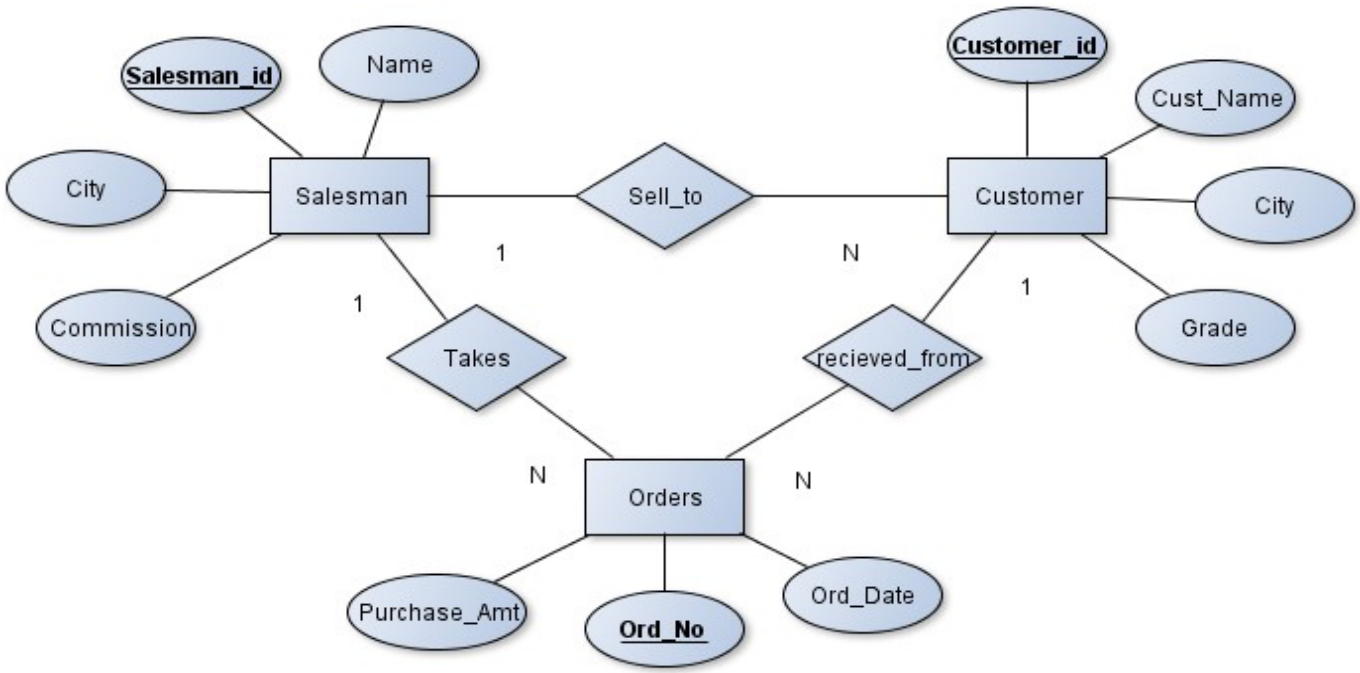
LAB EXPERIMENT 2: Consider the following schema for Order Database:

SALESMAN (*Salesman_id, Name, City, Commission*)
CUSTOMER (*Customer_id, Cust_Name, City, Grade, Salesman_id*)
ORDERS(*Ord_No, Purchase_Amt, Ord_Date, Customer_id, Salesman_id*)
Write SQL queries to

1. **Count the customers with grades above Bangalore's average.**
2. **Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.**
3. **List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don't have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)**
4. **Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.**
5. **Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing salesman with id 1000. All his orders must also be deleted.**

Solution:

Entity-Relationship Diagram



Schema Diagram

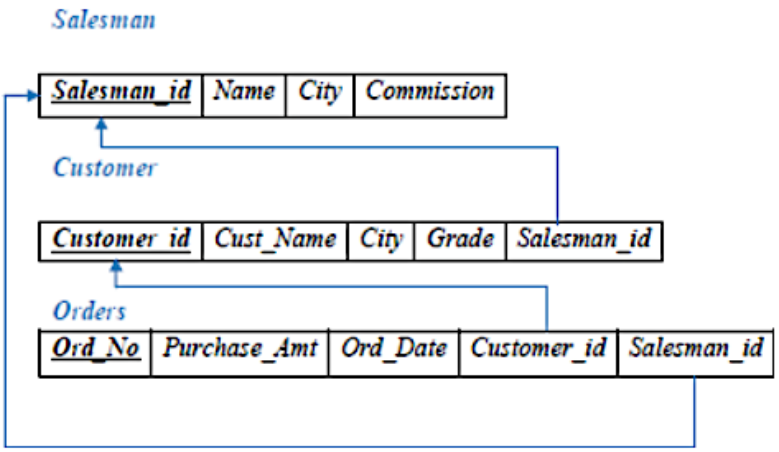


Table Creation

CREATE TABLE SALESMAN
(
SALESMAN_ID **INT**,
NAME **VARCHAR(20),**
CITY **VARCHAR(20),**
COMMISSION **VARCHAR(20),**
PRIMARY KEY(SALESMAN_ID)
);

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER
(
CUSTOMER_ID **INT**,
CUST_NAME **VARCHAR(20),**
CITY **VARCHAR(20),**
GRADE **INT**,
SALESMAN_ID **INT**,
PRIMARY KEY(CUSTOMER_ID),
FOREIGN KEY(SALESMAN_ID) **REFERENCES** SALESMAN (SALESMAN_ID) **ON DELETE SET NULL**);

CREATE TABLE ORDERS
(
ORD_NO **INT,**
PURCHASE_AMT **DECIMAL(10,2),**
ORD_DATE **DATE**,
CUSTOMER_ID **INT,**
SALESMAN_ID **INT**,
PRIMARY KEY (ORD_NO),

FOREIGN KEY(CUSTOMER_ID) **REFERENCES** CUSTOMER (CUSTOMER_ID) **ON DELETE CASCADE**,
FOREIGN KEY(SALESMAN_ID) **REFERENCES** SALESMAN (SALESMAN_ID) **ON DELETE CASCADE**
);

Table Descriptions

DESC SALESMAN;

```
SQL> DESC SALESMAN;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 SALESMAN_ID                               NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
 NAME                                               VARCHAR2(15)
 CITY                                               VARCHAR2(15)
 COMMISSION                                         NUMBER(3,2)
```

DESC CUSTOMER;

```
SQL> DESC CUSTOMER1;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 CUSTOMER_ID                               NOT NULL NUMBER(4)
 CUST_NAME                                          VARCHAR2(15)
 CITY                                               VARCHAR2(15)
 GRADE                                              NUMBER(3)
 SALESMAN_ID                                        NUMBER(4)
```

DESC ORDERS;

```
SQL> DESC ORDERS;
 Name                                      Null?    Type
 ----------------------------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 ORD_NO                                    NOT NULL NUMBER(5)
 PURCHASE_AMT                                       NUMBER(10,2)
 ORD_DATE                                           DATE
 CUSTOMER_ID                                        NUMBER(4)
 SALESMAN_ID                                        NUMBER(4)
```

Insertion of Values to Tables

INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES (1000, ‘JOHN’,’BANGALORE’,’25 %’);
INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES (2000, ‘RAVI’,’BANGALORE’,’20 %’);
INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES (3000, ‘KUMAR’,’MYSORE’,’15 %’);
INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES (4000, ‘SMITH’,’DELHI’,’30 %’);
INSERT INTO SALESMAN VALUES (5000, ‘HARSHA’,’HYDERABAD’,’15 %’);

INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES (10, ‘PREETHI’,’BANGALORE’, 100, 1000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES (11, ‘VIVEK’,’MANGALORE’, 300, 1000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES (12, ‘BHASKAR’,’CHENNAI’, 400, 2000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES (13, ‘CHETHAN’,’BANGALORE’, 200, 2000);
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER VALUES (14, ‘MAMATHA’,’BANGALORE’, 400, 3000);

INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES (50, 5000, ‘2017-05-04’, 10, 1000);
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES (51, 450, ‘2017-01-20’, 10, 2000);
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES (52, 1000, ‘2017-02-24’, 13, 2000);
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES (53, 3500, ‘2017-04-13’, 14, 3000);
INSERT INTO ORDERS VALUES (54, 550, ‘2017-03-09’, 12, 2000);

SELECT * FROM SALESMAN;

SALESMAN_ID	NAME	CITY	COMMISSION
1000	JOHN	BANGALORE	25 %
2000	RAVI	BANGALORE	20 %
3000	KUMAR	MYSORE	15 %
4000	SMITH	DELHI	30 %
5000	HARSHA	HYDRABAD	15 %

SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;

CUSTOMER_ID	CUST_NAME	CITY	GRADE	SALESMAN_ID
10	PREETHI	BANGALORE	100	1000
11	VIVEK	MANGALORE	300	1000
12	BHASKAR	CHENNAI	400	2000
13	CHETHAN	BANGALORE	200	2000
14	MAMATHA	BANGALORE	400	3000

SELECT * FROM ORDERS;

ORD_NO	PURCHASE_AMT	ORD_DATE	CUSTOMER_ID	SALESMAN_ID
50	5000	04-MAY-17	10	1000
51	450	20-JAN-17	10	2000
52	1000	24-FEB-17	13	2000
53	3500	13-APR-17	14	3000
54	550	09-MAR-17	12	2000

Queries:

1. **Count the customers with grades above Bangalore's average.**

```
SELECT GRADE, COUNT (DISTINCT CUSTOMER_ID)
FROM CUSTOMER
GROUP BY GRADE
HAVING GRADE > (SELECT AVG(GRADE)
FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE CITY='BANGALORE');
```

```
   GRADE COUNT(DISTINCTCUSTOMER_ID)
-------- --------------------------
     300                          1
     400                          2
```

2. **Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.**

```
SELECT SALESMAN_ID, NAME
FROM SALESMAN A
WHERE 1 < (SELECT COUNT (*)
            FROM CUSTOMER
            WHERE SALESMAN_ID=A.SALESMAN_ID);
```

```
SALESMAN_ID NAME
----------- --------------------
       1000 JOHN
       2000 RAVI
```

3. **List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don't have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)**

```
SELECT SALESMAN.SALESMAN_ID, NAME, CUST_NAME, COMMISSION
FROM SALESMAN, CUSTOMER
WHERE SALESMAN.CITY = CUSTOMER.CITY
UNION
SELECT SALESMAN_ID, NAME, 'NO MATCH', COMMISSION
FROM SALESMAN
WHERE CITY  NOT IN(SELECT CITY
                   FROM CUSTOMER)
                   ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

```
SALESMAN_ID NAME                 CUST_NAME            COMMISSION
----------- -------------------- -------------------- --------------------
       4000 SMITH                NO MATCH             30 %
       2000 RAVI                 CHETHAN              20 %
       2000 RAVI                 MAMATHA              20 %
       2000 RAVI                 PREETHI              20 %
       3000 KUMAR                NO MATCH             15 %
       1000 JOHN                 CHETHAN              25 %
       1000 JOHN                 MAMATHA              25 %
       1000 JOHN                 PREETHI              25 %
       5000 HARSHA               NO MATCH             15 %
```

4. **Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest orderof a day.**

```
CREATE VIEW MAXSALES_VIEW AS
SELECT B.ORD_DATE, A.SALESMAN_ID, A.NAME
FROM SALESMAN A, ORDERS B
WHERE A.SALESMAN_ID = B.SALESMAN_ID
AND B.PURCHASE_AMT=(SELECT MAX (PURCHASE_AMT)
                    FROM ORDERS C
                    WHERE C.ORD_DATE = B.ORD_DATE);

SELECT * FROM MAXSALES_VIEW;
```

```
ORD_DATE  SALESMAN_ID NAME
--------- ----------- --------------------
04-MAY-17        1000 JOHN
20-JAN-17        2000 RAVI
24-FEB-17        2000 RAVI
13-APR-17        3000 KUMAR
09-MAR-17        2000 RAVI
```

5 **Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing salesman with id 1000. All his orders must also be deleted.**

Use ON DELETE CASCADE at the end of foreign key definitions while creating child table orders and then execute the following:

Use ON DELETE SET NULL at the end of foreign key definitions while creating child table customers and then executes the following:

```
DELETE FROM SALESMAN
WHERE SALESMAN_ID=1000;
```

```
SQL> DELETE FROM SALESMAN
  2  WHERE SALESMAN_ID=1000;

1 row deleted.

SQL> SELECT * FROM SALESMAN;

SALESMAN_ID NAME                 CITY                 COMMISSION
----------- -------------------- -------------------- ----------------
       2000 RAVI                 BANGALORE            20 %
       3000 KUMAR                MYSORE               15 %
       4000 SMITH                DELHI                30 %
       5000 HARSHA               HYDRABAD             15 %
```
