

MIT WORLD PEACE UNIVERSITY

Database Management Systems
Second Year B. Tech, Semester 4

SQL QUERIES ON FUNCTIONS, DATA SORTING,
SUBQUERY, GROUP BY, HAVING, SET OPERATIONS
AND VIEW

ASSIGNMENT NO. 5

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Contents

1 Aim	1
2 Objectives	1
3 Problem Statement	1
4 Theory	1
4.1 Aggregate Functions	1
4.2 Order By Clause	1
4.3 Group By Clause	2
4.4 Subqueries	2
4.5 Views	2
4.6 TCL Commands	2
5 Platform	3
6 Input	3
7 Creation and Insertion of Values in the Tables	3
8 Tables	5
9 Queries	7
10 Conclusion	10
11 FAQ	11

1 Aim

Write suitable select commands to execute queries on the given data set.

2 Objectives

1. To get basic understanding of Aggregate Functions, Order By clause
2. To get basic understanding of Subquery or Inner query or Nested query and Select using subquery.
3. To understand the basic concept of Correlated Subquery.
4. To get familiar with the basic ALL, ANY, EXISTS, SOME functionality.
5. To understand basic TCL commands

3 Problem Statement

Create tables and solve given queries using Subqueries

4 Theory

4.1 Aggregate Functions

Aggregate functions are used to perform calculations on a set of values and return a single value. The following are the aggregate functions:

- COUNT() - Returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria
- SUM() - Returns the sum of all the values in a column
- AVG() - Returns the average value of a numeric column
- MIN() - Returns the smallest value of the selected column
- MAX() - Returns the largest value of the selected column

4.2 Order By Clause

The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order. The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

Syntax

```
1 SELECT column_name(s)
2 FROM table_name
3 ORDER BY column_name(s) ASC|DESC;
```

4.3 Group By Clause

The GROUP BY clause is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, AVG) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

Syntax

```
1 SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name)
2 FROM table_name
3 WHERE column_name operator value
4 GROUP BY column_name;
```

4.4 Subqueries

A subquery (sub-select) is a query within a query. The subquery is executed first, and the main query uses the subquery as a source of data.

Syntax

```
1 SELECT column_name(s)
2 FROM table_name
3 WHERE column_name operator
4 (SELECT STATEMENT);
```

4.5 Views

A view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.

Syntax

```
1 CREATE VIEW view_name AS
2 SELECT column_name(s)
3 FROM table_name
4 WHERE condition;
```

4.6 TCL Commands

TCL stands for Transaction Control Language. It is a set of SQL commands that are used to control the transaction. The following are the TCL commands:

- COMMIT - permanently saves all changes made by the transaction.
- ROLLBACK - cancels all changes made by the transaction
- SAVEPOINT - sets a savepoint within a transaction
- SET TRANSACTION - sets the transaction characteristics for the current transaction

5 Platform

Operating System: Arch Linux x86-64

IDEs or Text Editors Used: Draw.io for Drawing the ER diagram.

6 Input

Given Database from the Problem Statement for the Assignment for our batch. (A1 PA 20)

7 Creation and Insertion of Values in the Tables

```
1  -- Active: 1678946907415@@127.0.0.1@3306@dbms_lab
2  use dbms_lab;
3
4  show tables;
5
6  create table airline(name varchar(50) primary key);
7
8  create table airplane(reg_no int primary key, model_no int, capacity int, name
    varchar(50), foreign key(name) references airline(name));
9  create table flights(flight_no int primary key, place_from varchar(50), place_to
    varchar(50), departure_date date, departure_time time, arrival_date date,
    arrival_time time, reg_no int, foreign key(reg_no) references airplane(reg_no))
    ;
10
11 create table passenger(email varchar(50) primary key, first_name varchar(50),
    surname varchar(50));
12 create table flight_booking(email varchar(50), flight_no int, no_seats int,
    foreign key(email) references passenger(email), foreign key(flight_no)
    references flights(flight_no), primary key(email, flight_no));
13
14 describe airplane;
15
16 insert into airline values("Qatar Airways");
17 insert into airline values("Emirates");
18 insert into airline values("Air India");
19
20 insert into airplane values(111,007,180,"Qatar Airways");
21 insert into airplane values(112,007,169,"Qatar Airways");
22 insert into airplane values(113,008,200,"Qatar Airways");
23 insert into airplane values(221,017,150,"Emirates");
24 insert into airplane values(222,017,140,"Emirates");
25 insert into airplane values(223,018,175,"Emirates");
26 insert into airplane values(333,027,200,"Air India");
27 insert into airplane values(334,027,150,"Air India");
28 insert into airplane values(335,028,175,"Air India");
29
30 select * from airplane;
31
32 describe flights;
33 insert into flights values(12345,"Mumbai","London","2021-07-27","12:12:12","
    2021-07-28","23:59:56",111);
34 insert into flights values(67890,"Pune","Bangalore","2021-07-27","12:12:12","
    2021-07-27","16:59:56",221);
```

Database Management Systems Assignment 8

```
35 insert into flights values(23456,"London","Pune","2021-07-27","12:12:12","
    2021-07-28","22:59:56",333);
36
37 select * from flights;
38
39 describe passenger;
40
41 insert into passenger values("love@gmail.com","Love","Quinn");
42 insert into passenger values("joe@gmail.com","Joe","Goldberg");
43 insert into passenger values("beck@gmail.com","Gwen","Beck");
44
45 describe flight_booking;
46
47 insert into flight_booking values("love@gmail.com",12345,6);
48 insert into flight_booking values("joe@gmail.com",23456,2);
49 insert into flight_booking values("beck@gmail.com",67890,6);
50
51 select * from flight_booking;
52 select * from flights;
53
54 -- QUERIES
55
56 -- 1. Display the Passenger email ,Flight_no,Source and Destination Airport Names
    for all flights
57 -- booked
58
59 select b.email, b.flight_no, f.place_from, f.place_to from flight_booking as b
    inner join flights as f where b.flight_no = f.flight_no;
60
61 -- 2.
62 -- Display the flight and passenger details for the flights booked having
    Departure Date between
63 -- 23-08-2021 and 25-08-2021
64
65 select * from flights as f, passenger as p, flight_booking as b where b.email = p.
    email and b.flight_no = f.flight_no and departure_date between "2021-07-27" and
    "2021-07-28";
66
67 -- 3.
68 -- Display the top 5 airplanes that participated in Flights from Mumbai to London
    based on the
69 -- airplane capacity
70
71 select * from airplane as a, flights as f where a.reg_no = f.reg_no and f.
    place_from = "Mumbai" and f.place_to = "London" order by a.capacity desc limit
    5;
72
73 -- 4.Display the passenger first names who have booked the no_of seats smaller
    than the average
74 -- number of seats booked by all passengers for the arrival airport:New Delhi
75
76 select * from passenger as p, flight_booking as b, flights as f where p.email = b.
    email and f.flight_no = b.flight_no and f.place_to = "New Delhi" and b.no_seats
    < all(select avg(no_seats) from flight_booking);
77
78
79 /*5.Display the surnames of passengers who have not booked a flight from Pune to
    Bangalore*/
80 select surname
```

```
81 from passenger
82 where email not in(
83     select email
84     from flight_booking
85     where flight_no in (
86         select flight_no
87         from flights
88         where place_from = 'Pune'
89             and place_to = 'Bangalore'
90     )
91 );
92
93 /*6. Display the Passenger details only if they have booked flights on 21st July
94    2021. (Use Exists)*/
95 select *
96 from passenger
97 where exists (
98     select email
99     from flight_booking
100    where flight_no in(
101        select flight_no
102        from flights
103        where departure_date = '2021-07-27'
104    )
105 );
106
107 /*--7.Display the Flight-wise total time duration of flights if the duration is
108    more than 8 hours (Hint : Date function,Aggregation,Grouping)*/
109 select flight_no, timediff(f.arrival_time, f.departure_time ) from flights as f
110    where timediff(f.arrival_time, f.departure_time ) > "8:00:00" group by
111    flight_no;
112
113 /*8.Display the Airplane-wise average seating capacity for any airline*/
114 select name,
115        avg(capacity)
116 from airplane
117 group by name;
118
119 /*9.Display the total number of flights which are booked and travelling to London
120    airport.*/
121 select count(b.flight_no) as total
122 from flight_booking b,
123     flights f
124 where f.place_to = 'London';
125
126 /*10. Create a view having information about flight_no,airplane_no,capacity.*/
127 create view flightinfo as
128 select f.flight_no,
129        a.reg_no,
130        a.capacity
131 from flights f,
132     airplane a
133 where a.reg_no = f.reg_no;
134
135 select * from flightinfo;
```

8 Tables

Database Management Systems Assignment 8

```
1 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from passenger;
2 +-----+-----+-----+
3 | email          | first_name | surname |
4 +-----+-----+-----+
5 | beck@gmail.com | Gwen      | Beck    |
6 | joe@gmail.com  | Joe       | Goldberg|
7 | love@gmail.com | Love      | Quinn   |
8 +-----+-----+-----+
9 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
10
11 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from airplane;
12 +-----+-----+-----+-----+
13 | reg_no | model_no | capacity | name          |
14 +-----+-----+-----+-----+
15 | 111    | 7        | 180      | Qatar Airways |
16 | 112    | 7        | 169      | Qatar Airways |
17 | 113    | 8        | 200      | Qatar Airways |
18 | 221    | 17       | 150      | Emirates      |
19 | 222    | 17       | 140      | Emirates      |
20 | 223    | 18       | 175      | Emirates      |
21 | 333    | 27       | 200      | Air India     |
22 | 334    | 27       | 150      | Air India     |
23 | 335    | 28       | 175      | Air India     |
24 +-----+-----+-----+-----+
25 9 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
26
27 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from airline;
28 +-----+
29 | name          |
30 +-----+
31 | Air India     |
32 | Emirates      |
33 | Qatar Airways |
34 +-----+
35 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
36
37 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from flights;
38 +--
39 | flight_no | place_from | place_to | departure_date | departure_time |
40 | arrival_date | arrival_time | reg_no |
41 +--
42 | 12345 | Mumbai | London | 2021-07-27 | 12:12:12 |
43 | 2021-07-28 | 23:59:56 | 111 |
44 | 23456 | London | Pune | 2021-07-27 | 12:12:12 |
45 | 2021-07-28 | 22:59:56 | 333 |
46 | 67890 | Pune | Bangalore | 2021-07-27 | 12:12:12 |
47 | 2021-07-27 | 16:59:56 | 221 |
48 +--
49 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
50
51 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from flight_booking;
52 +-----+-----+-----+
53 | email          | flight_no | no_seats |
54 +-----+-----+-----+
```



```

50 +-----+-----+-----+
51 | beck@gmail.com |      67890 |      6 |
52 | joe@gmail.com  |      23456 |      2 |
53 | love@gmail.com |      12345 |      6 |
54 +-----+-----+-----+
55 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

```

9 Queries

```

1 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- QUERIES
2 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
3 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- 1. Display the Passenger email ,Flight_no,Source and
   Destination Airport Names for all flights
4 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- booked
5 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
6 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select b.email, b.flight_no, f.place_from, f.place_to from
   flight_booking as b inner join flights as f where b.flight_no = f.flight_no;
7 +-----+-----+-----+-----+
8 | email          | flight_no | place_from | place_to |
9 +-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 | love@gmail.com |      12345 | Mumbai    | London   |
11 | joe@gmail.com  |      23456 | London    | Pune     |
12 | beck@gmail.com |      67890 | Pune      | Bangalore |
13 +-----+-----+-----+-----+
14 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
15
16 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
17 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- 2.
18 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- Display the flight and passenger details for the flights
   booked having Departure Date between
19 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- 23-08-2021 and 25-08-2021
20 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
21 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from flights as f, passenger as p, flight_booking as
   b where b.email = p.email and b.flight_no = f.flight_no and departure_date
   between "2021-07-27" and "2021-07-28";
22 +--
   +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
23 | flight_no | place_from | place_to | departure_date | departure_time |
   arrival_date | arrival_time | reg_no | email          | first_name | surname |
   email          | flight_no | no_seats |
24 +--
   +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
25 |      67890 | Pune      | Bangalore | 2021-07-27      | 12:12:12      |
   2021-07-27 | 16:59:56 | 221 | beck@gmail.com | Gwen      | Beck      |
   beck@gmail.com |      67890 |      6 |
26 |      23456 | London    | Pune      | 2021-07-27      | 12:12:12      |
   2021-07-28 | 22:59:56 | 333 | joe@gmail.com  | Joe       | Goldberg  |
   joe@gmail.com |      23456 |      2 |
27 |      12345 | Mumbai    | London    | 2021-07-27      | 12:12:12      |
   2021-07-28 | 23:59:56 | 111 | love@gmail.com | Love      | Quinn    |
   love@gmail.com |      12345 |      6 |
28 +--
   +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
29 3 rows in set (0.004 sec)

```

Database Management Systems Assignment 8

```
30
31 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
32 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- 3.
33 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- Display the top 5 airplanes that participated in Flights
    from Mumbai to London based on the
34 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- airplane capacity
35 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
36 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from airplane as a, flights as f where a.reg_no = f.
    reg_no and f.place_from = "Mumbai" and f.place_to = "London" order by a.
    capacity desc limit 5;
37 +--
    -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
38 | reg_no | model_no | capacity | name          | flight_no | place_from | place_to |
    | departure_date | departure_time | arrival_date | arrival_time | reg_no |
39 +--
    -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
40 |      111 |          7 |      180 | Qatar Airways |      12345 | Mumbai    | London    |
    | 2021-07-27 | 12:12:12 | 2021-07-28 | 23:59:56 |      111 |
41 +--
    -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
42 1 row in set (0.002 sec)
43
44 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
45 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- 4.Display the passenger first names who have booked the
    no_of seats smaller than the average
46 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> -- number of seats booked by all passengers for the arrival
    airport:New Delhi
47 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
48 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from passenger as p, flight_booking as b, flights as
    f where p.email = b.email and f.flight_no = b.flight_no and f.place_to = "New
    Delhi" and b.no_seats < all(select avg(no_seats) from flight_booking);
49 Empty set (0.002 sec)
50
51 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
52 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
53 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> /*5.Display the surnames of passengers who have not booked a
    flight from Pune to Bangalore*/
54 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select surname
55     -> from passenger
56     -> where email not in(
57     ->         select email
58     ->         from flight_booking
59     ->         where flight_no in (
60     ->             select flight_no
61     ->             from flights
62     ->             where place_from = 'Pune'
63     ->             and place_to = 'Bangalore'
64     ->         )
65     -> );
66 +-----+
67 | surname |
68 +-----+
69 | Goldberg |
70 | Quinn   |
71 +-----+
72 2 rows in set (0.003 sec)
```

```
73
74 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
75 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> /*6. Display the Passenger details only if they have booked
    flights on 21st July 2021. (Use Exists)*/
76 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select *
77     -> from passenger
78     -> where exists (
79     ->         select email
80     ->         from flight_booking
81     ->         where flight_no in(
82     ->             select flight_no
83     ->             from flights
84     ->             where departure_date = '2021-07-27'
85     ->         )
86     -> );
87 +-----+-----+-----+
88 | email          | first_name | surname |
89 +-----+-----+-----+
90 | beck@gmail.com | Gwen      | Beck    |
91 | joe@gmail.com  | Joe       | Goldberg|
92 | love@gmail.com | Love      | Quinn   |
93 +-----+-----+-----+
94 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
95
96 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> /*--7.Display the Flight-wise total time duration of flights
    if the duration is more than 8 hours (Hint : Date function,Aggregation,Grouping
    )*/
97 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
98 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select flight_no, timediff(f.arrival_time, f.departure_time )
    from flights as f where timediff(f.arrival_time, f.departure_time ) > "8:00:00"
    group by flight_no;
99 +-----+-----+
100 | flight_no | timediff(f.arrival_time, f.departure_time ) |
101 +-----+-----+
102 |      12345 | 11:47:44 |
103 |      23456 | 10:47:44 |
104 +-----+-----+
105 2 rows in set (0.001 sec)
106
107 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
108 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> /*8.Display the Airplane-wise average seating capacity for any
    airline*/
109 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select name,
110     ->         avg(capacity)
111     -> from airplane
112     -> group by name;
113 +-----+-----+
114 | name          | avg(capacity) |
115 +-----+-----+
116 | Air India     | 175.0000 |
117 | Emirates      | 155.0000 |
118 | Qatar Airways | 183.0000 |
119 +-----+-----+
120 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
121
122 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
123 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> /*9.Display the total number of flights which are booked and
    travelling to London airport.*/
124 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select count(b.flight_no) as total
```

```
125     -> from flight_booking b,
126         flights f
127     -> where f.place_to = 'London';
128 +-----+
129 | total |
130 +-----+
131 |     3 |
132 +-----+
133 1 row in set (0.000 sec)
134
135 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
136 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> /*10. Create a view having information about flight_no,
137                        airplane_no,capacity.*/
137 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> create view flightinfo as
138     -> select f.flight_no,
139         ->     a.reg_no,
140         ->     a.capacity
141     -> from flights f,
142         ->     airplane a
143     -> where a.reg_no = f.reg_no;
144 ERROR 1050 (42S01): Table 'flightinfo' already exists
145 MariaDB [dbms_lab]>
146 MariaDB [dbms_lab]> select * from flightinfo;
147 +-----+-----+-----+
148 | flight_no | reg_no | capacity |
149 +-----+-----+-----+
150 |    12345 |    111 |    180 |
151 |    67890 |    221 |    150 |
152 |    23456 |    333 |    200 |
153 +-----+-----+-----+
154 3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

10 Conclusion

Thus, we have learned Subqueries commands thoroughly.

11 FAQ

1. Explain following types of subqueries

- *Single-row subquery*
- *Multiple-row subquery*
- *Multiple-column subquery*

The Given Subqueries can be explained as such:

- *Single-row subquery* : A subquery that returns a single row is called a single-row subquery. A special case is the scalar subquery, which returns a single row with one column. Scalar subqueries are acceptable (and often very useful) in virtually any situation where you could use a literal value, a constant, or an expression.
- *Multiple-row subquery* : A subquery that returns multiple rows is called a multiple-row subquery. These queries are commonly used to generate result sets that will be passed to a DML or SELECT statement for further processing. Both single-row and multiple-row subqueries will be evaluated once, before the parent query is run. Single- and multiple-row subqueries can be used in the WHERE and HAVING clauses of the parent query, but there are restrictions on the legal comparison operators
- *Multiple-column subquery* : A subquery that returns multiple columns is called a multiple-column subquery. It is also called a correlated subquery. A correlated subquery has a more complex method of execution than single- and multiple-row subqueries and is potentially much more powerful. If a subquery references columns in the parent query, then its result will be dependent on the parent query. This makes it impossible to evaluate the subquery before evaluating the parent query.

2. When subquery is used?

Subqueries are queires within queries.

They are used for the following purposes:

- *To find the value that is to be used in the outer query*
- *To find the rows that are to be used in the outer query*
- *To find the columns that are to be used in the outer query*

3. Explain SQL SubQueries with ALL, ANY, EXISTS, SOME, With UPDATE

Sql subqueries can be used with the following operators, ALL, ANY, EXISTS, SOME, IN, NOT IN, =, <>, >, <, >=, <=, !=, IS NULL, IS NOT NULL, BETWEEN, NOT BETWEEN, LIKE, NOT LIKE, etc.

They can be explained as follows:

- **ALL** - Returns true if the subquery returns a value that is less than or equal to all the values in the subquery.

- *ANY* - Returns true if the subquery returns a value that is less than or equal to any of the values in the subquery.
- *EXISTS* - Returns true if the subquery returns any rows.
- *SOME* - Returns true if the subquery returns a value that is less than or equal to any of the values in the subquery.
- *IN* - Returns true if the subquery returns a value that is equal to any of the values in the subquery.
- *NOT IN* - Returns true if the subquery returns a value that is not equal to any of the values in the subquery

4. *How to get groupwise data from a table. What is use of Having Clause*

Groupwise data can be obtained using the GROUP BY clause. The HAVING clause is used to filter the groups.

An Example query would be

```
1 SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name) from table_name having  
   aggregate_function(column_name) operator value group by column_name;
```

5. *What is 'having' clause and when to use it?*

The Having clause is used to filter the groups. It is used with the GROUP BY clause.

6. *How to display data from View. Are the views updatable? Explain*

Data from a view can be displayed using the SELECT statement.

Views are not updatable. They are read-only. This is because the view is not a physical table. It is a virtual table.