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Branch: SY IT 2022-26

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Assignment-03

<u>Aim-</u> 1.SQL-DDL to create tables and constraints for the Logical Schema you designed for your ER Data Model

- 2. SQL-DML to manipulate data for the your ER Data Model
- 3.SQL-DML should explore Complex queries, Aggregate functions like Avg, group, sort etc to manipulate data for the your ER Data Model
- 4.SQL-DML should explore Nested queries, Join Queries, along with the complex queries, Aggregate functions etc to manipulate data for the your ER Data Model

Theory:

Entity-Relationship (ER) Data Model:

The Entity-Relationship (ER) model is a conceptual data model used to describe the relationships between entities in a database. Entities are represented as tables, attributes as columns, and relationships as links between tables. This model helps visualize and design the structure of a database system.

SQL-DML (Data Manipulation Language):

SQL-DML is a subset of SQL (Structured Query Language) used for manipulating data within a database. It consists of commands for querying, updating, deleting, and inserting data into tables. SQL-DML operations are crucial for managing data in relational database management systems (RDBMS).

Key Components of SQL-DML:

1. SELECT Statement:

- Retrieves data from one or more tables in the database.
- Allows specifying columns to retrieve, conditions for filtering rows, and ordering of the result set.

2. INSERT Statement:

- Adds new rows of data into a table.
- Allows specifying values for each column in the table.

3. UPDATE Statement:

- Modifies existing data in a table.
- Allows specifying which columns to update and the new values.

4. DELETE Statement:

- Removes rows from a table based on specified conditions.
- Allows selectively deleting rows from the table.

5. Aggregate Functions:

- Perform calculations on sets of values and return a single result.
- Common aggregate functions include SUM, AVG, COUNT, MAX, and MIN.

6. Grouping and Sorting:

- GROUP BY clause is used to group rows that have the same values into summary rows.
- ORDER BY clause is used to sort the result set based on one or more columns.

7. Joins:

- Combine rows from two or more tables based on related columns between them.
- Common types of joins include INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and FULL JOIN.

Application in ER Data Model:

- SQL-DML manipulates data stored in tables representing entities, attributes,

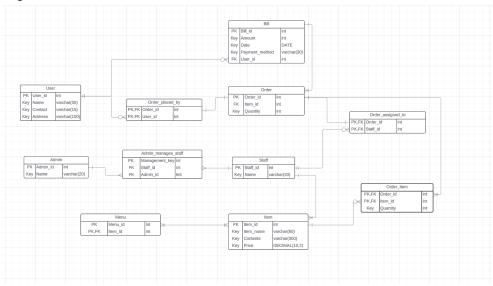
and relationships in an ER data model.

- It allows querying specific information, updating existing data, deleting unnecessary records, and inserting new data into tables.
- Complex queries, aggregate functions, grouping, sorting, nested queries, and join operations help extract meaningful insights from the data stored in the Database.
- By applying SQL-DML commands effectively, users can interact with the database to perform various operations based on the requirements of their application or business logic.

In summary, SQL-DML plays a critical role in managing and manipulating data within the context of an Entity-Relationship data model. It provides the necessary tools and commands to query, update, and maintain the integrity of data stored in relational databases.

1.SQL-DDL to create tables and constraints for the Logical Schema you designed for your ER Data Model

Logical Schema:



<u>Tables and constraints for the Logical Schema designed for ER Data</u> Model:

User:

```
CREATE TABLE User (
   User_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
   Name VARCHAR(30),
   Contact VARCHAR(15),
   Address VARCHAR(100),
   KEY idx_user_details (Name, Contact, Address)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe User;
 Field
                                   Key
                                         Default
            Туре
                            Null
                                                    Extra
  User_id
            int(11)
                            NO
                                   PRI
                                         NULL
  Name
            varchar(30)
                            YES
                                   MUL
                                         NULL
            varchar(15)
  Contact
                            YES
                                         NULL
            varchar(700)
 Address
                            YES
                                         NULL
 rows in set (0.024 sec)
```

Order:

```
CREATE TABLE Order (
Order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
Item_id INT,
Quantity INT,
KEY idx_quantity (Quantity)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe `Order`;
 Field
                       Null
             Type
                               Key
                                     Default
                                               Extra
 Order_id
             int(11)
                       NO
                               PRI
                                     NULL
 Item_id
             int(11)
                       YES
                                     NULL
                               MUL
             int(11)
                       YES
                                     NULL
 Quantity
3 rows in set (0.023 sec)
```

Order_placed_by:

```
CREATE TABLE Order_placed_by (
   Order_id INT,
   User_id INT,
   PRIMARY KEY (Order_id, User_id),
   FOREIGN KEY (Order_id) REFERENCES Order(Order_id),
   FOREIGN KEY (User_id) REFERENCES User(User_id)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Order_placed_by;
 Field
             Type
                        Null
                               Key
                                      Default
                                                 Extra
             int(11)
 Order_id
                        NO
                               PRI
                                      NULL
  User_id
             int(11)
                        NO
                               PRI
                                      NULL
2 rows in set (0.019 sec)
```

<u>Order_assigned_to:</u>

```
CREATE TABLE Order_assigned_to (
    Order_id INT,
    Staff_id INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (Order_id, Staff_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (Order_id) REFERENCES Order(Order_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (Staff_id) REFERENCES Staff(Staff_id)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Order_assigned_to;
 Field
             Type
                                    Default
                       Null
                              Key
                                              Extra
 Order_id
             int(11)
                              PRI
                       NO
                                    NULL
 Staff id
             int(11)
                       NO
                              PRI
                                    NULL
2 rows in set (0.023 sec)
```

Bill:

```
CREATE TABLE Bill (
Bill_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
Amount INT,
Date DATE,
Payment_method VARCHAR(30),
User_id INT,
FOREIGN KEY (User_id) REFERENCES User(User_id),
KEY idx_bill_details (Amount, Date, Payment_method)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Bill;
                                                Default | Extra
 Field
                                  Null
                                          Key
                   Type
  Bill_id
                    int(11)
                                   NO
                                          PRI
                                                NULL
  Amount
                    int(11)
                                   YES
                                          MUL
                                                NULL
  Date
                    date
                                  YES
                                                NULL
                    varchar(30)
  Payment_method
                                  YES
                                                NULL
  User_id
                   int(11)
                                  YES
                                          MUL
                                                NULL
 rows in set (0.026 sec)
```

Order_Item:

```
CREATE TABLE Order_Item (
Order_id INT,
Item_id INT,
Quantity INT,
PRIMARY KEY (Order_id, Item_id),
FOREIGN KEY (Order_id) REFERENCES Order(Order_id),
FOREIGN KEY (Item_id) REFERENCES Item(Item_id),
KEY idx_quantity (Quantity)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Order_Item;
 Field
                                     Default
            Type
                       Null
                                                Extra
                               Key
  Order_id
             int(11)
                       NO
                               PRI
                                     NULL
 Item_id
             int(11)
                       NO
                               PRI
                                     NULL
 Quantity
             int(11)
                        YES
                                     NULL
                               MUL
3 rows in set (0.025 sec)
```

Item:

```
CREATE TABLE Item (
    Item_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Item_name VARCHAR(60),
    Contents VARCHAR(300),
    Price DECIMAL(10, 2),
    KEY idx_item_details (Item_name, Contents, Price)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Item;
 Field
              Type
                                      Key
                                            Default
                                                       Extra
                               Null
 Item_id
              int(11)
                               NO
                                      PRI
                                             NULL
 Item_name
              varchar(60)
                               YES
                                      MUL
                                             NULL
 Contents
              varchar(300)
                               YES
                                             NULL
 Price
              decimal(10,2)
                               YES
                                             NULL
4 rows in set (0.021 sec)
```

Menu:

```
CREATE TABLE Menu (
    Menu_id INT,
    Item_id INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (Menu_id, Item_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (Item_id) REFERENCES Item(Item_id)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Menu;
 Field
           Type
                              Key
                      Null
                                    Default
                                               Extra
 Menu_id
            int(11)
                      NO
                              PRI
                                    NULL
 Item_id
            int(11)
                      NO
                              PRI
                                    NULL
2 rows in set (0.023 sec)
```

Staff:

```
CREATE TABLE Staff (
Staff_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(20),
KEY idx_name (Name)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Staff;
                                     Key
 Field
               Type
                              Null |
                                           Default
                                                      Extra
  Staff_id
               int(11)
                              NO
                                     PRI
                                            NULL
               varchar(20)
  Staff_Name
                              YES
                                     MUL
                                            NULL
2 rows in set (0.024 sec)
```

Admin:

```
CREATE TABLE Admin (
Admin_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(20),
KEY idx_name (Name)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Admin;
 Field
                                           Default
               Type
                             Null
                                    Key
                                                     Extra
 Admin_id
               int(11)
                                           NULL
                             NO
                                     PRI
 Admin_Name
               varchar(20)
                             YES
                                     MUL
                                           NULL
2 rows in set (0.022 sec)
```

Admin_manages_staff:

```
CREATE TABLE Admin_manages_staff (
    Management_key INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    Staff_id INT,
    Admin_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (Staff_id) REFERENCES Staff(Staff_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (Admin_id) REFERENCES Admin(Admin_id)
);
```

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> describe Admin_manages_staff;
 Field
                   Type
                             Null | Key | Default | Extra
 Management_key
                   int(11)
                             NO
                                     PRI
                                           NULL
                                                     auto_increment
 Staff_id
                   int(11)
                             YES
                                     MUL
                                           NULL
 Admin_id
                   int(11) |
                             YES
                                           NULL
                                     MUL
3 rows in set (0.023 sec)
```

2. SQL-DML to manipulate data for the your ER Data Model

1.Insert a new menu item:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> INSERT INTO Menu (Menu_id, Item_id)
    -> VALUES (2211, 44);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
```

```
2210
                  35
     2210
                  36
                  37
     2210
                  38
                  39
     2210
                  40
     2210
                  43
     2210
     2211
                  44
42 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

2.Insert a new order item:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> INSERT INTO Order_Item (Order_id, Item_id, Quantity)
   -> VALUES (241, 4, 2);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
```

241	4	2
288	11	2
672	28	2
939	32	2
323	37	3
362	40	3
664	36	3
700	20	3
909	30	3
+	+	+
41 rows in	set (0.001 sec)	

3.Insert a new order:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> INSERT INTO `Order` (Order_id,Item_id, Quantity)
-> VALUES (2211,4,2);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
```

878	33	1
879	31	1
909	30	3
939	32	2
2211	4	2
+	+	tt
41 rows in	set (0.001	sec)

4.Insert a new item:

```
| 66 | Samosa Chaat | Samosa topped with chutney and spices | 45.75 |
| 2 | Samosa Pav | Samosa pav is a fusion street food where a samosa is sandwiched between a pav bread roll, typically served with chutneys and sometimes garnished with onions and cilantro. | 14.00 |
| 4 | Samosa Plate | A samosa plate typically consists of crispy triangular pastry filled with spiced potatoes and peas, served alon gside tangy tamarind chutney and minty corlander chutney. | 24.00 |
```

5.Insert a new user:

	45	Jane Smith	555-1234	123 Main St, Anytown USA	
İ	39	Labdhi	7620489209	Dunhill, Pali Hill Shop 3, Dr Ambedkar Rd, Khar West	1
	13	Maithili	7620489263	Saki Vihar Rd, Murarji Nagar, Mayur Nagar, Passpoli, Powai, Mumbai	
1	14	manas	7620489264	Sahar Airport Road, Andheri - Kurla Rd, near Mumbai International Airport	
1	44	Michael Brown	5678901234	789 Oak Ave, City	
1	35	Moksh	7620489205	Shop No. 1, Edward Apartment, Off Link Road, Evershine Nagar, Malad West	
1	15	Mrunmayi	7620489265	462, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400013, India	
	16	Nishit	7620489266	Plot No.34, 21, MIDC Central Rd, near Akruti Center Point	
Ţ	17	Pavan	7620489267	Oberoi Garden City, International Business Park, Yashodham, Goregaon	

6.Delete from order item:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> DELETE FROM Order_Item
  -> WHERE Order_id = 221 AND Item_id = 4;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.004 sec)
```

7.Delete from User:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> DELETE FROM User
  -> WHERE User_id = 44;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
```

8.Delete from Item:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> DELETE FROM Item
-> WHERE Item_id = 44;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.001 sec)
```

9.Delete from Menu:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> DELETE FROM Menu
    -> WHERE Menu_id = 2211 AND Item_id = 44;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
```

10.Delete from Order:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> DELETE FROM `Order`
   -> WHERE Order_id =2211;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
```

11.Update Bill:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> UPDATE Bill
   -> SET Payment_method = 'Credit Card'
   -> WHERE Bill_id = 2200;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.002 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

12.Update Staffl:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> UPDATE Staff
   -> SET Staff_Name = 'Joginder'
   -> WHERE Staff_id = 7891;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

13.Update User:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> UPDATE User
    -> SET Contact = '9876543210'
    -> WHERE User_id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

14.Update Item:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> UPDATE Item
    -> SET Contents = 'Spicy potato patty in bread bun'
    -> WHERE Item_id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

15.Update Admin:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> UPDATE Admin
-> SET Admin_Name = 'Ranvir'
-> WHERE Admin_id=80037;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

3.SQL-DML should explore Complex queries, Aggregate functions like Avg, group, sort etc to manipulate data for the your ER Data Model

1. Calculate the total amount spent by each user:

2. Find the average price of items in the menu:

3. Retrieve the top 5 highest-priced items:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> SELECT Item_name, Price
    -> FROM Item
    -> ORDER BY Price DESC
    -> LIMIT 5;
 Item_name
                         Price |
 Lunch
                         64.00
 Veg Schezwan Rice
                         55.00
 Veg Schezwan Noodles
                         55.00
  Chinese Dosa
                         53.00
                        50.00
  Veg Chesse Sandwich
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

4.List all orders along with the user's name and contact information:

5. Find the total quantity of each item ordered:

6.Retrieve the average quantity of items ordered per order:

7.List all bills sorted by date in descending order:

8. Find the total number of orders placed by each user:

9. Retrieve the top 3 highest-spending users:

10.List all orders along with the item details and quantities:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management] > SELECT o.Order_id, i.Item_name, oi.Quantity
    -> FROM 'Order' o
    -> JOIN Order_Item oi ON o.Order_id = oi.Order_id 
-> JOIN Item i ON oi.Item_id = i.Item_id;
| Order_id | Item_name
                                          Quantity
        13
              Samosa Plate
              Medu Wada
        20
         23
              Samosa Usal
         59
              Vada Plate
        67
              Upma Poha
       215
              Upma
       234
              .
Vada Usal
       241
              Vada Pav
       255
              Idli-Sambhar
       324
              Poha
       331
              Veg Sandwich
       444
              Batata Wada
       523
              Chass
              Coffe
Veg Hakka Noddles
       652
       661
       663
              Veg Schezwan Rice
              Mysore Sada Dosa
       670
       694
              Chinese Dosa
       703
              Butter Masala Dosa
              Masala Uttappa
       704
              Veg Chesse Sandwich
       710
              Cheese Sandwich
Mumbai Cheese Sandwich
       713
       717
       721
731
              Mumbai Sandwich
              Butter Sada Dosa
       800
              Masala Dosa
       844
              Veg Schezwan Noodles
       849
              Sada Dosa
       878
              Onion Uttappa
                                                  11222223
       879
              Schezwan Masala Dosa
        74
              Ragada Samosa
              Samosa Pav
              Misal Pav
       288
       672
              Mysore Masala Dosa
       939
              Sada Uttappa
       323
              Tea
       362
              Lassi
       664
              Lunch
                                                  3
       700
              Veg Fried Rice
              Schezwan Sada Dosa
```

11. Calculate the average price per bill:

12.Retrieve the names of all staff members managed by admins whose name starts with 'A':

13.List all bills along with the payment method, sorted by amount in ascending order:

14. Find the total number of orders assigned to each staff member:

15. Calculate the total revenue generated by each menu item:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> SELECT i.Item_name,
-> SUM(oi.Quantity * i.Price) AS Total_Revenue
   -> FROM Order_Item oi
   -> JOIN Item i ON oi.Item_id = i.Item_id
   -> GROUP BY i.Item_id, i.Item_name;
 Item_name
                        | Total_Revenue |
 Vada Pav
                                  14.00
                                  28.00
 Samosa Pav
 Vada Plate
                                  22.00
 Samosa Plate
                                  24.00
                                  24.00
 Idli-Sambhar
                                  24.00
 Upma
                                  25.00
 Upma Poha
                                  28.00
 Medu Wada
                                  26.00
 Batata Wada
                                  29.00
 Misal Pav
                                  62.00
 Vada Usal
                                  29.00
                                  70.00
 Ragada Samosa
 Samosa Usal
                                  35.00
 Veg Sandwich
                                  33.00
 Veg Chesse Sandwich
                                  50.00
 Mumbai Sandwich
                                  33.00
 Mumbai Cheese Sandwich
                                  42.00
 Cheese Sandwich
                                  42.00
 Veg Fried Rice
                                 150.00
 Veg Schezwan Rice
                                  55.00
 Veg Hakka Noddles
                                  50.00
 Veg Schezwan Noodles
Sada Dosa
                                 55.00
23.00
 Masala Dosa
                                  33.00
 Butter Sada Dosa
                                  29.00
 Butter Masala Dosa
                                  39.00
 Mysore Masala Dosa
                                  58.00
 Mysore Sada Dosa
                                  35.00
 Schezwan Sada Dosa
                                 93.00
 Schezwan Masala Dosa
                                  35.00
 Sada Uttappa
                                  48.00
 Onion Uttappa
                                  33.00
 Masala Uttappa
                                  33.00
 Chinese Dosa
                                  53.00
 Lunch
                                 192.00
 Tea
                                  33.00
 Coffe
 Chass
                                  13.00
                                  84.00
 Lassi
```

4.SQL-DML should explore Nested queries, Join Queries, along with the complex queries, Aggregate functions etc to manipulate data for the your ER Data Model

1.Retrieve the names of users who have placed orders totaling more than the average amount spent by all users:

```
Name
 Amrut
Chaitali
 Dhruv
Gaurav
Labdhi
Maithili
 manas
Riddhi
Sachin
 Soham
14 rows in set (0.003 sec)
```

2. Find the total number of orders placed by each user, sorted by the number of orders in descending order:

```
.aDB [canteen_management]> SELECT u.User_id, u.Name, COUNT(o.Order_id) AS Total_Orders_Placed
auB [Canteen_management] Sector 0.5352_td, drawn, before u = FROM User_id = opb. User_id = opb. User_id = opb. User_id = opb. User_id = o.Order_id =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Total_Orders_Placed |
    18 | Purvi
35 | Moksh
3 | Amrut
20 | Rāddhi
37 | Chaitali
5 | Aaditya
22 | Sahil
39 | Labdhi
7 | Abhi
24 | Shon
9 | Achal
26 | Shubham
11 | Dhruv
28 | Tanmay
13 | Maithili
30 | Vash
15 | Hrunnayi
31 | Vash
15 | Shan
36 | Soham
4 | Toro
21 | Sachin
38 | Pranjal
6 | Aastha
39 | Abhijit
25 | Shravani
40 | Yuvraj
8 | Abhijit
25 | Shravani
27 | Sumit
28 | Vansh
29 | Vansh
21 | Samit
25 | Shravani
26 | Shravani
27 | Sumit
28 | Vansh
29 | Vansh
31 | Vedika
31 | Vedika
33 | Ruchi
34 | Abyush
36 | Aasyush
36 | Nashish
37 | Nashish
38 | Ruchi
39 | Ruchi
30 | Anassi
```

3. Retrieve the names of all users who have not placed any orders yet:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> SELECT Name
    -> FROM User
    -> WHERE User_id NOT IN (
    -> SELECT DISTINCT User_id
    -> FROM 'Order'
    -> );
Empty set (0.001 sec)
```

4. Calculate the total revenue generated from all orders placed:

5.List all bills along with the corresponding user's name and address:

6.Retrieve the names of users who have spent more than Rs.10 in total:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> SELECT Name
-> FROM User
-> WHERE User_id IN (
-> SELECT User_id
-> FROM Bill
-> GROUP BY User_id
-> HAVING SUM(Amount) > 10
-> );
   Name
   Aastha
Abhijit
Amrut
    Anam
Anish
    Chaitali
    Dhruv
    Gaurav
Labdhi
    Maithili
    manas
Nishit
    Purvi
Riddhi
Ruchi
    Sachin
Sahil
    Sarvesh
Shubham
    Soham
Sumit
    Tanmay
Vaibhavi
    Vansh
Vedika
    Yuvraj
27 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

7.List all items along with the total quantity ordered for each item, sorted by quantity in descending order:

```
MariaDB (canteen_mmangement)= SELECT i.Item_name, SUM(oi.Quantity) AS Total_Quantity_Ordered

-> FROM Order_Etem oi
-> GROUP DV i.Item_id
-> GROUP SUPPLIES DESCRIPTION DESC
```

8. Retrieve the names of staff members who have not been assigned any orders yet:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> SELECT Staff_Name
    -> FROM Staff
    -> WHERE Staff_id NOT IN (
    -> SELECT DISTINCT Staff_id
    -> FROM Order_assigned_to
    -> );
Empty set (0.000 sec)
```

9. Calculate the average price per item in the menu:

10.List all orders along with the item details and quantities, sorted by order ID in ascending order:

11.Retrieve the names of all users who have placed orders for items containing 'coffee' in the contents:

12.List all orders placed by users who have '10' in their contact number:

13. Retrieve the names of users who have placed orders for items with a price higher than the average price of all items:

```
MariaDB [canteen_management]> SELECT DISTINCT u.Name
       LaDB [canteen_management]> SELECT DISTINCT u.Name
-> FROM User u
-> JOIN Order_placed_by opb ON u.User_id = opb.User_id
-> JOIN 'Order' o ON opb.Order_id = o.Order_id
-> JOIN Order_Item oi ON o.Order_id = oi.Order_id
-> JOIN Item i ON oi.Item_id = i.Item_id
-> WHERE i.Price > (SELECT AVG(Price) FROM Item);
   Name
   Maithili
   manas
Mrunmayi
   Nishit
   Pavan
   Purvi
   Raj
Riddhi
   Sachin
Sahil
   Sarvesh
Shravani
   Sumit
   Vansh
    Vedika
   Ruchi
   Anish
   Moksh
   Soham
19 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

14. Find the total number of orders assigned to each staff member, sorted by staff ID in ascending order:

15. Retrieve the names of users who have placed orders for items with a price higher than the average price of items containing 'coffee' in their contents:

Conclusion:

Entity-Relationship Model Representation:

 SQL allows us to create tables that directly correspond to entities in our ER model. For example, tables like Customer, Order, and Product represent entities, while OrderItem represents a relationship between Order and Product.

Defining Relationships:

SQL constraints such as foreign keys establish relationships between tables, ensuring referential integrity. This means that we can't insert data into the OrderItem table unless the corresponding OrderID and ProductID exist in the Order and Product tables, respectively.

Efficient Data Analysis:

Retrieving Data:

SQL's SELECT statement allows us to retrieve data based on specific criteria, such as retrieving all orders made by a particular customer or all orders that exceed a certain total amount.

Aggregating Data:

 SQL's aggregate functions like AVG() and SUM() enable us to perform calculations on groups of data. For instance, we can calculate the average order amount or the total amount spent by each customer.

Analyzing Data with Complex Queries:

 SQL supports complex queries involving JOINs, subqueries, and conditional logic. This allows us to perform advanced analysis, such as retrieving order details along with customer information or finding orders where the total amount exceeds the average.

Data Manipulation with DML:

SQL's DML statements like INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE facilitate the manipulation of data. For instance, we can insert new customers, update order details, or delete outdated records.

SQL's capabilities to help us to efficiently manage and analyze complex datasets according to the logical schema of our ER model. By leveraging SQL's features for defining relationships, retrieving data, aggregating information, and performing complex queries, we can gain valuable insights into our data and make informed decisions. Whether it's analyzing customer behavior, tracking sales trends, or optimizing inventory management, SQL provides the tools necessary to extract meaningful information from our data model.