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Lab No:	1
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Post Lab Tasks

Activity 1

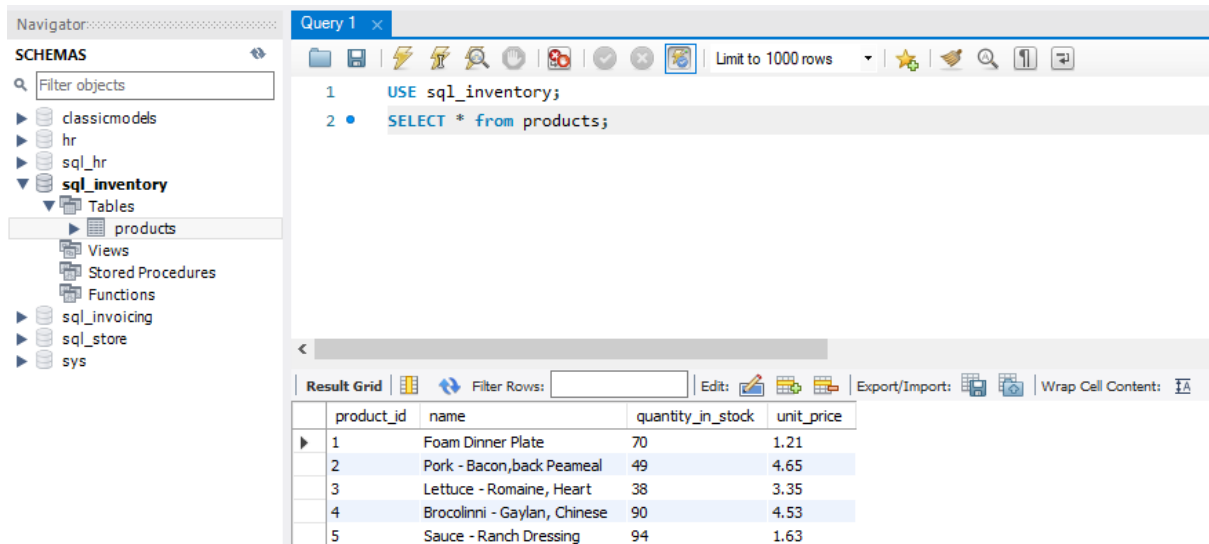
Step 1: Connect to the desired database, in the diagram the sql_inventory database is selected. Please note the bold one shows the current database you are connected to.

Step 2: Enter your SQL statement.

Step 3: Click on the Run Script icon to execute your SQL statement.

Step 4: The results of your executed SQL statement.

Solution



The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, the 'Navigator' pane displays a tree of schemas. The 'sql_inventory' schema is selected and bolded. Under it, the 'products' table is also selected. The main area shows the 'Query 1' editor with the following SQL statements:

```
1 USE sql_inventory;
2 SELECT * from products;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' displays the results of the executed query. The grid has four columns: 'product_id', 'name', 'quantity_in_stock', and 'unit_price'. The results are as follows:

product_id	name	quantity_in_stock	unit_price
1	Foam Dinner Plate	70	1.21
2	Pork - Bacon,back Peameal	49	4.65
3	Lettuce - Romaine, Heart	38	3.35
4	Brocolinni - Gaylan, Chinese	90	4.53
5	Sauce - Ranch Dressing	94	1.63

Task 2:

Using table “products” from the sql_store database

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. On the left, the 'Navigator' pane displays a tree of schemas, including 'sql_store'. The main query editor shows the following SQL code:

```
1 • use sql_store;
2 • select * from products;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' displays the results of the query. The table has four columns: 'product_id', 'name', 'quantity_in_stock', and 'unit_price'. The results are as follows:

product_id	name	quantity_in_stock	unit_price
1	Foam Dinner Plate	70	1.21
2	Pork - Bacon,back Peameal	49	4.65
3	Lettuce - Romaine, Heart	38	3.35
4	Brocolinni - Gaylan, Chinese	90	4.53
5	Sauce - Ranch Dressing	94	1.63

1. Find the name and unit price of product id 6

The screenshot shows the same SQL IDE interface. The query editor now contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • use sql_store;
2 • select * from products where product_id = 6;
```

The 'Result Grid' displays the results of this query. The table has four columns: 'product_id', 'name', 'quantity_in_stock', and 'unit_price'. The results are as follows:

product_id	name	quantity_in_stock	unit_price
6	Petit Baguette	14	2.39
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

2. Find all attributes of sweet Pea Sprouts

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'sql_inventory' selected. The main pane shows 'Query 1' with the following SQL code:

```
1 • use sql_store;  
2 • select * from products where product_id = 7;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the query results:

product_id	name	quantity_in_stock	unit_price
7	Sweet Pea Sprouts	98	3.29
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. Find product_id and quantity_in_stock of all products

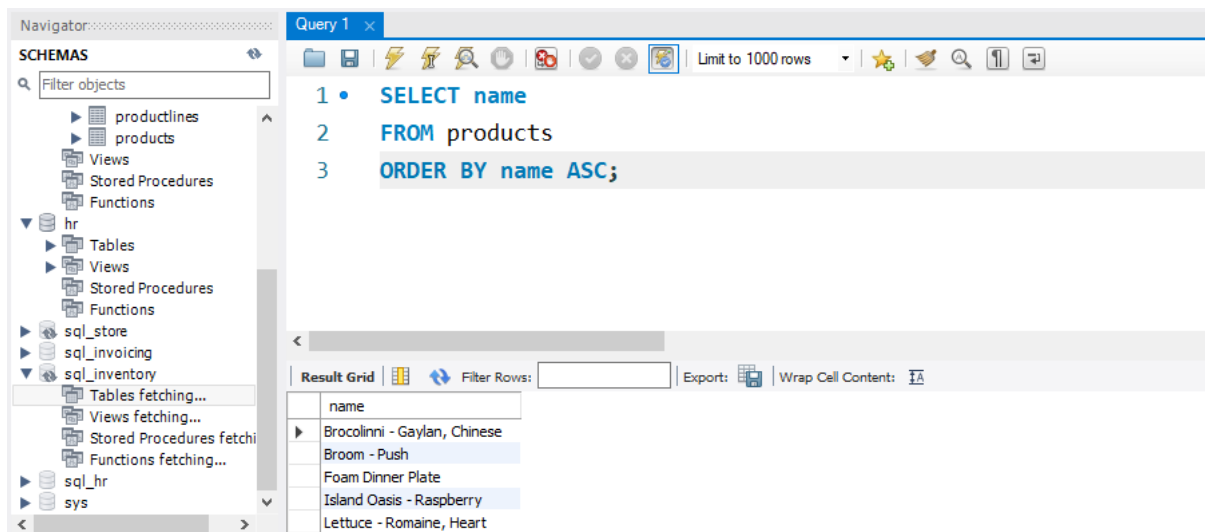
The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'sql_inventory' selected. The main pane shows 'Query 1' with the following SQL code:

```
1 • use sql_store;  
2 • select product_id, quantity_in_stock from products;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the query results:

product_id	quantity_in_stock
1	70
2	49
3	38
4	90
5	94

4. Find the names of all products and arrange them in alphabetical order.



Critical Analysis

The benefit of doing these labs in MySQL is that they help you develop practical skills in working with databases, which are essential for handling real-world data. By executing SQL queries and interacting with the database, you learn how to retrieve, manipulate, and analyze data efficiently. This hands-on experience improves problem-solving abilities and familiarity with MySQL, which is widely used in industries for managing large data sets.

Lab Assessment		
Lab Task Evaluation	/6	/10
Lab Report	/4	
Instructor Signature and Comments		