

SQL LAB -9

(Inner Join,Outer Join,Left Outer Join)

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Lab: Use the Student Management System Database and table from previous lab.Perform the following commands on the table Student and Enrollment.

1. Let's consider a scenario where you have a database tracking student enrollments and some students may not be enrolled in any courses.

John Doe (StudentID: 1) is enrolled in courses with EnrollmentIDs 101 and 102.

Jane Smith (StudentID: 2) is enrolled in courses with EnrollmentIDs 103 and 104.

Bob Johnson (StudentID: 3) is not enrolled in any courses.

Now, run RIGHT OUTER JOIN query to retrieve data.

```
mysql> -- Insert data into the Student table
mysql> INSERT INTO Student (StudentID, FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, Gender, Email, Phone) VALUES
-> (1, 'John', 'Doe', '2000-01-01', 'Male', 'john.doe@example.com', '123-456-7890'),
-> (2, 'Jane', 'Smith', '2001-02-02', 'Female', 'jane.smith@example.com', '234-567-8901'),
-> (3, 'Bob', 'Johnson', '1999-03-03', 'Male', 'bob.johnson@example.com', '345-678-9012');
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> -- Insert data into the Course table with Credits values
mysql> INSERT INTO Course (CourseID, CourseTitle, Credits) VALUES
-> (1, 'Course A', 3),
-> (2, 'Course B', 4),
-> (3, 'Course C', 3),
-> (4, 'Course D', 4);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Instructor (InstructorID, FirstName, LastName, Email) VALUES
-> (1, 'John', 'Smith', 'john.smith@example.com'),
-> (2, 'Jane', 'Jones', 'jane.jones@example.com');
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Enrollment (EnrollmentID, EnrollmentDate, StudentID, CourseID, InstructorID) VALUES
-> (101, '2023-01-15', 1, 1, 1),
-> (102, '2023-01-16', 1, 2, 2),
-> (103, '2023-01-17', 2, 3, 1),
-> (104, '2023-01-18', 2, 4, 2);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.04 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

→ 18 rows in set (0.00 sec)

EnrollmentID	EnrollmentDate	StudentID	StudentFirstName	StudentLastName	DateOfBirth	Gender	StudentEmail	Phone	CourseTitle	InstructorFirstName	InstructorLastName	InstructorEmail
101	2023-01-15	1	John	Doe	2000-01-01	Male	john.doe@example.com	123-456-7890	Course A	John	Smith	john.smith@example.com
102	2023-01-16	1	John	Doe	2000-01-01	Male	john.doe@example.com	123-456-7890	Course B	Jane	Jones	jane.jones@example.com
103	2023-01-17	2	Jane	Smith	2001-02-01	Female	jane.smith@example.com	234-567-8901	Course C	John	Smith	john.smith@example.com
104	2023-01-18	2	Jane	Smith	2001-02-01	Female	jane.smith@example.com	234-567-8901	Course D	Jane	Jones	jane.jones@example.com
NULL	NULL	3	Bob	Johnson	1999-03-03	Male	bob.johnson@example.com	345-678-9012	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	381	Jane	Smith	2000-01-01	Male	jane.smith@example.com	9876543210	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
401	2023-01-02	382	Tabitha	Eyer	2001-02-02	Female	Tabitha@gmail.com	9123456789	Physics	Marie	Curie	marie.curie@example.com
403	2023-01-03	383	Ronan	Whalla	2002-03-03	Male	Ronah@gmail.com	9102376523	Chemistry	Isaac	Newton	isaac.newton@example.com
404	2023-01-04	384	Nahi	Khan	2003-04-04	Female	Nahid@gmail.com	9123549871	Biology	Charles	Darwin	charles.darwin@example.com
405	2023-01-05	385	Vidya	Sahay	2004-05-05	Male	Vidya@gmail.com	9563214789	Computer Science	Alan	Turing	alan.turing@example.com

→ 18 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. Assume a university where students can enroll in various courses. Here are some fictional details:

Student Information:

Student with ID 1: John, email: john@email.com

Student with ID 2: Jane, email: jane@email.com

Student with ID 3: Bob, email: bob@email.com

Enrollment Information:

Enrollment with ID 101: John (StudentID: 1) enrolls in Math (CourseID: MATH101).

Enrollment with ID 102: John (StudentID: 1) enrolls in History (CourseID: HIST201).

Enrollment with ID 103: Jane (StudentID: 2) enrolls in Physics (CourseID: PHYS301).

Enrollment with ID 104: Bob (StudentID: 3) enrolls in Chemistry (CourseID: CHEM401).

Enrollment with ID 105: Alice (StudentID: 4) enrolls in English (CourseID: ENG501).

Now, write a LEFT JOIN query to retrieve the data.

```
mysql> -- Update John's email
mysql> UPDATE Student
  -> SET Email = 'john@email.com'
  -> WHERE StudentID = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>
mysql> -- Update Jane's email
mysql> UPDATE Student
  -> SET Email = 'jane@email.com'
  -> WHERE StudentID = 2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql>
mysql> -- Update Bob's email
mysql> UPDATE Student
  -> SET Email = 'bob@email.com'
  -> WHERE StudentID = 3;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select*from student;
```

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	DateOfBirth	Gender	Email	Phone
1	John	Doe	2000-01-01	Male	john@email.com	123-456-7890
2	Jane	Smith	2001-02-02	Female	jane@email.com	234-567-8901
3	Bob	Johnson	1999-03-03	Male	bob@email.com	345-678-9012
101	Jane	Smith	2000-01-01	Male	jane_smith@example.com	9876543210
102	Ishitha	Iyer	2001-02-02	Female	Ishitha@gmail.com	9123456789
103	Raman	Bhalla	2002-03-03	Male	Bhalla@gmail.com	9282726252
104	Ruhi	Khan	2003-04-04	Female	Ruhi@gmail.com	9325649871
105	Vidyuth	Sahay	2004-05-05	Male	Vidyuth@gmail.com	9563214789

```
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> e.EnrollmentID,
  -> s.FirstName,
  -> s.LastName,
  -> e.StudentID,
  -> e.CourseID,
  -> CONCAT(
  -> CASE c.CourseID
  -> WHEN '1' THEN 'MATH'
  -> WHEN '2' THEN 'HIST'
  -> WHEN '3' THEN 'PHYS'
  -> WHEN '4' THEN 'CHEM'
  -> WHEN '202' THEN 'PHYS'
  -> WHEN '203' THEN 'CHEM'
  -> WHEN '204' THEN 'BIO'
  -> WHEN '205' THEN 'COMSC'
  -> ELSE 'Unknown Course'
  -> END,
  -> c.CourseID
  -> ) AS CourseTitle
  -> FROM
  -> enrollment e
  -> JOIN
  -> student s ON e.StudentID = s.StudentID
  -> JOIN
  -> course c ON e.CourseID = c.CourseID;
```

EnrollmentID	FirstName	LastName	StudentID	CourseID	CourseTitle
101	John	Doe	1	1	MATH1
102	John	Doe	1	2	HIST2
103	Jane	Smith	2	3	PHYS3
104	Jane	Smith	2	4	CHEM4
402	Ishitha	Iyer	102	202	PHYS202
403	Raman	Bhalla	103	203	CHEM203
404	Ruhi	Khan	104	204	BIO204
405	Vidyuth	Sahay	105	205	COMSC205

```
8 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

ChatGPT Exercise

Using ChatGPT generates SQL queries of the below problem .

Scenario 1: You have two tables, employees and departments. Retrieve a list of employees along with their department names using an inner join.

Scenario 2: In an employee database, join the employees table with itself to display each employee along with their manager, including employees without managers, using a left join.

We have an "Employee" table with the following columns:

EmployeeID, EmployeeName, ManagerID (Foreign Key) and "Manager" table with following columns: ManagerID, ManagerName. You want to retrieve each employee along with your manager. Generate a chatGPT prompt for the scenario.

Scenario 1: You have two tables, employees and departments. Retrieve a list of employees along with their department names using an inner join.

Scenario 2: In an employee database, join the employees table with itself to display each employee along with their manager, including employees without managers, using a left join.

We have an "Employee" table with the following columns: EmployeeID, EmployeeName, ManagerID (Foreign Key) and "Manager" table with following columns: ManagerID, ManagerName. You want to retrieve each employee along with their manager.

Sample Output:

1. Generate an SQL query for scenario 1.
2. Generate an SQL query for scenario 2.

Generated SQL Queries:

For scenario 1:

```
SELECT employees.EmployeeName, departments.DepartmentName  
FROM employees
```

```
INNER JOIN departments ON employees.DepartmentID = departments.DepartmentID;
```

For scenario 2:

```
SELECT e.EmployeeName, m.ManagerName AS Manager  
FROM Employee e
```

```
LEFT JOIN Manager m ON e.ManagerID = m.ManagerID;
```