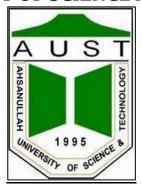
AHSANULLAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Department of Computer Science and Engineering Program:

BSc in Computer Science and Engineering

Assignment No: 03

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CSE 3104 – Assignment 03

- For the tables salesman (<u>sId</u>, sName, sCity, sCommission) and customer (<u>cId</u>, cName, cCity, sId), write a query to find the names of the Customers and Salespersons who reside in the same city.
- 2. For the tables salesman (<u>sId</u>, sName, sCity, sCommission) and customer (<u>cId</u>, cName, cCity, sId), write a query to find the names of the Customers a Salesman represents.
- 3. For the tables salesman (<u>sId</u>, sName, sCity, sCommission) and customer (<u>cId</u>, cName, cCity, sId), write a query to find the names of the Salespersons who do not live in the same city as the Customers they represent.
- 4. For the tables salesman (<u>sId</u>, sName, sCity, sCommission) and customer (<u>cId</u>, cName, cCity, sId), write a query to display the names of all customers along with their representing salespersons.
- 5. For the tables salesman (<u>sId</u>, sName, sCity, sCommission) and customer (<u>cId</u>, cName, cCity, sId), write a query to display the names of all salespersons who represents one or more customers or still have not started representing any.
- 6. For the tables company (<u>cId</u>, cName) and products (<u>pId</u>, pName, price, <u>cId</u>), write a query to display the products' names, prices and producing company names.
- 7. For the tables company (<u>cId</u>, cName) and products (<u>pId</u>, pName, price, <u>cId</u>), write a query to display names of companies along with their products' average price.
- 8. For the tables department (<u>dId</u>, dName, dBudget) and employee (<u>eId</u>, fName, lName, <u>dId</u>), write a query to display names of the employees along with their department name.
- 9. For the tables department (<u>dId</u>, dName, dBudget) and employee (<u>eId</u>, fName, 1Name, <u>dId</u>), write a query to display names of the employees whose departments' budgets are greater than fifty thousand.
- 10. For the tables department (dId, dName, dBudget) and employee (eId, fName, lName, dId), write a query to display names of the departments that has more than two employees.

N.B.:

- Primary keys are underlined and foreign keys have a dashed underline.
- Queries of more than one question will not be the same.

Solution:

```
--drop database my db;
CREATE DATABASE my_db;
CREATE TABLE salesman
   sId int PRIMARY KEY,
   sName varchar(200),
   sCity varchar(200),
   sCommission int
);
insert into salesman values (1, 'Rohim', 'Italy',100);
insert into salesman values (4, 'Maya', 'BANGLADESH',10);
insert into salesman values (2, 'Vikrom', 'Italy',109);
insert into salesman values (3, 'Lily', 'UK',2000);
insert into salesman values (5, 'Manir', 'UK',2);
insert into salesman values (6, 'Liam', 'INDIA',10);
insert into salesman values (7, 'Brian', 'USA',20);
--drop table salesman;
--drop table customer;
CREATE TABLE customer
   cId int PRIMARY KEY,
   cName varchar(200),
   cCity varchar(200),
   sId int
);
insert into customer values (1, 'Ashik', 'Italy',1);
insert into customer values (4, 'Tonni', 'Italy',1);
insert into customer values (2, 'Riaz', 'Italy',3);
insert into customer values (3, 'Omi', 'UK',4);
insert into customer values (5, 'Tanim', 'UK',3);
insert into customer values (6, 'Priya', 'UK',6);
insert into customer values (7, 'Shishir', 'UK',1);
insert into customer values (8, 'Josh', 'UK',100);
     1. SELECT salesman.sName , customer.cName, salesman.sCity from customer inner join
          salesman on sCity=cCity;
     SELECT customer.cName from customer inner join salesman on customer.sId=salesman.sId;
     3. SELECT salesman.sName from customer inner join salesman on (customer.sId=salesman.sId
          and cCity<>sCity);
     4. SELECT customer.cName, salesman.sName from customer left join salesman on
          customer.sId=salesman.sId ;
```

```
5. SELECT salesman.sName ,count(customer.sId) as noOfCustomerTheyRepresent from salesman
       left join customer on customer.sId=salesman.sId group by salesman.sName order by
       count(customer.sId) DESC;
--drop table company;
--drop table products;
CREATE TABLE company
  cId int PRIMARY KEY,
  cName varchar(200);
INSERT INTO company values(1, 'Amazon');
INSERT INTO company values(3,'Bkash');
INSERT INTO company values(2,'CoffeeClub');
INSERT INTO company values(4, 'Danish');
CREATE TABLE products
  pId int PRIMARY KEY,
  pName varchar(200),
  Price int,
  cId int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES company(cId)
INSERT INTO products values(1, 'Apple', 100, 3);
INSERT INTO products values(3, 'Banana', 200, 1);
INSERT INTO products values(2, 'Chocolate',50,2);
INSERT INTO products values(4, 'Capachino', 10, 2);
   select products.pName as Product_name , products.Price as product_price ,
       company.cName as producing_company from company right join products on
       products.cId=company.cId;
   7. select company.cName ,avg(Price) as Average_Price from products right join company on
       products.cId=company.cId group by company.cName ;
--drop table department;
--drop table employee;
CREATE TABLE department
  dId int PRIMARY KEY,
  dName varchar(200),
  dBudget int,
);
INSERT INTO department values(1, 'AUST', 100);
INSERT INTO department values(3,'NETFLIX',200);
INSERT INTO department values(2, 'APPLE', 50);
INSERT INTO department values(4, 'GOOGLE', 10);
INSERT INTO department values(5, 'MICROSOFT', 100000);
```

```
CREATE TABLE employee
(
  eId int PRIMARY KEY,
  fName varchar(200),
  lName varchar(200),
  dId int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES department(dId)
);

INSERT INTO employee values(1,'Josh','Butler',1);
INSERT INTO employee values(3,'Jack','Kalis',2);
INSERT INTO employee values(2,'Chris','Gayle',1);
INSERT INTO employee values(4,'Jhon','Cena',2);
INSERT INTO employee values(5,'Bruce','Banner',5);
INSERT INTO employee values(6,'Peter','Perker',1);

8. select employee.fname,employee.lname, department.dName from employee left join department on employee.dId=department.dId;
```

- 9. select employee.fname,employee.lname from employee inner join department on department.dId=employee.dId and department.dBudget>50000;
- 10. select department.dName , count(employee.dId) as noOfEmployee from employee inner
 join department on(employee.dId=department.dId) group by employee.dId,department.dName
 having count(employee.dId)>2;