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|   |                    | Bansilal Ramnath Agarwal Charitable Trust's<br>Vishwakarma Institute of Information Technology<br><br><b>Department of<br/>Artificial Intelligence and Data Science</b> |  |
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| <b>Semester: III</b>   |                    | <b>Academic Year: 2022-23</b>   |  |
| <b>Subject Name &amp; Code: DBMS, ADUA21204</b>  |                    |   |  |
| <b>Title of Assignment: Design at least 10 SQL queries for suitable database application using SQL DML statements: All types of Joins, Sub-Query and View.</b> |                    |   |  |
| <b>Date of Performance: 26-09-2022</b>   |                    | <b>Date of Submission: 30-09-2022</b>   |  |

**Aim:** Design at least 10 SQL queries for suitable database application using SQL DML statements: all types of Joins, Sub-Query and View.

**Problem Statement:**

1. Create table Teaching\_Faculty\_information containing attributes such as (Faculty\_id, Faculty\_name, Dept\_name) and Subject\_information containing attributes such as (Subject\_id, Subject\_name, Faculty\_id) perform below mentioned operations of joins

Inner join

left join

Right join

Full join

Cross Join

2. Create Student table (sid, sname, marks) and execute Sub-Query to calculate second highest marks

3. Create view on Student table (sid, sname, marks) for marks > 60

4. Perform the operation to create Index, Sequence, Synonym by taking suitable example

**Background Information:** A join clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. A MySQL sub-query is a query nested within another query such as Select, Insert, Update, Delete, etc.

**Software Requirements:** MYSQL Shell

## The Handwritten Write-Up:

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Assignment no. 3

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Subject: DBMS

Aim: Design atleast 10 SQL queries for suitable database application using SQL DML statement: All types of joins, sub-Query and view.

Q1 Brief about join and types of joins

Ans SQL join

A join clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. MySQL joins are used with select statement. It is used to retrieve data from multiple tables. It is performed whenever you need to fetch records from two or more tables.


Different types of SQL JOINS

① Inner Join

The inner join keyword select record that having matching values in both tables. The INNER JOIN keyword select all rows from both tables as long as there is a match between the columns. It is the most common types of join. In other words, Return record that have matching value in both tables.

Inner Join syntax:

SELECT column\_name FROM table-1 INNER JOIN table 2  
ON table 1. column-name = table 2 column name

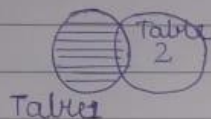


## ② LEFT JOIN

The left join keyword return all record from left table (table 1), and the matching record from right table (table 2). The result is 0 record from the right side, if there is no match. The left join keyword return all records from the left table, even if there are no matches in right table. In some databases left join is called left outer join.

### Left join syntax

SELECT column name FROM table 1 LEFT JOIN table 2 ON table 1.column name = table 2.column name

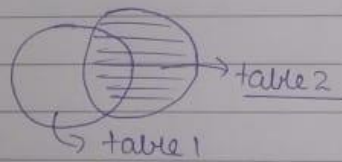


## ③ RIGHT JOIN

The RIGHT JOIN keyword return all record from the right table & the matching record from the left table. The result is zero record from the left side, if there is no match. In some databases right join is called right outer join.

### Right join syntax:

SELECT column name FROM table 1 RIGHT JOIN table 2 ON table 1.column name = table 2.column name.

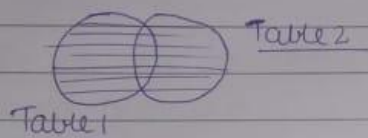


#### ④ FULL JOIN

The Full outer join keyword returns all record when there is a match in left table or right table. The Full ~~out~~ outer join and full join are the same. Full outer join can potentially return very large result sets!

#### FULL JOIN SYNTAX

SELECT column\_name FROM table 1 FULL outer join table 2  
ON table 1.column\_name = table 2.column\_name



#### Q2 Brief about Sub-Query

Ans A MySQL sub-query is a query nested within another query such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATES or DELETE. Also, a subquery can be nested within another subquery. A MySQL subquery is called an inner query while the query that contains the subquery is called an outer query. A subquery can be used anywhere that expression is used and must be closed in parenthesis.

Ex: select Max(Marks) from student where Marks not in (select max(marks) from student);

The above query is to calculate the second highest marks.

#### Q3 Brief about concept of view, Index, sequence, synonym.

Ans VIEW - In sql, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an sql statement. A view contains row and column, just like a real



table. The field in a view are field from one or more real table in the database. you can add SQL statement and function to a view & present the data as if the data were coming from one single table. A view is created with the CREATE view statement.

Syntax:      CREATE VIEW view\_name as  
                      SELECT column1, column2, ---  
                      FROM table\_name.  
                      WHERE condition;

- ② Index: The CREATE INDEX statement is used to create indexes in tables. Indexes are used to retrieve data from the ~~to~~ database more quickly ~~that~~ than otherwise. The users cannot see the indexes, they are just used to speed up searches/queries.

CREATE INDEX SYNTAX:

CREATE INDEX index\_name ON table\_name (column1, column2, ...)

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX SYNTAX:

create UNIQUE index name ON table\_name (column1, ...),

- ③ SEQUENCE: To generate unique numbers for the record in table sequence can be a proper solution, it generate integer value in the ascending order.  
creating MYSQL sequence:

creating sequence is easy in MYSQL, at the time of table creation set the auto increment for column, most probably the column with primary key.

Ex: CREATE TABLE TABLE\_NAME ( column\_name int not null  
Auto-Increment, ... );

(4) SYNONYM: CREATE - SYNONYM - db() Procedure is used to create  
Synonym schema, which contains views that refer to all the tables  
and view in the original schemas.

Ex: CALL sys.create-synonym db('demo' 'View-Demo');

## Results or Experimentation:

```
MySQL Shell
MySQL Shell 8.0.30

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Type 'help' or '?' for help; 'quit' to exit.
MySQL> \sql
Switching to SQL mode... Commands end with ;
MySQL> \connect root@localhost:3306
Creating a session to 'root@localhost:3306'
Fetching schema names for autocompletion... Press ^C to stop.
Your MySQL connection id is 9
Server version: 8.0.30 MySQL Community Server - GPL
No default schema selected; type 'use (schema)' to set one.
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl SQL> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| aids     |
| information_schema |
| manali   |
| mysql    |
| patil    |
| performance_schema |
| pushkar  |
| sys      |
| test     |
+-----+
9 rows in set (0.0010 sec)

MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl SQL> use manali;
Default schema set to 'manali'.
Fetching table and column names from 'manali' for auto-completion... Press ^C to stop.
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> Create Table Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id int Not Null,Faculty_Name Varchar(50) Not Null,Dept_Name Varchar(50),Primary Key(Faculty_Id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0411 sec)

MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(1,'Manali Jain','IT');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0160 sec)

MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(2,'Pushkar Patil','AIDS');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)

MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(3,'Ritika Patgaonkar','CS');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0067 sec)

MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(4,'Adesh Jadhav','CS');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0022 sec)

MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(5,'Saurabh Adhav','MECH');
```

```
MySQL Shell

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(6,'Sain Sayyad','CIVIL');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(7,'Om Ghatkar','ENITC');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0062 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(8,'Yash Shah','AIDS');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(9,'Aniket Ingle','CS');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0062 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Teaching_Faculty_Information(Faculty_Id,Faculty_Name,Dept_Name)
-> values(10,'Vivek Patil','IT');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> Select * from Teaching_Faculty_Information;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Faculty_Id | Faculty_Name | Dept_Name |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Manali Jain | IT |
| 2 | Pushkar Patil | AIDS |
| 3 | Ritika Patgaonkar | CS |
| 4 | Adesh Jadhav | CS |
| 5 | Saurabh Adhav | MECH |
| 6 | Sain Sayyad | CIVIL |
| 7 | Om Ghatkar | ENITC |
| 8 | Yash Shah | AIDS |
| 9 | Aniket Ingle | CS |
| 10 | Vivek Patil | IT |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.0014 sec)

MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> Create Table Subject_Information(Subject_Id int Not Null,Subject_Name Varchar(50) Not Null,Faculty_Id int Not Null);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0210 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Subject_Information(Subject_Id,Subject_Name,Faculty_Id)
-> values(111,'DM',1);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0086 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Subject_Information(Subject_Id,Subject_Name,Faculty_Id)
-> values(112,'DV',101);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0065 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Subject_Information(Subject_Id,Subject_Name,Faculty_Id)
-> values(113,'DS',103);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Subject_Information(Subject_Id,Subject_Name,Faculty_Id)
-> values(114,'DI',4);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0058 sec)
MySQL> localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Subject_Information(Subject_Id,Subject_Name,Faculty_Id)
-> values(115,'UN2',5);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
```





```
MySQL Shell
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Create Table Student(Stud_Id int Not Null,Stud_Name Varchar(50) Not Null,Marks int Not Null,Primary Key(Stud_Id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0253 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(11,"Rahul Nirmal",85);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0098 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(12,"Harsh Gaikwad",65);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0019 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(13,"Yogesh Rathi",70);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(14,"Shruti Hon",50);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0067 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(15,"Rushikesh Patil",75);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0062 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(16,"Sumit Pingale",90);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0063 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> (17,"Kartik Bhage",45);
ERROR: 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near '17,"Kartik Bhage",45)' at line 2
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(17,"Kartik Bhage",45);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0055 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(18,"Suresh Bhagwat",80);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0070 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(19,"Uzair Shaikh",45);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0021 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Insert into Student(Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks)
-> values(20,"Aarti Divekar",55);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0064 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Select * from Student;
+----+-----+-----+
| Stud_Id | Stud_Name | Marks |
+----+-----+-----+
| 11 | Rahul Nirmal | 85 |
| 12 | Harsh Gaikwad | 65 |
| 13 | Yogesh Rathi | 70 |
| 14 | Shruti Hon | 50 |
| 15 | Rushikesh Patil | 75 |
| 16 | Sumit Pingale | 90 |
| 17 | Kartik Bhage | 45 |
| 18 | Suresh Bhagwat | 80 |
| 19 | Uzair Shaikh | 45 |
| 20 | Aarti Divekar | 55 |
+----+-----+-----+
```

```
MySQL Shell
10 rows in set (0.0013 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Select max(Marks) from Student; where Marks Not In(Select max(Marks) from Student);
+-----+
| max(Marks) |
+-----+
| 90 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0086 sec)
ERROR: 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'where Marks Not In(Select max(Marks) from Student)' at line 1
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Select max(Marks) from Student where Marks Not In(Select max(Marks) from Student);
+-----+
| max(Marks) |
+-----+
| 85 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0076 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Create View Studentview as Select Stud_Id,Stud_Name,Marks from Student where Marks>60;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0120 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Select * from Student;
+----+-----+-----+
| Stud_Id | Stud_Name | Marks |
+----+-----+-----+
| 11 | Rahul Nirmal | 85 |
| 12 | Harsh Gaikwad | 65 |
| 13 | Yogesh Rathi | 70 |
| 14 | Shruti Hon | 50 |
| 15 | Rushikesh Patil | 75 |
| 16 | Sumit Pingale | 90 |
| 17 | Kartik Bhage | 45 |
| 18 | Suresh Bhagwat | 80 |
| 19 | Uzair Shaikh | 45 |
| 20 | Aarti Divekar | 55 |
+----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.0011 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Select * from Studentview;
+----+-----+-----+
| Stud_Id | Stud_Name | Marks |
+----+-----+-----+
| 11 | Rahul Nirmal | 85 |
| 12 | Harsh Gaikwad | 65 |
| 13 | Yogesh Rathi | 70 |
| 15 | Rushikesh Patil | 75 |
| 16 | Sumit Pingale | 90 |
| 18 | Suresh Bhagwat | 80 |
+----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.0066 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL > Create Table Employee(Emp_Id int Not Null AUTO_INCREMENT,Emp_Name Varchar(20) Not Null,Emp_Salary int Not Null,Primary Key(Emp_Id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0203 sec)
```

```
MySQL Shell
6 rows in set (0.0066 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> Create Table Employee(Emp_Id int Not Null AUTO_INCREMENT,Emp_Name Varchar(20) Not Null,Emp_Salary int Not Null,Primary Key(Emp_Id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0203 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Vivek Patil",50000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0082 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Rahul Pardeshi",60000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0062 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Pratiyush Kumar",55000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0059 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Raman Singh",70000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0060 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Akash Makhija",45000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0060 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Animesh Kothavade",65000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0060 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Aniket Thakre",75000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0059 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Nayan Chandak",25000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0065 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Jayendra Borse",45000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0061 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> insert into Employee(Emp_Name,Emp_Salary)
-> values("Aarya Patil",85000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.0065 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> Select * from Employee;
+----+-----+-----+
| Emp_Id | Emp_Name | Emp_Salary |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Vivek Patil | 50000 |
| 2 | Rahul Pardeshi | 60000 |
| 3 | Pratiyush Kumar | 55000 |
| 4 | Raman Singh | 70000 |
| 5 | Akash Makhija | 45000 |
| 6 | Animesh Kothavade | 65000 |
| 7 | Aniket Thakre | 75000 |
| 8 | Nayan Chandak | 25000 |
| 9 | Jayendra Borse | 45000 |
| 10 | Aarya Patil | 85000 |
+----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.0010 sec)
```

```
MySQL Shell
10 rows in set (0.0010 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> CALL sys.create_synonym_db('Employee1','Employee');
ERROR: 1644 (HY000): Unknown database Employee1
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> CALL sys.create_synonym_db('manali','Employee');
+-----+
| summary |
+-----+
| Created 6 views in the 'Employee' database |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.0383 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0383 sec)
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> Create unique index stud_index on Student(Stud_Id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0491 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> show index from Student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Table | Non_unique | Key_name | Seq_in_index | Column_name | Collation | Cardinality | Sub_part | Packed | Null | Index_type | Comment | Index_comment | Visible | Expression |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student | 0 | PRIMARY | 1 | Stud_Id | A | 8 | NULL | NULL | | BTREE | | | YES | NULL |
| student | 0 | stud_index | 1 | Stud_Id | A | 10 | NULL | NULL | | BTREE | | | YES | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.0126 sec)

mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> drop index stud_index on Student;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.0130 sec)

Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL> show index from student;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Table | Non_unique | Key_name | Seq_in_index | Column_name | Collation | Cardinality | Sub_part | Packed | Null | Index_type | Comment | Index_comment | Visible | Expression |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| student | 0 | PRIMARY | 1 | Stud_Id | A | 8 | NULL | NULL | | BTREE | | | YES | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.0022 sec)

mysql localhost:3306 ssl manali SQL>
```

**Conclusion:** Thus, we have successfully written and executed join operations such as Inner Join, Left Join, Right Join, Full Join etc. Sub-query for second highest Marks and also created queries for VIEW, INDEX, SEQUENCE, SYNONYM.