



Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Course No: CSE 3102

Course Title: Database System Sessional

Lab Report (Lab 2)

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INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM

The problem is about a **customer-sale** scenario where we need to store and manipulate data within database.

A **database** is a collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated. Computer **databases** typically contain aggregations of data records or files, containing information about sales transactions or interactions with specific customers.

A database management system (DBMS) is a software package designed to define, manipulate, retrieve and manage data in a database. A DBMS generally manipulates the data itself, the data format, field names, record structure and file structure. It also defines rules to validate and manipulate this data.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Database Schema:

Customer (Cust id : integer, cust_name: string)

Item (item id: integer, item name: string, price: integer)

Sale (bill no: integer, bill date: date, qty sold: integer)

Relation c i (cust id, item id)

Relation_c_s (cust_id, bill_no)

The problem is to perform the following:

- Creating table and inserting records
- Designing relationship set tables
- Listing the bill details with quantity sold, total price of the items
- Listing the total bill details with customer name, quantity sold and total billable amount

OBJECTIVES

- Learning about Database
- Learning about Database Management System (DBMS)
- Creating and manipulating Database
- Performing Queries to the Database

DESIGNED DATABASE

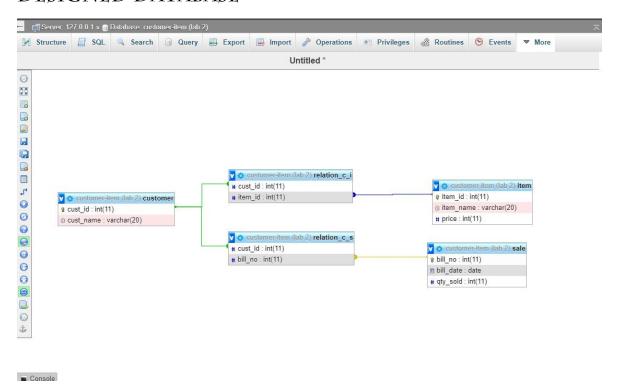


Fig 2.1: Database design for billing details with quantity sold, total price of the items

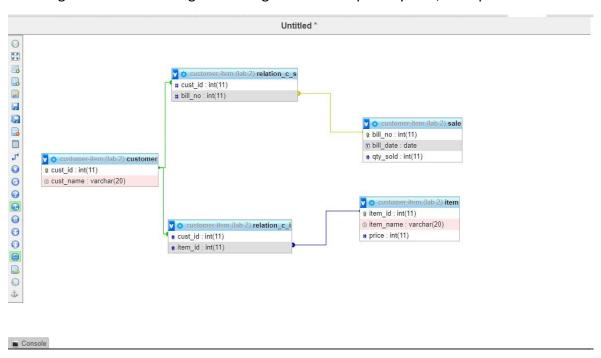


Fig 2.2: Database design for billing details with customer name, quantity sold and total billable amount

SUBMITTED QUERIES

Creation of Tables:

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

1 create table customer (
2 cust_id int,
3 cust_name varchar(20),
4 primary key(cust_id)
5 );
```

Fig 2.3: Customer Table Creation

```
Run SQL query/queries on database <u>customer-item (lab 2)</u>: 

i create table item (
    item_id int,
    item_name varchar(20),
    price int,
    primary key(item_id)

i create table item (
    item_id int,
    item_name varchar(20),
    price int,
    primary key(item_id)
```

Fig 2.4: Item Table Creation

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

1 create table sale (
2 bill_no int,
3 bill_date date,
4 qty_sold int,
5 primary key(bill_nd)
6 );
```

Fig 2.5: Sale Table Creation

Fig 2.6: Relation Customer Item Table Creation

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

create table relation_c_s (
    cust_id int,
    bill_no int,
    foreign key(cust_id) references customer(cust_id),
    foreign key(bill_no) references sale(bill_no)

by

create table relation_c_s (
    cust_id int,
    bill_no int,
    foreign key(cust_id) references sale(bill_no)

create table relation_c_s (
    cust_id int,
    bill_no int,
    foreign key(cust_id) references customer(cust_id),
    foreign key(bill_no) references sale(bill_no)
```

Fig 2.7: Relation Customer Sales Table Creation

Insertion:

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

insert into customer values (1, 'Antor');

insert into customer values (2, 'Sohan');

insert into customer values (3, 'Vadu');

insert into customer values (4, 'Sadaf');

insert into customer values (5, 'Yeasir');

insert into customer values (6, 'Jion');

insert into customer values (7, 'Ansary');

insert into customer values (8, 'Sakib');

insert into customer values (9, 'Asif');

insert into customer values (10, 'Subornd');
```

Fig 2.8: Customer Table Insertion

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

insert into item values (1, 'rice', 30);
insert into item values (2, 'beef', 500);
insert into item values (3, 'chicken', 200);
insert into item values (4, 'goat', 600);
insert into item values (5, 'oil', 100);
insert into item values (6, 'ingredients', 200);
insert into item values (7, 'vegetables', 300);
insert into item values (8, 'drinks', 1000);
insert into item values (9, 'water', 250);
insert into item values (10, 'bird', 400);
```

Fig 2.9: Item Table Insertion

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

1 insert into sale values (1, '2021-01-01', 2);
2 insert into sale values (2, '2021-01-02', 3);
3 insert into sale values (3, '2021-01-03', 1);
4 insert into sale values (4, '2021-01-04', 5);
5 insert into sale values (5, '2021-01-05', 4);
6 insert into sale values (6, '2021-01-06', 7);
7 insert into sale values (7, '2021-01-07', 9);
8 insert into sale values (8, '2021-01-08', 8);
9 insert into sale values (9, '2021-01-09', 2);
10 insert into sale values (10, '2021-01-10', 1);
11
```

Fig 2.10: Sales Table Insertion

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

insert into relation_c_i values(1, 3);
insert into relation_c_i values(2, 4);
insert into relation_c_i values(3, 5);
insert into relation_c_i values(4, 2);
insert into relation_c_i values(5, 8);
insert into relation_c_i values(6, 7);
insert into relation_c_i values(7, 9);
insert into relation_c_i values(8, 10);
insert into relation_c_i values(9, 1);
insert into relation_c_i values(10, 6);
```

Fig 2.11: Relation Customer Item Table Insertion

```
Run SQL query/queries on database customer-item (lab 2): 

1 insert into relation_c_s values (1, 3);
2 insert into relation_c_s values (2, 4);
3 insert into relation_c_s values (3, 1);
4 insert into relation_c_s values (4, 2);
5 insert into relation_c_s values (5, 6);
6 insert into relation_c_s values (6, 5);
7 insert into relation_c_s values (7, 8);
8 insert into relation_c_s values (8, 7);
9 insert into relation_c_s values (9, 10);
10 insert into relation_c_s values (10, 9);
11
```

Fig 2.12: Relation Customer Sale Table Insertion

OUTPUTS



Fig	2.13:	Customer	Table
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Fig 2.14: Item Table



Fig 2.15: Sale Table

+ Options	
cust_id	item_id
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	2
5	8
6	7
7	9
8	10
9	1
10	6

Fig 2.16: Relation Customer Item Table

+ Options	
cust_id	bill_no
1	3
2	4
3	1
4	2
5	6
6	5
7	8
8	7
9	10
10	9

Fig 2.17: Relation Customer Sale Table

Output of Performed Queries

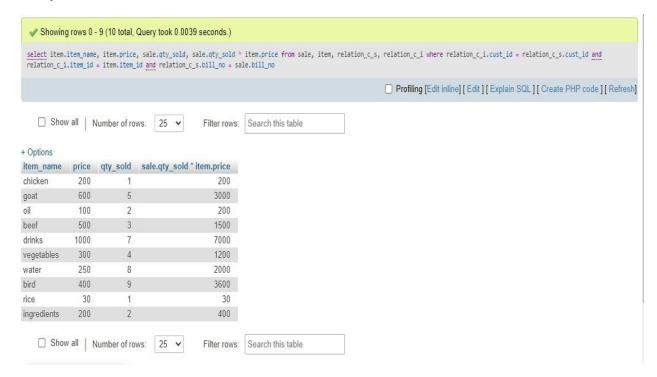


Fig 2.18: Billing Details with the Quantity Sold, Total Price of the Items

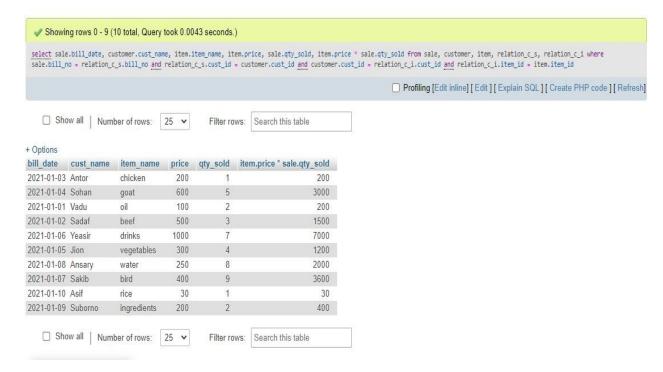


Fig 2.19: Billing Details with the Customer Name, Quantity Sold and Total Billable Amount

CONCLUSION

Databases are mainly based on various data tables which are connected with each other through another relationship set table. The queries performed on the database are mainly based on the relationship table. The relationship tables take primary keys of one table and connects to another primary key of another table. So, to find a specific query between two or more tables one just needs to identify the relation between them and perform the operation according to it. In this Database I've connected three data tables together with two relationship sets and connected their primary keys to find out the query I wanted.