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### Database Lab Task 3

**Task 3.1** Suppose the owners of all the theme parks wanted to compare the current ticket prices, with an increase in the price of each ticket by 10%. To generate this query type:

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT PARK_CODE,TICKET_TYPE,TICKET_NO,TICKET_PRICE,TICKET_PRICE+ROUND((TICKET_PRICE*0.1),2) AS "PRICE INCREASE" FROM TICKET;
```

PARK_CODE	TICKET_TYPE	TICKET_NO	TICKET_PRICE	PRICE INCREASE
SP4533	Adult	11001	24.99	27.49
SP4533	Child	11002	14.99	16.49
SP4533	Senior	11003	10.99	12.09
FR1001	Child	13001	18.99	20.89
FR1001	Adult	13002	34.99	38.49
FR1001	Senior	13003	20.99	23.09
ZA1342	Child	67832	18.56	20.42
ZA1342	Adult	67833	28.67	31.54
ZA1342	Senior	67855	12.12	13.33
UK3452	Child	88567	22.50	24.75
UK3452	Adult	88568	42.10	46.31
UK3452	Senior	89720	10.99	12.09

12 rows in set (0.000 sec)

**Task 3.2** Type in and execute the query and test out the greater than operator. Do you get the same results has shown in Figure 20?

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM TICKET WHERE TICKET_PRICE > 20;
```

TICKET_NO	TICKET_PRICE	TICKET_TYPE	PARK_CODE
11001	24.99	Adult	SP4533
13002	34.99	Adult	FR1001
13003	20.99	Senior	FR1001
67833	28.67	Adult	ZA1342
88567	22.50	Child	UK3452
88568	42.10	Adult	UK3452

6 rows in set (0.000 sec)

**Task 3.3** Modify the query you have just executed to display tickets that are less than €30.00.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM TICKET WHERE TICKET_PRICE < 30.00;
```

TICKET_NO	TICKET_PRICE	TICKET_TYPE	PARK_CODE
11001	24.99	Adult	SP4533
11002	14.99	Child	SP4533
11003	10.99	Senior	SP4533
13001	18.99	Child	FR1001
13003	20.99	Senior	FR1001
67832	18.56	Child	ZA1342
67833	28.67	Adult	ZA1342
67855	12.12	Senior	ZA1342
88567	22.50	Child	UK3452
89720	10.99	Senior	UK3452

10 rows in set (0.000 sec)

**Task 3.4** Execute the following query which produces a list of all rows in which the `PARK_CODE` is alphabetically less than `UK2262`. (Because the ASCII code value for the letter `B` is greater than the value of the letter `A`, it follows that `A` is less than `B`.)

```

MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT PARK_CODE,PARK_NAME,PARK_COUNTRY FROM THEMEPARK WHERE PARK_CODE < 'UK2262';
+-----+-----+-----+
| PARK_CODE | PARK_NAME | PARK_COUNTRY |
+-----+-----+-----+
| FR1001    | FairyLand | FR           |
| NL1202    | Efling    | NL           |
| SP4533    | AdventurePort | SP          |
| SW2323    | Labyrinthe | SW           |
+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.000 sec)

```

Therefore, the output will be generated as shown in Figure 21.

**Task 3.5** Write a query which displays the employee number, attraction no, the hours worked per attraction and the date worked where the hours worked per attraction is between 5 and 10. Hint you will need to select data from the `HOURS` table. The output for the query is shown in Figure 23.

```

MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT EMP_NUM, ATTRACT_NO, HOURS_PER_ATTRACT FROM HOURS WHERE HOURS_PER_ATTRACT BETWEEN 5 AND 10;
+-----+-----+-----+
| EMP_NUM | ATTRACT_NO | HOURS_PER_ATTRACT |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 100     | 10034      | 6                 |
| 100     | 10034      | 6                 |
| 101     | 10034      | 6                 |
| 102     | 30044      | 6                 |
| 104     | 30011      | 6                 |
| 104     | 30012      | 6                 |
| 105     | 10098      | 6                 |
+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.000 sec)

```

**Task 3.6** Write a query to display all tickets that are of type `Senior` or `Child`. Hint: Use the `TICKET` table. The output you should see is shown in Figure 25.

```

MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM TICKET WHERE TICKET_TYPE IN ('Child','Senior');
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| TICKET_NO | TICKET_PRICE | TICKET_TYPE | PARK_CODE |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 11002     | 14.99        | Child       | SP4533     |
| 11003     | 10.99        | Senior      | SP4533     |
| 13001     | 18.99        | Child       | FR1001     |
| 13003     | 20.99        | Senior      | FR1001     |
| 67832     | 18.56        | Child       | ZA1342     |
| 67855     | 12.12        | Senior      | ZA1342     |
| 88567     | 22.50        | Child       | UK3452     |
| 89720     | 10.99        | Senior      | UK3452     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.000 sec)

```

**Task 3.7** Enter the following query which finds all *EMPLOYEE* rows whose first names begin with the letter A.

```
ERROR 1054 (42S22): UNKNOWN COLUMN 'EMPLOYEE' in 'SELECT'
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT EMP_LNAME,EMP_FNAME,EMP_NUM FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_FNAME LIKE 'A%';
+-----+-----+-----+
| EMP_LNAME | EMP_FNAME | EMP_NUM |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Arshad    | Arif      | 102     |
| Roberts   | Anne      | 103     |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

**Task 3.8** Write a query which finds all Theme Parks that have a name ending in 'Land'. The output you should see is shown in Figure 27.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM THEMEPARK WHERE PARK_NAME LIKE '%Land';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| PARK_CODE | PARK_NAME | PARK_CITY | PARK_COUNTRY |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| FR1001    | FairyLand | PARIS     | FR            |
| UK2622    | MiniLand  | WINDSOR   | UK            |
| UK3452    | PleasureLand | STOKE    | UK            |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

**Task 3.9** Enter the query above and check you results with those shown in Figure 29.

```
Database changed
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT EMP_NUM,ATTRACT_NO FROM HOURS WHERE HOURS_PER_ATTRACT > 3 AND DATE_WORKED > '2007-05-18';
+-----+-----+
| EMP_NUM | ATTRACT_NO |
+-----+-----+
| 100     | 10034      |
| 102     | 30044      |
| 104     | 30011      |
| 104     | 30012      |
| 105     | 10098      |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.004 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]>
```

**Task 3.10** Write a query which displays the details of all attractions which are suitable for children aged 10 or under and have a capacity of less than 100. You should not display any information for attractions which currently have no name. Your output should correspond to that shown in Figure 30.

```
5 rows in set (0.004 sec)
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM ATTRACTION WHERE ATTRACT_AGE <= 10 AND ATTRACT_CAPACITY < 100 AND ATTRACT_NAME IS NOT NULL;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ATTRACT_NO | ATTRACT_NAME | ATTRACT_AGE | ATTRACT_CAPACITY | PARK_CODE |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10056      | SpinningTeacups | 4           | 62               | FR1001    |
| 30012      | Pirates        | 10          | 42               | UK3452    |
| 30044      | UnderSeaWord   | 4           | 80               | UK3452    |
| 98764      | GoldRush       | 5           | 80               | ZA1342    |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> █
```

**Task 3.11** Test the following query and check your output with that shown in Figure 32. Can you work out what this query is doing?

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM ATTRACTION WHERE (PARK_CODE LIKE 'FR%' AND ATTRACT_CAPACITY < 50) OR (ATTRACT_CAPACITY > 100);
```

ATTRACT_NO	ATTRACT_NAME	ATTRACT_AGE	ATTRACT_CAPACITY	PARK_CODE
10034	ThunderCoaster	11	34	FR1001
10067	FlightToStars	11	24	FR1001
10078	Ant-Trap	23	30	FR1001
10098	Carnival	3	120	FR1001
20056	3D-Lego_Show	3	200	UK3452

5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

The query selects attractions where either the park code starts with 'FR' and the capacity is less than 50, or the capacity is greater than 100.

**Task 3.12** Enter the following query which contains an example of a cascading order sequence, by ordering the rows in the employee table by the employee's last then first names.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME;
```

EMP_NUM	EMP_TITLE	EMP_LNAME	EMP_FNAME	EMP_DOB	EMP_HIRE_DATE	EMP_AREA_CODE	EMP_PHONE	PARK_CODE
102	Mr	Arshad	Arif	1969-11-14	1990-12-20	7253	675-8993	FR1001
100	Ms	Calderdale	Emma	1972-06-15	1992-03-15	0181	324-9134	FR1001
104	Mr	Denver	Enrica	1980-11-08	2001-10-20	7253	504-4434	ZA1342
105	Ms	Namowa	Mirrelle	1990-03-14	2006-11-08	0181	890-3243	FR1001
101	Ms	Ricardo	Marshel	1978-03-19	1996-04-25	0181	324-4472	UK3452
103	Ms	Roberts	Anne	1974-10-16	1994-08-16	0181	898-3456	UK3452
106	Mrs	Smith	Gemma	1968-02-12	1989-01-05	0181	324-7845	ZA1342

7 rows in set (0.001 sec)

**Task 3.13** Enter the following query and check your output against the results shown in Figure 35. Describe in your own words what this query is actually doing.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY EMP_LNAME,EMP_FNAME;
```

EMP_NUM	EMP_TITLE	EMP_LNAME	EMP_FNAME	EMP_DOB	EMP_HIRE_DATE	EMP_AREA_CODE	EMP_PHONE	PARK_CODE
102	Mr	Arshad	Arif	1969-11-14	1990-12-20	7253	675-8993	FR1001
100	Ms	Calderdale	Emma	1972-06-15	1992-03-15	0181	324-9134	FR1001
104	Mr	Denver	Enrica	1980-11-08	2001-10-20	7253	504-4434	ZA1342
105	Ms	Namowa	Mirrelle	1990-03-14	2006-11-08	0181	890-3243	FR1001
101	Ms	Ricardo	Marshel	1978-03-19	1996-04-25	0181	324-4472	UK3452
103	Ms	Roberts	Anne	1974-10-16	1994-08-16	0181	898-3456	UK3452
106	Mrs	Smith	Gemma	1968-02-12	1989-01-05	0181	324-7845	ZA1342

7 rows in set (0.001 sec)

The rows are sorted first by EMP\_LNAME (last name) and then by EMP\_FNAME (first name) in ascending order.

**E3.1** Write a query to display all Theme Parks except those in the UK.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM THEMEPARK WHERE NOT (PARK_COUNTRY = 'UK');
```

PARK_CODE	PARK_NAME	PARK_CITY	PARK_COUNTRY
FR1001	FairyLand	PARIS	FR
NL1202	Efling	NOORD	NL
SP4533	AdventurePort	BARCELONA	SP
SW2323	Labyrinthe	LAUSANNE	SW
ZA1342	GoldTown	JOHANNESBURG	ZA

5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

**E3.2** Write a query to display all the sales that occurred on the 18th May 2007.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM SALES WHERE SALE_DATE = '2007-05-18';
```

TRANSACTION_NO	PARK_CODE	SALE_DATE
12781	FR1001	2007-05-18
12782	FR1001	2007-05-18
12783	FR1001	2007-05-18
12784	FR1001	2007-05-18
12785	FR1001	2007-05-18
12786	FR1001	2007-05-18
34534	UK3452	2007-05-18
34535	UK3452	2007-05-18
34536	UK3452	2007-05-18
34537	UK3452	2007-05-18
34538	UK3452	2007-05-18
34539	UK3452	2007-05-18
34540	UK3452	2007-05-18
34541	UK3452	2007-05-18
67589	ZA1342	2007-05-18
67590	ZA1342	2007-05-18
67591	ZA1342	2007-05-18
67592	ZA1342	2007-05-18
67593	ZA1342	2007-05-18

19 rows in set (0.001 sec)

**E3.3** Write a query to display the ticket prices between €20 AND €30.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM TICKET WHERE TICKET_PRICE BETWEEN 20.00 AND 30.00;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| TICKET_NO | TICKET_PRICE | TICKET_TYPE | PARK_CODE |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 11001 | 24.99 | Adult | SP4533 |
| 13003 | 20.99 | Senior | FR1001 |
| 67833 | 28.67 | Adult | ZA1342 |
| 88567 | 22.50 | Child | UK3452 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT TICKET_PRICE FROM TICKET WHERE TICKET_PRICE BETWEEN 20.00 AND 30.00;
+-----+
| TICKET_PRICE |
+-----+
| 24.99 |
| 20.99 |
| 28.67 |
| 22.50 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

**E3.4** Display all attractions that have a capacity of more than 60 at the Theme Park FR1001.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM ATTRACTION WHERE PARK_CODE ='FR1001' AND ATTRACT_CAPACITY > 60;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ATTRACT_NO | ATTRACT_NAME | ATTRACT_AGE | ATTRACT_CAPACITY | PARK_CODE |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10056 | SpinningTeacups | 4 | 62 | FR1001 |
| 10098 | Carnival | 3 | 120 | FR1001 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

**E3.5** Write a query to display the hourly rate for each attraction where an employee had worked, along with the hourly rate increased by 20%. Your query should only Display the ATTRACT\_NO, HOUR\_RATE and the HOUR\_RATE with the 20% Increase.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT ATTRACT_NO,HOUR_RATE,HOUR_RATE+ROUND((HOUR_RATE*0.2),2) AS "HOURS INCREASE" FROM HOURS;
+-----+-----+-----+
| ATTRACT_NO | HOUR_RATE | HOURS INCREASE |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10034 | 6.50 | 7.80 |
| 10034 | 6.50 | 7.80 |
| 10034 | 6.50 | 7.80 |
| 30012 | 5.99 | 7.19 |
| 30044 | 5.99 | 7.19 |
| 30044 | 5.99 | 7.19 |
| 30011 | 7.20 | 8.64 |
| 30012 | 7.20 | 8.64 |
| 10078 | 8.50 | 10.20 |
| 10098 | 8.50 | 10.20 |
| 10098 | 8.50 | 10.20 |
+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```



### E.3.6 Elaborate Difference (IN vs BETWEEN) operators with examples.

The between operator is use to select the values between a specified range while in is used for matching against a list of specific values.

#### EXAMPLE:

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_NUM IN (101,104,106);
```

EMP_NUM	EMP_TITLE	EMP_LNAME	EMP_FNAME	EMP_DOB	EMP_HIRE_DATE	EMP_AREA_CODE	EMP_PHONE	PARK_CODE
101	Ms	Ricardo	Marshel	1978-03-19	1996-04-25	0181	324-4472	UK3452
104	Mr	Denver	Enrica	1980-11-08	2001-10-20	7253	504-4434	ZA1342
106	Mrs	Smith	Gemma	1968-02-12	1989-01-05	0181	324-7845	ZA1342

3 rows in set (0.001 sec)

It will select all columns (\*) from the EMPLOYEE table where the EMP\_NUM column matches any of the specified values (101, 104, or 106).

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_NUM BETWEEN 101 AND 106;
```

EMP_NUM	EMP_TITLE	EMP_LNAME	EMP_FNAME	EMP_DOB	EMP_HIRE_DATE	EMP_AREA_CODE	EMP_PHONE	PARK_CODE
101	Ms	Ricardo	Marshel	1978-03-19	1996-04-25	0181	324-4472	UK3452
102	Mr	Arshad	Arif	1969-11-14	1990-12-20	7253	675-8993	FR1001
103	Ms	Roberts	Anne	1974-10-16	1994-08-16	0181	898-3456	UK3452
104	Mr	Denver	Enrica	1980-11-08	2001-10-20	7253	504-4434	ZA1342
105	Ms	Namowa	Mirrelle	1990-03-14	2006-11-08	0181	890-3243	FR1001
106	Mrs	Smith	Gemma	1968-02-12	1989-01-05	0181	324-7845	ZA1342

6 rows in set (0.001 sec)

It will select all columns (\*) from the EMPLOYEE table where the EMP\_NUM column falls within the range of 101 to 106.

### E.3.7 Write a query to display all unique employees that exist in the HOURS table.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT DISTINCT(EMP_NUM) FROM HOURS;
```

EMP_NUM
100
101
102
104
105

5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

**E.3.8** Display all information from the *SALES* table in descending order of the sale date.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT * FROM SALES ORDER BY SALE_DATE DESC;
+-----+-----+-----+
| TRANSACTION_NO | PARK_CODE | SALE_DATE |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 12781 | FR1001 | 2007-05-18 |
| 67592 | ZA1342 | 2007-05-18 |
| 67591 | ZA1342 | 2007-05-18 |
| 67590 | ZA1342 | 2007-05-18 |
| 67589 | ZA1342 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34541 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34540 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34539 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34538 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34537 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34536 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34535 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 34534 | UK3452 | 2007-05-18 |
| 12786 | FR1001 | 2007-05-18 |
| 12785 | FR1001 | 2007-05-18 |
| 12784 | FR1001 | 2007-05-18 |
| 12783 | FR1001 | 2007-05-18 |
| 12782 | FR1001 | 2007-05-18 |
| 67593 | ZA1342 | 2007-05-18 |
+-----+-----+-----+
19 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

**E.3.9** Write a query to show the transaction numbers and lineprices (in the *SALES\_LINE* table) that are greater than €50.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT TRANSACTION_NO, LINE_PRICE FROM SALES_LINE WHERE TRANSACTION_NO > 50 AND LINE_PRICE > 50;
+-----+-----+
| TRANSACTION_NO | LINE_PRICE |
+-----+-----+
| 12781 | 69.98 |
| 12782 | 69.98 |
| 12785 | 139.96 |
| 34534 | 168.40 |
| 34535 | 84.20 |
| 34537 | 84.20 |
| 34539 | 84.20 |
| 34540 | 168.40 |
| 34541 | 84.20 |
| 67589 | 57.34 |
| 67590 | 57.34 |
| 67592 | 114.68 |
| 67593 | 57.34 |
+-----+-----+
13 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```



**E.3.10** Write a query to display only the last two Employee Record (EMP\_NUM,EMP\_FNAME) in descending order.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT EMP_FNAME,EMP_NUM FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY EMP_NUM DESC LIMIT 2;
+-----+-----+
| EMP_FNAME | EMP_NUM |
+-----+-----+
| Gemma     | 106     |
| Mirrelle  | 105     |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

### Bonus Task

1. Display the employee numbers of all employees and the total number of hours they have worked Check your result with those shown in below figure 37.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT DISTINCT h1.EMP_NUM,
->      (SELECT SUM(h2.HOURS_PER_ATTRACT)
->      FROM HOURS h2
->      WHERE h1.EMP_NUM = h2.EMP_NUM) AS TOTAL_WORK_HOURS
-> FROM HOURS h1;
+-----+-----+
| EMP_NUM | TOTAL_WORK_HOURS |
+-----+-----+
| 100     | 12               |
| 101     | 6                |
| 102     | 12               |
| 104     | 12               |
| 105     | 12               |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.005 sec)
```

2. Write a query that displays the employees first and last name (EMP\_FNAME and EMP\_LNAME), the attraction number(ATTRACT\_NO) and the date worked.

```
MariaDB [THEME_PARK]> SELECT E.EMP_FNAME, E.EMP_LNAME,H.ATTRACT_NO,H.DATE_WORKED
FROM EMPLOYEE E, HOURS H WHERE E.EMP_NUM = H.EMP_NUM;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| EMP_FNAME | EMP_LNAME | ATTRACT_NO | DATE_WORKED |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Emma      | Calderdale | 10034      | 2007-05-18   |
| Emma      | Calderdale | 10034      | 2007-05-20   |
| Marshel   | Ricardo    | 10034      | 2007-05-18   |
| Arif      | Arshad     | 30012      | 2007-05-23   |
| Arif      | Arshad     | 30044      | 2007-05-21   |
| Arif      | Arshad     | 30044      | 2007-05-22   |
| Enrica    | Denver     | 30011      | 2007-05-21   |
| Enrica    | Denver     | 30012      | 2007-05-22   |
| Mirrelle  | Namowa     | 10078      | 2007-05-18   |
| Mirrelle  | Namowa     | 10098      | 2007-05-18   |
| Mirrelle  | Namowa     | 10098      | 2007-05-19   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```