

**Computer Science and Engineering Department**  
**Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad**  
**B.Tech V Semester**  
**DBMS Lab (CSN15401)**  
**Assignment-8**

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1. Consider the *university course enrollment system* with following schema and tables:

Relational schema: Students (StudentID, StudentName, Department)

Table: Students

| StudentID | StudentName | Department |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1         | Alice       | CS         |
| 2         | Bob         | EE         |
| 3         | Carol       | ME         |

Relational schema: Courses (CourseID, CourseName, Credits)

Table: Courses

| CourseID | CourseName | Credits |
|----------|------------|---------|
| 101      | Database   | 3       |
| 102      | Networking | 3       |
| 103      | AI         | 4       |

Relational schema: Enrollments (StudentID, CourseID, Grade)

Table: Enrollments

| StudentID | CourseID | Grade |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| 1         | 101      | A     |
| 2         | 102      | B     |
| 3         | 101      | C     |
| 1         | 103      | A     |

For the above scenario, write SQL queries for the following:

- List all students who have enrolled in courses, along with their course names and grades.
- List all students, including those who are not enrolled in any courses. Show the courses they are enrolled in and their grades if available.
- List all courses, including those with no students enrolled. Show the names of students and their grades if available.
- List all students and all courses, even if no enrollment exists.

2. Consider a *sales management system* with relational schema given as:

- Customers (CustomerID, CustomerName, City)  
Stores information about customers.
- Orders (OrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate)  
Stores details about orders placed by customers.

- iii. Products (ProductID, ProductName, Price)  
Stores details of the products offered by the store.
- iv. OrderDetails (OrderID, ProductID, Quantity)  
Tracks which products were ordered in each order and their quantities.

For the above relational schemas, write SQL queries for the following:

- a) List all customers and the products they have been ordered, including customers who haven't placed any orders and products that haven't been purchased
- b) List all products, their prices, and the total number of times each product has been ordered. Include products that have never been ordered.
- c) List all customers, orders, and products (including those with no orders or products)
- d) List all orders and their products (including orders without products)