

Assignment - SQL [Major]- Arunesh Trivedi

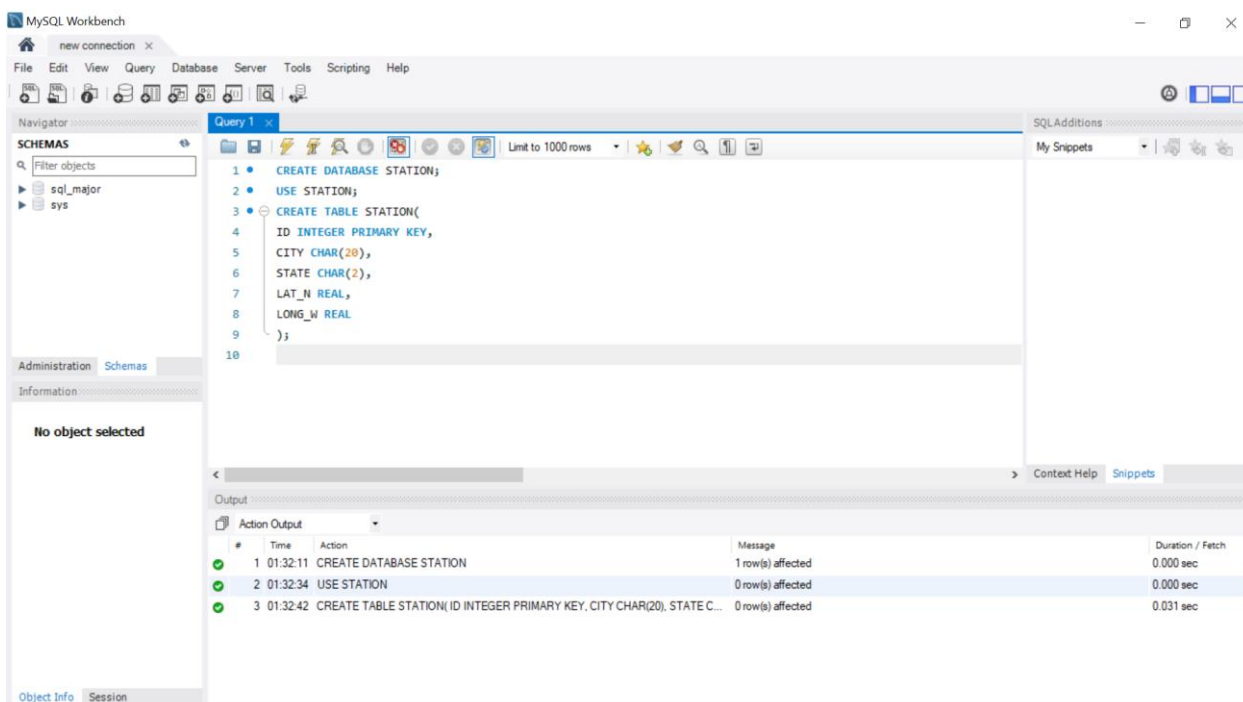
Q1) Create a table "STATION" to store information about weather observation stations:

ID	Number	Primary key
CITY	CHAR(20)	
STATE	CHAR(2)	
LAT_N	Number	
LONG_W	Number	

CODE:-

```
CREATE TABLE STATION (  
ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
CITY CHAR(20),  
STATE CHAR(2),  
LAT_N REAL,  
LONG_W REAL  
);
```

SCREENSHOT:-



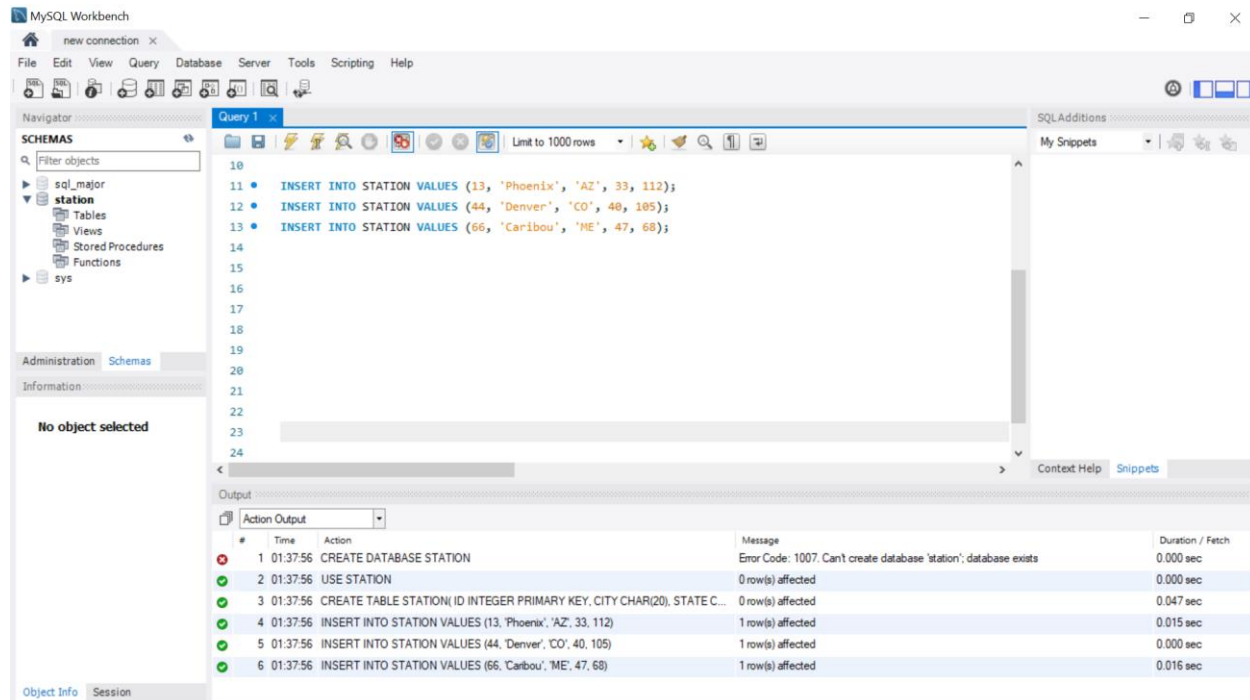
Q2) Insert the following records into the table:

ID	CITY	STATE	LAT_N	LONG_W
13	PHOENIX	AZ	33	112
44	DENVER	CO	40	105
66	CARIBOU	ME	47	68

CODE:-

```
INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (13, 'Phoenix', 'AZ', 33, 112);
INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (44, 'Denver', 'CO', 40, 105);
INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (66, 'Caribou', 'ME', 47, 68);
```

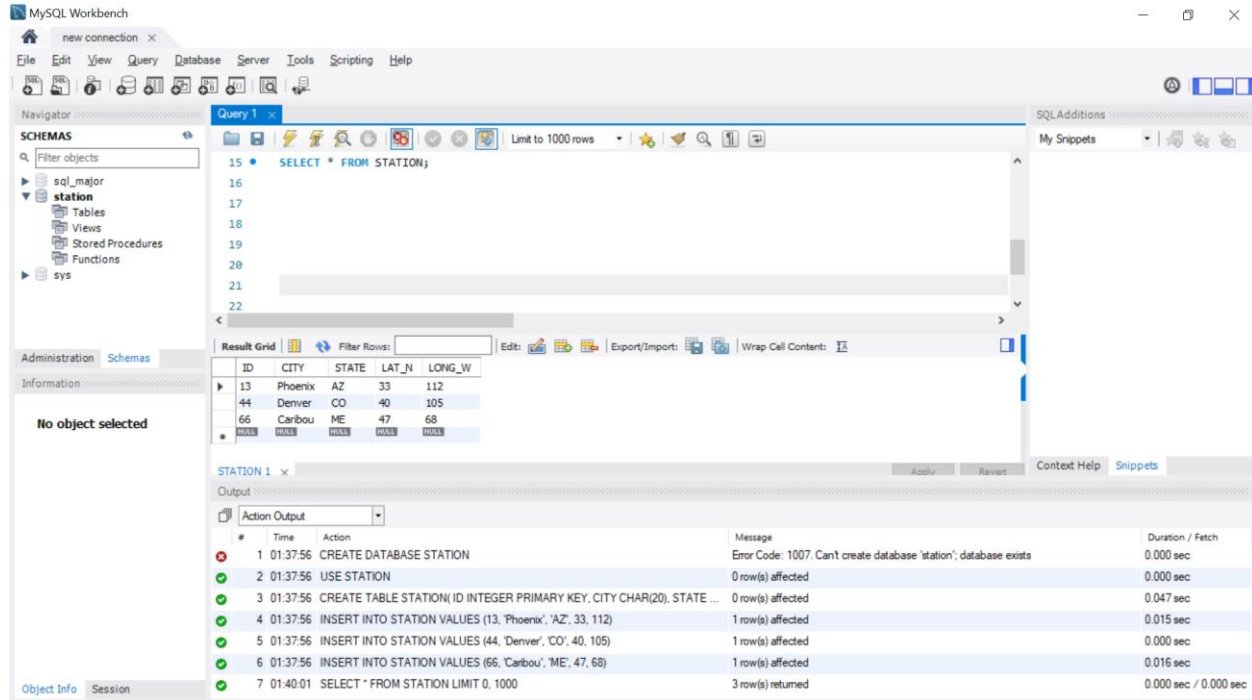
SCREENSHOT:-



Q3) Execute a query to look at table **STATION** in undefined order.
CODE:-

```
SELECT * FROM STATION;
```

SCREENSHOT:-



The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query 1' window contains the SQL statement: `SELECT * FROM STATION;`. The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

ID	CITY	STATE	LAT_N	LONG_W
13	Phoenix	AZ	33	112
44	Denver	CO	40	105
66	Caribou	ME	47	68

The 'Output' pane shows the execution log for 'STATION 1':

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	01:37:56	CREATE DATABASE STATION	Error Code: 1007. Can't create database 'station'; database exists	0.000 sec
2	01:37:56	USE STATION	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
3	01:37:56	CREATE TABLE STATION(ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, CITY CHAR(20), STATE ...	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec
4	01:37:56	INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (13, 'Phoenix', 'AZ', 33, 112)	1 row(s) affected	0.015 sec
5	01:37:56	INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (44, 'Denver', 'CO', 40, 105)	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
6	01:37:56	INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (66, 'Caribou', 'ME', 47, 68)	1 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
7	01:40:01	SELECT * FROM STATION LIMIT 0, 1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Q4) Execute a query to select Northern stations
(**Northern latitude > 39.7**).

CODE:-

```
SELECT * FROM STATION WHERE LAT_N > 39.7;
```

SCREENSHOT:-

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query 1' window contains the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM STATION WHERE LAT_N > 39.7;`. The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

ID	CITY	STATE	LAT_N	LONG_W
44	Denver	CO	40	105
66	Caribou	ME	47	68

The 'Output' window shows the execution log for 'STATION 2':

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
2	01:37:56	USE STATION	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
3	01:37:56	CREATE TABLE STATION(ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, CITY CHAR(20), STATE...	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec
4	01:37:56	INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (13, 'Phoenix', 'AZ', 33, 112)	1 row(s) affected	0.015 sec
5	01:37:56	INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (44, 'Denver', 'CO', 40, 105)	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
6	01:37:56	INSERT INTO STATION VALUES (66, 'Caribou', 'ME', 47, 68)	1 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
7	01:40:01	SELECT * FROM STATION LIMIT 0, 1000	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
8	01:40:46	SELECT * FROM STATION WHERE LAT_N > 39.7 LIMIT 0, 1000	2 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

5. Create another table, '**STATS**', to store normalized temperature and precipitation data:

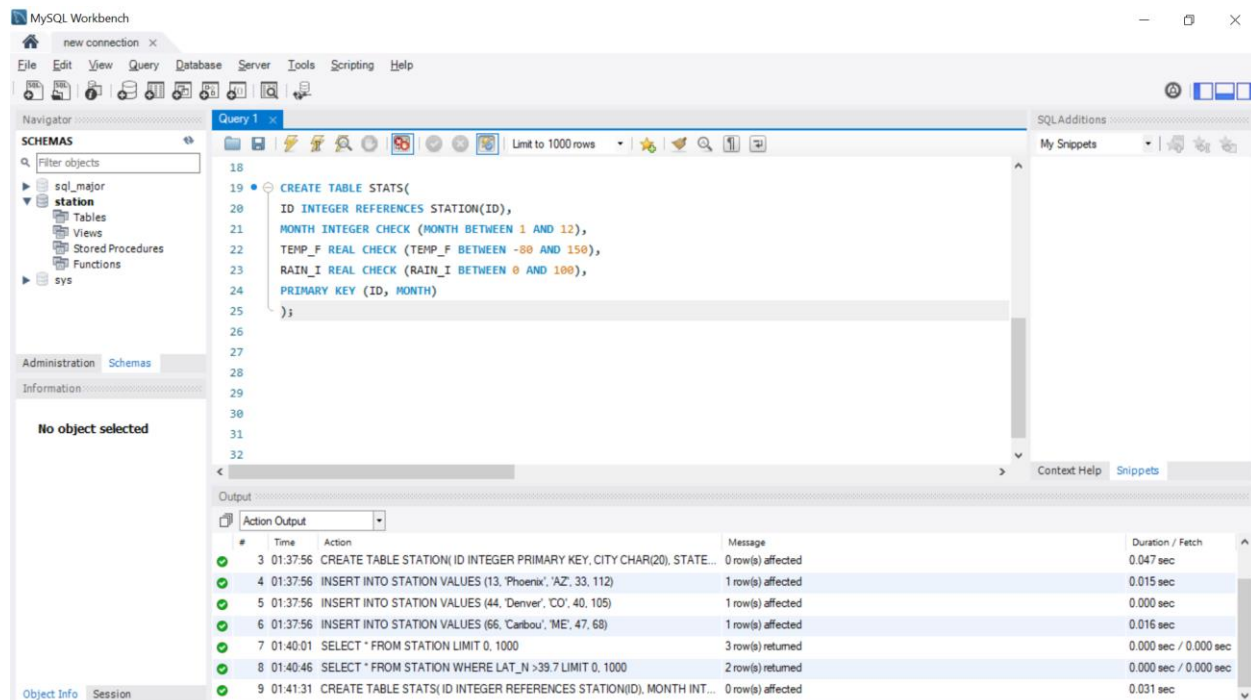
Column	Data type	Remark
ID	Number	ID must match with some ID from the STATION table(so name & location will be known).
MONTH	Number	The range of months is between (1 and 12)
TEMP_F	Number	Temperature is in Fahrenheit degrees, Ranging between (80 and 150)
RAIN_I	Number	Rain is in inches, Ranging between (0 and 100)

There will be no Duplicate **ID** and **MONTH** combination.

CODE:-

```
CREATE TABLE STATS(
ID INTEGER REFERENCES STATION(ID),
MONTH INTEGER CHECK (MONTH BETWEEN 1 AND 12),
TEMP_F REAL CHECK (TEMP_F BETWEEN -80 AND 150),
RAIN_I REAL CHECK (RAIN_I BETWEEN 0 AND 100),
PRIMARY KEY (ID, MONTH)
);
```

SCREENSHOT:-



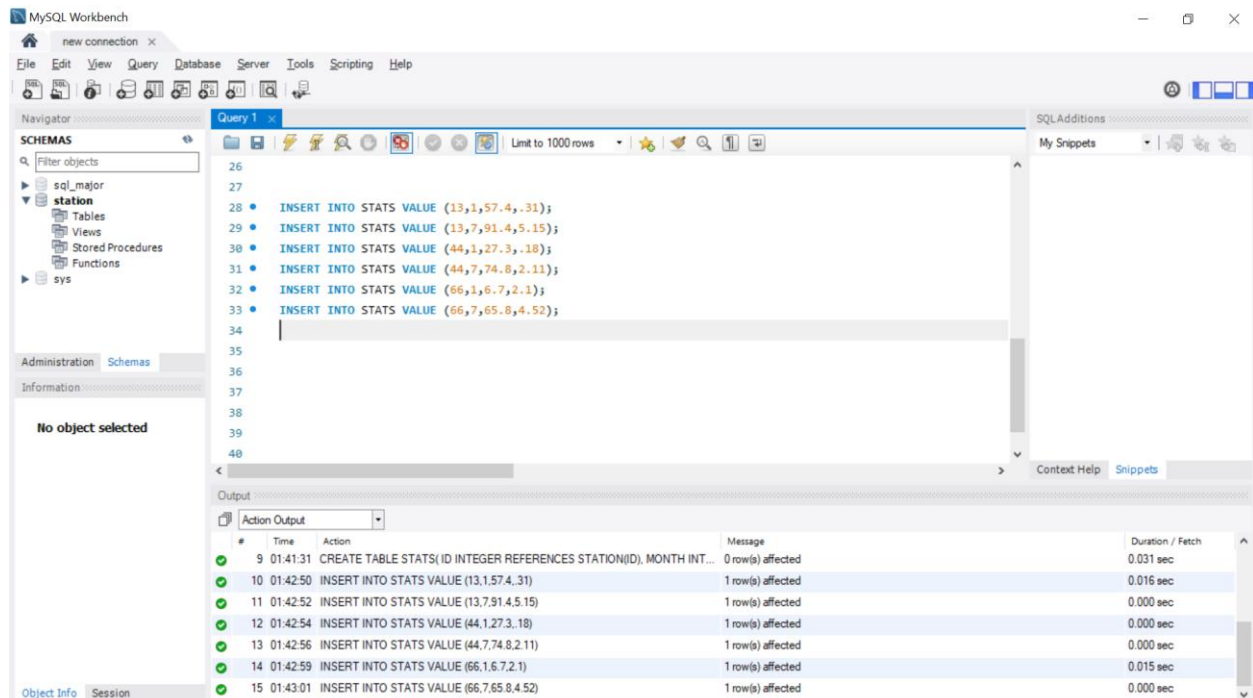
Q6) Populate the table **STATS** with some statistics for **January** and **July**:

ID	MONTH	TEMP_F	RAIN_I
13	1	57.4	.31
13	7	91.7	5.15
44	1	27.3	.18
44	7	74.8	2.11
66	1	6.7	2.1
66	7	65.8	4.52

CODE:-

```
INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (13,1,57.4,.31);
INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (13,7,91.4,5.15);
INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (44,1,27.3,.18);
INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (44,7,74.8,2.11);
INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (66,1,6.7,2.1);
INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (66,7,65.8,4.52);
```

SCREENSHOT:-



Q7) Execute a query to display temperature stats (from the STATS table) for each city (from the STATION table).

CODE:-

```
SELECT * FROM STATION, STATS  
WHERE STATION.ID = STATS.ID;
```

SCREENSHOT:-

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query' tab is active, showing the following SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM STATION, STATS  
WHERE STATION.ID = STATS.ID;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the results of the query, which includes columns: ID, CITY, STATE, LAT_N, LONG_W, ID, MONTH, TEMP_F, and RAIN_I. The results are as follows:

ID	CITY	STATE	LAT_N	LONG_W	ID	MONTH	TEMP_F	RAIN_I
13	Phoenix	AZ	33	112	13	1	57.4	0.31
13	Phoenix	AZ	33	112	13	7	91.4	5.15
44	Denver	CO	40	105	44	1	27.3	0.18
44	Denver	CO	40	105	44	7	74.8	2.11
66	Caribou	ME	47	68	66	1	6.7	2.1
66	Caribou	ME	47	68	66	7	65.8	4.52

The 'Output' tab shows the execution log with the following entries:

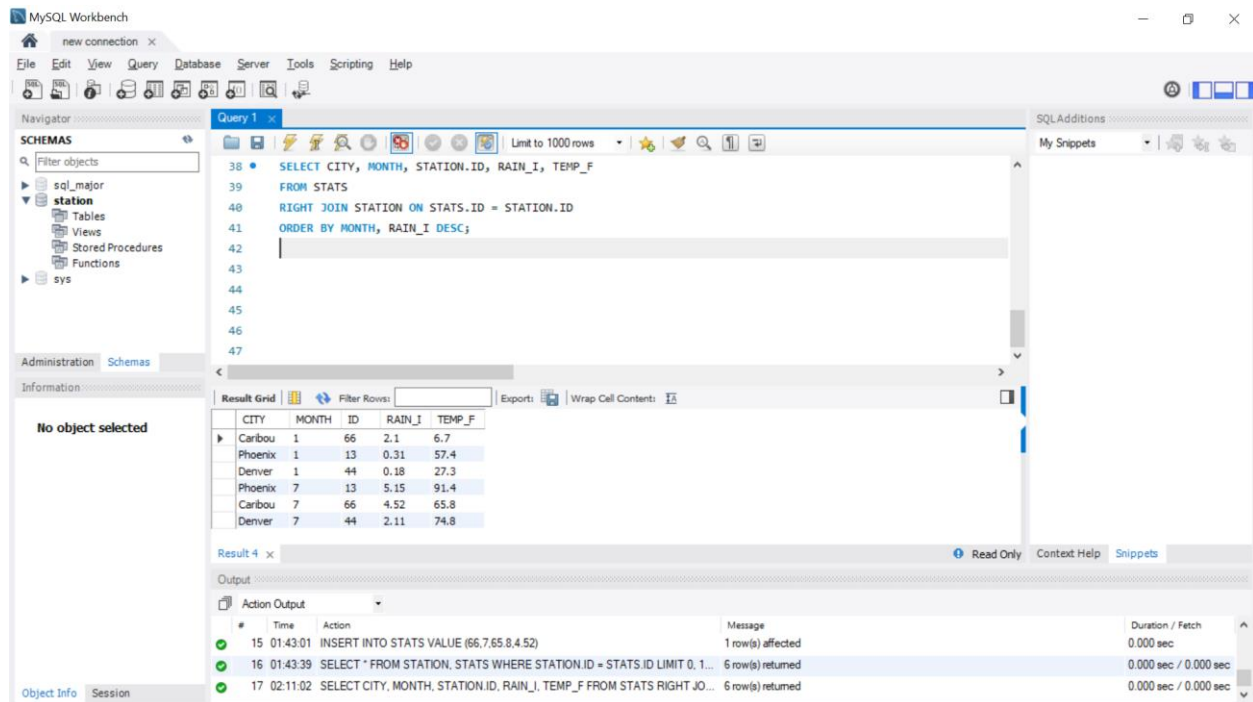
#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
14	01:42:59	INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (66,1,6,7,2,1)	1 row(s) affected	0.015 sec
15	01:43:01	INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (66,7,65,8,4,52)	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
16	01:43:39	SELECT * FROM STATION, STATS WHERE STATION.ID = STATS.ID LIMIT 0, 1...	6 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Q8) Execute a query to look at the table **STATS**, ordered by month and greatest rainfall, with columns rearranged. It should also show the corresponding cities.

CODE:-

```
SELECT CITY, MONTH, STATION.ID, RAIN_I, TEMP_F
FROM STATS
RIGHT JOIN STATION ON STATS.ID = STATION.ID
ORDER BY MONTH, RAIN_I DESC;
```

SCREENSHOT:-



The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query 1' editor contains the following SQL query:

```
38 SELECT CITY, MONTH, STATION.ID, RAIN_I, TEMP_F
39 FROM STATS
40 RIGHT JOIN STATION ON STATS.ID = STATION.ID
41 ORDER BY MONTH, RAIN_I DESC;
42
43
44
45
46
47
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, which is a table with 5 columns: CITY, MONTH, ID, RAIN_I, and TEMP_F. The data is sorted by MONTH and RAIN_I in descending order.

CITY	MONTH	ID	RAIN_I	TEMP_F
Caribou	1	66	2.1	6.7
Phoenix	1	13	0.31	57.4
Denver	1	44	0.18	27.3
Phoenix	7	13	5.15	91.4
Caribou	7	66	4.52	65.8
Denver	7	44	2.11	74.8

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution log with the following entries:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
15	01:43:01	INSERT INTO STATS VALUE (66,7,65.8,4.52)	1 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
16	01:43:39	SELECT * FROM STATION, STATS WHERE STATION.ID = STATS.ID LIMIT 0, 1...	6 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
17	02:11:02	SELECT CITY, MONTH, STATION.ID, RAIN_I, TEMP_F FROM STATS RIGHT JO...	6 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Q9) Execute a query to look at temperatures for **July** from table **STATS**, lowest temperatures first, picking up **city name** and **latitude**.

CODE:-

```
SELECT TEMP_F, CITY, LAT_N
FROM STATS, Station
WHERE MONTH = 7
AND STATS.ID = Station.ID
ORDER BY TEMP_F;
```

SCREENSHOT:-

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
SELECT TEMP_F, CITY, LAT_N
FROM STATS, Station
WHERE MONTH = 7
AND STATS.ID = Station.ID
ORDER BY TEMP_F;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

TEMP_F	CITY	LAT_N
65.8	Caribou	47
74.9	Denver	40
91.4	Phoenix	33

The 'Output' tab shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	10:53:55	SELECT TEMP_F, CITY, LAT_N FROM STATS, Station WHERE MONTH = 7 AND ...	Error Code: 1046, No database selected Select the default DB to be used by double-c...	0.000 sec
2	10:54:08	USE STATION	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
3	10:54:19	SELECT TEMP_F, CITY, LAT_N FROM STATS, Station WHERE MONTH = 7 AND ...	3 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec

Q10) Execute a query to show **MAX** and **MIN** temperatures as well as average rainfall for each city.

CODE:-

```
SELECT CITY, MAX(TEMP_F) AS "MAXIMUM (TEMP_F)", MIN(TEMP_F)
AS "MINIMUM (TEMP_F)", AVG(RAIN_I) AS "AVERAGE (RAINFALL_F)"
FROM Station
JOIN STATS
ON Station.ID = STATS.ID
GROUP BY CITY;
```

SCREENSHOT:-

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query' tab is active, showing the following SQL query:

```
55 SELECT CITY, MAX(TEMP_F) AS "MAXIMUM (TEMP_F)", MIN(TEMP_F) AS "MINIMUM (TEMP_F)", AVG(RAIN_I) AS "AVERAGE (RAINFALL_F)"
56 FROM Station
57 JOIN STATS
58 ON Station.ID = STATS.ID
59 GROUP BY CITY;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query:

CITY	MAXIMUM (TEMP_F)	MINIMUM (TEMP_F)	AVERAGE (RAINFALL_F)
Phoenix	91.4	57.4	2.74
Denver	74.9	27.3	1.1549999999999998
Caribou	65.8	6.7	3.3199999999999994

The 'Output' tab shows the execution log:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
7	10:58:31	SELECT CITY, MAX(TEMP_F) AS "MAXIMUM (TEMP_F)", MIN(TEMP_F) AS "MIN...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
8	11:08:39	SELECT CITY, MAX(TEMP_F) AS "MAXIMUM (TEMP_F)", MIN(TEMP_F) AS "MIN...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
9	11:08:53	SELECT CITY, MAX(TEMP_F) AS "MAXIMUM (TEMP_F)", MIN(TEMP_F) AS "MIN...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Q11) Execute a query to display each city's monthly temperature in Celcius and rainfall in Centimeter.**CODE:-**

```
SELECT ST.CITY,S.MONTH,  
ROUND(((S.TEMP_F-32) * 5/9), 2) AS TEMPERATURE_CELCIUS,  
ROUND((S.RAIN_I * 2.54), 2) AS RAINFALL_CENTIMETER FROM  
STATS S  
JOIN STATION ST  
ON S.ID=ST.ID;
```

SCREENSHOT:-

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query 1' editor contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT ST.CITY,S.MONTH,  
ROUND(((S.TEMP_F-32) * 5/9), 2) AS TEMPERATURE_CELCIUS,  
ROUND((S.RAIN_I * 2.54), 2) AS RAINFALL_CENTIMETER FROM  
STATS S  
JOIN STATION ST  
ON S.ID=ST.ID;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, which includes 6 rows of data:

CITY	MONTH	TEMPERATURE_CELCIUS	RAINFALL_CENTIMETER
Phoenix	1	14.11	0.81
Phoenix	7	33	13.11
Denver	1	-2.61	0.48
Denver	7	23.83	5.38
Caribou	1	-14.06	5.36
Caribou	7	18.78	11.51

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution log with the following entries:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
12	21:02:16	USE STATION	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
13	21:02:38	SELECT S.CITY, ST.YEAR, ST.MONTH, ((S.TEMP_F - 32) * 5/9) AS T...	Error Code: 1054. Unknown column 'ST.YEAR' in field list	0.000 sec
14	21:07:33	SELECT ST.CITY,S.MONTH, ROUND(((S.TEMP_F-32) * 5/9), 2) AS TEMPERAT...	6 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec

Q12) Update all rows of table **STATS** to compensate for faulty rain gauges known to read 0.01 inches low.

CODE:-

```
UPDATE STATS SET RAIN_I = RAIN_I + 0.01;
```

```
SELECT * FROM STATS;
```

SCREENSHOT:-

MySQL Workbench interface showing the execution of SQL queries. The first query is:

```
UPDATE STATS SET RAIN_I = RAIN_I + 0.01;
```

The second query is:

```
SELECT * FROM STATS;
```

The output shows the result grid for the second query, displaying 6 rows of data from the STATS table:

ID	MONTH	TEMP_F	RAIN_I
13	1	57.4	0.33
13	7	91.4	5.17
44	1	27.3	0.2
44	7	74.9	2.1299999999999994
66	1	6.7	2.1199999999999997
66	7	65.8	4.5399999999999999

The output also shows the action output for the first query, indicating that 6 rows were affected and 0 warnings were generated.

MySQL Workbench interface showing the execution of SQL queries. The first query is:

```
SELECT * FROM STATS;
```

The second query is:

```
UPDATE STATS SET RAIN_I = RAIN_I + 0.01;
```

The output shows the result grid for the second query, displaying 6 rows of data from the STATS table:

ID	MONTH	TEMP_F	RAIN_I
13	1	57.4	0.31
13	7	91.4	5.15
44	1	27.3	0.18
44	7	74.8	2.11
66	1	6.7	2.1
66	7	65.8	4.52

The output also shows the action output for the first query, indicating that 6 rows were returned.

Q13) Update **Denver's July** temperature reading as **74.9**.

CODE:-

```
UPDATE STATS  
SET TEMP_F = 74.9  
WHERE ID = 44  
AND MONTH = 7;
```

SCREENSHOT:-

