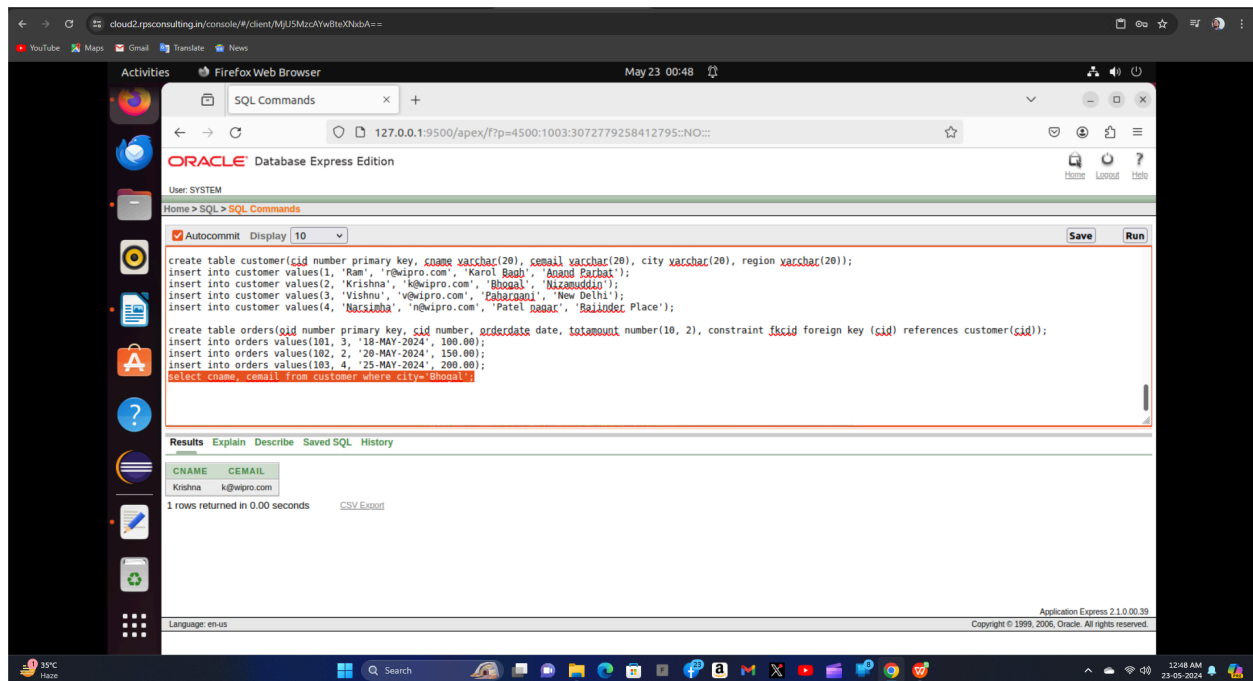


Boss Bhandari
NMS Telecom(Java)
bossbhandari@gmail.com

ASSIGNMENT - 1

PROBLEM STATEMENT : Write a SELECT query to retrieve all columns from a 'customers' table, and modify it to return only the customer name and email address for customers in a specific city.

SOLUTION:



The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Express Edition interface. The SQL Commands window contains the following code:

```
create table customer(cid number primary key, cname varchar(20), cemail varchar(20), city varchar(20), region varchar(20));
insert into customer values(1, 'Ram', 'r@wipro.com', 'Karol Bagh', 'Asood Parag');
insert into customer values(2, 'Krishna', 'k@wipro.com', 'Bhopal', 'Bizamuddin');
insert into customer values(3, 'Vishnu', 'v@wipro.com', 'Pahargana', 'New Delhi');
insert into customer values(4, 'Narsimha', 'n@wipro.com', 'Patel nagar', 'Ballimor Place');

create table orders(cid number primary key, cid number, orderdate date, totalamount number(10, 2), constraint fkcid foreign key (cid) references customer(cid));
insert into orders values(101, 3, '18-MAY-2024', 100.00);
insert into orders values(102, 2, '20-MAY-2024', 150.00);
insert into orders values(103, 4, '25-MAY-2024', 200.00);
select cname, cemail from customer where city='Bhopal';
```

The Results window shows the output of the SELECT query:

| CNAME | CEMAIL |
|---------|-------------|
| Krishna | k@wipro.com |

1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

ASSIGNMENT - 2

PROBLEM STATEMENT : Craft a query using an INNER JOIN to combine 'orders' and 'customers' tables for customers in a specified region, and a LEFT JOIN to display all customers including those without orders.

SOLUTION:

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Express Edition interface. The SQL Commands window contains the following code:

```
create table customer(cid number primary key, cname varchar(20), cemail varchar(20), city varchar(20), region varchar(20));
insert into customer values(1, 'Ram', 'r@wipro.com', 'Karol Bagh', 'Anand Parbat');
insert into customer values(2, 'Krishna', 'k@wipro.com', 'Bhagal', 'Nizamuddin');
insert into customer values(3, 'Vishnu', 'v@wipro.com', 'Paharganj', 'New Delhi');
insert into customer values(4, 'Narsimha', 'n@wipro.com', 'Patel nagar', 'Rajinder Place');

create table orders(oid number primary key, cid number, orderdate date, totamount number(10, 2), constraint fkcid foreign key (cid) references customer(cid));
insert into orders values(101, 3, '18-MAY-2024', 100.00);
insert into orders values(102, 2, '20-MAY-2024', 150.00);
insert into orders values(103, 4, '25-MAY-2024', 200.00);
select cname, cemail from customer where city='Bhagal';

select * from customer c inner join orders o on c.cid=o.cid where c.region='New Delhi';
select * from customer c left join orders o on c.cid=o.cid;
```

The Results window shows the output of the last query (LEFT JOIN):

| CID | CNAME | CEMAIL | CITY | REGION | OID | CID | ORDERDATE | TOTAMOUNT |
|-----|--------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 3 | Vishnu | v@wipro.com | Paharganj | New Delhi | 101 | 3 | 18-MAY-24 | 100 |

1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Express Edition interface. The SQL Commands window contains the following code:

```
create table orders(oid number primary key, cid number, orderdate date, totamount number(10, 2), constraint fkcid foreign key (cid) references customer(cid));
insert into orders values(101, 3, '18-MAY-2024', 100.00);
insert into orders values(102, 2, '20-MAY-2024', 150.00);
insert into orders values(103, 4, '25-MAY-2024', 200.00);
select cname, cemail from customer where city='Bhagal';

select * from customer c inner join orders o on c.cid=o.cid where c.region='New Delhi';
select * from customer c left join orders o on c.cid=o.cid;
```

The Results window shows the output of the last query (LEFT JOIN):

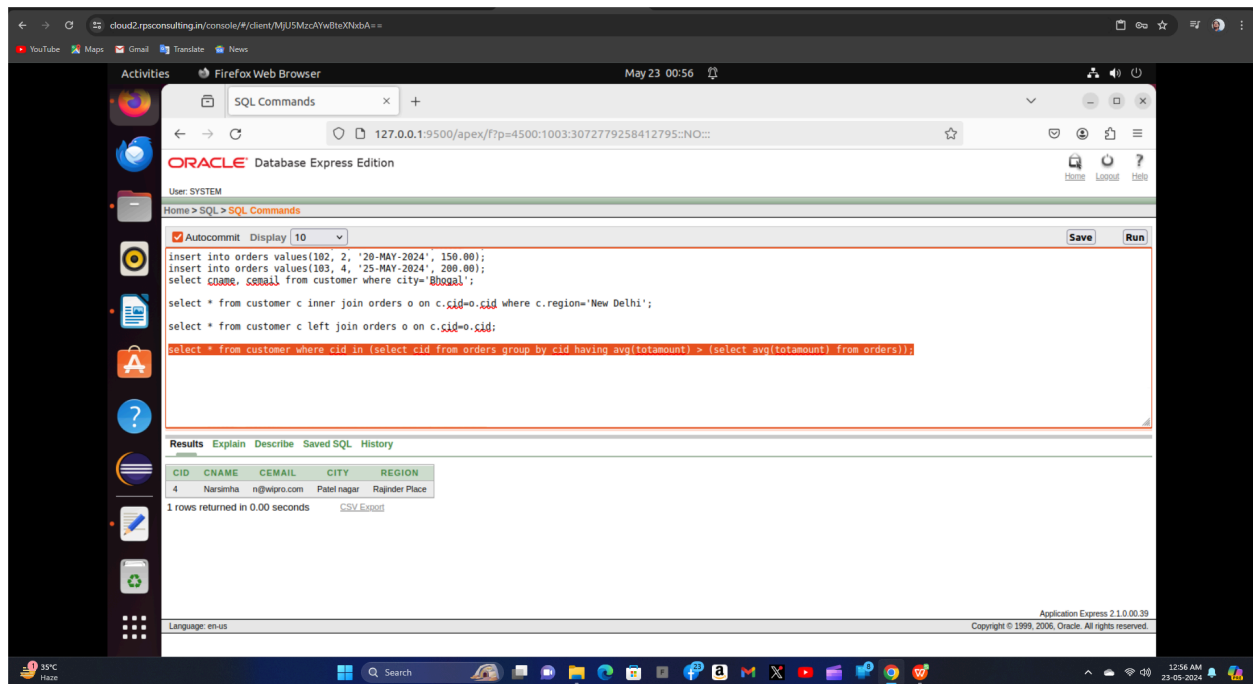
| CID | CNAME | CEMAIL | CITY | REGION | OID | CID | ORDERDATE | TOTAMOUNT |
|-----|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 3 | Vishnu | v@wipro.com | Paharganj | New Delhi | 101 | 3 | 18-MAY-24 | 100 |
| 2 | Krishna | k@wipro.com | Bhagal | Nizamuddin | 102 | 2 | 20-MAY-24 | 150 |
| 4 | Narsimha | n@wipro.com | Patel nagar | Rajinder Place | 103 | 4 | 25-MAY-24 | 200 |
| 1 | Ram | r@wipro.com | Karol Bagh | Anand Parbat | - | - | - | - |

4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

ASSIGNMENT - 3

PROBLEM STATEMENT : Utilize a subquery to find customers who have placed orders above the average order value, and write a UNION query to combine two SELECT statements with the same number of columns.

SOLUTION :



The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Express Edition interface. The SQL Commands window contains the following code:

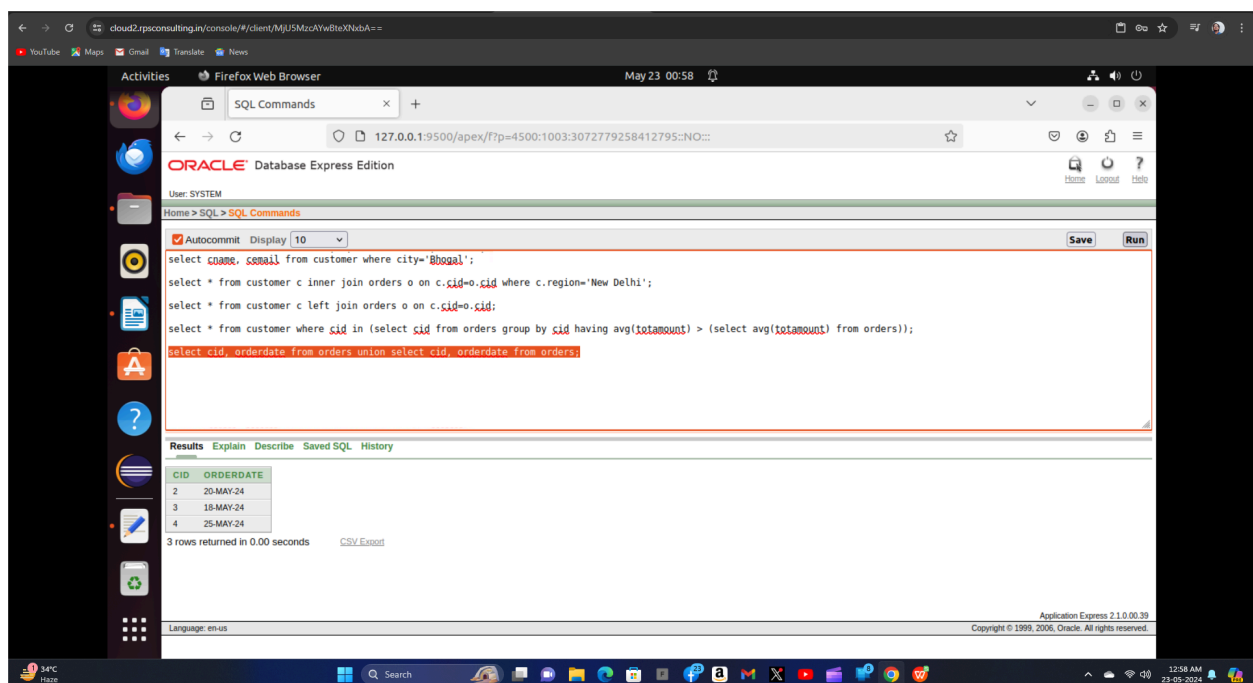
```
insert into orders values(102, 2, '20-MAY-2024', 150.00);
insert into orders values(103, 4, '25-MAY-2024', 200.00);
select cname, cemail from customer where city='Bhogal';

select * from customer c inner join orders o on c.cid=o.cid where c.region='New Delhi';
select * from customer c left join orders o on c.cid=o.cid;
select * from customer where cid in (select cid from orders group by cid having avg(totalamount) > (select avg(totalamount) from orders));
```

The Results window shows the output of the last query:

| CID | CNAME | CEMAIL | CITY | REGION |
|-----|----------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 4 | Narsimha | n@wipro.com | Patel nagar | Rajinder Place |

1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds



The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Express Edition interface. The SQL Commands window contains the following code:

```
select cname, cemail from customer where city='Bhogal';

select * from customer c inner join orders o on c.cid=o.cid where c.region='New Delhi';
select * from customer c left join orders o on c.cid=o.cid;
select * from customer where cid in (select cid from orders group by cid having avg(totalamount) > (select avg(totalamount) from orders));
select cid, orderdate from orders union select cid, orderdate from orders;
```

The Results window shows the output of the last query:

| CID | ORDERDATE |
|-----|-----------|
| 2 | 20-MAY-24 |
| 3 | 18-MAY-24 |
| 4 | 25-MAY-24 |

3 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

ASSIGNMENT - 6

PROBLEM STATEMENT : Draft a brief report on the use of transaction logs for data recovery and create a hypothetical scenario where a transaction log is instrumental in data recovery after an unexpected shutdown.

SOLUTION :

- Transaction logs is a tool used to store detailed database at a place such that it can be retrieved and managed efficiently when needed. In case of any kind of database failure or unexpected shutdown transaction logs is the most efficient way to get our data recovered with the minimal loss
- Scenerio :
 - ☐ Consider a scenario where a school is running its database over online platform and one day they suffers from a sudden shutdown in the whole locality. Due to this all the running data and work on database gets stopped instantly and everyone seems worried as no one know how all the data will be retrieved back successfully which have very crucial database of student details, parent's info and teacher and staff database. But here comes the database engineer who knows the solution for this data recovery and was working since few days with the school
- Challenge for school :
 - ☐ School staff need to get back all the crucial database as soon as possible as without it will be really hard to run various other online activities like paying salary to teachers, updating student's marks on school portal, new admission details, etc.
- Solution:
 - ☐ The database engineer knows the tool called as transaction log as he was working with the school since few days and knows how to recover data with the minimal loss
- Result :
 - ☐ With his laptop or with the school system, when the power comes back, he recovers almost 80-90% of data without any loss back to the school database. Only few data is lost which is either new or had very less priority to be stored in the log.