MES College of Engineering Pune-01

Department of Computer Engineering

Name of Student:	Sudesh Pawar	Class: TE Comp 1
Semester/Year:	又 / 3 rd	Roll No: 25
Date of Performance:	25/07/2019	Date of Submission: 29/07/2019
Examined By:	Londi	Experiment No: Part A-04

GROUP: B ASSIGNMENT NO: 04

AIM: Design at least 10 SQL queries for suitable database application using SQL DML statements: all types of Join, Sub-Query and View..

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop basic, intermediate and advanced Database programming skills.
- To develop basic Database administration skill.

APPRATUS:

- Operating System recommended: 64-bit Open source Linux or its derivative
- Front End: Java/PHP/Python
- Backend: MySql 5.5

IMPLEMENTATION:

Create following Tables
 cust_mstr(cust_no,fname,lname)
 add_dets(code_no,add1,add2,state,city,pincode)

Retrieve the address of customer Fname as 'xyz' and Lname as 'pqr'

2.Create following Tables
cust_mstr(custno,fname,lname)
acc_fd_cust_dets(codeno,acc_fd_no)
fd_dets(fd_sr_no,amt)

List the customer holding fixed deposit of amount more than 5000

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	Aim MDesignat leastidio SOL glueries forbsuitable
	database application dising 1501 DMM Statements
P-160	shiall types of Join, Sub-Query and view!
A .	is no match.
	Questions: xxxx
	V SELECT Column_wagne (s) FROM table I
5/1	What is Join Clause? Wer MICH STUD THE
11	tuble I-calumn - ma
\rightarrow	A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or
	more tables, based on a related column between the
	tables.
<i>→</i>	A related column between the tables is important for
	the VOIN clause.
	What are the different kinds of voins? Explain in detail.
21	What are the different kinds of Joins. explain in desait,
<u> </u>	1) I LANGED HOLD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
Ans.	i) INNER JOIN Keyword selects records that
1 4	have matching values in both tables
March S.	Syntax:
p = 1 5	SELECT column - name (s) FROM table 1
Winds C	INNERNOIN table 2 ON table 1 column = name =
	table2.column_name
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	1 July Toble
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LEFT OUTERWOOMSMADISSA A QUOIN The LEFT OUTER JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table & the pinatihed Arecords from the right table nitorilggo exactable The resultings enuch from the right soide, if there is no match. Syntax: SELECT column_name(s) FROM table 1 LEFT OUTER JOIN table 2 ON table 1 - column-name = table 2- column - name table toble 2 · linde Till RIGHT DOUTER NOIN - haid transitil sole see forther The RIGHT OUTER JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left side. (left table) 11 The result is doct NULL from left side when there is no match Syntax: SELECT column-names) FROM table 1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN table 2 ON table 1. column_name = table 2. column_name table 1 table 2 FOR EDUCATIONAL USE (Sundaram)

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3 4 2 2 1 7 7	THE FULL OUTER NOTING Kenning of the Francisco No. 10 co. oxcls
	when there is a motion time ither efter on right table records
	Syntax:
35) 143 - Mar	SELECTION - name (s) FROM thable 1 don't
130	FULL OUTER JOIN table 2 ON
osta	table 1. column - name = table 2. column = name
Stype	Att timil at hear see the peternes - older a all
-	to the state of the
	No whilis table I table 27 wars with
	Milber who man a fellow pain allowed the
	12344
3)	What is cross join?
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Ans.	The CROSS JOIN produces a result set which is the
	products of rows of 2 associated tables when no
	WHERE clause is used with cross Join
<i>→</i>	This kind of result is also known as Cartesian Product.
m'	Syntax:
horse	SELECT * FROM table1 CROSS JOIN table2;
- 4/4 c.	wi work is it is all planning of the sach row in
4)	What is NULL value? How is it different from
143	bzero value? rollichest planting van de sactifica
Ans.	The NULL value is used to represent a missing
14110	value. A NULL value, in a table is the value in a
	field that appears to be blank. A field with zero
	value is not blank and therefore, a NULL value is
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	different from a zero value or affield that contains
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relay a	with companison openitors from a 21 month name
5,	What areddifferent Mysal constraints ?=2
	VRO 2 STORE PURSUE TO STORE
Ans.	constraints are used to specify rules for data
	in a table. Constraints are used to mind
	of data that can go into a table.
->	17/13 5 555 65
10.5	data in the table.
	The following constraints are commonly used in MySQL:
	101909L-
1)	NOT NULL: Ensures that column cannot have a
only :	de Follow Value : such as 14101 32080 and 36A
, h	many color fatorosca I to swon to tourson
11	UNIQUE: Ensures that all values in a column
	are different
	A STATE OF AND
	PRIMARY KEY: A combination of NOT NULL and
S. C.	UNIQUE which uniquely identifies each row in table.
<u> </u>	FOREIGN KEY: Uniquely identifies a row/record in another table.
	another table.
a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF STATE OF THE ST
V	DEFAULT: Sets a défault value for a column
	when no value is specified.
21 92	A VIEW of Sections had dank done in such
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Control Contro		
6.	What is difference between	en woin and Union?
The state of the s		
Ans.	JOUNLOV XOM	erruder - ONXON
12	JOIN combines attributes	2001) LUNION combines tuples
	of the tuples present in 2	of the relations that are
	different relations that	present in the query.
	share some common	
PIT	attributes.	
	NOIN is applicable when	ii) UNION is applicable when the
200	the 2 involved relations	no of columns present in
JAO BY	have at least one common	query are same of the corresponding attributes has same domain.
340	attribute.	attributes has same domain.
(iii)	Types: INNER, FULL (OUTER), LEFT, RIGHT	iii) TYPES: UNION, UNION ALL.
- iv	The length of the resultant	iv) The no. of resultant tuples
914	tuples is more as compared	is more as compared to
	to length of truples of	no- of tuples present in
- No. 15	involved relations.	each relation involved in
that is	1 was said and any is in the	Hanguery.
W.	alder mothers	
7)	List different aggregation	n functions in MySQL.
Ans.	Different aggregation for	noctions in Musal are:
7///2	ornaent aggregation 19	
: 1	AVG() - returns the	average value of the
V.Stalaš	argument	average value of the
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(6)	COUNTY() has a meeting substantinof the of nows.
(iii	MAXICO - returns max value ot
29/iv)	MINICIPO HOLVEKINS minimum vadilleros MOL II
men di	ot the truples present in a of the relations
v)	MINIMOND MOTHER Minimum valideres MIOT (i enotables ett 90 sufference as equations of fo SUM G) theoreturns the summental or transfells
જ)	What is difference between unique key & Primary Key?
A 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Ans	desile Primary Key.
and the second s	
by ogtanis)	Primary Key can't accept i) Unique can accept only NULL Values. One NULL value.
=	
TA MI	By default, primary key ii) By default, unique key
	By default, primary key ii) By default, unique key is non-clustered index.
	we (b) were on
or he	primary key in a table one unique key in table - "
Per Ares	Primary Key can be made iv) Unique key can be
W AND	foreign key into another made foreign key into
	tuble. another table.
	of while is reachers to maite proper transmit the
9)	Explain WHERE and HAVING clause
	The training of the second of
Ans.	WHERE clause is used to filter only those records that are
	fulfilled by a specific condition given by
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	In other words, WHERE clause is used to restrict the no.
	of rows affected by a SELECT, UPDATE or DELETE query.
	Syntax:
	SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name
	WHERE condition.
	HAVING:
	The HAVING alouse is used in the SELECT statement
	to specify filter conditions for a group of rows or aggregates. The HAVING clause is often used with the GROUP BY clause to filter groups based on a specific condition. If the GROUP BY clause is omitted, the HAVING clause behaves like
	aggregates. The HAVING clause is often used with
	the GROUP BY clause to filter groups based on
	a specific condition. If the GROUP BY clause
	is smitted, the HAVING clause behaves like
	WHERE clause.
	Syntax: SELECT column-name(s) FROM table-name
	WHERE condition. GROUP BY column-namels)
	HAVING condition ORDER BY column_name(s);
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