DBMS Lab 7

Objective: To implement the concept of Subquery and Set operations.

Subquery

A subquery is a form of an SQL statement that appears inside another SQL statement. It is also termed as a nested query. The statement contains a subquery called a parent statement. The rows returned by the subquery are used by the following statement. It can be used by the following commands:

- To insert records in the target table.
- To create tables and insert records in this table.
- To update records in the target table.
- To create a view.
- To provide values for the condition in the WHERE , HAVING, IN, SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements.

Example:-
Creating client_master table from oldclient_master table
Create table client_master AS SELECT * FROM oldclient_master;

Set operations

Union Clause:
The user can put together multiple queries and combine their output using the union clause. The union clause merges the output of two or more queries into a single set of rows and columns. The final output of union clause will be
Output = Records only in query one + records only in query two + a single set of records with is common in both query

Syntax:
SELECT columnname, columnname FROM tablename 1
UNION
SELECT columnname, columnname From tablename2;

Intersect Clause:
The user can put together multiple queries and their output using the interest clause. The final output of the interest clause will be : A single set of records which are common in both query Syntax:

SELECT columnname, columnname FROM tablename 1
INTERSECT
SELECT columnname, columnname FROM tablename 2;

Minus Clause:
The Oracle MINUS operator is used to return all rows in the first SELECT statement that are not returned by the second SELECT statement.

Syntax:
SELECT columnname, columnname FROM tablename ;
MINUS
SELECT columnname, columnname FROM tablename ;

Assignments
Solve the following problems based on relations created during previous sessions using subquery, and set operations.

1. Find the product_no and description of non-moving products.

2. Find the customer name, address, city and pincode for the client who has placed order no “019001”.

3. Find the client names who have placed an order before the month of May 96.

4. Find out if product “1.44 floppies” is ordered by only one client to whom it has been delivered, print the client_no, name of that client.

5. Find the names of clients who have placed orders worth Rs.10000 or more.

6. Select the orders placed by ‘Ivan’

7. Select all the clients and the salesman in the city of Bombay.

8. Select salesman name in “Bombay” who has at least one client located at “Bombay”

9. Select the product_no, description, qty_on-hand,cost_price of non_moving items in the product_master table.

Instructions for submission:

- Create a document with a name dbms_lab7_ceXXX (i.e. dbms_lab7_ce009, dbms_lab7_ce078, dbms_lab7_ce103)
- Write a query and include the snapshot/text (optional) of the query output in the same order as in assignment.
- Submit the document.