## **Chapter 2: Structured Query Language (SQL)**

# **Laboratory Activity 3:**

**Laboratory Title:** Structured Query Language (SQL) - Basic Queries **Chapter No. and Topic:** Chapter 2 - Structured Query Language (SQL)

**Discussions:** 

This activity covers the basics of querying data from a table using SQL.

## **Activity Description:**

Learn how to retrieve data using SELECT, filter with WHERE clauses, and sort results using ORDER BY.

## **Objectives:**

- Write basic SQL queries using SELECT.
- Apply filters using WHERE clauses.
- Sort results using ORDER BY.

### **Materials:**

• MySQL Workbench or SQL client

### **Procedure:**

- 1. Open MySQL Workbench and connect to the LibraryManagement database.
- 2. Retrieve all columns from the Books table:

```
sql
Copy code
SELECT * FROM Books;
```

1. Retrieve books with the genre 'Fiction':

```
sql
Copy code
SELECT * FROM Books WHERE Genre = 'Fiction';
```

1. Sort the books by Title in ascending order:

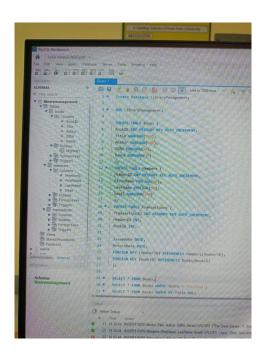
sql

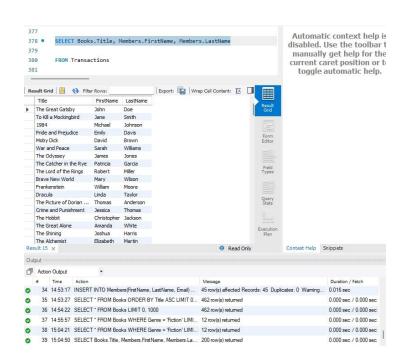
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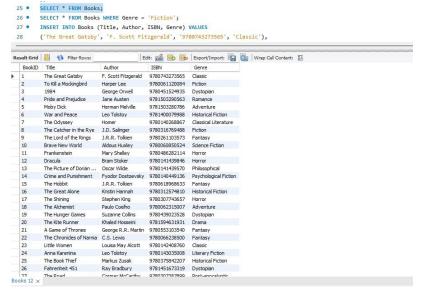
SELECT \* FROM Books ORDER BY Title ASC;

### **Result:**

Basic queries to retrieve and filter data from the Books table.







## **Additional Questions/Discussions:**

• How do WHERE and ORDER BY improve the functionality of SQL queries?

The WHERE clause improves query performance by removing extraneous records, whereas ORDER BY arranges the output for easier comprehension. Together, they improve query precision, efficiency, and usability, transforming SQL into an effective tool for managing relational databases.

#### **Conclusions:**

The WHERE and ORDER BY clauses help to optimize SQL queries by improving data filtering and organization. WHERE enhances query efficiency by getting just relevant records, whereas ORDER BY produces structured and legible results. When used together, they improve productivity, precision, and usability, making SQL a strong and dependable tool for relational database management.

# **Laboratory Activity 4:**

Laboratory Title: SQL - JOIN Operation

Chapter No. and Topic: Chapter 2 - Structured Query Language (SQL)

**Discussions:** 

This activity introduces students to SQL JOIN operations for combining data from multiple tables.

### **Activity Description:**

Learn how to use INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, and RIGHT JOIN to combine tables.

### **Objectives:**

- Write SQL JOIN queries to retrieve data from multiple tables.
- Use INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, and RIGHT JOIN.

### **Materials:**

• MySQL Workbench or SQL client

## **Procedure:**

1. Retrieve a list of all transactions, including book title and member name:

sql

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```
SELECT Books.Title, Members.FirstName, Members.LastName

FROM Transactions

INNER JOIN Books ON Transactions.BookID = Books.BookID

INNER JOIN Members ON Transactions.MemberID = Members.MemberID;
```

1. Retrieve a list of all books with transaction details, even those without transactions (LEFT JOIN):

sql

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SELECT Books.Title, Members.FirstName, Members.LastName

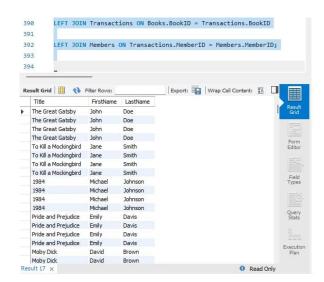
FROM Books

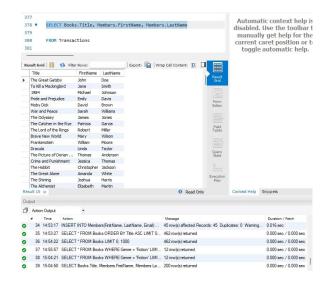
LEFT JOIN Transactions ON Books.BookID = Transactions.BookID

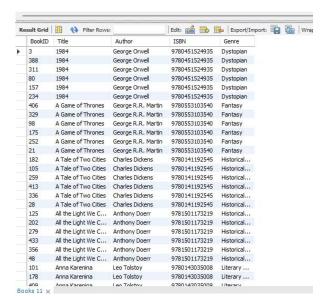
LEFT JOIN Members ON Transactions.MemberID = Members.MemberID;

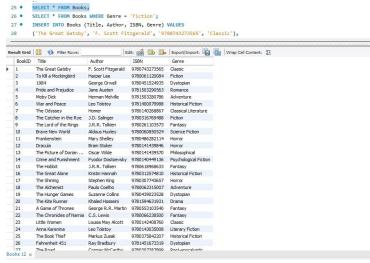
### **Result:**

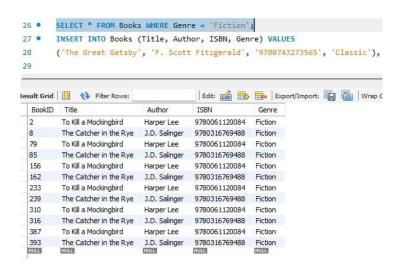
JOIN operations linking tables to retrieve combined data.











### **Additional Questions/Discussions:**

• How does the LEFT JOIN differ from the INNER JOIN?

When you only need matching records from both tables, use the INNER JOIN function. When you need all records from one table, even if the second table has no matches, use the LEFT JOIN function.

### **Conclusions:**

The decision between INNER JOIN and LEFT JOIN is based on how you wish to handle unmatched records. INNER JOIN obtains only records that match in both tables, which is handy for filtering related data. In contrast, LEFT JOIN assures that all records from the left table are included, even if there are no corresponding matches in the right table, making it excellent for maintaining entire datasets. Choosing the right join type improves query accuracy and ensures meaningful data retrieval in relational databases.