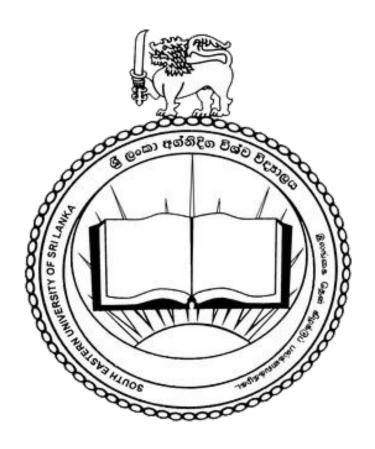
SEU/IS/22/ICT/041



Subject code : CIS11051

Subject: Practical of Database design

Title: Mysql Joins

Department of Information Communication And Technology
Faculty of Technology

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Exercise 1:

1. Create a database named Lab10_Part1 and tables named Employees and Projects as shown below. Database Creation:

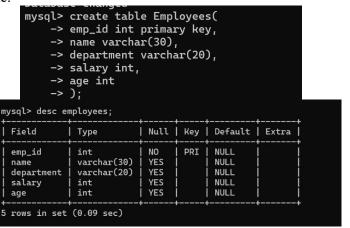


Employees table:

Column Name Constraints

emp_id	Primary key
name	Nullable
department	Nullable
salary age	Nullable
	Nullable

Code:



O

Projects table:

Column Name	Constraints
project_id	Primary key
emp_id	Nullable
project_name	Nullable
duration_month	Nullable
S	

Code:

```
mysql> create table Projects(
    -> project_id int primary key,
    -> emp_id int,
    -> project_name varchar(20),
    -> duration_maonths int
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)
mysql> desc projects;
 | Field
                    Туре
                                Null
                                     | Key
                                             Default |
  project_id
                                       PRI
                    int
                                 NO
                                             NULL
  emp_id
project_name
                                 YES
                                             NULL
                    int
                                YES
YES
                    varchar(20)
                                             NULL
                                             NULL
  duration_maonths
                    int
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Employees table:

emp_id	name	department	salary	age
101	Alice	HR	50000	30
102	Bob	IT	60000	28
103	Charlie	Finance	55000	32
104	Diana	IT	60000	28
105	Eva	Marketing	48000	27
106	Frank	Finance	53000	35
107	Grace	HR	50000	30

```
mysql> insert into employees(emp_id, name, department, salary, age)
-> value(101,"Alice","HR", 50000,30),
-> (102,"Bob", "IT", 60000,28),
-> (103,"Charlie","Finance",55000,32),
-> (104,"Diana","IT",60000,28),
-> (105,"Eva","Marketing",48000,27),
-> (106,"Frank","Finance",53000,35),
-> (107,"Grace","HR",50000,30);
Query OK, 7 rows affected (0.15 sec)
Records: 7 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Projects table:

project_id	emp_id	project_name	duration_months
201	101	Onboarding App	6
202	102	E-commerce Site	12
203	103	Payroll System	9
204	108	CRM Platform	10
205	106	Audit Tool	4
206	101	Employee Survey	3
207	109	Marketing Portal	5

```
mysql> insert into projects(project_id, emp_id, project_name, duration_months)
-> values(201,101,"Onboarding App",6 ),
-> (202,102, "E-commerce Site",12),
-> (203,103, "Payroll System ",9 ),
-> (204,108, "CRM Platform",10),
-> (205,106, "Audit Tool",4 ),
-> (206,101, "Employee Survey",3 ),
-> (207,109, "Marketing Portal",5 );
Query OK, 7 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 7 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

project_id	emp_id	project_name	duration_months
201	101	Onboarding App	
202	102	E-commerce Site	j 12 j
203	103	Payroll System	9
204	108	CRM Platform	10
205	106	Audit Tool	j 4 j
206	101	Employee Survey	j 3 j
207	109	Marketing Portal	5

Section A - INNER JOIN Focus

1. List all employees' names who are working on a project along with the project name. Code:

```
select employees.name, projects.project_name
  -> from employees
  -> INNER JOIN projects
  -> ON employees. emp_id = projects.emp_id;
          project_name
name
          Onboarding App
E-commerce Site
Alice
Bob
Charlie
           Payroll System
           Audit Tool
Frank
Alice
           Employee Survey
rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Show all projects names with a duration greater than 6 months along with the corresponding employee names.

Code:

3. List

employee names and project names where the salary is more than 55000.

Section B – LEFT JOIN Focus

1. Display a list of all employee's names and their assigned project names.

Code:

```
mysql> select employees.name, projects.project_name
    -> from employees
-> Left JOIN projects
    -> ON employees.emp_id = projects.emp_id;
             project_name
  Alice
             Employee Survey
             Onboarding App
E-commerce Site
  Alice
  Bob
  Charlie
             Payroll System
  Diana
             NULL
             NULL
  Eva
  Frank
             Audit Tool
  Grace
             NULL
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. List the names of all employees and their project names if any, but only for employees whose age is between 28 and 32.

Code:

```
mysql> select employees.name, projects.project_name
     -> from employees
     -> Left JOIN projects
-> ON employees.emp_id = projects.emp_id
-> where age between 28 and 32;
              | project_name
  name
  Alice
                Employee Survey
               Onboarding App
E-commerce Site
  Alice
  Bob
               Payroll System
NULL
  Charlie
  Diana
  Grace
                NULL
  rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Section C - RIGHT JOIN Focus

1. Show all project names and their assigned employee names. Code:

2. Display all project names and employee names (if assigned), where the project duration is more than 5 months OR the employee's salary is less than 55000.

Code:

Section D - CROSS JOIN Focus

1. Create a cross combination of all employees with all project names (Cartesian product). Code:



2. How many total combinations exist between employees and projects? Use aggregation.

Section E – Mixed Concepts

1. Find the average salary of employees in each department who have at least one project.

Code:

2. Find the number of employees with duplicate salaries and show their salary and count. Code:

```
mysql> select e.salary, count(*)
    -> from Employees e
    -> INNER JOIN Projects p
    -> ON e.emp_id = p.emp_id
    -> group by e.emp_id;
+-----+
| salary | count(*) |
+-----+
| 50000 | 2 |
| 60000 | 1 |
| 55000 | 1 |
| 53000 | 1 |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Show the project names and corresponding employee names (if available), but only for projects assigned to employee IDs in (101, 103, 109).

Code:

Exercise 2 (ADVANCE):

1. Create a database called Lab10_Part2 with two tables: Customers and Orders. Insert the given records using appropriate data types, establish a foreign key relationship between the tables, and use INNER JOIN in the queries to retrieve the required results.

Database creation:

```
mysql> create database Lab10_part2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.14 sec)
```

Table: Customers

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	Country
1	Green Valley Farms	John Smith	101 Maple Street	New York	USA
2	Oceanic Foods	Emma Johnson	202 Ocean Drive	Los Angeles	USA
3	Sunny Cafe	Daniel Brown	303 Sunset Blvd	Miami	USA
4	Tech World	Lisa Williams	404 Tech Ave	San Jose	USA
5	Happy Pets	James Davis	505 Pet Lane	Chicago	USA
6	The Book Nook	Sophia Miller	606 Library Road	Boston	USA
7	Gourmet Market	Benjamin Wilson	707 Gourmet Street	Houston	USA
8	Travel Experts	Olivia Martinez	808 Travel Blvd	Seattle	USA
9	Bloom Florists	Alexander Garcia	909 Rose Avenue	Denver	USA
10	Fast Fix Repairs	Charlotte Anderson	1001 Fixer Street	Atlanta	USA

Table creation:

```
mysql> create table Customers(
    -> CustomerID int primary key,
    -> CustomerName varchar(30),
    -> ContactName varchar(30),
    -> Address varchar(40),
    -> City varchar(20),
    -> Country varchar(10));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

Table Describe:

mysql> desc cust + Field	comers; + Type	Null	Key	 Default	 Extra
CustomerID CustomerIAme ContactName Address City Country	int varchar(30) varchar(30) varchar(40) varchar(20) varchar(10)	NO YES YES YES YES YES YES	PRI	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	
+6 rows in set (+ 9.00 sec)	·	·	+	+

Inserting Details:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Customers(CustomerID, CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, Country)
-> values(1,"reen Valley Farms", "John Smith", "101 Maple Street", "New York", "USA"),
-> (2,"Oceanic Foods", "Emma Johnson", "202 Ocean Drive", "Los Angeles", "USA"),
-> (3,"Sunny Cafe", "Daniel Brown ","303 Sunset Blvd", "Miami", "USA"),
-> (4,"Tech World", "Lisa Williams", "404 Tech Ave", "San Jose ","USA"),
-> (5,"Happy Pets", "James Davis", "505 Pet Lane", "Chicago", "USA"),
-> (6,"The Book Nook", "Sophia Miller", "606 Library Road", "Boston", "USA"),
-> (7,"Gourmet Market", "Benjamin Wilson ","707 Gourmet Street", "Houston", "USA"),
-> (8,"Travel Experts", "Olivia Martinez", "808 Travel Blvd", "Seattle", "USA"),
-> (9," Bloom Florists", "Alexander Garcia", "909 Rose Avenue", "Denver", "USA"),
-> (10,"Fast Fix Repairs ","Charlotte Anderson ","1001 Fixer Street", "Atlanta", "USA");
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	Country
1	reen Valley Farms	John Smith	101 Maple Street	New York	USA
2	Oceanic Foods	Emma Johnson	202 Ocean Drive	Los Angeles	USA
3	Sunny Cafe	Daniel Brown	303 Sunset Blvd	Miami	USA
4	Tech World	Lisa Williams	404 Tech Ave	San Jose	USA
5	Happy Pets	James Davis	505 Pet Lane	Chicago	USA
6	The Book Nook	Sophia Miller	606 Library Road	Boston	USA
7	Gourmet Market	Benjamin Wilson	707 Gourmet Street	Houston	USA
8	Travel Experts	Olivia Martinez	808 Travel Blvd	Seattle	USA
9	Bloom Florists	Alexander Garcia	909 Rose Avenue	Denver	USA
10	Fast Fix Repairs	Charlotte Anderson	1001 Fixer Street	Atlanta	USA

Table: Orders

OrderID	CustomerID	OrderDate
10248	9	7/4/2022
10249	8	7/5/2022
10250	3	7/8/2022
10251	8	7/8/2022
10252	7	7/9/2022
10253	3	7/10/2022
10254	1	7/11/2021
10255	4	7/4/2022

Table creation:

```
mysql> create table Orders(
    -> OrderID int primary Key,
   -> CustomerID int,
    -> OrderDate date);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

Describe Table:

mysql> desc oi	ders;				
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
OrderID CustomerID OrderDate	int	YES			
3 rows in set	(0.00	 sec)		+	++

Inserting Details:

```
Code:

mysql> insert into Orders(OrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate)
-> values(10248, 9,"2022/07/04"),
-> (10249, 8, "2022/07/05"),
-> (10250,3,"2022/07/08"),
-> (10251,8,"2022/07/08"),
-> (10252,7,"2022/07/09"),
-> (10253,3,"2022/07/10"),
-> (10254,1,"2022/07/10"),
-> (10255,4,"2022/07/04");
Query OK, 8 rows affected, 8 warnings (0.14 sec)
Records: 8 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 8
```

OrderID	CustomerID	OrderDate
 10248	9	2022-07-04
10249	8	2022-07-05
10250	3	2022-07-08
10251	8	2022-07-08
10252	7	2022-07-09
10253	3	2022-07-10
10254	1	2022-01-11
10255	4	2022-07-04
++		++

Foreign key:

Out

```
mysql> alter table Orders
mysq.> alter table Urders
-> add constraint fok_Orders
-> foreign key (CustomerID) references customers(customerID);
Query OK, 8 rows affected (0.15 sec)
Records: 8 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

2. Show the details of customer ID, customer name from customer table, orderID and order date, only who made orders. And sort them by the customerID in ascending order.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
CustomerID				NULL NULL NULL	

Code:

```
mysql> select c.CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.OrderID, o.OrderDate

-> from Customers c

-> INNER JOIN Orders o

-> ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID

-> order by CustomerID ASC;
```

CustomerID CustomerName	OrderID	OrderDate
1 reen Valley Farms	10254	 2022-11-07
3 Sunny Cafe	10250	2022-08-07
3 Sunny Cafe	10253	2022-10-07
4 Tech World	10255	2022-04-07
7 Gourmet Market	10252	2022-09-07
8 Travel Experts	10249	2022-05-07
8 Travel Experts	10251	2022-08-07
9 Bloom Florists	10248	2022-04-07
	10248 +	2022

3. Display the customer details who made orders on after July10,2022.

Code:

4. Display the details of customers who made orders and the date they made.



5. Count orders made by every customer and display the customer Id from customers and the number of orders made by them. Arrange the table in ascending order.

Code:

6. Display the customer Id from customer table who made more than one order.

Code:

```
mysql> select c.CustomerID
    -> from Customers c
    -> left join Orders o
    -> on c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
    -> group by c.CustomerID
    -> having count(o.OrderID) > 1;
+-----+
| CustomerID |
+-----+
| 3 |
| 8 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Discussion:

SQL JOINs play a crucial role in handling relational databases by combining related data from multiple tables. In a **customer order management system**, JOINs simplify retrieving structured data:

- **INNER JOIN**: Find customers who placed orders (it check both table related data).
- LEFT JOIN: Show all customers, even those without orders(only get left table related data).
- **RIGHT JOIN**: Display all orders, including those without customer details(Only get right table related data).
- CROSS JOIN: Generate all possible customer-product combinations for marketing analysis.

JOINs optimize queries, improve efficiency, and reduce redundant data processing, making them essential for real-world applications like e-commerce, finance, and customer management.

