Lab Manuals Name: Implementation of Relational Databases (Join Function)

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• Create a table student:

```
CREATE TABLE student (

s_id INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

FirstName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

LastName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Address VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

dept_name ENUM('CSE', 'EEE', 'TEXT') DEFAULT NULL,

AdmissionDate DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(),

PRIMARY KEY(s_id)
);
```

```
✓ MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0001 seconds.)

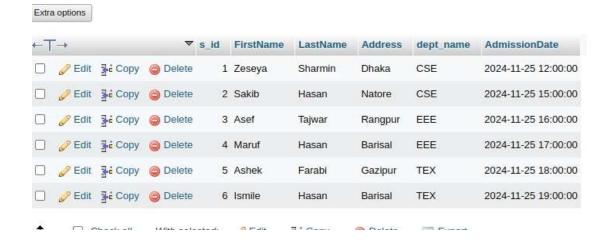
SELECT * FROM `student`

Profiling [ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Explain SQL ] [ Create PHP code ] [ Refresh ]

s_id FirstName LastName Address dept_name AdmissionDate

Query results operations
```

- 2. INSERT INTO student (s_id, FirstName, LastName, Address, dept_name, AdmissionDate) VALUES
 - (1, 'Zeseya', 'Sharmin', 'Dhaka', 'CSE', '2024-11-25 12:00:00'),
 - (2, 'Sakib', 'Hasan', 'Natore', 'CSE', '2024-11-25 15:00:00'),
 - (3, 'Asef', 'Tajwar', 'Rangpur', 'EEE', '2024-11-25 16:00:00'),
 - (4, 'Maruf', 'Hasan', 'Barisal', 'EEE', '2024-11-25 17:00:00'),
 - (5, 'Ashek', 'Farabi', 'Gazipur', 'TEX', '2024-11-25 18:00:00'),
 - (6, 'Ismile', 'Hasan', 'Barisal', 'TEX', '2024-11-25 19:00:00');



```
3. CREATE TABLE department (
  dept_id INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  dept_name ENUM('CSE', 'EEE', 'TEX') DEFAULT NULL,
  dept_location VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY(dept_id)
);
   MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0001 seconds.)
  SELECT * FROM 'department'
  Profiling [ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Explain SQL ] [ Create PHP code ] [ Refresh ]
   dept_id dept_name dept_location
   Query results operations
4. INSERT INTO department (dept_id, dept_name, dept_location)
VALUES
  (101, 'CSE', 'Building-2'),
  (102, 'EEE', 'Building-2'),
  (103, 'TEX', 'Building-1');
```

Extra options



5. CREATE TABLE course_registration (
reg_serial INT(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
course_code VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
course_title VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
dept_id INT(11) NOT NULL,
s_id INT(11) NOT NULL, -- Assuming student ID is an integer
PRIMARY KEY (reg_serial),
FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(dept_id),
FOREIGN KEY (s_id) REFERENCES student(s_id)
);



```
6.SELECT * FROM student WHERE s_id IN (142002015, 142002001, 162002002, 172002002);
```

INSERT INTO course_registration(course_code,Course_title,dept_id,s_id)

VALUES ('CSE 311', 'Computer Networks', 101, 142002015),

('CSE 311', 'Computer Networks',101,142002001),

('EEE 301', 'Electrical Circuit', 201, 162002002),

('TEX 201', 'Aparales', 301,172002002),

('CSE 312', 'Computer Networks Lab', 101, 142002015),

('CSE 207', 'Algorithm', 101, 142002001);

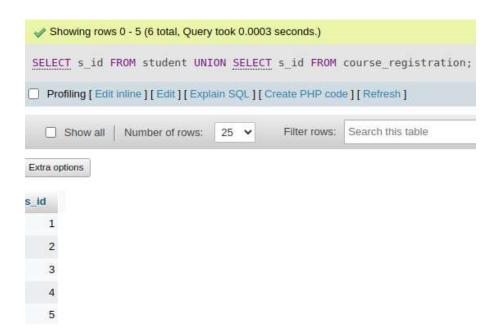
7. SELECT s_id

FROM student

UNION

SELECT s_id

FROM course_registration;



8. SELECT s_id

FROM student

UNION ALL

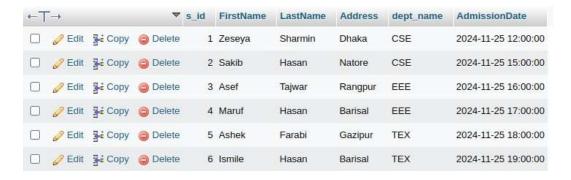
SELECT s_id

FROM course_registration;



8. SELECT student.s_id, student.FirstName, student.LastName FROM student

INNER JOIN course_registration ON student.s_id = course_registration.s_id;



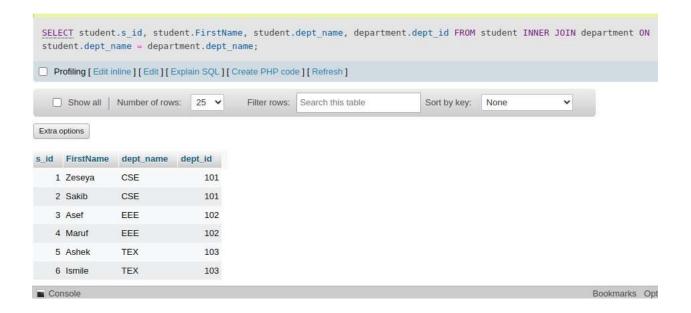
9.SELECT student.s_id, student.FirstName, student.LastName FROM student

INNER JOIN course_registration ON student.s_id = course_registration.s_id WHERE course_registration.s_id = 142002015;



10.SELECT student.s_id, student.FirstName, student.dept_name, department.dept_id FROM student

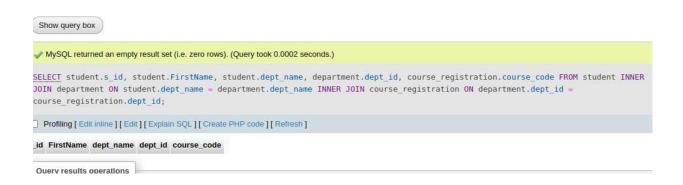
INNER JOIN department ON student.dept_name = department.dept_name



11.SELECT student.s_id, student.FirstName, student.dept_name, department.dept_id, course_registration.course_code

FROM student

INNER JOIN department ON student.dept_name = department.dept_name
INNER JOIN course_registration ON department.dept_id = course_registration.dept_id;



12.SELECT student.s_id, student.FirstName, student.dept_name, department.dept_id, course_registration.course_code

FROM student

INNER JOIN department ON student.dept_name = department.dept_name

INNER JOIN course_registration ON department.dept_id = course_registration.dept_id

GROUP BY s_id;



6 Lab Exercise (Submit as a report)



Figure 6: Customer and Salesman table

1. Write a SQL statement to find the details of a order i.e. order number, order date, amount of order, which customer gives the order and which salesman works for that customer and commission rate he gets for an order.



Figure 7: Customer and Salesman table

- Write a SQL statement to make a list in ascending order for the customer who works either through a salesman or by own.
- 3. Attach with query codes and with output screenshots in the report.

ANSWER TO THE Q NO: 01

1. Write a SQL statement to find the details of an order i.e. order number, order date, amount of order, which customer gives the order and which salesman works for that customer and how much commission he gets for an order.

```
SELECT o.ord_no,

o.ord_date,

o.purch_amt,

c.cust_name AS "Customer Name",

s.name AS "Salesman",

s.commission

FROM orders o
```

INNER JOIN customer c

ON o.customer_id=c.customer_id

INNER JOIN salesman s

ON o.salesman_id=s.salesman_id;

ANS TO THE Q NO: 02

2. Write a SQL statement to make a list in ascending order for the customer who works either through a salesman or by own.

SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name"

FROM customer c

LEFT JOIN salesman s

ON c.salesman_id=s.salesman_id

ORDER BY c.customer_id ASC;