DBMSL K. Abhishek TCOA76 Assignment No. : 4 Lim Design at least 10 SQL queries for suitable database application using SQL DML statements: all types of Join, Sub-Query and view. Objectives To sterdy all types of Join, Sub-Query, and view SQL Statements Theory OSQL - Join The ability of relational join operator is an important feature of relational systems. A foin makes it possible to select data from more than table by means refa single statement. Types of Join i) Inner ii) Outer (left, right, full) 1112 Cross 1) Inner Join (also known as equi join) • Statements generally compares two columns from
two columns with the equivalence operator =

• This type of join can be used in situations where
selecting only those ras that have values in common
in the columns specified in the ON clause, is required. Syntax: SELECT column, column2, FROM table 1 TNNER JOIN table 2 ON table 1. column 1 = table 2. column 1 WHERE Condition ORDER By Column 1;

isOuter Join · Outer Join & similar to inner join, but give a little bit more flexibility when selecting data related Lables. This types of join can be used in interation where it is desired, to select all rows from the table on left (or right, or both) regardless of whether other table have values in common & enter NULL where data is missing. 10 111) Dryss Join A cross join returns what known as cartesian product. This means that the join combines every

now from the left table with every now in right table. The kind of join is usually not preferred as it may run for a very long time & produce a huge result set that may not be useful.

o subquery In SQL, a subquery can be simply defined as a query The outer query is called as main query and Enner guery is called as sub-query.

• Sub-query must be enclosed in parentheses.

• Use single-row operators with single row sub-queries.

Use multiple now operators with multiple-row sub-queries.

Syntax 6 SELECT column name FROM table-name

WHERE column name expression operator

CSELECT column name PROM table: hame WHERE condition);

o View In SQL; a view is a virtual table based on the result - set of an SQL statement. A view contains now and columns, just like real table. The fields in a view are one or more keal tables in the database. You can add Sal statements and functions to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table. Syntax: CREATE VIEW view name AS SELECT column1, column2... FROM table name WHERE condition; Conclusion Thus, we have studied to use & implement various join operation with nested quoies.

```
X
Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
mysql> show databases;
Database
 database1
 database2
 geetanshah
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
 student
 student_info
 sys
 tcoddb
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> use database1;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
 Tables_in_database1 |
persons
testtable
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> create table _master(product_no int,description varchar(20),profi
t_per float,unit_measure varchar(10),quantity int,reorder int,sell_price
float,cost_price float,primary_key(product_no));
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manu
al that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to
use near '(product_no))' at line 1
mysql> create table _master(product_no int,description varchar(20),profi
t_per float,unit_measure varchar(10),quantity int,reorder int,sell_price
float,cost_price float,primary_key int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

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Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
                                                                        X
mysql> create table customer(cust_no int,cust_name varchar(20),cust_add
    -> varchar(20),phone_no int,primary key(cust_no));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
mysql> create table capital(cap_no int,cap_name varchar(20),state_no
    -> int,primary key(cap_no));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
mysql> create table state(state_no int,state_name varchar(20),state_code
    -> int,capital varchar(20),primary key(state_no));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
mysql> insert into capital values('01','MH','01');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into capital values('02','RAJ','02');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into capital values('03','GOA','03');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into capital values('04','GUJ','04');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into capital values('05','KAR','05');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into state values('01','MH','01','MUM');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into state values('02','RAJ','02','JAI');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into state values('03','GOA','03','PAN');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into state values('04','GUJ','04','SUR');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
X
Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
mysql> select * from capital;
 cap_no | cap_name | state_no |
     1 | MH
                           1
      2 RAJ
                           2
      3 GOA
                           3
      4 GUJ
                           4
      5 KAR
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from state;
 state_no | state_name | state_code | capital |
       1 | MH
                                 1 | MUM
        2 RAJ
                                 2 JAI
        3 GOA
                                3 PAN
        4 GUJ
                                 4 SUR
        5 KAR
                                 5 BAN
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no, state.state_no from capital inner join sta
te on
   -> capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
 cap_no | state_no |
            1
     1 |
      2
                2
                3
      3
      4
                 4
      5
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> UPDATE state SET state_no="78" where state_no='1';
Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
                                                               П
                                                                    ×
mysql> UPDATE state SET state_no="78" where state_no='1';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> UPDATE state SET state_no="58" where state_no='2';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
                                                                           П
                                                                                X
mysql> UPDATE state SET state no="46" where state no='3';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> UPDATE state SET state no="489" where state no='4';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> UPDATE state SET state_no="458" where state_no='5';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> insert into state values('05','MP','05','BHO');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no, state.state_no from capital inner join state on
   -> capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
 cap_no | state_no |
      5
           5
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no, state.state_no from capital left join state on
   -> capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
 cap_no | state_no |
      1 |
              NULL
      2
              NULL
      3
              NULL
      4
              NULL
      5
                 5
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no, state.state_no from capital left join state on
   -> capital.cap_no=state.state_name;
```

```
Select Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
                                                                        X
 cap_no | state_no |
     1 |
            NULL
      2
             NULL
      3 |
              NULL
      4
              NULL
            NULL
5 rows in set, 4 warnings (0.01 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no, state.state_no from capital right join state on
   -> capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
 cap_no | state_no |
           5 |
46 |
58 |
   NULL |
   NULL
   NULL |
               78
   NULL
              458
   NULL
          489
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from capital;
 cap_no | cap_name | state_no |
                      1 |
2 |
3 |
     1 | MH
      2 RAJ
      3 GOA
      4 GUJ
                      5
      5 KAR
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from state;
```

```
Select Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
                                                                            \times
mysql> select * from state;
 state_no | state_name | state_code | capital |
                        5 | BHO
3 | PAN
2 | JAI
1 | MUM
5 | BAN
4 | SUR
       5 MP
       46
            GOA
       58 RAJ
      78 | MH
458 | KAR
489 | GUJ
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from capital;
 cap_no | cap_name | state_no |
     5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no, state.state_no from capital inner join state on
   -> capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
 cap_no | state_no |
     5 | 5 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no,capital.cap_name,state.capital,state.state_no from
   -> capital inner join state on capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
 cap_no | cap_name | capital | state_no |
```

```
Select Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
                                                             X
+----+
 cap no | cap name | capital | state no |
 -----+
     5 | KAR | BHO | 5 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no,capital.cap_name,state.capital,state.state_no
   -> from capital left join state on capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
   ----+------
 cap_no | cap_name | capital | state_no |
    ----+------
     5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no,capital.cap_name,state.capital,state.state_no
   -> from capital right join state on capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
   cap_no | cap_name | capital | state_no |
         ------
  5 | KAR | BHO
NULL | NULL | PAN
NULL | NULL | JAI
NULL | NULL | MUM
                          5
                              46
                              58
                              78
   NULL | NULL
                BAN
                             458
                SUR
                              489
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select capital.cap_no,capital.cap_name,state.capital,state.state_no from
   -> capital left join state on capital.cap_no=state.state_no union
   -> selectcapital.cap_no,capital.cap_name,state.capital,state.state_no from ca
pital
   -> right join state on capital.cap_no=state.state_no;
```

```
Select Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p
                                                                \times
mysql> select * from state where state no=(select state no from state where
   -> state name='MH');
| state_no | state_name | state_code | capital |
+----
 78 | MH | 1 | MUM |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from state where state_no=(select state_no from state where
  -> state_name='GUJ');
| state_no | state_name | state_code | capital |
 489 | GUJ | 4 | SUR |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from state where state_no=(select capital.state_no from capital
  -> where cap_name='MH');
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from state where state_no=(select capital.state_no from capital
  -> where cap_name='GUJ');
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from state where state_no=(select capital.state_no from capital
  -> where cap_name='RAJ');
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from state where state_no=(select capital.state_no from capital
  -> where cap_name='KAR');
| state_no | state_name | state_code | capital |
 5 | MP | 5 | BHO |
-----
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```