

LAB-6 (program)

PROGRAM 6. ORDER PROCESSING DATABASE

Consider the following relations for an Order Processing database application in a company.

CUSTOMER (CUST #: int, cname: String, city: String)

ORDER (order #: int, odate: date, cust #: int, ord-Amt: int)

ITEM (item #: int, unit-price: int)

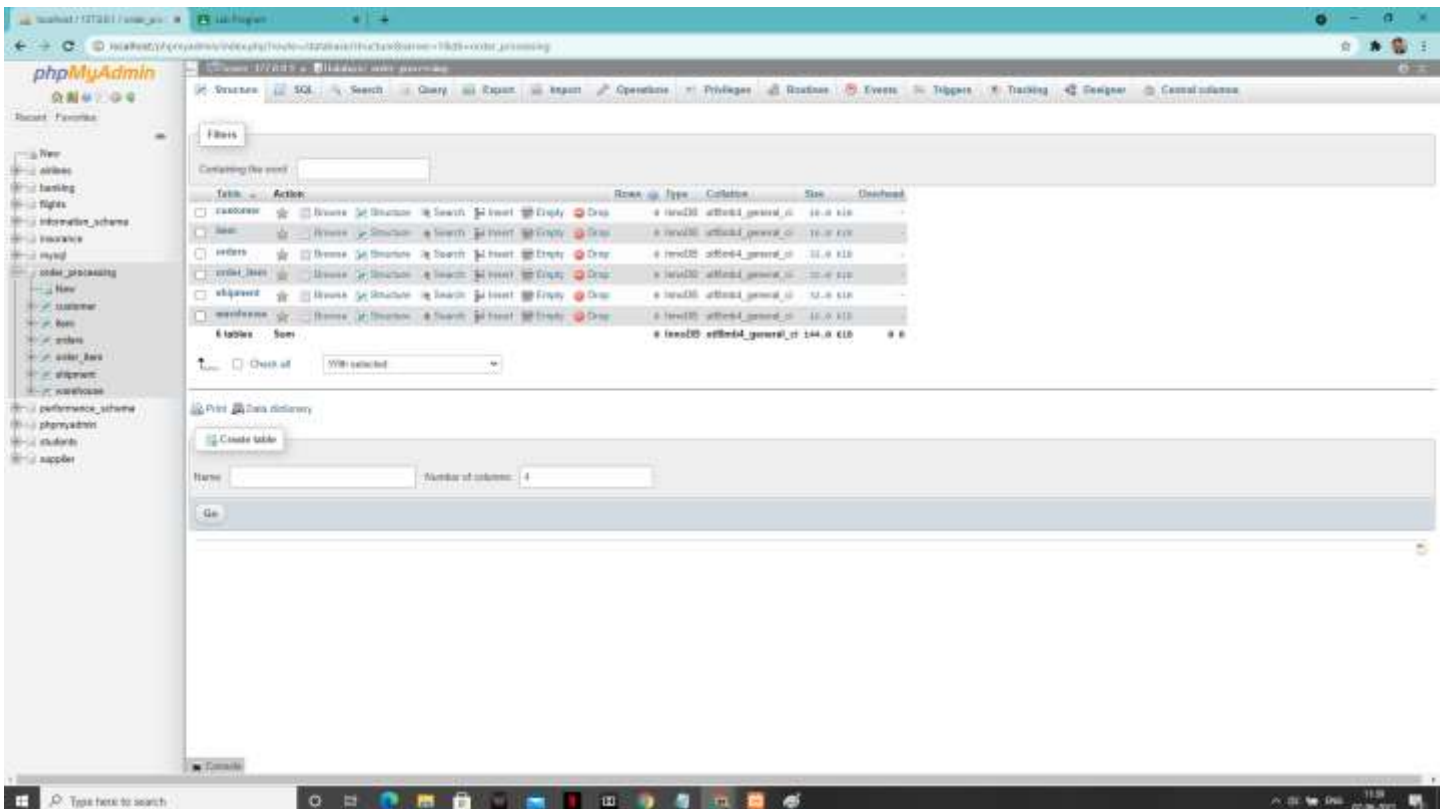
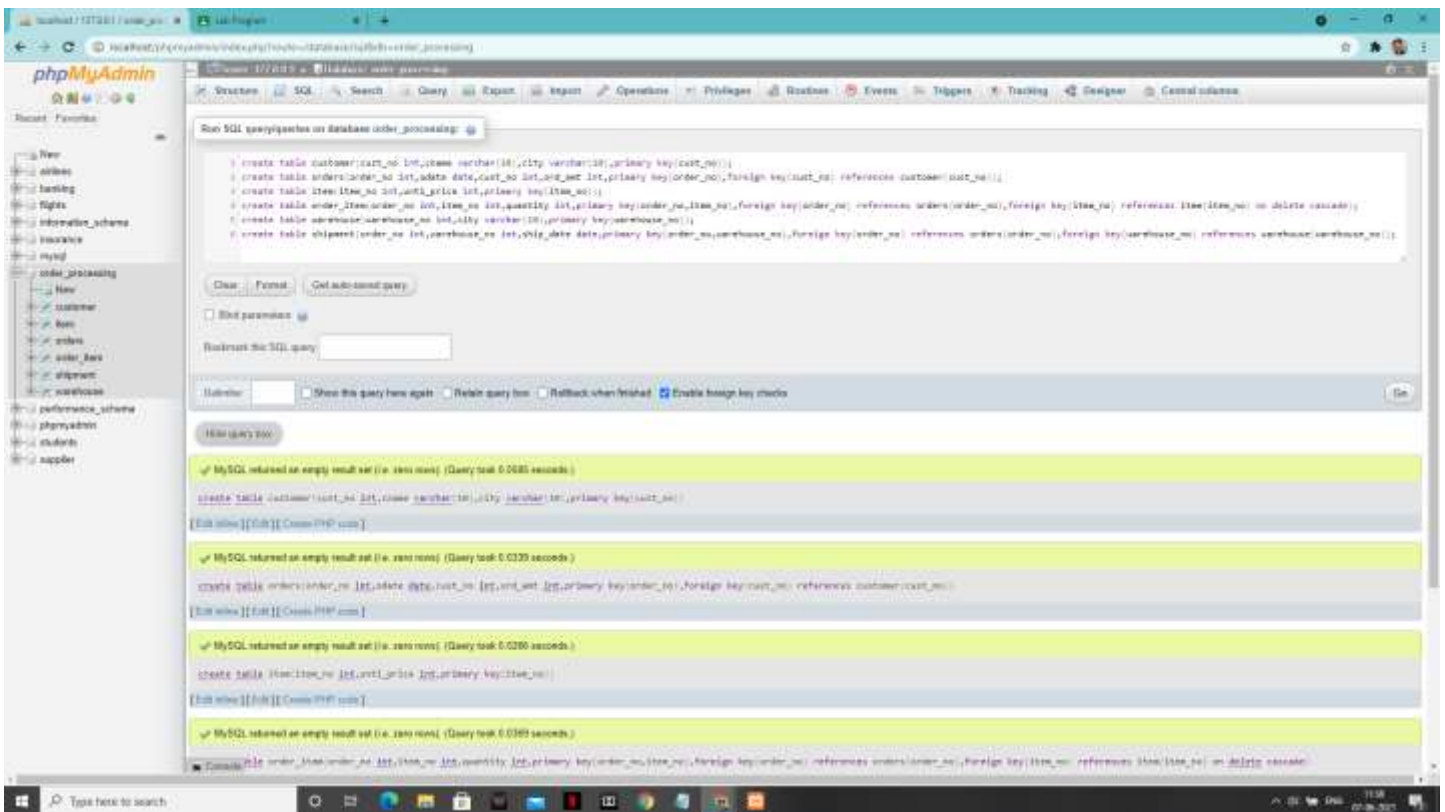
ORDER-ITEM (order #: int, item #: int, qty: int)

WAREHOUSE (warehouse #: int, city: String)

SHIPMENT (order #: int, warehouse #: int, ship-date: date)

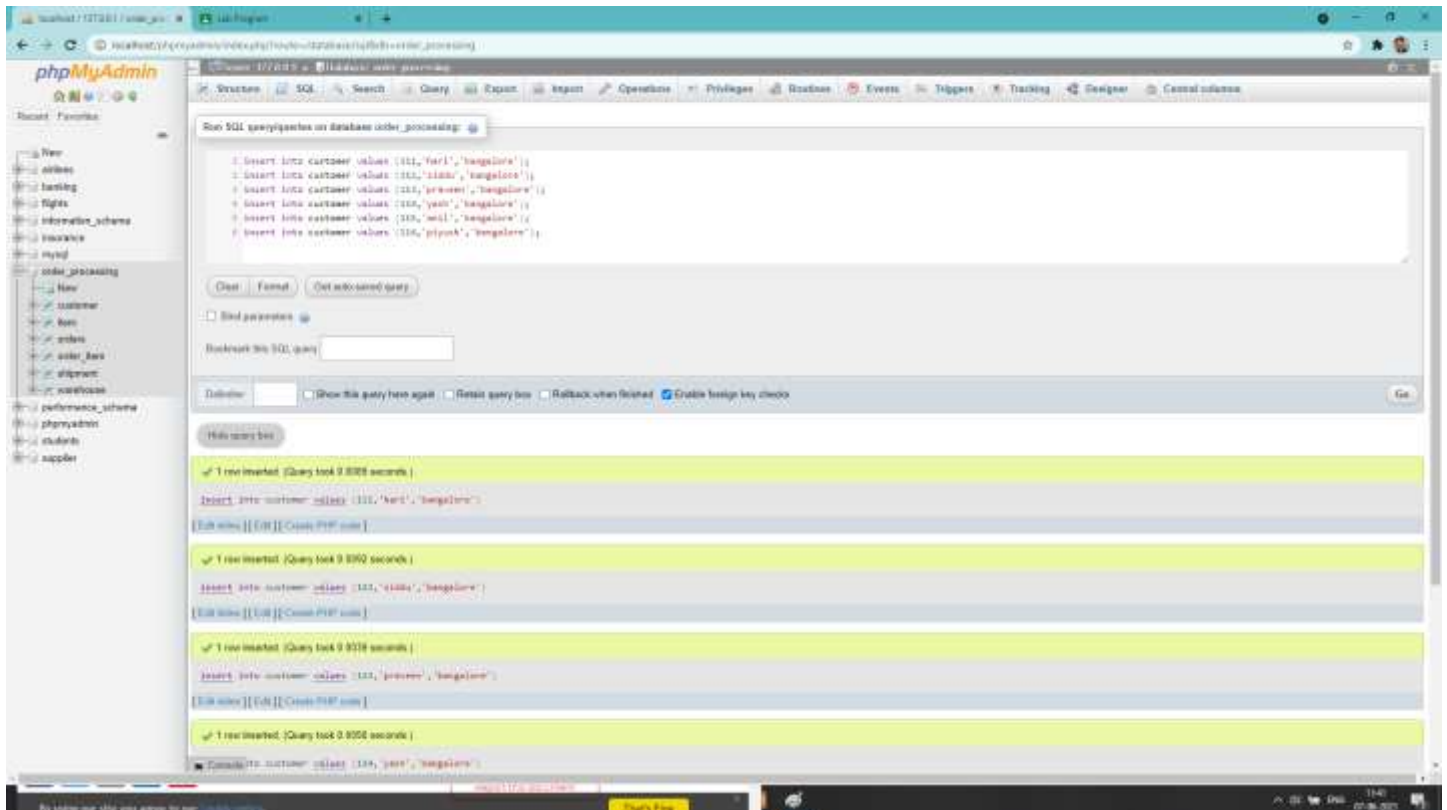
- i. Create the above tables by properly specifying the primary keys and the foreign keys and the foreign keys.
- ii. Enter at least five tuples for each relation.
- iii. Produce a listing: CUSTNAME, #oforders, AVG_ORDER_AMT, where the middle column is the total numbers of orders by the customer and the last column is the average order amount for that customer.
- iv. List the order# for orders that were shipped from all warehouses that the company has in a specific city.
- v. Demonstrate how you delete item# 10 from the ITEM table and make that field null in the ORDER_ITEM table.

Create table:-

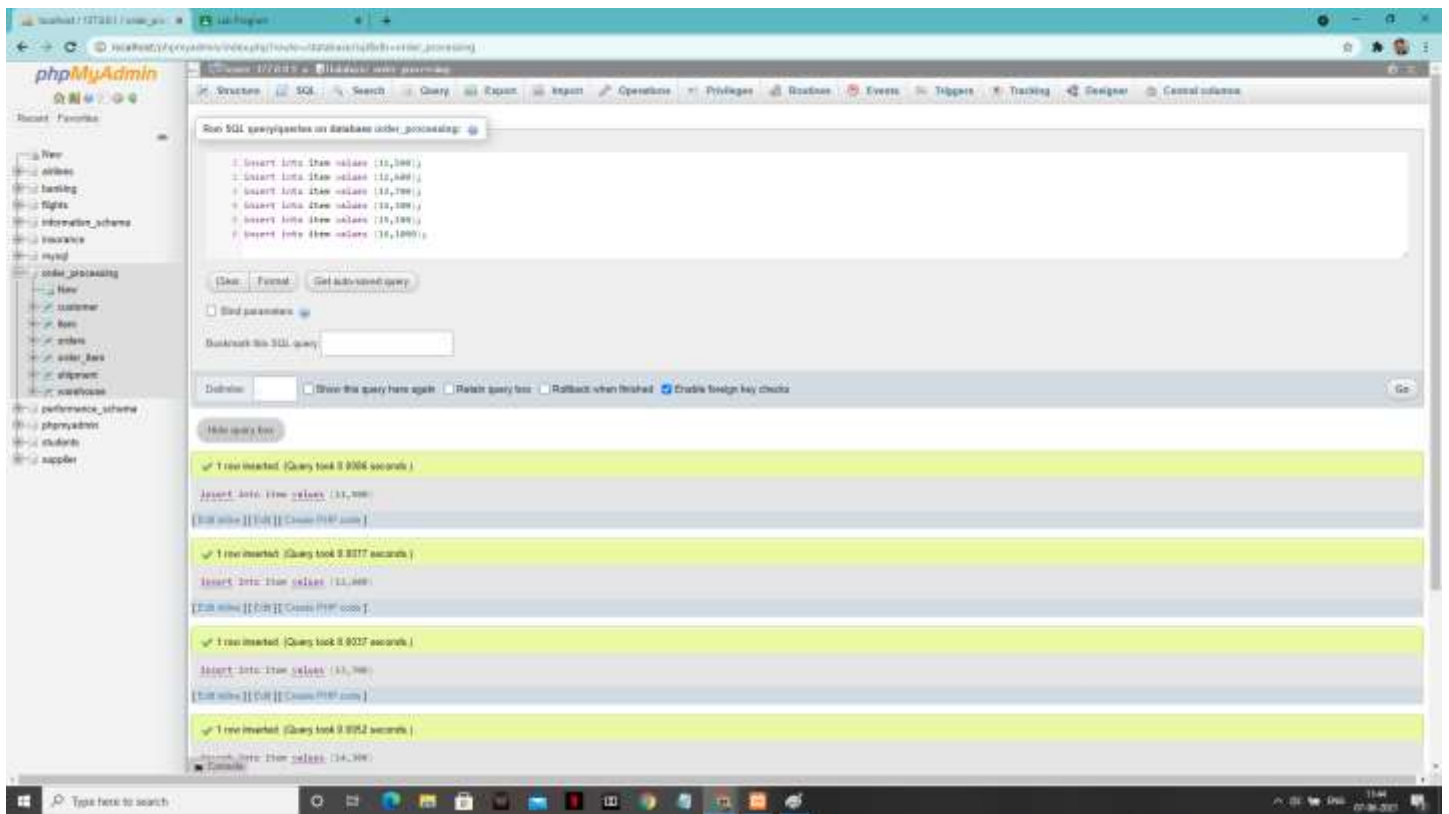


2) Enter tuples for each relation.

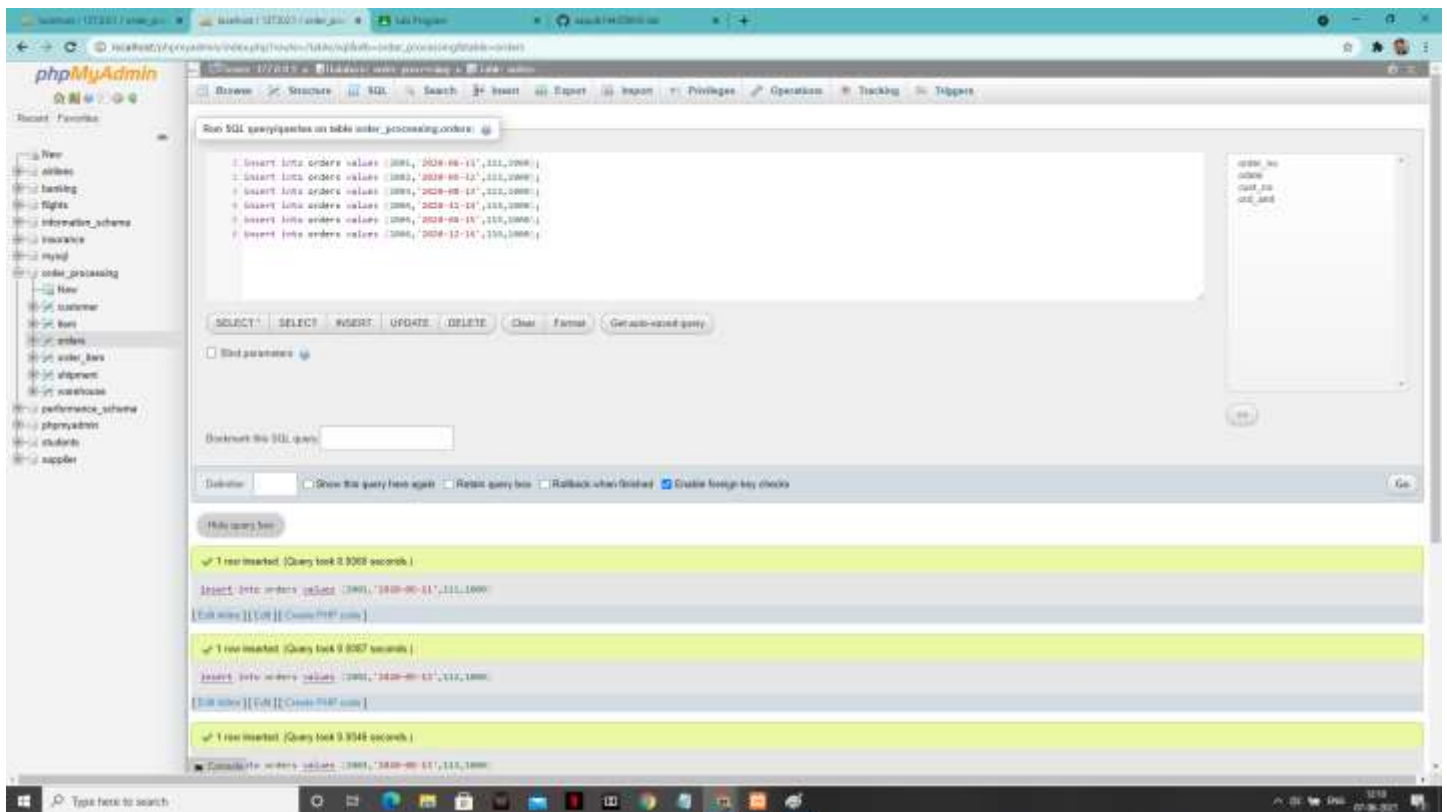
'Customer' table:



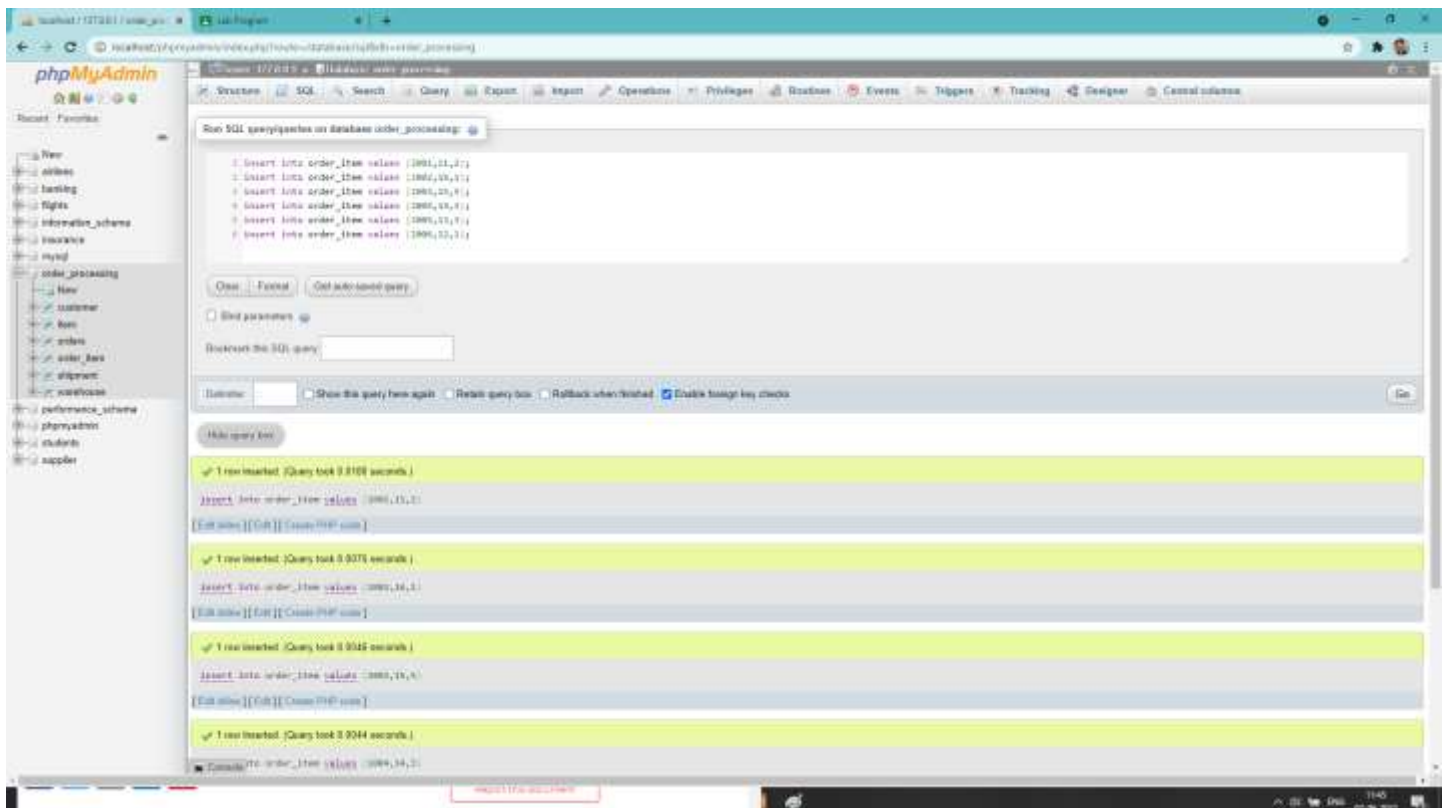
'Item' table:



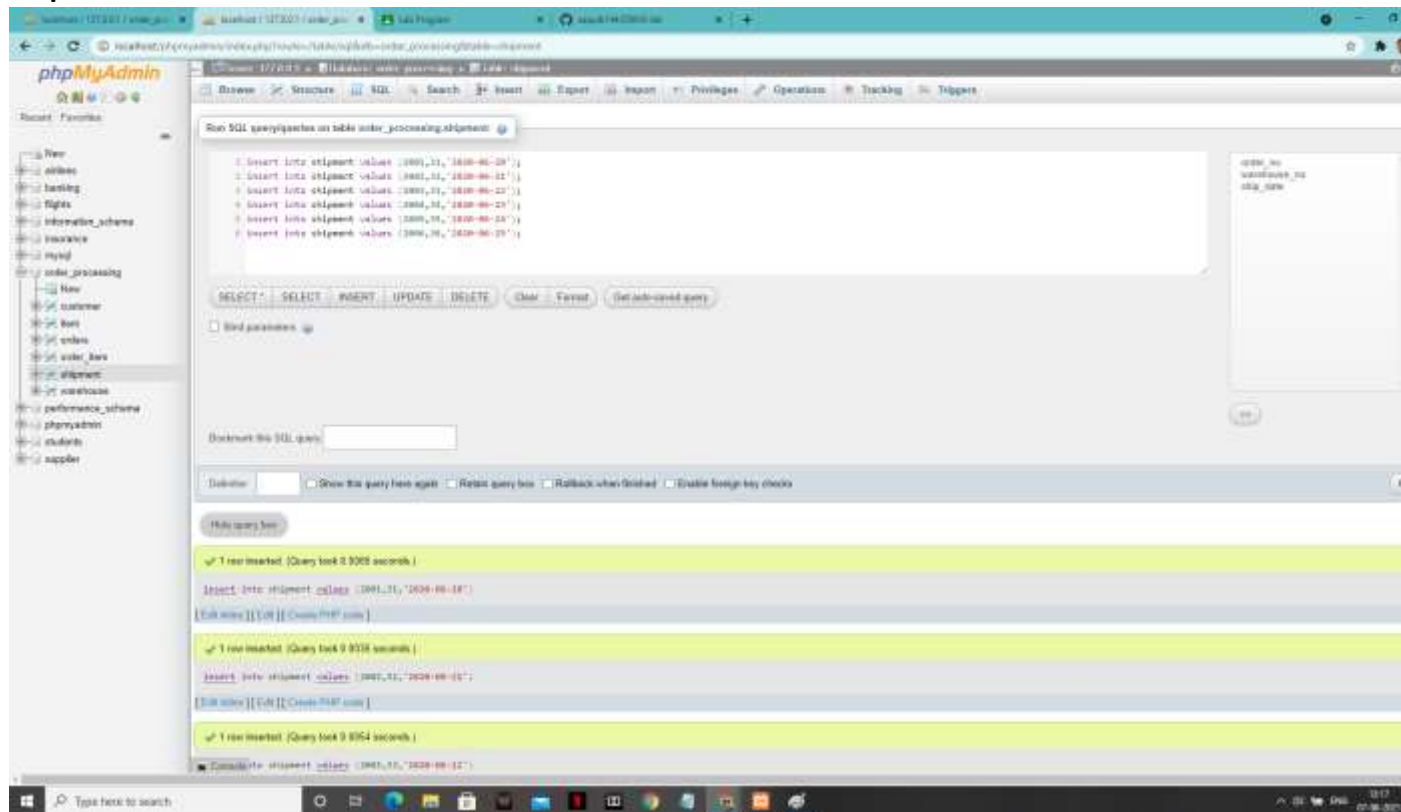
‘Order’ table:



Order_item value: -



Shipment table:



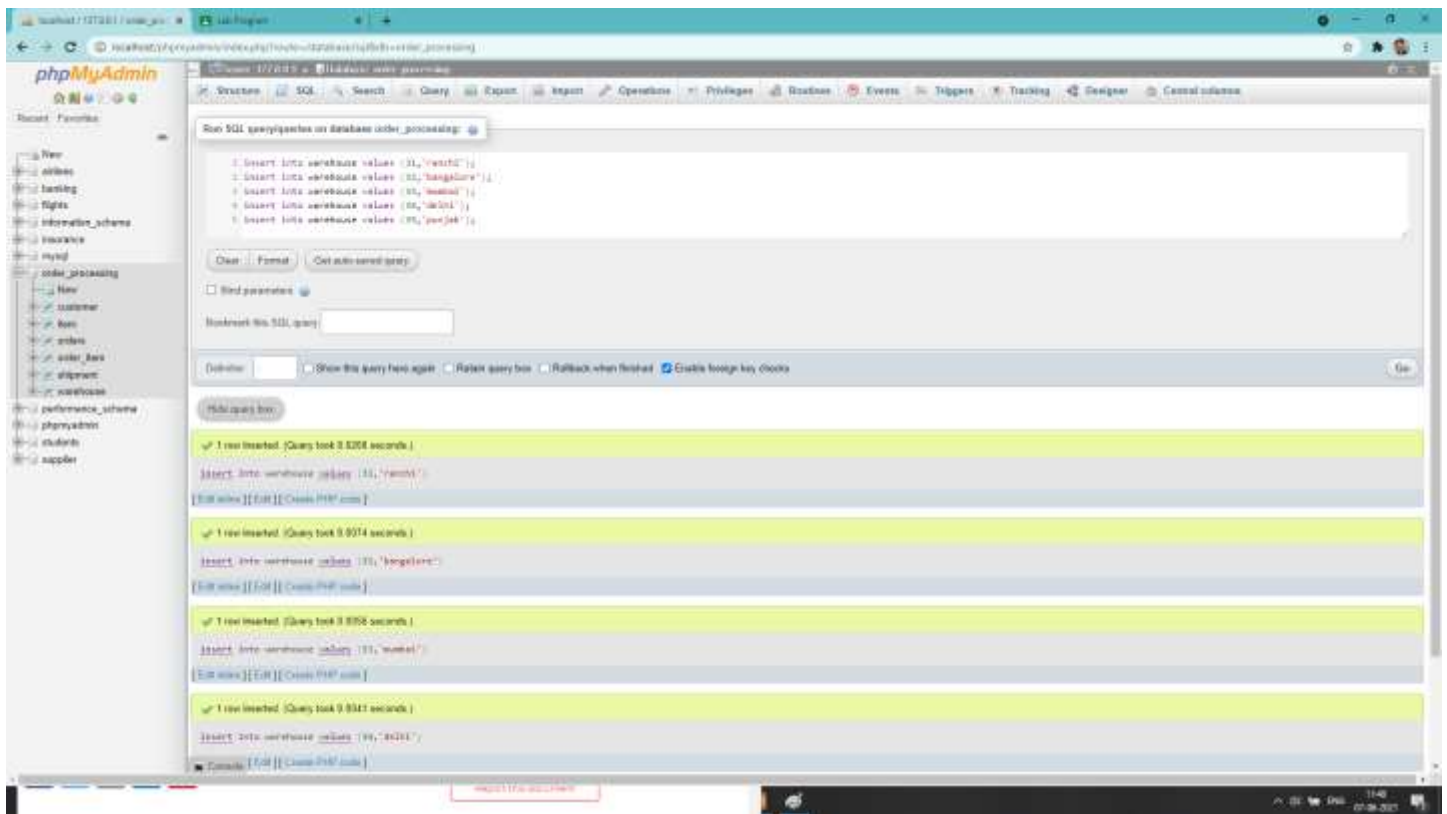
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'shipment' table selected. The SQL query editor contains the following queries:

```
INSERT INTO shipment VALUES (2001,11,'2020-06-28');
INSERT INTO shipment VALUES (2001,11,'2020-06-27');
INSERT INTO shipment VALUES (2001,11,'2020-06-25');
INSERT INTO shipment VALUES (2001,11,'2020-06-23');
INSERT INTO shipment VALUES (2001,11,'2020-06-21');
INSERT INTO shipment VALUES (2001,11,'2020-06-19');
```

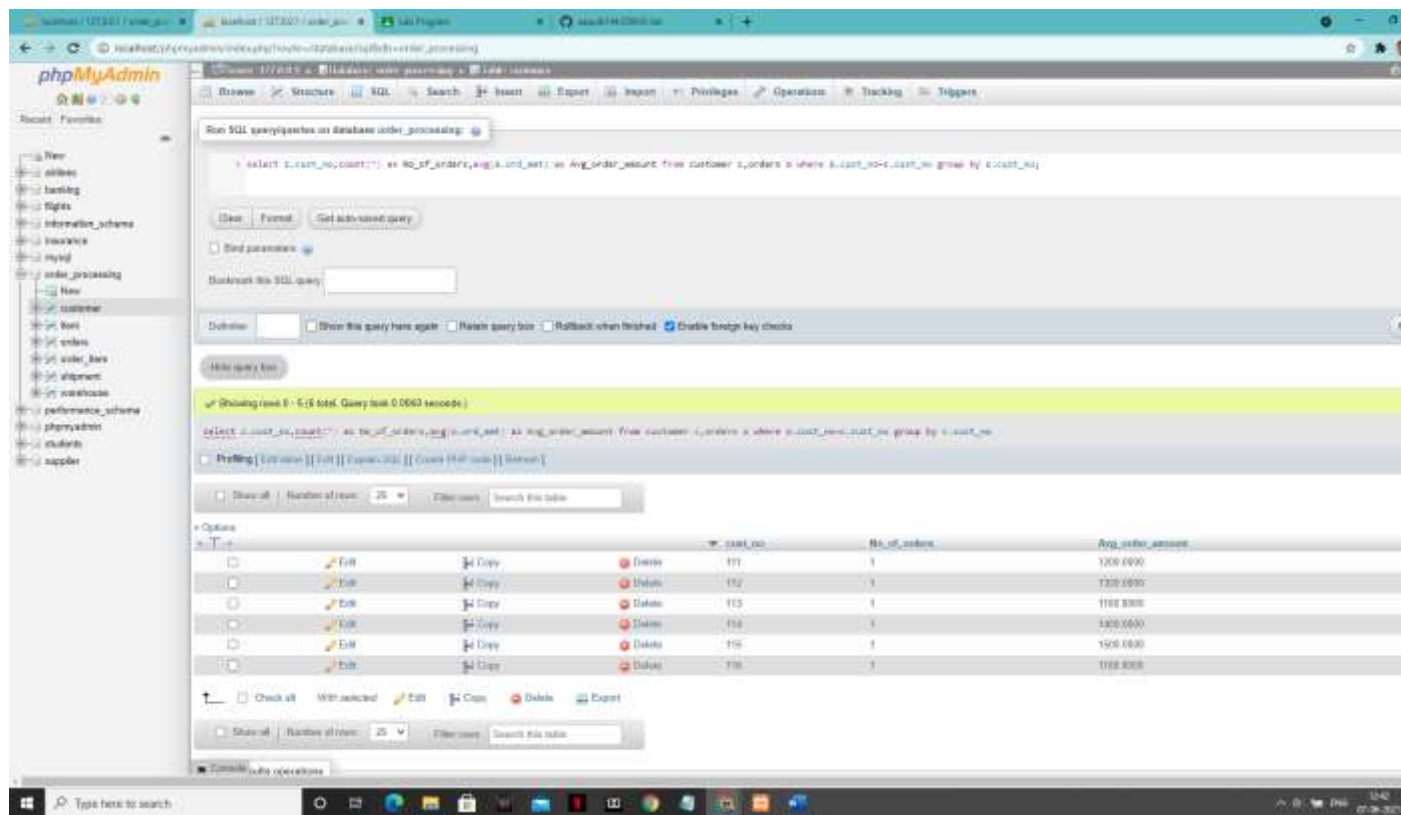
The results pane shows three rows of data:

id	warehouse_id	ship_date
2001	11	2020-06-28
2001	11	2020-06-27
2001	11	2020-06-25

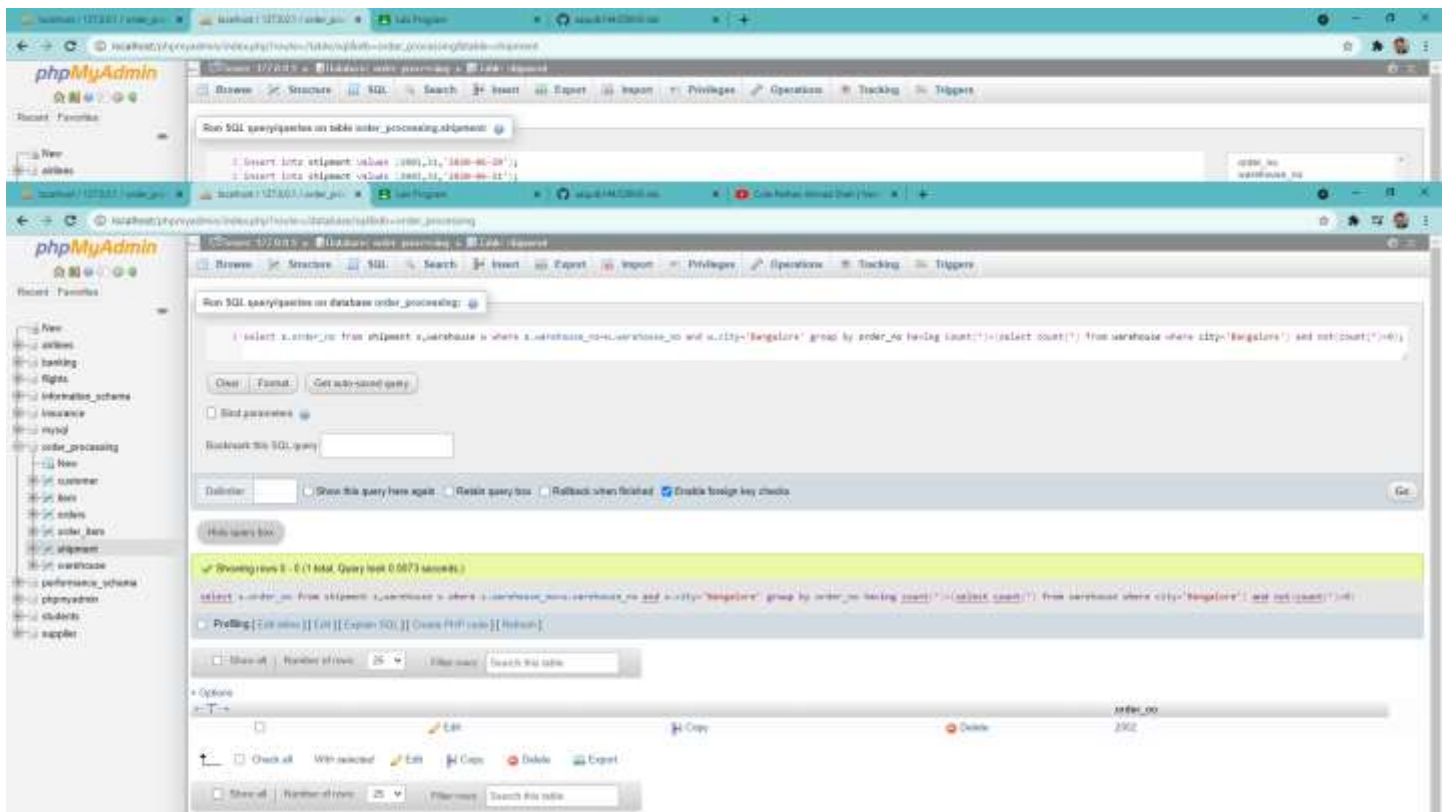
Warehouse table:-



1:-



2:-



3:-

