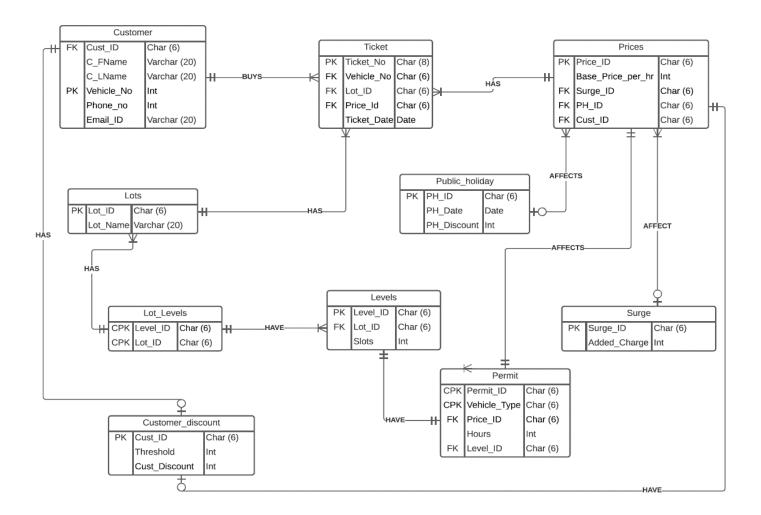
Group Project Airport Traffic Management System

❖ ERD:



create database GPA; use GPA;

CREATE TABLE Customers(
VehicleNo varchar(10) NOT NULL,

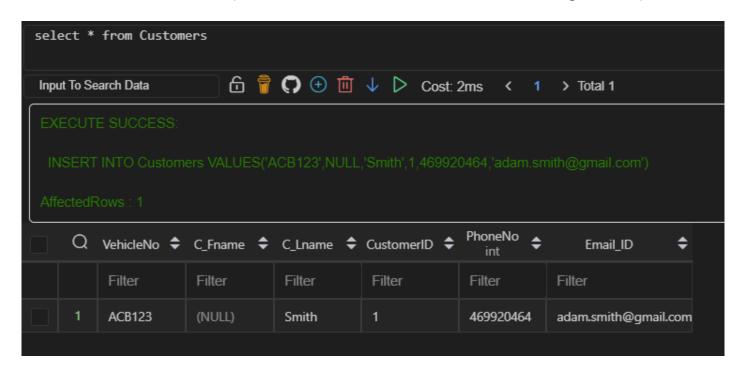
```
C_Fname char(20),
C_Lname char(20),
CustomerID Int(25),
PhoneNo int(10),
Email_ID varchar(25) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
Primary Key(VehicleNo)
);
```

select * from Customers;

Checking Constrains created in the table:

1)

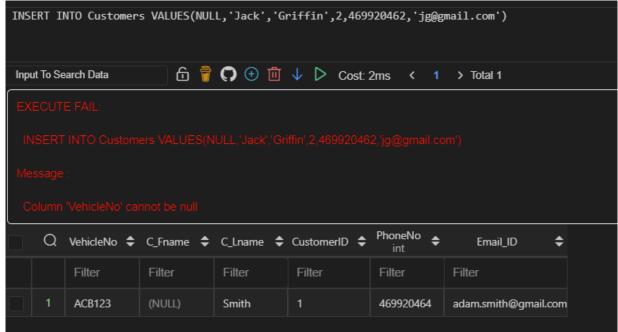
INSERT INTO Customers VALUES('ACB123', NULL, 'Smith', 1,469920464, 'adam.smith@gmail.com');



As we can see that since Fist Name in Customers table doesn't have 'NOT NULL' stated, we can insert null Values to the FIELD

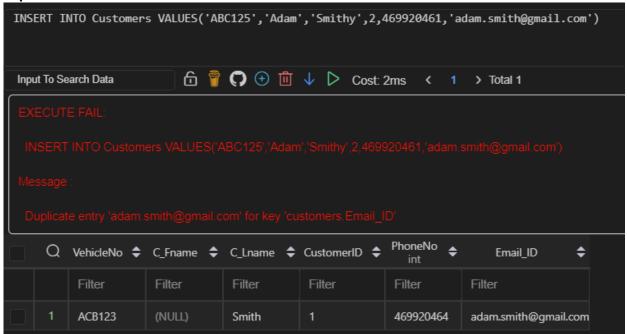
2)
INSERT INTO Customers VALUES(NULL, 'Jack', 'Griffin', 2,469920462, 'jg@gmail.com');

As we can see that since VehicleNo is stated to be as a "NOT NULL" field, we cannot enter a NULL value - it throws an error which is expected:



3)

When you try to insert another customer value who has the same email address as an already existing customers email address (which has a Not Null and a Unique constraint), it throws an error which is expected.

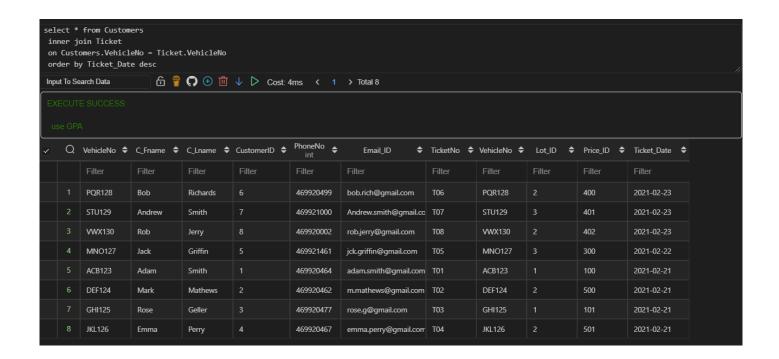


❖ Inner Join:

select only those customers who have bought tickets and display their order details by their order date in a descending order

Query:

select * from Customers
inner join Ticket
on Customers.VehicleNo = Ticket.VehicleNo
order by Ticket_Date desc;

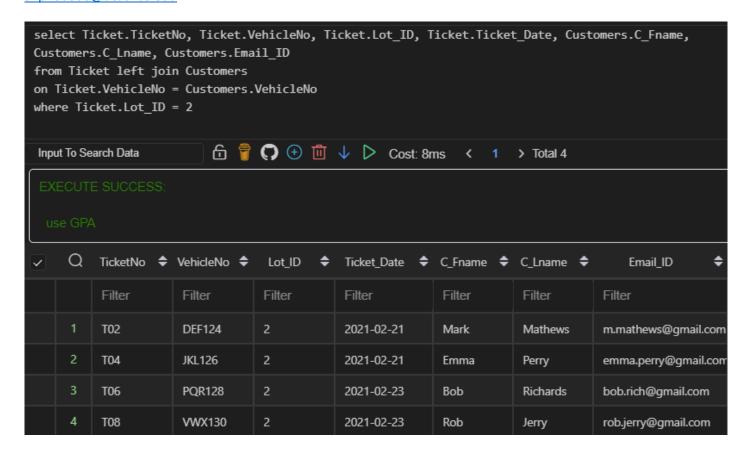


❖ <u>Left Join/Left Outer Join:</u>

Display the TicketNo, VehileNo, Lot_ID, Ticket_Date from Ticket table and Customer name and email from Customers table who have parked at lot 2:

Query:

select Ticket.TicketNo, Ticket.VehicleNo, Ticket.Lot_ID, Ticket.Ticket_Date, Customers.C_Fname, Customers.C_Lname, Customers.Email_ID from Ticket left join Customers on Ticket.VehicleNo = Customers.VehicleNo where Ticket.Lot_ID = 2;

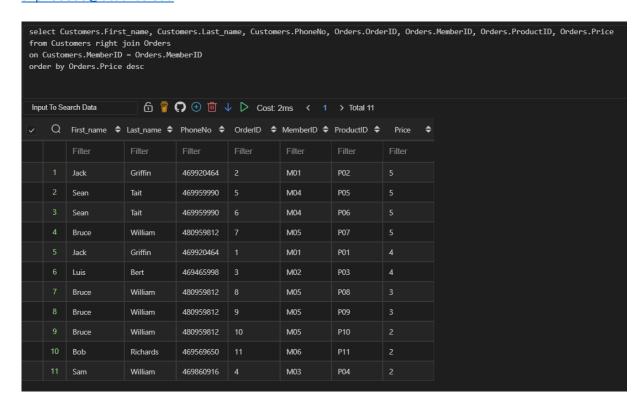


❖ Right Join/Right Outer Join:

Display the First name, Last Name and Customer Phone No from Customers table and thier respective order details such as OrderID and Price and also display it in decending order of price:

Query:

select Customers.C_Fname, Customers.C_Lname, Customers.Email_ID, Ticket.TicketNo, Ticket.VehicleNo, Ticket.Ticket_Date from Customers right join Ticket on Customers.VehicleNo = Ticket.VehicleNo order by Ticket.Ticket Date desc;



❖ Full Outer Join/ Full Join/ Outer Join:

Write a select statement which returns customer name, Email, Ticket_No, Vehicle_No, Lot_ID, Ticket_Date where customers who have received tickets and Customers who is yet to receive a ticket or rather be allocated one:

Note: for better understanding we have added a Ticket in the Ticket table which has NULL value which is currently TEMPORARY and needs to be alloted for a customer.

Query:

INSERT INTO Ticket VALUES('T09', NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);

select Customers.C_Fname, Customers.C_Lname, Customers.Email_ID, Ticket.TicketNo,Ticket.Ticket_Date, Ticket.Lot ID,

Ticket.VehicleNo

from Ticket left join Customers

on Ticket.VehicleNo = Customers.VehicleNo

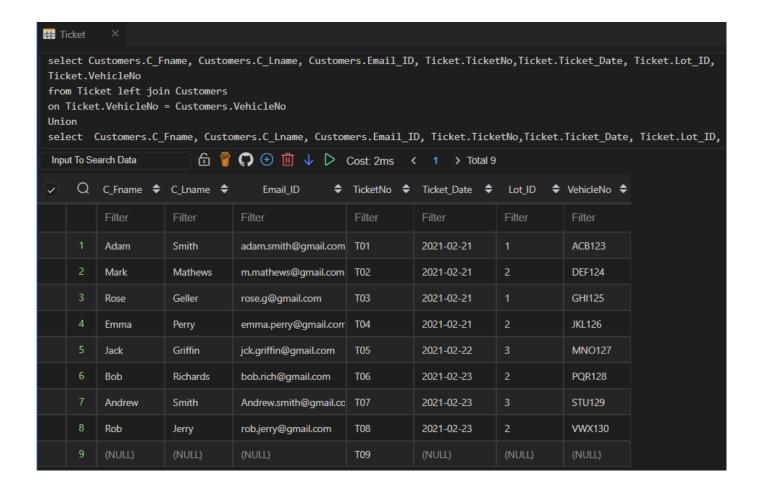
Union

select Customers.C_Fname, Customers.C_Lname, Customers.Email_ID, Ticket.TicketNo,Ticket.Ticket_Date, Ticket.Lot ID,

Ticket.VehicleNo

from Customers right join Ticket

on Customers. VehicleNo = Ticket. VehicleNo;



Removing the NULL valued Order as this is not compatible with Our logic of the ERD. We had just added to show the importance of Outer Join/ Full outer join

Query:

delete from Ticket where TicketNo = 'T09';

❖ Intersect statement:

Select all the Customers who have been issued ticket between 21 Feb and 22 Feb of year 2021

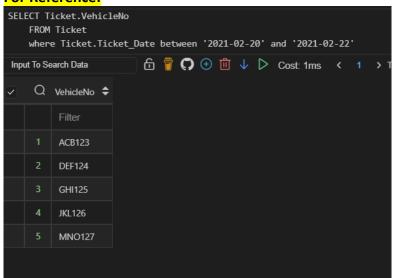
Note: as MySql does not support INTERSECT keyword, hence IN operator is used:

Query:

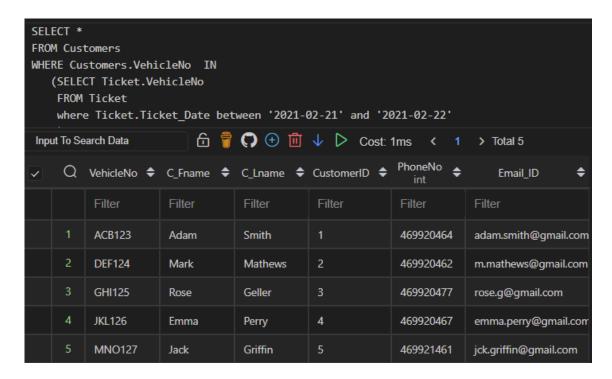
```
SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE Customers.VehicleNo IN
(SELECT Ticket.VehicleNo
FROM Ticket
where Ticket.Ticket_Date between '2021-02-21' and '2021-02-22'
);
For Reference:
```

SELECT Ticket.VehicleNo
FROM Ticket
where Ticket.Ticket Date between '2021-02-20' and '2021-02-22';

For Reference:



Output:



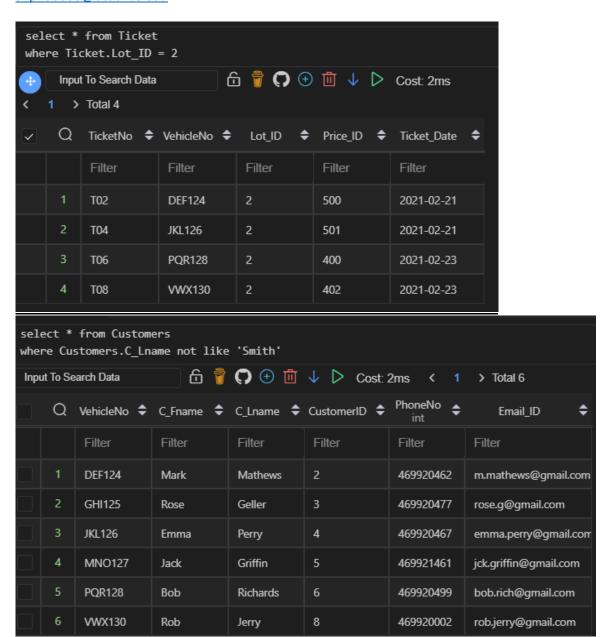
Union does not have duplicates while Union all does give out duplicates
Union is used to combine multiple select statements, but it only displays the distinct values however,
Union all displays the duplicates as well

❖ <u>UNION:</u>

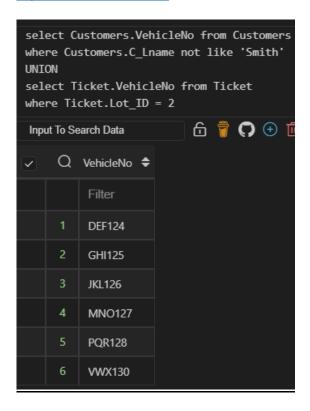
select all the distinct customers with who have parked their vehicle at Lot_ID = 2 and who don't have Last Name as Smith:

Query:

select Customers.VehicleNo from Customers where Customers.C_Lname not like 'Smith' UNION select Ticket.VehicleNo from Ticket where Ticket.Lot_ID = 2;
For Reference:



Output:



Except Statement:

Select all the Customers who have not placed any orders at all:

Query:

For Reference:

select Customers.MemberID from customers where Customers.MemberID not in(select Orders.MemberID from Orders);

select Ticket.VehicleNo from Ticket where Ticket.Lot_ID = 3 Input To Search Data Q VehicleNo Filter

MNO127

STU129

Output:

