DBMS LAB PROGRAM 6(ORDER DATABASE)

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Consider the following schema for Order Database:

```
SALESMAN (Salesman id, Name, City, Commission)
CUSTOMER (Customer id, Cust Name, City, Grade, Salesman id)
ORDERS (Ord No, Purchase Amt, Ord Date, Customer id, Salesman id)
CODE
create database orderdb1;
use orderdb1;
create table salesman(
salesman id varchar(20),
salesman name varchar(20),
salesman city varchar(20),
commission varchar(20),
primary key(salesman id)
);
create table customer(
customer id varchar(20),
customer name varchar(20),
customer city varchar(20),
grade varchar(20),
salesman id varchar(20),
primary key(customer id),
foreign key(salesman id) references salesman(salesman id) on delete set null);
create table orders(
ord no int,
purchase amt double,
ord date date,
customer id varchar(20),
salesman id varchar(20),
foreign key(salesman id) references salesman(salesman id) on delete cascade,
foreign key(customer id) references customer(customer id) on delete cascade
);
insert into salesman values("1000", "JHON", "BANGLORE", "25%"),
("2000", "RAVI", "BANGLORE", "20%"),
("3000", "KUMAR", "MYSORE", "15%"),
("4000", "SMITH", "DELHI", "30%"),
("5000","HARSHA","HYDRABAD","15%");
insert into customer values("10", "PREETHI", "BANGLORE", "100", "1000"),
("11","VIVEK","MANGLORE","300","1000"),
("12","BHASKAR","CHENNAI","400","2000"),
("13", "CHETHAN", "BANGLORE", "200", "2000"),
```

("14","MAMTHA","BANGLORE","400","3000");

```
insert into orders values("50","5000","17-05-04","10","1000"), ("51","450","17-01-20","10","2000"), ("52","1000","17-02-24","13","2000"), ("53","3500","17-04-13","14","3000"), ("54","550","17-03-09","12","2000");
```

select * from salesman;

	salesman_id	salesman_name	salesman_city	commission
١	1000	JHON	BANGLORE	25%
	2000	RAVI	BANGLORE	20%
	3000	KUMAR	MYSORE	15%
	4000	SMITH	DELHI	30%
	5000	HARSHA	HYDRABAD	15%
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
salesman 1 ×
```

select * from customer;

	customer_id	customer_name	customer_city	grade	salesman_id
•	10	PREETHI	BANGLORE	100	1000
	11	VIVEK	MANGLORE	300	1000
	12	BHASKAR	CHENNAI	400	2000
	13	CHETHAN	BANGLORE	200	2000
	14	MAMTHA	BANGLORE	400	3000
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

```
customer 2 ×
```

select * from orders;

	ord_no	purchase_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
۰	50	5000	2004-05-17	10	1000
	51	450	2020-01-17	10	2000
	52	1000	2024-02-17	13	2000
	53	3500	2013-04-17	14	3000
	54	550	2009-03-17	12	2000

```
orders 3 ×
```

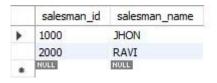
1. Count the customers with grades above Bangalore's average.

select grade,count(distinct customer_id)
from customer group by grade
having grade > (select avg(grade)
from customer where customer_city ="BANGLORE");

	grade	count(distinct customer_id)	
١	300	1	
	400	2	

2. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.

select salesman_id ,salesman_name
from salesman S
where 1 <(select count(*)
from customer where salesman id = S.salesman id);</pre>



3. List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don't have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)

select salesman.salesman_id ,salesman_name,customer_name,commission
from salesman,customer
where salesman_city = customer_city
union

select salesman_id,salesman_name,'NO MATCH FOUND',commission from salesman where not salesman city = any(select customer city from customer)order by 2 desc;

	salesman_id	salesman_name	customer_name	commission
•	4000	SMITH	NO MATCH FOUND	30%
	2000	RAVI	PREETHI	20%
	2000	RAVI	CHETHAN	20%
	2000	RAVI	MAMTHA	20%
	3000	KUMAR	NO MATCH FOUND	15%
	1000	JHON	PREETHI	25%
	1000	JHON	CHETHAN	25%
	1000	JHON	MAMTHA	25%
	5000	HARSHA	NO MATCH FOUND	15%

4. Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day. create view best_salesman as select b.ord_date ,a.salesman_id,a.salesman_name from salesman a,orders b where a.salesman_id=b.salesman_id and b.purchase_amt=(select max(purchase_amt) from orders c where c.ord date=b.ord date);

select * from best salesman;

	ord_date	salesman_id	salesman_name
•	2004-05-17	1000	JHON
	2020-01-17	2000	RAVI
	2024-02-17	2000	RAVI
	2013-04-17	3000	KUMAR
	2009-03-17	2000	RAVI

5. Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing the salesman with id 1000. All his orders must also be deleted.

delete from salesman where salesman id = 1000;

select * from salesman;

	salesman_id	salesman_name	salesman_city	commission
•	2000	RAVI	BANGLORE	20%
	3000	KUMAR	MYSORE	15%
	4000	SMITH	DELHI	30%
	5000	HARSHA	HYDRABAD	15%
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from customer;

	customer_id	customer_name	customer_city	grade	salesman_id
•	10	PREETHI	BANGLORE	100	NULL
	11	VIVEK	MANGLORE	300	NULL
	12	BHASKAR	CHENNAI	400	2000
	13	CHETHAN	BANGLORE	200	2000
	14	MAMTHA	BANGLORE	400	3000
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

select * from orders;

	ord_no	purchase_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
•	51	450	2017-01-20	10	2000
	52	1000	2017-02-24	13	2000
	53	3500	2017-04-13	14	3000
	54	550	2017-03-09	12	2000