

Department of Information Technology

Delhi Technological University

Database Management System (IT-202)



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LAB – 1

Introduction to DDL:

- DDL stands for **Data Definition Language**.
- It is a language used for defining and modifying the data and its structured
- It is used to build and modify the structure of your tables and other objects in the database.

DDL commands are as follows,

1. CREATE

2. DROP

3. ALTER

4. RENAME

5. TRUNCATE

- These commands can be used to add, remove or modify tables within a database.
- DDL has pre-defined syntax for describing the data.

1. CREATE COMMAND

- **CREATE command** is used for creating objects in the database.
- It creates a new table.

2. DROP COMMAND

- **DROP command** allows to remove entire database objects from the database.
- It removes entire data structure from the database.
- It deletes a table, index or view.

3. ALTER COMMAND

- An **ALTER command** allows to alter or modify the structure of the database.
- It modifies an existing database object.
- Using this command, you can add additional column, drop existing column and even change the data type of columns.

Introduction to DML:

- DML stands for **Data Manipulation Language**.

- It is a language used for selecting, inserting, deleting and updating data in a database.
- It is used to retrieve and manipulate data in a relational database.
- **DDL commands are as follows,**
 1. **SELECT**
 2. **INSERT**
 3. **UPDATE**
 4. **DELETE**
- DML performs read-only queries of data.

1. SELECT COMMAND

- **SELECT command** is used to retrieve data from the database.
- This command allows database users to retrieve the specific information they desire from an operational database.
- It returns a result set of records from one or more tables.

SELECT Command has many optional clauses are as stated below:

Clause	Description
WHERE	It specifies which rows to retrieve.
GROUP BY	It is used to arrange the data into groups.
HAVING	It selects among the groups defined by the GROUP BY clause.
ORDER BY	It specifies an order in which to return the rows.
AS	It provides an alias which can be used to temporarily rename tables or columns.

Syntax:

SELECT * FROM <table_name>;

2. INSERT COMMAND

- **INSERT command** is used for inserting a data into a table.
- Using this command, you can add one or more records to any single table in a database.
- It is also used to add records to an existing code.

Syntax:

INSERT INTO <table_name> (`column_name1` <datatype>, `column_name2` <datatype>, ..., `column_name_n` <database>) VALUES (`value1`, `value2`, ..., `value n`);

3. UPDATE COMMAND

- **UPDATE command** is used to modify the records present in existing table.
- This command updates existing data within a table.
- It changes the data of one or more records in a table.

Syntax:

UPDATE <table_name>

SET <column_name = value>

WHERE condition;

4. DELETE COMMAND

- **DELETE command** is used to delete some or all records from the existing table.
- It deletes all the records from a table.
-

Syntax:

DELETE FROM <table_name> WHERE <condition>;

If we does not write the WHERE condition, then all rows will get deleted.

CODE :

```
mysql> create table CollegeId
```

```
-> (firstName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
```

```
-> lastName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
```

```
-> Roll_No int,
```

```
-> Branch varchar(10));
```

```
mysql> insert into CollegeId(firstName,lastName,Roll_No,Branch)
```

-> values("Naveen","Yadav",89,"IT"),

->("Naveen","Kumar",87,"IT"),

-> ("Naveen","KumarShah",88,"IT"),

-> ("Nakul","Gupta",84,"IT"),

-> ("Nikhil","Kumar",91,"IT");

mysql> select * from CollegeID;

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> update CollegeId

-> set Roll_No=92

-> where Roll_no=91;

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> delete from CollegeID

-> where Roll_No=92;

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

alter table CollegeId

-> drop column Branch;

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

drop table CollegeID;

```
mysql>
```

LAB – 2

Aim: To create Table queries using the following constraints

* Primary Key constraint * Foreign Key constraint * Check Constraint
* Unique Constraint * Not null constraint.

SQL Constraints

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table.

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

- **NOT NULL** - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
- **UNIQUE** - Ensures that all values in a column are different
- **PRIMARY KEY** - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- **FOREIGN KEY** - Uniquely identifies a row/record in another table
- **CHECK** - Ensures that all values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- **DEFAULT** - Sets a default value for a column when no value is specified
- **INDEX** - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quick

SQL PRIMARY KEY Constraint

The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values.

A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns (fields).

SQL FOREIGN KEY Constraint

A FOREIGN KEY is a key used to link two tables together.

A FOREIGN KEY is a field (or collection of fields) in one table that refers to the PRIMARY KEY in another table.

The table containing the foreign key is called the child table, and the table containing the candidate key is called the referenced or parent table.

SQL CHECK Constraint

The CHECK constraint is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column.

If you define a CHECK constraint on a single column it allows only certain values for this column.

If you define a CHECK constraint on a table it can limit the values in certain columns based on values in other columns in the row.

SQL NOT NULL Constraint

By default, a column can hold NULL values.

The NOT NULL constraint enforces a column to NOT accept NULL values.

This enforces a field to always contain a value, which means that you cannot insert a new record, or update a record without adding a value to this field.

SQL UNIQUE Constraint

The UNIQUE constraint ensures that all values in a column are different.

Both the UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints provide a guarantee for uniqueness for a column or set of columns.

A PRIMARY KEY constraint automatically has a UNIQUE constraint.

However, you can have many UNIQUE constraints per table, but only one PRIMARY KEY constraint per table.

CODE :

```
create table CollegeId
```

```
-> (firstName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
```



```
-> lastName varchar(30) NOT NULL,  
-> Roll_No int,  
-> Branch varchar(10));
```

```
insert into CollegeId(firstName,lastName,Roll_No,Branch)
```

```
-> values("Naveen","Yadav",89,"IT"),  
-> ("Naveen","Kumar",87,"IT"),  
-> ("Naveen","KumarShah",88,"IT"),  
-> ("Nakul","Gupta",84,"IT"),  
-> ("Nikhil","Kumar",91,"IT");
```

```
desc CollegeId
```

```
mysql> DESC CollegeId;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| firstName  | varchar(30)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |  
| lastName   | varchar(30)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |  
| Roll_No    | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |  
| Branch     | varchar(10)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
4 rows in set (1.78 sec)
```

```
select * from CollegeID;
```

```
mysql> select * from CollegeID;
```

firstName	lastName	Roll_No	Branch
Nakul	Gupta	84	IT
Naveen	Kumar	87	IT
Naveen	KumarShah	88	IT
Naveen	Yadav	89	IT
Nikhil	Kumar	91	IT

```
5 rows in set (0.43 sec)
```

```
insert into CollegeId(firstName,lastName,Roll_No,Branch)
```

```
-> values("Naveen","Yadav",89,"SE");
```

```
mysql> insert into CollegeId(firstName,lastName,Roll_No,Branch)
-> values("Naveen","Yadav",89,"SE");
ERROR 3819 (HY000): Check constraint 'collegeid_chk_1' is violated.
```

```
insert into CollegeId(firstName,lastName,Roll_No,Branch)
```

```
-> values("Paras","Jain",91,"IT");
```

```
mysql> insert into CollegeId(firstName,lastName,Roll_No,Branch)
-> values("Paras","Jain",91,"IT");
ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry '91' for key 'collegeid.PRIMARY'
```

```
insert into CollegeId(firstName,lastName,Roll_No,Branch)
```

```
-> values("Paras",,93,"IT");
```

```
mysql> insert into CollegeId(firstName,Roll_No,Branch)
-> values("Paras",93,"IT");
ERROR 1364 (HY000): Field 'lastName' doesn't have a default value
```

create table Teacher

- > (firstName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
- > lastName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
- > Subject varchar(10),
- > TeacherID int UNIQUE,
- > Roll_No int,
- > PRIMARY KEY (TeacherID),
- > FOREIGN KEY (Roll_No) REFERENCES CollegeId(Roll_No));

mysql> insert into Teacher(firstName,lastName,Subject,TeacherID,Roll_No)

- > values("Jasraj","Meena","DS",123,91),
- > ("Ritu","Aggarwal","ADA",234,89);

mysql> select * from Teacher;

```
mysql> select * from Teacher;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| firstName | lastName | Subject | TeacherID | Roll_No |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Jasraj   | Meena   | DS      | 123       | 91      |
| Ritu     | Aggarwal | ADA     | 234       | 89      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.04 sec)
```

Assignment - 1

Created client master and product master table:

```
mysql> desc client_master;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
client_no	varchar(6)	YES		NULL	
name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
address1	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
address2	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
state	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
pincode	int	YES		NULL	
bal_due	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.03 sec)

```
mysql> desc product_master;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Product_no	varchar(6)	YES		NULL	
description	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
profit_percent	decimal(5,2)	YES		NULL	
unit_measure	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
qty_on_hand	int	YES		NULL	
reorder_lvl	int	YES		NULL	
sell_price	int	YES		NULL	
cost_price	int	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Inserted data into Client master and Product master table:

```
mysql> select *from client_master;
```

client_no	name	address1	address2	city	state	pincode	bal_due
1	Ivan	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400054	15000.00
2	Vandana	NULL	NULL	Madras	Tamilnadu	780001	0.00
3	Pramada	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400057	5000.00
4	Basu	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400056	0.00
5	Ravi	NULL	NULL	Delhi	NULL	100001	2000.00
6	Rukmini	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400050	0.00

```
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```



```
mysql> select *from product_master;
```

Product_no	description	profit_percent	unit_measure	qty_on_hand	reorder_lvl	sell_price	cost_price
P00001	1.44Floppies	5.00	piece	100	20	525	500
P03453	Monitors	6.00	piece	10	3	12000	11200
P06734	Mouse	5.00	piece	20	5	1050	500
P07865	1.22Floppies	5.00	piece	100	20	525	500
P07868	Keyboards	2.00	piece	10	3	3150	3050
P07885	CD Drive	2.50	piece	10	3	5250	5100
P07965	540 HDD	4.00	piece	10	3	8400	8000
P07975	1.44 Drive	5.00	piece	10	3	1050	1000
P08865	1.22 Drive	5.00	piece	2	3	1050	1000

```
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Solutions of the questions =>

- 1) Find out the names of all the clients.

```
mysql> select name from client_master;
```

name
Ivan
Vandana
Pramada
Basu
Ravi
Rukmini

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 2) Retrieve the list of names and cities of all the clients.

```
mysql> select name,city from client_master;
```

name	city
Ivan	Bombay
Vandana	Madras
Pramada	Bombay
Basu	Bombay
Ravi	Delhi
Rukmini	Bombay

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

3) List the various products available from the product_master table.

```
mysql> select description as Products_available from product_master;
```

Products_available
1.44floppies
Monitors
Mouse
1.22floppies
Keyboards
CD Drive
540 HDD
1.44 Drive
1.22 Drive

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

4) List all the clients who are located in Bombay.

```
mysql> select*from client_master where city="Bombay";
```

client_no	name	address1	address2	city	state	pincode	bal_due
1	Ivan	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400054	15000.00
3	Pramada	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400057	5000.00
4	Basu	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400056	0.00
6	Rukmini	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400050	0.00

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

5) Display the information for client no 0001 and 0002.

```
mysql> select*from client_master where client_no=0001 or client_no=0002;
```

client_no	name	address1	address2	city	state	pincode	bal_due
1	Ivan	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400054	15000.00
2	Vandana	NULL	NULL	Madras	Tamilnadu	780001	0.00

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- 6) Find the products with description as '1.44 Drive' and '1.22 Drive'.

```
mysql> select*from product_master where description="1.44 Drive" or description="1.22 Drive";
```

Product_no	description	profit_percent	unit_measure	qty_on_hand	reorder_lvl	sell_price	cost_price
P07975	1.44 Drive	5.00	piece	10	3	1050	1000
P08865	1.22 Drive	5.00	piece	2	3	1050	1000

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- 7) Find all the products whose sell price is greater than 5000.

```
mysql> select*from product_master where sell_price>5000;
```

Product_no	description	profit_percent	unit_measure	qty_on_hand	reorder_lvl	sell_price	cost_price
P03453	Monitors	6.00	piece	10	3	12000	11200
P07885	CD Drive	2.50	piece	10	3	5250	5100
P07965	540 HDD	4.00	piece	10	3	8400	8000

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- 8) Find the list of all clients who stay in in city 'Bombay' or city 'Delhi' or 'Madras'.

```
mysql> select*from client_master where city="Bombay" or city="Delhi" or city="Madras";
```

client_no	name	address1	address2	city	state	pincode	bal_due
1	Ivan	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400054	15000.00
2	Vandana	NULL	NULL	Madras	Tamilnadu	780001	0.00
3	Pramada	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400057	5000.00
4	Basu	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400056	0.00
5	Ravi	NULL	NULL	Delhi	NULL	100001	2000.00
6	Rukmini	NULL	NULL	Bombay	Maharashtra	400050	0.00

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- 9) Find the product whose selling price is greater than 2000 and less than or equal to 5000.

```
mysql> select*from product_master where sell_price>2000 and sell_price<=5000;
```

Product_no	description	profit_percent	unit_measure	qty_on_hand	reorder_lvl	sell_price	cost_price
P07868	Keyboards	2.00	piece	10	3	3150	3050

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

10) List the name, city and state of clients not in the state of ‘Maharashtra’.

```
mysql> select name,city,state from client_master where not state="Maharashtra";
```

name	city	state
Vandana	Madras	Tamilnadu

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```


Assignment -2

Objective – Answer the following Questions

Q1. Make the primary key to client_no in client_master.

```
mysql> alter table client_master
-> add constraint primary key(client_no);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> desc client_master;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
client_no	varchar(6)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
address1	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
address2	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
state	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
pincode	int	YES		NULL	
bal_due	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	

8 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Q2. Add a new column phone_no in the client_master table.

```
mysql> alter table client_master
-> add column phone_no bigint;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> desc client_master;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
client_no	varchar(6)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
address1	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
address2	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
state	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
pincode	int	YES		NULL	
bal_due	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	
phone_no	bigint	YES		NULL	

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Q3. Add the not null constraint in the product_master table with the columns description, profit percent , sell price and cost price.

```
mysql> alter table product_master
-> modify column description varchar(50) NOT NULL,
-> modify column profit_percent int NOT NULL,
-> modify column sell_price int NOT NULL,
-> modify column cost_price int NOT NULL;
Query OK, 9 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 9 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> desc product_master;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Product_no     | varchar(6)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| description    | varchar(50)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| profit_percent | int           | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| unit_measure   | varchar(15)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| qty_on_hand    | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| reorder_lvl    | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| sell_price     | int           | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| cost_price     | int           | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Q4. Change the size of client_no field in the client_master table.

```
mysql> alter table client_master
-> modify column client_no varchar(30);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> desc client_master;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| client_no      | varchar(30)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| name           | varchar(20)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| address1       | varchar(30)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| address2       | varchar(30)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| city           | varchar(15)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| state          | varchar(15)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| pincode        | int           | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| bal_due        | decimal(10,2) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| phone_no       | bigint        | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Q5. Select product_no, description where profit percent is between 20 and 30 both inclusive.

```
mysql> select Product_no,description from product_master where profit_percent between 20 and 30;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select*from product_master;
```

Product_no	description	profit_percent	unit_measure	qty_on_hand	reorder_lvl	sell_price	cost_price
P00001	1.44floppies	5	piece	100	20	525	500
P03453	Monitors	6	piece	10	3	12000	11200
P06734	Mouse	5	piece	20	5	1050	500
P07865	1.22floppies	5	piece	100	20	525	500
P07868	Keyboards	2	piece	10	3	3150	3050
P07885	CD Drive	3	piece	10	3	5250	5100
P07965	540 HDD	4	piece	10	3	8400	8000
P07975	1.44 Drive	5	piece	10	3	1050	1000
P08865	1.22 Drive	5	piece	2	3	1050	1000

```
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

As no value matches the given constraint of profit_percent between 20 and 30 hence the output is an empty set

LAB – 3

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

COUNT – counts the number of elements in the group defined

SUM – calculates the sum of the given attribute/expression in the group defined

AVG – calculates the average value of the given attribute/expression in the group defined

MIN – finds the minimum in the group defined

MAX – finds the maximum in the group defined

```
mysql> select AVG(amount) from payments;
+-----+
| AVG(amount) |
+-----+
| 32431.645531 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.41 sec)
```

```
mysql> select ROUND(AVG(amount),2) from payments;
+-----+
| ROUND(AVG(amount),2) |
+-----+
|           32431.65 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> select customerNumber, Round(AVG(amount),2) from payments group by customerNumber;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| customerNumber | Round(AVG(amount),2) |
```

+-----+-----+

	103		7438.12	
	112		26726.99	
	114		45146.27	
	119		38983.23	
	121		26056.20	
	124		64909.80	
	128		18984.44	
	129		22236.85	
	131		35879.98	
	141		55056.84	
	144		21840.33	
	145		26861.63	
	146		43435.12	
	148		39062.76	
	151		44478.49	
	157		49254.63	
	161		26136.31	
	166		35140.19	
	167		48781.24	
	171		30890.85	
	172		28851.17	
	173		16099.35	
	175		31808.21	
	177		31180.61	
	181		24165.88	
	186		31848.82	
	187		49470.03	
	189		24949.14	
	198		7184.75	

	201		30583.59	
	202		35061.10	
	204		27788.63	
	205		31267.77	
	209		25286.44	
	211		45480.79	
	216		22840.16	
	219		3959.30	
	227		44954.90	
	233		22992.56	
	239		80375.24	
	240		35891.88	
	242		20161.12	
	249		41111.62	
	250		22553.06	
	256		29438.21	
	259		44611.57	
	260		33406.00	
	276		34258.56	
	278		42509.90	
	282		30551.87	
	286		45272.69	
	298		54388.96	
	299		34529.52	
	311		31902.05	
	314		31126.93	
	319		39216.08	
	320		33957.51	
	321		66170.39	
	323		38655.52	

	324		26852.24	
	328		19140.76	
	333		18396.72	
	334		34632.25	
	339		28969.67	
	344		23375.57	
	347		20753.10	
	350		23849.18	
	353		31745.80	
	357		28331.19	
	362		16766.74	
	363		38816.43	
	379		24511.22	
	381		7304.30	
	382		28353.33	
	385		29156.10	
	386		45071.66	
	398		26387.18	
	406		28812.32	
	412		33352.47	
	415		31310.09	
	424		23071.44	
	447		16655.93	
	448		38388.22	
	450		59551.38	
	452		17020.00	
	455		35189.33	
	456		14615.22	
	458		37480.03	
	462		29542.50	

	471		22460.38	
	473		12679.16	
	475		21874.36	
	484		25493.93	
	486		25908.86	
	487		21285.19	
	489		14793.08	
	495		32770.87	
	496		38165.73	

+-----+-----+

98 rows in set (0.11 sec)

```
mysql> select customerNumber, ROUND(AVG(amount),3) as avg_amount from payments group by customerNumber having avg_amount>43000;
```

customerNumber	avg_amount
114	45146.268
124	64909.804
141	55056.845
146	43435.117
151	44478.488
157	49254.625
167	48781.235
187	49470.030
211	45480.790
227	44954.900
239	80375.240
259	44611.570
286	45272.685
298	54388.960
321	66170.390
386	45071.655
450	59551.380

17 rows in set (0.05 sec)

```
mysql> select COUNT(*) from payments;
```

COUNT(*)
273

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select COUNT(*) from payments where customerNumber = 121;
```

COUNT(*)
4

1 row in set (0.01 sec)


```
mysql> select customerNumber, COUNT(*) as count from payments group by customerNumber;
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

```
| customerNumber | count |
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

```
|      103 |    3 |
```

```
|      112 |    3 |
```

```
|      114 |    4 |
```

```
|      119 |    3 |
```

```
|      121 |    4 |
```

```
|      124 |    9 |
```

```
|      128 |    4 |
```

```
|      129 |    3 |
```

```
|      131 |    3 |
```

```
|      141 |   13 |
```

```
|      144 |    2 |
```

```
|      145 |    4 |
```

```
|      146 |    3 |
```

```
|      148 |    4 |
```

```
|      151 |    4 |
```

```
|      157 |    2 |
```

```
|      161 |    4 |
```

```
|      166 |    3 |
```

```
|      167 |    2 |
```

```
|      171 |    2 |
```

```
|      172 |    3 |
```

```
|      173 |    2 |
```

```
|      175 |    3 |
```

```
|      177 |    2 |
```

```
|      181 |    3 |
```

```
|      186 |    3 |
```

	187		3	
	189		2	
	198		3	
	201		2	
	202		2	
	204		2	
	205		3	
	209		3	
	211		1	
	216		3	
	219		2	
	227		2	
	233		3	
	239		1	
	240		2	
	242		3	
	249		2	
	250		3	
	256		2	
	259		2	
	260		2	
	276		4	
	278		3	
	282		3	
	286		2	
	298		2	
	299		2	
	311		3	
	314		2	
	319		2	

	320		3	
	321		2	
	323		4	
	324		3	
	328		2	
	333		3	
	334		3	
	339		2	
	344		2	
	347		2	
	350		3	
	353		4	
	357		2	
	362		2	
	363		3	
	379		3	
	381		4	
	382		3	
	385		3	
	386		2	
	398		4	
	406		3	
	412		2	
	415		1	
	424		3	
	447		3	
	448		2	
	450		1	
	452		3	
	455		2	

	456		2	
	458		3	
	462		3	
	471		2	
	473		2	
	475		2	
	484		2	
	486		3	
	487		2	
	489		2	
	495		2	
	496		3	

+-----+-----+

98 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select customerNumber, COUNT(*) as count from payments group by customerNumber having count>3 order by count DESC;
```

customerNumber	count
141	13
124	9
151	4
276	4
161	4
114	4
353	4
121	4
128	4
381	4
323	4
145	4
398	4
148	4

14 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select COUNT(reportsTo) from employees;
```

COUNT(reportsTo)
22

1 row in set (0.13 sec)

```
mysql> select COUNT(DISTINCT reportsTo) from employees;
+-----+
| COUNT(DISTINCT reportsTo) |
+-----+
| 6 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> select customerNumber, SUM(amount) as sum_amt from payments group by customerNumber having sum_amt>90000 order by sum_amt DESC;
+-----+-----+
| customerNumber | sum_amt |
+-----+-----+
| 141 | 715730.98 |
| 124 | 584180.24 |
| 114 | 180585.07 |
| 151 | 177913.95 |
| 148 | 156251.03 |
| 323 | 154622.08 |
| 187 | 148410.09 |
| 276 | 137034.22 |
| 321 | 132340.78 |
| 146 | 130305.35 |
| 278 | 127529.69 |
| 353 | 126983.19 |
| 119 | 116949.68 |
| 363 | 116449.29 |
| 496 | 114497.19 |
| 458 | 112440.09 |
| 298 | 108777.92 |
| 131 | 107639.94 |
| 145 | 107446.50 |
| 398 | 105548.73 |
| 166 | 105420.57 |
| 161 | 104545.22 |
| 121 | 104224.79 |
| 334 | 103896.74 |
| 320 | 101872.52 |
| 157 | 98509.25 |
| 167 | 97562.47 |
| 311 | 95706.15 |
| 186 | 95546.46 |
| 175 | 95424.63 |
| 205 | 93803.30 |
| 282 | 91655.61 |
| 286 | 90545.37 |
| 386 | 90143.31 |
+-----+-----+
34 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select MAX(amount),MIN(amount) from payments;
+-----+-----+
| MAX(amount) | MIN(amount) |
+-----+-----+
| 120166.58 | 615.45 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select customerNumber, MAX(amount) from payments group by customerNumber;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| customerNumber | MAX(amount) |
+-----+-----+
| 103 | 14571.44 |
| 112 | 33347.88 |
| 114 | 82261.22 |
```

	119		49523.67	
	121		50218.95	
	124		111654.40	
	128		33820.62	
	129		26248.78	
	131		50025.35	
	141		120166.58	
	144		36005.71	
	145		53959.21	
	146		49614.72	
	148		105743.00	
	151		58841.35	
	157		63357.13	
	161		50743.65	
	166		44160.92	
	167		85024.46	
	171		42783.81	
	172		51209.58	
	173		20355.24	
	175		42044.77	
	177		47177.59	
	181		44400.50	
	186		37602.48	
	187		52825.29	
	189		32538.74	
	198		9658.74	
	201		37258.94	
	202		36527.61	
	204		51152.86	
	205		50342.74	

	209		36069.26	
	211		45480.79	
	216		40473.86	
	219		4465.85	
	227		53745.34	
	233		29070.38	
	239		80375.24	
	240		46788.14	
	242		33818.34	
	249		48298.99	
	250		26311.63	
	256		53116.99	
	259		61234.67	
	260		37527.58	
	276		41554.73	
	278		52151.81	
	282		35806.73	
	286		47411.33	
	298		61402.00	
	299		36798.88	
	311		46770.52	
	314		45352.47	
	319		42339.76	
	320		52548.49	
	321		85559.12	
	323		75020.13	
	324		37455.77	
	328		31102.85	
	333		23936.53	
	334		45785.34	

	339		34606.28	
	344		31428.21	
	347		21053.69	
	350		50824.66	
	353		49705.52	
	357		36442.34	
	362		18473.71	
	363		55425.77	
	379		32680.31	
	381		14379.90	
	382		42813.83	
	385		51001.22	
	386		51619.02	
	398		48927.64	
	406		49165.16	
	412		35034.57	
	415		31310.09	
	424		25505.98	
	447		26304.13	
	448		48809.90	
	450		59551.38	
	452		27121.90	
	455		38139.18	
	456		27550.51	
	458		57131.92	
	462		48355.87	
	471		35505.63	
	473		17746.26	
	475		36070.47	
	484		47513.19	

	486		45994.07	
	487		29997.09	
	489		22275.73	
	495		59265.14	
	496		52166.00	
+-----+-----+				

98 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select MIN(amount) as max_amt from payments;
+-----+
| max_amt |
+-----+
| 615.45 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Assignment -3

QUES 1) Write a SQL statement to find the total and average purchase amount of all orders.

ANS 1 - `SELECT SUM (purch_amt), AVG(purch_amt)
FROM orders;`

TOTAL_AMOUNT	AVERAGE_AMOUNT
17541.18	1461.765000

1 row in set (0.11 sec)

QUES 2) Write a SQL statement which selects the highest grade for each of the cities of the customers

ANS 2 - `SELECT city,MAX(grade)
FROM customer
GROUP BY city;`

GRADE	City
100	Berlin
200	California
300	London
200	Moscow
200	New York
300	Paris

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

QUES 3) Write a SQL statement find the number of customers who gets at least a gradation for his/her performance.

ANS 3 - `SELECT COUNT (ALL grade)
FROM customer;`

CUSTOMER_WITH_GRADATION
7

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

QUES 4) Write a SQL statement to find the highest purchase amount ordered by the each customer with their ID and highest purchase amount.

ANS 4 - `SELECT customer_id,MAX(purch_amt)`

```
FROM orders
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

MAX_PURCHASE	customer_id
270.65	3001
5760.00	3002
75.29	3003
1983.43	3004
948.50	3005
2400.60	3007
250.45	3008
2480.40	3009

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

QUES 5) Write a SQL statement to find the highest purchase amount ordered by the each customer on a particular date with their ID, order date and highest purchase amount.

```
ANS 5 - SELECT customer_id,ord_date,MAX(purch_amt)
FROM orders
GROUP BY customer_id,ord_date;
```

customer_id	MAX_PURCHASE	ord_date
3002	3045.60	2012-04-25
3008	250.45	2012-06-27
3007	2400.60	2012-07-27
3009	110.50	2012-08-17
3001	5760.00	2012-09-10
3005	150.50	2012-10-05
3004	2480.40	2012-10-10

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

QUES 6) Write a SQL statement to find the highest purchase amount with their ID and order date, for those customers who have a higher purchase amount in a day is within the range 2000 and 6000.

```
ANS 6 - SELECT customer_id,ord_date,MAX(purch_amt)
FROM orders
GROUP BY customer_id,ord_date
HAVING MAX(purch_amt) BETWEEN 2000 AND 6000;
```

customer_id	MAX_PURCHASE	ord_date
3002	3045.60	2012-04-25
3007	2400.60	2012-07-27
3001	5760.00	2012-09-10
3004	2480.40	2012-10-10

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

QUES 7) Write a SQL statement to display customer details (ID and purchase amount) whose IDs are within the range 3002 and 3007 and highest purchase amount is more than 1000.

ANS 7 - `SELECT customer_id,MAX(purch_amt)`
`FROM orders`
`WHERE customer_id BETWEEN 3002 and 3007`
`GROUP BY customer_id`
`HAVING MAX(purch_amt)>1000;`

customer_id	MAX_PURCHASE
3002	5760.00
3004	1983.43
3007	2400.60

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

QUES 8) Write a SQL statement to find the highest purchase amount on a date '2012-08-17' for each salesman with their ID.

ANS 8 - `SELECT salesman_id,MAX(purch_amt)`
`FROM orders`
`WHERE ord_date = '2012-08-17'`
`GROUP BY salesman_id;`

salesman_id	MAX_PURCHASE
5003	110.50
5007	75.29

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

QUES 10) Write a query in SQL to find the number of employees in each department along with the department code.

ANS 10 – `SELECT emp_dept, COUNT(*)`
`FROM emp_details`
`GROUP BY emp_dept;`

```
+-----+-----+
| count(emp_idno) | emp_dept |
+-----+-----+
|                |          |
|                |          |
|                |          |
|                |          |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

LAB – 4

SQL Join :

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

Types of joins :

a) **Inner Join:** The INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
```

```
FROM table1
```

```
INNER JOIN table2
```

```
ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;
```

```
mysql> select productCode, productName,t1.productline from products t1 INNER JOIN productLines t2 USING (productline);
```

productCode	productName	productline
S10_1949	1952 Alpine Renault 1300	Classic Cars
S10_4757	1972 Alfa Romeo GTA	Classic Cars
S10_4962	1962 LanciaA Delta 16V	Classic Cars
S12_1099	1968 Ford Mustang	Classic Cars
S12_1108	2001 Ferrari Enzo	Classic Cars
S12_3148	1969 Corvair Monza	Classic Cars
S12_3380	1968 Dodge Charger	Classic Cars
S12_3891	1969 Ford Falcon	Classic Cars
S12_3990	1970 Plymouth Hemi Cuda	Classic Cars
S12_4675	1969 Dodge Charger	Classic Cars
S18_1129	1993 Mazda RX-7	Classic Cars
S18_1589	1965 Aston Martin DB5	Classic Cars
S18_1889	1948 Porsche 356-A Roadster	Classic Cars
S18_1984	1995 Honda Civic	Classic Cars
S18_2238	1998 Chrysler Plymouth Prowler	Classic Cars
S18_2870	1999 Indy 500 Monte Carlo SS	Classic Cars
S18_3232	1992 Ferrari 360 Spider red	Classic Cars
S18_3233	1985 Toyota Supra	Classic Cars
S18_3278	1969 Dodge Super Bee	Classic Cars
S18_3482	1976 Ford Gran Torino	Classic Cars
S18_3685	1948 Porsche Type 356 Roadster	Classic Cars
S18_4027	1970 Triumph Spitfire	Classic Cars
S18_4721	1957 Corvette Convertible	Classic Cars
S18_4933	1957 Ford Thunderbird	Classic Cars
S24_1046	1970 Chevy Chevelle SS 454	Classic Cars
S24_1444	1970 Dodge Coronet	Classic Cars
S24_1628	1966 Shelby Cobra 427 S/C	Classic Cars
S24_2766	1949 Jaguar XK 120	Classic Cars
S24_2840	1958 Chevy Corvette Limited Edition	Classic Cars
S24_2887	1952 Citroen-15CV	Classic Cars
S24_2972	1982 Lamborghini Diablo	Classic Cars
S24_3191	1969 Chevrolet Camaro Z28	Classic Cars
S24_3371	1971 Alpine Renault 1600s	Classic Cars
S24_3432	2002 Chevy Corvette	Classic Cars
S24_3856	1956 Porsche 356A Coupe	Classic Cars
S24_4048	1992 Porsche Cayenne Turbo Silver	Classic Cars
S24_4620	1961 Chevrolet Impala	Classic Cars
S700_2824	1982 Camaro Z28	Classic Cars
S10_1678	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	Motorcycles
S10_2016	1996 Moto Guzzi 1100i	Motorcycles
S10_4698	2003 Harley-Davidson Eagle Drag Bike	Motorcycles
S12_2823	2002 Suzuki XREO	Motorcycles
S18_2625	1936 Harley Davidson El Knucklehead	Motorcycles
S18_3782	1957 Vespa GS150	Motorcycles
S24_1578	1997 BMW R 1100 S	Motorcycles
S24_2000	1960 BSA Gold Star DBD34	Motorcycles
S24_2360	1982 Ducati 900 Monster	Motorcycles
S32_1374	1997 BMW F650 ST	Motorcycles
S32_2206	1982 Ducati 996 R	Motorcycles
S32_4485	1974 Ducati 350 Mk3 Desmo	Motorcycles
S50_4713	2002 Yamaha YZR M1	Motorcycles
S18_1662	1980s Black Hawk Helicopter	Planes
S18_2581	P-51-D Mustang	Planes
S24_1785	1928 British Royal Navy Airplane	Planes
S24_2841	1900s Vintage Bi-Plane	Planes
S24_3949	Corsair F4U (Bird Cage)	Planes
S24_4278	1900s Vintage Tri-Plane	Planes

S18_2949	1913 Ford Model T Speedster	Vintage Cars
S18_2957	1934 Ford V8 Coupe	Vintage Cars
S18_3136	18th Century Vintage Horse Carriage	Vintage Cars
S18_3140	1903 Ford Model A	Vintage Cars
S18_3320	1917 Maxwell Touring Car	Vintage Cars
S18_3856	1941 Chevrolet Special Deluxe Cabriolet	Vintage Cars
S18_4409	1932 Alfa Romeo 8C2300 Spider Sport	Vintage Cars
S18_4522	1904 Buick Runabout	Vintage Cars
S18_4668	1939 Cadillac Limousine	Vintage Cars
S24_1937	1939 Chevrolet Deluxe Coupe	Vintage Cars
S24_2022	1938 Cadillac V-16 Presidential Limousine	Vintage Cars
S24_3151	1912 Ford Model T Delivery Wagon	Vintage Cars
S24_3420	1937 Horch 930V Limousine	Vintage Cars
S24_3816	1940 Ford Delivery Sedan	Vintage Cars
S24_3969	1936 Mercedes Benz 500k Roadster	Vintage Cars
S24_4258	1936 Chrysler Airflow	Vintage Cars
S32_4289	1928 Ford Phaeton Deluxe	Vintage Cars
S50_1341	1930 Buick Marquette Phaeton	Vintage Cars

```
110 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

b) **Left Join** : The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matched records from the right table (table2). The result is NULL from the right side, if there is no match.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table1
LEFT JOIN table2
ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;
```



```
mysql> select t1.customerNumber , customerName , orderNumber, status from customers t1 INNER JOIN orders t2 USING(customerNumber);
```

customerNumber	customerName	orderNumber	status
363	Online Diecast Creations Co.	10100	Shipped
128	Blauer See Auto, Co.	10101	Shipped
181	Vitachrome Inc.	10102	Shipped
121	Baane Mini Imports	10103	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10104	Shipped
145	Danish Wholesale Imports	10105	Shipped
278	Rovelli Gifts	10106	Shipped
131	Land of Toys Inc.	10107	Shipped
385	Cruz & Sons Co.	10108	Shipped
486	Motor Mint Distributors Inc.	10109	Shipped
187	AV Stores, Co.	10110	Shipped
129	Mini Wheels Co.	10111	Shipped
144	Volvo Model Replicas, Co	10112	Shipped
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10113	Shipped
172	La Corne D'abondance, Co.	10114	Shipped
424	Classic Legends Inc.	10115	Shipped
381	Royale Belge	10116	Shipped
148	Dragon Souvenirs, Ltd.	10117	Shipped
216	Enaco Distributors	10118	Shipped
382	Salzburg Collectables	10119	Shipped
114	Australian Collectors, Co.	10120	Shipped
353	Reims Collectables	10121	Shipped
350	Marseille Mini Autos	10122	Shipped
103	Atelier graphique	10123	Shipped
112	Signal Gift Stores	10124	Shipped
114	Australian Collectors, Co.	10125	Shipped
458	Corrida Auto Replicas, Ltd	10126	Shipped
151	Muscle Machine Inc	10127	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10128	Shipped
324	Stylish Desk Decors, Co.	10129	Shipped
198	Auto-Moto Classics Inc.	10130	Shipped
447	Gift Ideas Corp.	10131	Shipped
323	Down Under Souvenirs, Inc	10132	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10133	Shipped
250	Lyon Souvenirs	10134	Shipped
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10135	Shipped
242	Alpha Cognac	10136	Shipped
353	Reims Collectables	10137	Shipped
496	Kelly's Gift Shop	10138	Shipped
282	Souvenirs And Things Co.	10139	Shipped
161	Technics Stores Inc.	10140	Shipped
334	Suominen Souvenirs	10141	Shipped
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10142	Shipped
320	Mini Creations Ltd.	10143	Shipped
381	Royale Belge	10144	Shipped
205	Toys4GrownUps.com	10145	Shipped
447	Gift Ideas Corp.	10146	Shipped
379	Collectables For Less Inc.	10147	Shipped
276	Anna's Decorations, Ltd	10148	Shipped
487	Signal Collectibles Ltd.	10149	Shipped
148	Dragon Souvenirs, Ltd.	10150	Shipped
311	Oulu Toy Supplies, Inc.	10151	Shipped
333	Australian Gift Network, Co	10152	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10153	Shipped
219	Boards & Toys Co.	10154	Shipped
186	Toys of Finland, Co.	10155	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10156	Shipped

119	La Rochelle Gifts	10375	Shipped
219	Boards & Toys Co.	10376	Shipped
186	Toys of Finland, Co.	10377	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10378	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10379	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10380	Shipped
321	Corporate Gift Ideas Co.	10381	Shipped
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10382	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10383	Shipped
321	Corporate Gift Ideas Co.	10384	Shipped
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10385	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10386	Resolved
148	Dragon Souvenirs, Ltd.	10387	Shipped
452	FunGiftIdeas.com	10388	Shipped
458	Scandinavian Gift Ideas	10389	Shipped
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10390	Shipped
276	Anna's Decorations, Ltd	10391	Shipped
452	Mini Auto Werke	10392	Shipped
323	Down Under Souvenirs, Inc	10393	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10394	Shipped
250	Lyon Souvenirs	10395	Shipped
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10396	Shipped
242	Alpha Cognac	10397	Shipped
353	Reims Collectables	10398	Shipped
496	Kelly's Gift Shop	10399	Shipped
450	The Sharp Gifts Warehouse	10400	Shipped
328	Tekni Collectables Inc.	10401	On Hold
406	Auto Canal+ Petit	10402	Shipped
201	UK Collectables, Ltd.	10403	Shipped
323	Down Under Souvenirs, Inc	10404	Shipped
209	Mini Caravy	10405	Shipped
145	Danish Wholesale Imports	10406	Disputed
450	The Sharp Gifts Warehouse	10407	On Hold
398	Tokyo Collectables, Ltd	10408	Shipped
166	Handji Gifts& Co	10409	Shipped
357	GiftsForWin.com	10410	Shipped
233	Québec Home Shopping Network	10411	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10412	Shipped
175	Gift Depot Inc.	10413	Shipped
362	Gifts&AllApes.com	10414	On Hold
471	Australian Collectables, Ltd	10415	Disputed
386	L'ordine Souvenirs	10416	Shipped
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10417	Disputed
412	Extreme Desk Decorations, Ltd	10418	Shipped
382	Salzburg Collectables	10419	Shipped
282	Souvenirs And Things Co.	10420	In Process
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	10421	In Process
157	Diecast Classics Inc.	10422	In Process
314	Petit Auto	10423	In Process
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	10424	In Process
119	La Rochelle Gifts	10425	In Process

326 rows in set (0.00 sec)

c) **Right Join** : The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matched records from the left table (table1). The result is NULL from the left side, when there is no match.

Syntax:

SELECT column_name(s)

FROM table1

RIGHT JOIN table2

ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

```
mysql> select employeeNumber, customerNumber from customers RIGHT JOIN employees ON salesRepEmployeeNumber = employeeNumber order by employeeNumber DESC;
```

employeeNumber	customerNumber
1782	216
1782	298
1782	344
1782	376
1782	458
1782	484
1625	NULL
1621	148
1621	177
1621	211
1621	386
1621	398
1619	NULL
1612	166
1612	323
1612	357
1612	412
1612	496
1611	114
1611	276
1611	282
1611	333
1611	471
1584	121
1584	128
1584	144
1584	167
1584	189
1584	259
1584	299
1584	415
1584	448
1581	186
1581	187
1581	281
1581	248
1581	311
1581	324
1581	334
1581	489
1481	145
1481	227
1481	249
1481	278
1481	314
1481	381
1481	382
1481	386
1481	452
1481	473
1378	183
1378	119
1378	141
1378	171
1378	289
1378	242

1323	328
1323	447
1323	486
1286	161
1286	168
1286	181
1286	233
1286	424
1286	455
1286	456
1216	157
1216	198
1216	286
1216	362
1216	363
1216	462
1188	173
1188	204
1188	320
1188	339
1188	379
1188	495
1166	112
1166	205
1166	219
1166	239
1166	347
1166	475
1165	124
1165	129
1165	161
1165	321
1165	450
1165	487
1143	NULL
1102	NULL
1088	NULL
1076	NULL
1056	NULL
1002	NULL

108 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Some Other queries:

```
mysql> select employeeNumber, customerNumber from customers RIGHT JOIN employees ON salesRepEmployeeNumber = employeeNumber where customerNumber is NULL ;
```

employeeNumber	customerNumber
1002	NULL
1056	NULL
1076	NULL
1088	NULL
1102	NULL
1143	NULL
1619	NULL
1625	NULL

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

—> display employeeNumber , customerNumber by joining customer and employee table where customer number is null

—> largest payment of each customer (display customer name , customer number, amount)

```
mysql> select t1.customerNumber, t1.customerName, MAX(amount) as payment from customers t1 INNER JOIN payments t2 using(customerNumber) group by customerNumber having payment>80000;
```

customerNumber	customerName	payment
114	Australian Collectors, Co.	82261.22
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	111654.40
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	120166.58
148	Dragon Souvenirs, Ltd.	105743.00
167	Herkku Gifts	85024.46
239	Collectable Mini Designs Co.	80375.24
321	Corporate Gift Ideas Co.	85559.12

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

then apply condition to display only those customers having amount >80000

```
mysql> select productLine, min(buyPrice) from products group by productLine;
```

productLine	min(buyPrice)
Classic Cars	15.91
Motorcycles	24.14
Planes	29.34
Ships	33.30
Trains	26.72
Trucks and Buses	24.92
Vintage Cars	20.61

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

—> select lowest priced product in every product line

LAB – 5

Wildcard

A wildcard character is used to substitute one or more characters in a string.

Wildcard characters are used with the LIKE operator. The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

Symbol	Description	Example
%	Represents zero or more characters	bl% finds bl, black, blue, and blob
_	Represents a single character	h_t finds hot, hat, and hit
[]	Represents any single character within the brackets	h[oa]t finds hot and hat, but not hit
^	Represents any character not in the brackets	h[^oa]t finds hit, but not hot and hat
-	Represents a range of characters	c[a-b]t finds cat and cbt

Union

The SQL UNION clause/operator is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT statements without returning any duplicate rows.

To use this UNION clause, each SELECT statement must have

- The same number of columns selected
- The same number of column expressions
- The same data type and
- Have them in the same order

But they need not have to be in the same length.

Syntax

The basic syntax of a **UNION** clause is as follows –

```
SELECT column1 [, column2 ]FROM table1 [, table2 ][WHERE condition]UNIONSELECT column1 [, column2 ]FROM table1 [, table2 ][WHERE condition]
```

INTERSECTION

The SQL INTERSECT clause/operator is used to combine two SELECT statements, but returns rows only from the first SELECT statement that are

identical to a row in the second SELECT statement. This means INTERSECT returns only common rows returned by the two SELECT statements.

Syntax

The basic syntax of **INTERSECT** is as follows.

```
SELECT column1 [, column2 ]FROM table1 [, table2 ][WHERE condition]INTERSECTSELECT
column1 [, column2 ]FROM table1 [, table2 ][WHERE condition]
```

Wildcards

```
1 use classicmodels;
2
3 select customerName from customers where customerName like 'A%';
4
5 select city from customers where city like '%ar%';
6
7 select city from customers where city like 'L_n_o_';
8
9 select country from customers where regexp_like(city, '[a-c]');
10
11 select country from customers where not regexp_like(city, '[a-c]');
12
13 select country from customers where regexp_like(city, '[ekv]');
14
```

customerName
Atelier graphique
Australian Collectors, Co.
American Souvenirs Inc
AV Stores, Co.
Auto-Moto Classics Inc.
Asian Shopping Network, Co
ANG Resellers
Alpha Cognac
Amica Models & Co.
Auto Associés & Cie.
Anna's Decorations, Ltd
Australian Gift Network, Co
Asian Treasures, Inc.
Auto Canal+ Petit
Anton Designs, Ltd.
Australian Collectables, Ltd

city
Warszawa
Paris
Barcelona
Paris
Newark
Marseille
Charleroi
Paris
Stuttgart

city ▲

London

London

country ▲

France

USA

Australia

France

Norway

USA

Poland

Germany

USA

USA

Spain

Denmark

Singapore

USA

USA

USA

Singapore

Norway

USA

country ▲

Sweden

France

France

Finland

UK

Denmark

France

Italy

Germany

Australia

Switzerland

Norway

Finland

UK

Finland

France

Germany

New Zealand

Germany

country
France
USA
Australia
France
Norway
USA
Germany
Sweden
Denmark
Singapore
USA
USA
Singapore
Norway
USA
France
USA
USA

Union

```
1 use classicmodels;
2 SELECT
3     firstName,
4     lastName
5 FROM
6     employees
7 UNION
8 SELECT
9     contactFirstName,
10    contactLastName
11 FROM
12    customers;
```

firstName	lastName
Diane	Murphy
Mary	Phan
Jeff	Firrelli
William	Patterson
Gerard	Bondur
Anthony	Bow
Leslie	Jennings
Leslie	Thompson
Julie	Firrelli
Steve	Patterson
Foon Yue	Tseng
George	Vanauf
Loui	Bondur
Gerard	Hernandez
Pamela	Castillo
Larry	Bott

```

14 SELECT
15     CONCAT(FirstName,' ',lastName) fullname
16 FROM
17     employees
18 UNION SELECT
19     CONCAT(contactFirstName,' ',contactLastName)
20 FROM
21     customers;

```

Save Run

fullname

Diane Murphy
 Mary Phan
 Jeff Firrelli
 William Patterson
 Gerard Bondur
 Anthony Bow
 Leslie Jennings
 Leslie Thompson
 Julie Firrelli
 Steve Patterson
 Foon Yue Tseng
 George Vanauf
 Loui Bondur
 Gerard Hernandez
 Pamela Castillo
 Larry Bott
 Barry Jones
 Andy Fixter

```

23 SELECT
24     concat(FirstName,' ',lastName) fullname
25 FROM
26     employees
27 UNION SELECT
28     concat(contactFirstName,' ',contactLastName)
29 FROM
30     customers
31 ORDER BY fullname;

```

fullname

Adrian Huxley
 Akiko Shimamura
 Alejandra Camino
 Alexander Feuer
 Alexander Semenov
 Allen Nelson
 Andy Fixter
 Ann Brown
 Anna O'Hara
 Annette Roulet
 Anthony Bow
 Armand Kuger
 Arnold Cruz
 Barry Jones
 Ben Caloghan
 Bradley Schuyler
 Braun Urs
 Brian Chandler

```

33 SELECT
34     CONCAT(firstName, ' ', lastName) fullname,
35     'Employee' as contactType
36 FROM
37     employees
38 UNION SELECT
39     CONCAT(contactFirstName, ' ', contactLastName),
40     'Customer' as contactType
41 FROM
42     customers
43 ORDER BY
44     fullname

```

fullname	contactType
Adrian Huxley	Customer
Akiko Shimamura	Customer
Alejandra Camino	Customer
Alexander Feuer	Customer
Alexander Semenov	Customer
Allen Nelson	Customer
Andy Fixter	Employee
Ann Brown	Customer
Anna O'Hara	Customer
Annette Roulet	Customer
Anthony Bow	Employee
Armand Kuger	Customer
Arnold Cruz	Customer
Barry Jones	Employee
Ben Calaghan	Customer

LAB – 6

Transaction (commit, Rollback)

What are Transactions?

Transactions group a set of tasks into a single execution unit. Each transaction begins with a specific task and ends when all the tasks in the group successfully complete. If any of the tasks fail, the transaction fails. Therefore, a transaction has only two results: **success** or **failure**.

COMMIT: If everything is in order with all statements within a single transaction, all changes are recorded together in the database is called **committed**. The COMMIT command saves all the transactions to the database since the last COMMIT or ROLLBACK command.

ROLLBACK: If any error occurs with any of the SQL grouped statements, all changes need to be aborted. The process of reversing changes is called **rollback**. This command can only be used to undo transactions since the last COMMIT or ROLLBACK command was issued.

```
1 use classicmodels;
2
3 START TRANSACTION;
4
5
6 SELECT
7     @orderNumber:=MAX(orderNumber)+1
8 FROM
9     orders;
10
11
12 INSERT INTO orders(orderNumber,
13                     orderDate,
14                     requiredDate,
15                     shippedDate,
16                     status,
17                     customerNumber)
18 VALUES(@orderNumber,
19         '2005-05-31',
20         '2005-06-10',
21         '2005-06-11',
22         'In Process',
23         145);
24
25
26 INSERT INTO orderdetails(orderNumber,
27                           productCode,
28                           quantityOrdered,
29                           priceEach,
30                           orderLineNumber)
31 VALUES(@orderNumber, 'S18_1749', 30, '136', 1),
32         (@orderNumber, 'S18_2248', 50, '55.09', 2);
33
34
```

```

37
38 SELECT
39     a.orderNumber,
40     a.orderDate,
41     a.requiredDate,
42     a.shippedDate,
43     a.status,
44     a.comments,
45     a.customerNumber,
46     b.orderLineNumber,
47     b.productCode,
48     b.quantityOrdered,
49     b.priceEach
50 FROM
51     orders a
52     INNER JOIN
53     orderdetails b USING (orderNumber)
54 WHERE
55     a.orderNumber = 10426;
56
57 use lab;
58
59 select * from actor;
60 START TRANSACTION;
61 SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;
62 insert into actor values('ERER24','Riley Scott','American',23);
63 select * from actor;
64
65 ROLLBACK;
66 select * from actor;

```

orderNumber ^	orderDate ^	requiredDate ^	shippedDate ^	status ^	comments ^	customerNumber ^	orderLineNumber ^	productCode ^	quantityOrdered ^	priceEach ^
10426	2005-05-31	2005-06-10	2005-06-11	In Process	(NULL)	145	1	S18_1749	30	136.00
10426	2005-05-31	2005-06-10	2005-06-11	In Process	(NULL)	145	2	S18_2248	50	55.09

actorId ^	name ^	nationality ^	age ^
CB379	Christian Bale	Bristish	40
EMG32	Ewan McGregor	British	43
ERER23	Riley Pool	American	23
HBC54	Helena Bonham Carter	British	48
JGL81	Joseph Gordan-Levitt	American	33
KW871	Kate Winslet	Bristish	39
LDC21	Leonardo DiCaprio	American	40
MKE12	Michael Keaton	American	63

actorId ▲	name ▲	nationality ▲	age ▲
CB379	Christian Bale	Bristish	40
EMG32	Ewan McGregor	British	43
ERER23	Riley Pool	American	23
ERER24	Riley Scott	American	23
HBC54	Helena Bonham Carter	British	48
JGL81	Joseph Gordan-Levitt	American	33
KW871	Kate Winslet	Bristish	39
LDC21	Leonardo DiCaprio	American	40
MKE12	Michael Keaton	American	63

actorId ▲	name ▲	nationality ▲	age ▲
CB379	Christian Bale	Bristish	40
EMG32	Ewan McGregor	British	43
ERER23	Riley Pool	American	23
HBC54	Helena Bonham Carter	British	48
JGL81	Joseph Gordan-Levitt	American	33
KW871	Kate Winslet	Bristish	39
LDC21	Leonardo DiCaprio	American	40
MKE12	Michael Keaton	American	63

LAB – 7

Trigger

Trigger: A trigger is a stored procedure in database which automatically invokes whenever a special event in the database occurs. For example, a trigger can be invoked when a row is inserted into a specified table or when certain table columns are being updated.

Syntax:

create trigger [trigger_name] [before | after] {insert | update | delete} on [table_name] [for each row] [trigger_body]

```
1 use classicmodels;
2
3 CREATE TABLE employees_audit (
4     id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
5     employeeNumber INT NOT NULL,
6     lastname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
7     changedat DATETIME DEFAULT NULL,
8     action VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL
9 );
10
11 CREATE TRIGGER before_employee_update
12 BEFORE UPDATE ON employees
13 FOR EACH ROW
14 INSERT INTO employees_audit
15 SET action = 'update',
16     employeeNumber = OLD.employeeNumber,
17     lastname = OLD.lastname,
18     changedat = NOW();
19
20 SHOW TRIGGERS;
21
22 UPDATE employees
23 SET
24     lastName = 'Phan'
25 WHERE
26     employeeNumber = 1056;
27
28 SELECT * FROM employees_audit;
29
30
31
32
```

Trigger	Event	Table	Statement	Timing	Created	sql_mode
before_employee_update	UPDATE	employees	INSERT INTO employees_audit SET action = 'update', employeeNumber = OLD.employeeNumber, lastname = OLD.lastname, changedat = NOW()	BEFORE	2021-04-18 14:37:34.60	IGNORE_SPACE,ST

id	employeeNumber	lastname	changedat	acti...
1	1056	Phan	2021-04-18 14:38:29	update
2	1056	Phan	2021-04-18 14:38:43	update