

Rest-Name	Average Price
Food Paradise	360
Tasty Treats	420
Global Eats	315

N. Sumner's 2023 Restaurant Survey

Grade 1: Keep the top of scoring restaurants

for each restaurant

select restaurant

(total = 1000)

from 1000

2023-2024 Survey Data

Where X = 1000

1000 Restaurants

Task-5

Aim:- To objectify perform advanced query processing and test if heuristics by designing optimized complex queries

1. Join Queries

Query-1:- Retrieves all orders along with the corresponding customer's name

SELECT o.order-ID, o.order-Date, o.Order-Total

c.Cust-Name

FROM OrderTable o

JOIN Customer c ON o.cust-ID = c.cust-ID;

Query-2:- Retrieves all Menu-items along with the restaurant name that offers them

SELECT m.Item-Name, m.Price, r.Rest-Name

FROM Menu-Items m

JOIN Restaurant r ON m.Rest-ID = r.Rest-ID;

Query-3:- Retrieves all order and their delivery status

SELECT o.order-ID, o.Order-Total, d.Delivery-Status, d.Delivery-Time

FROM OrderTable o

LEFT JOIN Delivery d ON o.order-ID =

d.Order-ID;

Order-ID	Order-Date	Order-Total	Cust-Name
1	2025-01-20	800	Alice
2	2025-01-21	500	Bob
3	2025-01-22	700	Charlie

Item-Name	Price	Rest-Name
Pizza	450	Food Paradise
Burger	290	Food Paradise
sushi	720	Tasty Treats
Pasta	360	Food Paradise
Noodles	315	Global Eats

Order-ID	Order-Date	Delivery-Status	Delivery-Time
1	2025-01-20	Delivered	2025-01-20 11:30:00
2	2025-01-21	Pending	NULL
3	2025-01-22	Delivered	2025-01-22 16:00:00

INNER JOIN

An Inner Join retrieves records that have matching values in both tables

Query:- Retrieves all orders along with their customer names

```
SELECT o.Order_ID, o.Order_Date, o.Order_Total,  
c.Cust_Name
```

```
FROM OrderTable o
```

```
INNER JOIN Customer c ON o.Cust_ID = c.Cust_ID;
```

LEFT Outer JOIN

An left outer join retrieves all records from the left table and the matched records from the right table, if no match is found, NULL is returned for columns from R.T

Query:- Retrieves all customers, even those who haven't placed any orders

```
SELECT c.Cust_Name, o.Order_ID, o.Order_Total  
FROM Customer c
```

```
LEFT JOIN OrderTable o ON c.Cust_ID = o.Cust_ID;
```

Right Outer JOIN

it retrieves the records from right table. matched records from left table, if not it gives NULL

Query:- Retrieves all orders and name of cust. who placed them. Include orders even if the customer's details are missing

```
SELECT o.Order_ID, o.Order_Total, c.Cust_Name  
FROM OrderTable o
```

```
RIGHT JOIN Customer c ON o.Cust_ID = c.Cust_ID;
```


order-ID	order-Date	order-Total	cust-Name
1	2025-01-20	800	Alice
2	2025-01-21	500	Bob
3	2025-01-22	700	Charlie

cust-Name	order-ID	order-Total
Alice	1	800
Bob	2	500
Charlie	3	700

order-ID	order-Total	cust-Name
1	800	Alice
2	500	Bob
3	700	Charlie

order-ID = 0123456789

Full Outer Join

it retrieves all records from both tables if no match is found null is returned

Query:- Retrieves all customers and all orders, even if there is no match

SELECT c.Cust_Name, o.Order_ID, o.Order_Total
FROM Customer c

FULL OUTER JOIN OrderTable o ON c.Cust_ID = o.Cust_ID

CROSS JOIN

it retrieves the cartesian product of two table.

Query:- Retrieves all possible combinations of customers and menu items

SELECT c.Cust_Name, m.Menu_Name, m.Price

FROM Customer c

CROSS JOIN Menu-Item m;

SELF JOIN

A SELF JOIN joins a table with itself it is useful for

Hierarchical (or) comparison data

Query:- Retrieve all menu items that belong to the same restaurant as another item

SELECT m1.Item_Name AS Item1, m2.Item_Name AS

Item 2, r.Rest_Name

FROM Menu-Item m1

JOIN Menu-Item m2 ON m1.Rest_ID = m2.Rest_ID AND

m1.Item_ID < m2.Item_ID

JOIN Restaurant r ON m1.Rest_ID = r.Rest_ID;

CustName : OrderID : OrderTotal
 Alice 1 800
 Bob 2 500
 Charlie 3 700

CustName ItemName Price
 Alice Pizza 450
 Alice Burger 270
 Alice Sushi 720
 Alice Pasta 360
 Alice Noodles 315
 Bob Pizza 450
 Bob Burger 270
 Bob Sushi 720
 Bob Pasta 360
 Bob Noodles 315

Item 1
 Pizza 1000
 Burger 1000
 Pasta 1000
 Noodles 1000
 Sushi 1000
 Pizza 1000
 Burger 1000
 Pasta 1000
 Noodles 1000
 Sushi 1000

Pizza 1000
 Burger 1000
 Pasta 1000
 Noodles 1000
 Sushi 1000

2. Equivalent Queries

Query-1:- Retrieves all customers who placed orders using a join (equivalent to a subquery)

using join

```
SELECT DISTINCT cust_Name  
FROM Customer C  
JOIN OrderTable O ON C.cust_ID = O.cust_ID;
```

Equivalent Subquery:

```
SELECT Cust_Name  
FROM Customer  
WHERE cust_ID IN (SELECT cust_ID FROM OrderTable);
```

3. Recursive Queries

Query-1:- Generate a recursive query to find all ancestors of a given category in a hypothetical "Menu category" table.

```
CREATE TABLE Menu-Category (  
  cat_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  cat_Name VARCHAR(50),  
  Parent_cat_ID INT  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Menu-Category (cat_ID, cat_Name, Parent_cat_ID) VALUES (1, 'Food', null);  
INSERT INTO Menu-Category (cat_ID, cat_Name, Parent_cat_ID) VALUES (2, 'Vegetarian', 1);
```


$$B(1, m+1, m) = O(n^{m+1}),$$

On the left is the first of the two

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{g} \approx 1.7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

correct in the Trans. A. I. Pennington
 depending on whether it is

1700

217

1900 20th. - New York N.Y.
 1901 21st. - New York N.Y.

1927 in Snow - road in 1927 - road in 1927

Food	NULL
1	1

1. π_1 is a \mathbb{Z} -module
 2. π_1 is a \mathbb{Z} -module

[illegible]

Recursive Query

with category hierarchy asc

SELECT cat_id, cat_name, parent_cat_id

FROM menu_category

WHERE cat_name = 'pizza'

UNION ALL

SELECT mc_cat_id, mc_parent_cat_id

FROM menu_category mc

JOIN category_hierarchy ch ON mc_cat_id =

ch.parent_cat_id

SELECT FROM category_hierarchy

included - log in to the

website

23/10/2

VEL TECH - C.	
EX NO.	
PERFORMANCE (5)	
RESULT AND ANALYSIS (3)	
VIVA VOCE (3)	
RECORD (4)	
TOTAL (15)	
SIGNATURE	DATE