

WEEK 2 – QUERIES

- LIST THE ENTIRE PARTICIPATED RELATION IN THE DESCENDING ORDER OF DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SQL>select * from participated order by(damage_amount) desc;

	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount
▶	A02	031181	12	50000
	A03	095477	13	25000
	A01	052250	11	10000
	A05	041702	15	5000
	A04	053408	14	3000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- FIND THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT

SQL>select avg(damage_amount) from participated;

<	
Result Grid	Filter Rows:
avg(damage_amount)	
▶ 13600.0000	

- DELETE THE TUPLE WHOSE DAMAGE AMOUNT IS BELOW THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT

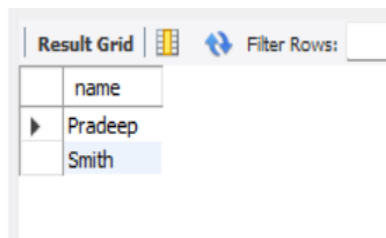
SQL>delete from participated where damage_amount<(select p.amt from(select
avg(damage_amount)as amt from participated) p);

SQL>select * from participated;

Result Grid					Filter Rows:	Edit:
	driver_id	reg_num	report_num	damage_amount		
▶	A02	031181	12	50000		
	A03	095477	13	25000		
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL		

- LIST THE NAME OF DRIVERS WHOSE DAMAGE IS GREATER THAN THE AVERAGE DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SQL>select name from person,participated where person.driver_id=participated.driver_id and damage_amount>(select avg(damage_amount) from participated);

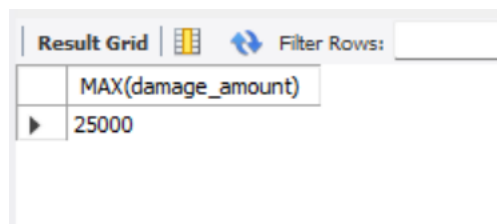


The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It contains a table with two columns: 'name' and an unnamed column. The data rows are 'Pradeep' and 'Smith', with 'Smith' highlighted in blue. A 'Filter Rows' button is visible at the top right of the grid.

	name
▶	Pradeep
	Smith

- FIND MAXIMUM DAMAGE AMOUNT.

SQL>select * from participated;



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It contains a table with two columns: 'MAX(damage_amount)' and an unnamed column. The data row shows the value '25000'. A 'Filter Rows' button is visible at the top right of the grid.

	MAX(damage_amount)
▶	25000