

Experiment 2

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Implementation of SELECT Queries with Filtering, Grouping, and Sorting in PostgreSQL

1. AIM:

To implement and analyze SQL SELECT queries using filtering, sorting, grouping, and aggregation concepts in PostgreSQL for efficient data retrieval and analytical reporting.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To retrieve specific data using filtering conditions
- To sort query results using single and multiple attributes
- To perform aggregation using grouping techniques
- To apply conditions on aggregated data

3. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

To perform this experiment, the following software is required:

1. Operating System

- Windows 10 / 11, Linux, or macOS

2. Database Management System (DBMS)

- PostgreSQL (version 12 or higher)

3. SQL Client / Interface

- pgAdmin 4 (for PostgreSQL)

OR

- Command Line Interface (psql)

4. PRACTICAL/ EXPERIMENT STEPS:

- Create a sample table representing customer orders
- Insert realistic records into the table
- Retrieve filtered data using WHERE clause
- Sort query results using ORDER BY
- Group records and apply aggregate functions
- Apply conditions on grouped data using HAVING
- Analyze execution order WHERE and HAVING clauses

5. PROCEDURE OF EXPERIMENT:

STEP 1: Database and Table Preparation

```
create table customer_orders(  
    id serial primary key,  
    customer_name varchar(20),  
    product varchar(20),  
    quantity int,  
    price numeric(10,2),  
    order_date date  
);
```

	id [PK] integer	customer_name character varying (20)	product character varying (20)	quantity integer	price numeric (10,2)	order_date date
1	1	Aradhyा	Laptop	2	64000.00	2026-01-03
2	2	Rohan	Speaker	1	32000.00	2026-01-07
3	3	Raj	Headset	10	2000.00	2026-01-10
4	4	Hanna	Laptop	5	80000.00	2026-01-12
5	5	Harry	Keyboard	3	15000.00	2026-01-15
6	6	Mary	Mobile	1	28000.00	2026-01-15
7	7	Chandra	Charger	3	1500.00	2026-01-23

Created a realistic dataset with 10 records suitable for analytical queries.

STEP 2: Filtering Data Using Conditions

```
select id, customer_name, product, quantity, price  
from customer_orders  
where price > 30000;
```

	id [PK] integer	customer_name character varying (20)	product character varying (20)	quantity integer	price numeric (10,2)
1	1	Aradhya	Laptop	2	64000.00
2	2	Rohan	Speaker	1	32000.00
3	4	Hanna	Laptop	5	80000.00

STEP 3: Sorting Query Results

-- Sorting Query Results (Ascending Order)

```
select id, customer_name, product, quantity, price  
from customer_orders  
where price > 30000  
order by price;
```

	id [PK] integer	customer_name character varying (20)	product character varying (20)	quantity integer	price numeric (10,2)
1	2	Rohan	Speaker	1	32000.00
2	1	Aradhya	Laptop	2	64000.00
3	4	Hanna	Laptop	5	80000.00

-- Sorting Query Results (Descending Order)

```

select id, customer_name, product, quantity, price
from customer_orders
where price > 30000
order by price desc;

```

	id [PK] integer	customer_name character varying (20)	product character varying (20)	quantity integer	price numeric (10,2)
1	4	Hanna	Laptop	5	80000.00
2	1	Aradhya	Laptop	2	64000.00
3	2	Rohan	Speaker	1	32000.00

STEP 4: Grouping Data for Aggregation

```

select product, count(*) as total_sales
from customer_orders
group by product;

```

	product character varying (20)	total_sales
1	Charger	1
2	Mobile	1
3	Speaker	1
4	Keyboard	1
5	Laptop	2
6	Headset	1

STEP 5: Applying Conditions on Aggregated Data

```
select product, sum(quantity * price) as total_revenue  
from customer_orders  
group by product  
having sum(quantity * price) > 60000;
```

	product character varying (20)	total_revenue numeric
1	Laptop	528000.00

STEP 6: Conceptual Understanding – Filtering VS Aggregation

```
select product, sum(quantity * price) as total_revenue  
from customer_orders  
where order_date >= '2026-01-01'  
group by product  
having sum(quantity * price) > 60000;
```

	product character varying (20)	total_revenue numeric
1	Laptop	528000.00

6. LEARNING OUTCOMES

- **Filtering Skills:** Learned to retrieve relevant records using the WHERE clause with various conditions.
- **Sorting Techniques:** Understood ordering results using ORDER BY with single and multiple columns.
- **Grouping & Aggregation:** Gained proficiency in summarizing data using GROUP BY with aggregate functions such as SUM, AVG, and COUNT.
- **Conditional Aggregation:** Clearly differentiated between WHERE (row-level filtering) and HAVING (group-level filtering).
- **Real-World Application:** Built confidence in writing analytical SQL queries used in dashboards and business reports.
- **Interview Readiness:** Prepared for SQL placement questions on filtering, grouping, aggregation, and analytical functions.