

ASSIGNMENT TITLE:

Ticket Booking System : MySQL Assignment 5

SUBMITTED BY:

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DATE OF SUBMISSION:

22/01/2024

Ticket Booking System : MySQL Assignment 5

Tasks 1: Database Design:

1. Create the database named "TicketBookingSystem"

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE TicketBookingSystem;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> USE TicketBookingSystem;
Database changed
mysql>
```

2. Write SQL scripts to create the mentioned tables with appropriate data types, constraints, and relationships.

• Venu • Event • Customers • Booking

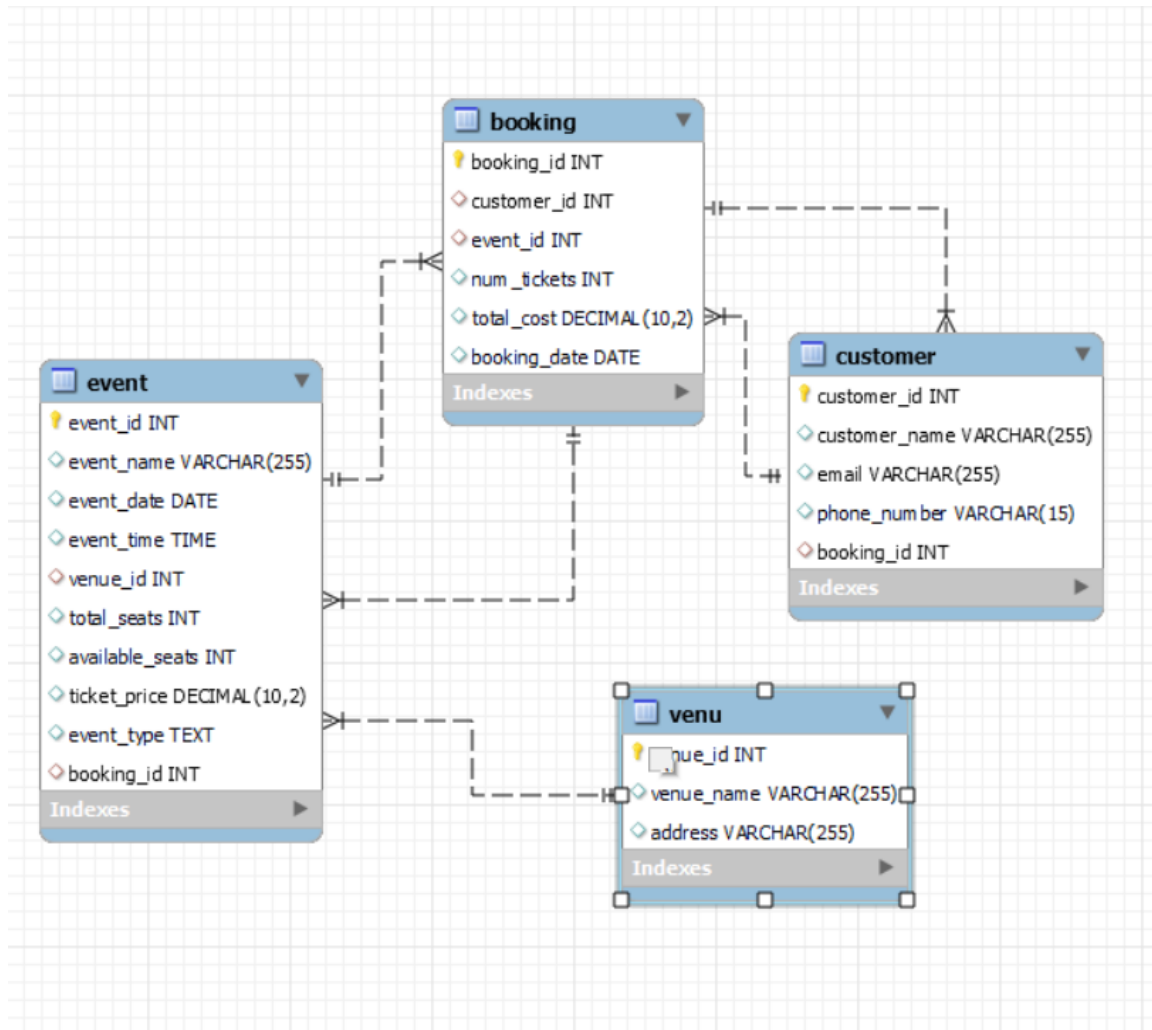
```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Venu (
    -> venue_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    -> venue_name VARCHAR(255),
    -> address VARCHAR(255)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Event (
    -> event_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    -> event_name VARCHAR(255),
    -> event_date DATE,
    -> event_time TIME,
    -> venue_id INT,
    -> total_seats INT,
    -> available_seats INT,
    -> ticket_price DECIMAL(10, 2),
    -> event_type TEXT,
    -> booking_id INT,
    -> FOREIGN KEY (venue_id) REFERENCES Venu(venue_id)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Customer (
    -> customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    -> customer_name VARCHAR(255),
    -> email VARCHAR(255),
    -> phone_number VARCHAR(15),
    -> booking_id INT
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Booking (
    -> booking_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    -> customer_id INT,
    -> event_id INT,
    -> num_tickets INT,
    -> total_cost DECIMAL(10, 2),
    -> booking_date DATE,
    -> FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(customer_id),
    -> FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES Event(event_id)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
```

3. Create an ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram) for the database.



4. Create appropriate Primary Key and Foreign Key constraints for referential integrity

Venu Table:

Primary Key: venue_id :ensuring each venue has a unique identifier.

Event Table:

Primary Key: event_id uniquely identifies each event.

Foreign Key: venue_id references the primary key venue_id in the "Venu" table..

Customer Table:

Primary Key: customer_id uniquely identifies each customer.

Foreign Key: booking_id references the primary key booking_id in the "Booking" table, connecting customers to their bookings.

Booking Table:

Primary Key: booking_id uniquely identifies each booking.

Foreign Keys:

customer_id references the primary key customer_id in the "Customer" table, establishing a link between bookings and customers.

event_id references the primary key event_id in the "Event" table, linking bookings to specific events.

Tasks 2: Select, Where, Between, AND, LIKE:

1. Write a SQL query to insert at least 10 sample records into each table.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Venu (venue_id, venue_name, address)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Chennai Convention Center', 'Anna Salai, Chennai'),
-> (2, 'Madurai Sports Arena', 'Race Course Road, Madurai'),
-> (3, 'Coimbatore Music Hall', 'Gandhipuram, Coimbatore'),
-> (4, 'Trichy Event Plaza', 'Thillai Nagar, Trichy'),
-> (5, 'Salem Exhibition Hall', 'Shevapet, Salem'),
-> (6, 'Vellore Entertainment Complex', 'Katpadi, Vellore'),
-> (7, 'Tirunelveli Auditorium', 'Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli'),
-> (8, 'Erode Cultural Center', 'Gandhiji Road, Erode'),
-> (9, 'Thanjavur Convention Hall', 'Medical College Road, Thanjavur'),
-> (10, 'Kanyakumari Event Palace', 'Nagercoil, Kanyakumari');
```

Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Venu;
```

venue_id	venue_name	address
1	Chennai Convention Center	Anna Salai, Chennai
2	Madurai Sports Arena	Race Course Road, Madurai
3	Coimbatore Music Hall	Gandhipuram, Coimbatore
4	Trichy Event Plaza	Thillai Nagar, Trichy
5	Salem Exhibition Hall	Shevapet, Salem
6	Vellore Entertainment Complex	Katpadi, Vellore
7	Tirunelveli Auditorium	Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli
8	Erode Cultural Center	Gandhiji Road, Erode
9	Thanjavur Convention Hall	Medical College Road, Thanjavur
10	Kanyakumari Event Palace	Nagercoil, Kanyakumari

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Event (event_id, event_name, event_date, event_time, venue_id, total_seats, available_seats, ticket_price, event_type, booking_id)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Chennai Film Festival', '2024-02-15', '18:00:00', 1, 500, 450, 15.00, 'Movie', 1),
-> (2, 'Madurai Cricket Match', '2024-03-10', '15:30:00', 2, 1000, 800, 25.00, 'Sports', 2),
-> (3, 'Coimbatore Music Concert', '2024-04-05', '20:00:00', 3, 800, 700, 20.00, 'Concert', 3),
-> (4, 'Trichy Dance Show', '2024-05-20', '19:30:00', 4, 600, 550, 18.00, 'Concert', 4),
-> (5, 'Salem Marathon', '2024-06-15', '06:00:00', 5, 1200, 1000, 10.00, 'Sports', 5),
-> (6, 'Vellore Movie Night', '2024-07-08', '21:00:00', 6, 300, 280, 12.00, 'Movie', 6),
-> (7, 'Tirunelveli Cultural Festival', '2024-08-25', '17:00:00', 7, 700, 650, 22.00, 'Concert', 7),
-> (8, 'Erode Football Championship', '2024-09-12', '16:45:00', 8, 1500, 1300, 30.00, 'Sports', 8),
-> (9, 'Thanjavur Art Exhibition', '2024-10-30', '10:30:00', 9, 400, 380, 8.00, 'Concert', 9),
-> (10, 'Kanyakumari Comedy Show', '2024-11-18', '19:00:00', 10, 250, 230, 15.00, 'Concert', 10);
```

Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Chennai Film Festival	2024-02-15	18:00:00	1	500	450	15.00	Movie	1
2	Madurai Cricket Match	2024-03-10	15:30:00	2	1000	800	25.00	Sports	2
3	Coimbatore Music Concert	2024-04-05	20:00:00	3	800	700	20.00	Concert	3
4	Trichy Dance Show	2024-05-20	19:30:00	4	600	550	18.00	Concert	4
5	Salem Marathon	2024-06-15	06:00:00	5	1200	1000	10.00	Sports	5
6	Vellore Movie Night	2024-07-08	21:00:00	6	300	280	12.00	Movie	6
7	Tirunelveli Cultural Festival	2024-08-25	17:00:00	7	700	650	22.00	Concert	7
8	Erode Football Championship	2024-09-12	16:45:00	8	1500	1300	30.00	Sports	8
9	Thanjavur Art Exhibition	2024-10-30	10:30:00	9	400	380	8.00	Concert	9
10	Kanyakumari Comedy Show	2024-11-18	19:00:00	10	250	230	15.00	Concert	10

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Customer (customer_id, customer_name, email, phone_number, booking_id)
-> VALUES
```

```
-> (1, 'Karthik Kumar', 'karthik@email.com', '9876543210', 1),
-> (2, 'Priya Raghavan', 'priya@email.com', '8765432109', 2),
-> (3, 'Rajesh Sundaram', 'rajesh@email.com', '7654321098', 3),
-> (4, 'Ananya Balaji', 'ananya@email.com', '6543210987', 4),
-> (5, 'Vishal Mohan', 'vishal@email.com', '5432109876', 5),
-> (6, 'Nithya Venkat', 'nithya@email.com', '4321098765', 6),
-> (7, 'Arjun Kumar', 'arjun@email.com', '3210987654', 7),
-> (8, 'Divya Rajan', 'divya@email.com', '2109876543', 8),
-> (9, 'Suresh Ramalingam', 'suresh@email.com', '1098765432', 9),
-> (10, 'Shreya Anand', 'shreya@email.com', '9876543210', 10);
```

Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.02 sec)

Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Customer;
```

customer_id	customer_name	email	phone_number	booking_id
1	Karthik Kumar	karthik@email.com	9876543210	1
2	Priya Raghavan	priya@email.com	8765432109	2
3	Rajesh Sundaram	rajesh@email.com	7654321098	3
4	Ananya Balaji	ananya@email.com	6543210987	4
5	Vishal Mohan	vishal@email.com	5432109876	5
6	Nithya Venkat	nithya@email.com	4321098765	6
7	Arjun Kumar	arjun@email.com	3210987654	7
8	Divya Rajan	divya@email.com	2109876543	8
9	Suresh Ramalingam	suresh@email.com	1098765432	9
10	Shreya Anand	shreya@email.com	9876543210	10

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

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Booking (booking_id, customer_id, event_id, num_tickets, total_cost, booking_date)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 1, 1, 2, 30.00, '2024-02-01'),
-> (2, 2, 2, 4, 100.00, '2024-03-05'),
-> (3, 3, 3, 1, 20.00, '2024-04-10'),
-> (4, 4, 4, 3, 50.00, '2024-05-15'),
-> (5, 5, 5, 5, 50.00, '2024-06-20'),
-> (6, 6, 6, 2, 24.00, '2024-07-25'),
-> (7, 7, 7, 4, 88.00, '2024-08-30'),
-> (8, 8, 8, 6, 180.00, '2024-09-04'),
-> (9, 9, 9, 1, 8.00, '2024-10-09'),
-> (10, 10, 10, 3, 45.00, '2024-11-14');
```

Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.02 sec)

Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Booking;
```

booking_id	customer_id	event_id	num_tickets	total_cost	booking_date
1	1	1	2	30.00	2024-02-01
2	2	2	4	100.00	2024-03-05
3	3	3	1	20.00	2024-04-10
4	4	4	3	50.00	2024-05-15
5	5	5	5	50.00	2024-06-20
6	6	6	2	24.00	2024-07-25
7	7	7	4	88.00	2024-08-30
8	8	8	6	180.00	2024-09-04
9	9	9	1	8.00	2024-10-09
10	10	10	3	45.00	2024-11-14

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

2. Write a SQL query to list all Events.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id,event_name FROM Event;
```

event_id	event_name
1	Chennai Film Festival
2	Madurai Cricket Match
3	Coimbatore Music Concert
4	Trichy Dance Show
5	Salem Marathon
6	Vellore Movie Night
7	Tirunelveli Cultural Festival
8	Erode Football Championship
9	Thanjavur Art Exhibition
10	Kanyakumari Comedy Show

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

3. Write a SQL query to select events with available tickets.

```
mysql> SELECT event_name,event_type,available_seats AS available_tickets
-> FROM event;
+-----+-----+-----+
| event_name | event_type | available_tickets |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Chennai Film Festival | Movie | 450 |
| Madurai Cricket Match | Sports | 800 |
| Coimbatore Music Concert | Concert | 700 |
| Trichy Dance Show | Concert | 550 |
| Salem Marathon | Sports | 1000 |
| Vellore Movie Night | Movie | 280 |
| Tirunelveli Cultural Festival | Concert | 650 |
| Erode Football Championship | Sports | 1300 |
| Thanjavur Art Exhibition | Concert | 380 |
| Kanyakumari Comedy Show | Concert | 230 |
| World Cup Auction | Sports | 1450 |
| World Cup Auction | Sports | 1450 |
+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Write a SQL query to select events name partial match with 'cup'.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id,event_name FROM Event WHERE event_name LIKE '%cup%';
+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name |
+-----+-----+
| 11 | World Cup Auction |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Write a SQL query to select events with ticket price range is between 1000 to 2500.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id,event_name FROM event WHERE ticket_price BETWEEN 1000 AND 2500;
+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name |
+-----+-----+
| 12 | World Cup Auction |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Write a SQL query to retrieve events with dates falling within a specific range.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name
-> FROM event
-> WHERE event_date BETWEEN '2024-01-01' AND '2024-05-15';
+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | Chennai Film Festival |
| 2 | Madurai Cricket Match |
| 3 | Coimbatore Music Concert |
| 11 | World Cup Auction |
| 12 | World Cup Auction |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Write a SQL query to retrieve events with available tickets that also have "Concert" in their name.

```
mysql> SELECT event_name, available_seats AS available_tickets
-> FROM event
-> WHERE event_type LIKE '%Concert%';
```

event_name	available_tickets
Coimbatore Music Concert	700
Trichy Dance Show	550
Tirunelveli Cultural Festival	650
Thanjavur Art Exhibition	380
Kanyakumari Comedy Show	230

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

8. Write a SQL query to retrieve users in batches of 5, starting from the 6th user.

```
mysql> SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM Customer WHERE customer_id >= 6 LIMIT 5;
```

customer_id	customer_name
6	Nithya Venkat
7	Arjun Kumar
8	Divya Rajan
9	Suresh Ramalingam
10	Shreya Anand

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

9. Write a SQL query to retrieve bookings details contains booked no of ticket more than 4.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Booking WHERE num_tickets > 4;
```

booking_id	customer_id	event_id	num_tickets	total_cost	booking_date
5	5	5	5	50.00	2024-06-20
8	8	8	6	180.00	2024-09-04

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

10. Write a SQL query to retrieve customer information whose phone number end with '000'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE phone_number LIKE '%000';
```

customer_id	customer_name	email	phone_number	booking_id
13	Lokesh Kumar	lokiuni@email.com	9876543000	

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

11. Write a SQL query to retrieve the events in order whose seat capacity more than 15000.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id,event_name,total_seats
-> FROM
-> Event
-> WHERE
-> total_seats>15000
-> ORDER BY
-> total_seats;
```

event_id	event_name	total_seats
7	Tirunelveli Cultural Festival	16000
3	Coimbatore Music Concert	16500
9	Thanjavur Art Exhibition	18500

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

12. Write a SQL query to select events name not start with 'x', 'y', 'z'

```
mysql> SELECT event_name
-> FROM Event
-> WHERE event_name NOT LIKE 'x%' AND event_name NOT LIKE 'y%' AND event_name NOT LIKE 'z%';
```

event_name
Chennai Film Festival
Madurai Cricket Match
Coimbatore Music Concert
Trichy Dance Show
Salem Marathon
Vellore Movie Night
Tirunelveli Cultural Festival
Erode Football Championship
Thanjavur Art Exhibition
Kanyakumari Comedy Show
World Cup Auction
World Cup Auction

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

(or)

```
mysql> SELECT event_name FROM event WHERE event_name NOT REGEXP '^x|^y|^z';
```

event_name
Chennai Film Festival
Madurai Cricket Match
Coimbatore Music Concert
Trichy Dance Show
Salem Marathon
Vellore Movie Night
Tirunelveli Cultural Festival
Erode Football Championship
Thanjavur Art Exhibition
Kanyakumari Comedy Show
World Cup Auction
World Cup Auction

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Tasks 3: Aggregate functions, Having, Order By, GroupBy and Joins:

1. Write a SQL query to List Events and Their Average Ticket Prices.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name, event_type, AVG(ticket_price) AS Average_Ticket_Price
-> FROM event
-> GROUP BY event_id;
```

event_id	event_name	event_type	Average_Ticket_Price
1	Chennai Film Festival	Movie	15.000000
2	Madurai Cricket Match	Sports	25.000000
3	Coimbatore Music Concert	Concert	20.000000
4	Trichy Dance Show	Concert	18.000000
5	Salem Marathon	Sports	10.000000
6	Vellore Movie Night	Movie	12.000000
7	Tirunelveli Cultural Festival	Concert	22.000000
8	Erode Football Championship	Sports	30.000000
9	Thanjavur Art Exhibition	Concert	8.000000
10	Kanyakumari Comedy Show	Concert	15.000000
11	World Cup Auction	Sports	12.000000
12	World Cup Auction	Sports	2000.000000

12 rows in set (0.01 sec)

2. Write a SQL query to Calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events.

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(total_cost) AS Total_Revenue_Generated FROM booking;
```

Total_Revenue_Generated
595.00

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

3. Write a SQL query to find the event with the highest ticket sales.

```
mysql> SELECT e.event_id, e.event_name, SUM(b.num_tickets) AS Total_Ticket_Sales
-> FROM Event e
-> JOIN Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY e.event_id, e.event_name
-> ORDER BY Total_Ticket_Sales DESC
-> LIMIT 1;
```

event_id	event_name	Total_Ticket_Sales
8	Erode Football Championship	6

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

4. Write a SQL query to Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> e.event_id, e.event_name, e.event_type, SUM(b.num_tickets) AS No_Tickets_Sold
-> FROM event e
-> JOIN booking b ON e.event_id=b.event_id
-> GROUP BY e.event_id;
```

event_id	event_name	event_type	No_Tickets_Sold
1	Chennai Film Festival	Movie	2
2	Madurai Cricket Match	Sports	4
3	Coimbatore Music Concert	Concert	1
4	Trichy Dance Show	Concert	3
5	Salem Marathon	Sports	5
6	Vellore Movie Night	Movie	2
7	Tirunelveli Cultural Festival	Concert	4
8	Erode Football Championship	Sports	6
9	Thanjavur Art Exhibition	Concert	1
10	Kanyakumari Comedy Show	Concert	3

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

5. Write a SQL query to Find Events with No Ticket Sales.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> e.event_id,e.event_name,e.event_type
-> FROM event e
-> JOIN booking b ON e.event_id=b.event_id
-> WHERE num_tickets IS NULL;
```

event_id	event_name	event_type
5	Salem Marathon	Sports

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

6. Write a SQL query to Find the User Who Has Booked the Most Tickets.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, SUM(b.num_tickets) AS Tickets_Booked
-> FROM Customer c
-> JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY c.customer_id
-> ORDER BY Tickets_Booked DESC LIMIT 1;
```

customer_id	customer_name	Tickets_Booked
8	Divya Rajan	6

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

7. Write a SQL query to List Events and the total number of tickets sold for each month.

```
mysql> SELECT MONTH(booking_date) AS booked_month, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets
-> FROM booking b
-> JOIN event e ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY booked_month;
```

booked_month	total_tickets
11	2
12	29
1	NULL

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

8. Write a SQL query to calculate the average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue.

```
mysql> SELECT e.event_id,e.event_name,AVG(e.ticket_price) AS Avg_Tckt_price,v.*
-> FROM event e
-> JOIN venu v ON v.venue_id=e.venue_id
-> GROUP BY e.event_id;
```

event_id	event_name	Avg_Tckt_price	venue_id	venue_name	address
1	Chennai Film Festival	15.000000	1	Chennai Convention Center	Anna Salai, Chennai
2	Madurai Cricket Match	25.000000	2	Madurai Sports Arena	Race Course Road, Madurai
3	Coimbatore Music Concert	20.000000	3	Coimbatore Music Hall	Gandhipuram, Coimbatore
4	Trichy Dance Show	18.000000	4	Trichy Event Plaza	Thillai Nagar, Trichy
5	Salem Marathon	10.000000	5	Salem Exhibition Hall	Shevapet, Salem
6	Vellore Movie Night	12.000000	6	Vellore Entertainment Complex	Katpadi, Vellore
7	Tirunelveli Cultural Festival	22.000000	7	Tirunelveli Auditorium	Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli
8	Erode Football Championship	30.000000	8	Erode Cultural Center	Gandhiji Road, Erode
9	Thanjavur Art Exhibition	8.000000	9	Thanjavur Convention Hall	Medical College Road, Thanjavur
10	Kanyakumari Comedy Show	15.000000	10	Kanyakumari Event Palace	Nagercoil, Kanyakumari
11	World Cup Auction	12.000000	1	Chennai Convention Center	Anna Salai, Chennai
12	World Cup Auction	2000.000000	1	Chennai Convention Center	Anna Salai, Chennai

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

9. Write a SQL query to calculate the total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Type.

```
mysql> SELECT e.event_type, SUM(b.num_tickets) AS Total_Tickets_Sold
-> FROM event e
-> JOIN booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY e.event_type;
+-----+-----+
| event_type | Total_Tickets_Sold |
+-----+-----+
| Movie      | 4                  |
| Sports     | 15                 |
| Concert    | 12                 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Write a SQL query to calculate the total Revenue Generated by Events in Each Year.

```
mysql> SELECT YEAR(e.event_date) AS Event_Year, SUM(b.total_cost) AS Total_Revenue
-> FROM Event e
-> JOIN Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY Event_Year;
+-----+-----+
| Event_Year | Total_Revenue |
+-----+-----+
| 2024      | 595.00        |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

11. Write a SQL query to list users who have booked tickets for multiple events.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, COUNT( b.event_id) AS Events_Booked
-> FROM Customer c
-> JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY c.customer_id
-> HAVING Events_Booked > 1;
+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | Events_Booked |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1           | Karthik Kumar | 2             |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

12. Write a SQL query to calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events for Each User.

```
mysql> select c.*,SUM(total_cost) AS Total_Revenue
-> FROM Customer c
-> JOIN booking b ON b.customer_id=c.customer_id
-> GROUP BY c.Customer_id;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | email          | phone_number | booking_id | Total_Revenue |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1           | Karthik Kumar | karthik@email.com | 9876543210   | 1          | 30.00         |
| 2           | Priya Raghavan | priya@email.com   | 8765432109   | 2          | 100.00        |
| 3           | Rajesh Sundaram | rajesh@email.com  | 7654321098   | 3          | 20.00         |
| 4           | Ananya Balaji  | ananya@email.com  | 6543210987   | 4          | 50.00         |
| 5           | Vishal Mohan   | vishal@email.com  | 5432109876   | 5          | 50.00         |
| 6           | Nithya Venkat  | nithya@email.com  | 4321098765   | 6          | 24.00         |
| 7           | Arjun Kumar    | arjun@email.com   | 3210987654   | 7          | 88.00         |
| 8           | Divya Rajan    | divya@email.com   | 2109876543   | 8          | 180.00        |
| 9           | Suresh Ramalingam | suresh@email.com  | 1098765432   | 9          | 8.00          |
| 10          | Shreya Anand   | shreya@email.com  | 9876543210   | 10         | 45.00         |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

13. Write a SQL query to calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Category and Venue.

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> v.venue_name,
  -> e.event_type,
  -> AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
  -> FROM
  -> event e
  -> JOIN
  -> venue v ON e.venue_id = v.venue_id
  -> GROUP BY
  -> v.venue_name, e.event_type;
```

venue_name	event_type	average_ticket_price
Chennai Convention Center	Movie	15.000000
Madurai Sports Arena	Sports	25.000000
Coimbatore Music Hall	Concert	20.000000
Trichy Event Plaza	Concert	18.000000
Salem Exhibition Hall	Sports	10.000000
Vellore Entertainment Complex	Movie	12.000000
Tirunelveli Auditorium	Concert	22.000000
Erode Cultural Center	Sports	30.000000
Thanjavur Convention Hall	Concert	8.000000
Kanyakumari Event Palace	Concert	15.000000
Chennai Convention Center	Sports	1006.000000

11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

14. Write a SQL query to list Users and the Total Number of Tickets They've Purchased in the Last 30 Days.

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> c.customer_name,
  -> SUM(num_tickets) AS Ticket_Purchased,
  -> TIMESTAMPDIFF(day, MIN(booking_date), CURDATE()) AS Days_Before
  -> FROM
  -> Customer c
  -> JOIN
  -> Booking b ON b.customer_id = c.customer_id
  -> GROUP BY
  -> c.customer_name, c.customer_id
  -> HAVING
  -> Days_Before <= 30;
```

customer_name	Ticket_Purchased	Days_Before
Ananya Balaji	3	30
Vishal Mohan	5	22
Nithya Venkat	2	20
Arjun Kumar	4	19
Divya Rajan	6	18
Suresh Ramalingam	1	17
Shreya Anand	3	16

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Tasks 4: Subquery and its types

1. Calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue Using a Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> v.venue_id,
-> v.venue_name,
-> (SELECT AVG(ticket_price) FROM event e WHERE e.venue_id = v.venue_id) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM
-> venu v;
```

venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	Chennai Convention Center	675.666667
2	Madurai Sports Arena	25.000000
3	Coimbatore Music Hall	20.000000
4	Trichy Event Plaza	18.000000
5	Salem Exhibition Hall	10.000000
6	Vellore Entertainment Complex	12.000000
7	Tirunelveli Auditorium	22.000000
8	Erode Cultural Center	30.000000
9	Thanjavur Convention Hall	8.000000
10	Kanyakumari Event Palace	15.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. Find Events with More Than 50% of Tickets Sold using subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> e.event_name,
-> (
-> SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
-> FROM booking b
-> WHERE b.event_id = e.event_id
-> ) AS sold_tickets,
-> (
-> SELECT (SUM(num_tickets) / e.total_seats) * 100
-> FROM booking b
-> WHERE b.event_id = e.event_id
-> ) AS percentage_tickets_sold
-> FROM
-> event e
-> HAVING percentage_tickets_sold>50;
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

3. Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> e.event_name,
-> e.event_id,
-> (
-> SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
-> FROM booking b
-> WHERE b.event_id = e.event_id
-> ) AS sold_tickets
-> FROM event e;
```

event_name	event_id	sold_tickets
Chennai Film Festival	1	2
Madurai Cricket Match	2	4
Coimbatore Music Concert	3	1
Trichy Dance Show	4	3
Salem Marathon	5	5
Vellore Movie Night	6	2
Tirunelveli Cultural Festival	7	4
Erode Football Championship	8	6
Thanjavur Art Exhibition	9	1
Kanyakumari Comedy Show	10	3
World Cup Auction	11	NULL
World Cup Auction	12	NULL

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

4. Find Users Who Have Not Booked Any Tickets Using a NOT EXISTS Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> c.customer_id,
-> c.customer_name
-> FROM
-> customer c
-> WHERE
-> NOT EXISTS (
-> SELECT *
-> FROM
-> booking b
-> WHERE
-> c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> );
```

customer_id	customer_name
13	Lokesh Kumar

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

5. List Events with No Ticket Sales Using a NOT IN Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT e.event_name
-> FROM event e
-> WHERE e.event_id NOT IN
-> (SELECT DISTINCT b.event_id
-> FROM booking b WHERE e.event_id = b.event_id);
```

event_name
World Cup Auction
World Cup Auction

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

6. Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Type Using a Subquery in the FROM Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT e.event_type, SUM(b.num_tickets) AS Total_Tickets_Sold
-> FROM
-> (SELECT event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS num_tickets
-> FROM booking GROUP BY event_id) b
-> JOIN event e ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY e.event_type;
```

event_type	Total_Tickets_Sold
Movie	4
Sports	15
Concert	12

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7. Find Events with Ticket Prices Higher Than the Average Ticket Price Using a Subquery in the WHERE Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name, ticket_price
-> FROM event
-> WHERE ticket_price > (SELECT AVG(ticket_price) FROM booking);
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

8. Calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events for Each User Using a Correlated Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name,
-> (SELECT SUM(b.total_cost) AS TotalCost
-> FROM booking b
-> WHERE b.customer_id = c.customer_id) AS Total_Revenue
-> FROM customer c;
```

customer_id	customer_name	Total_Revenue
1	Karthik Kumar	30.00
2	Priya Raghavan	100.00
3	Rajesh Sundaram	20.00
4	Ananya Balaji	50.00
5	Vishal Mohan	50.00
6	Nithya Venkat	24.00
7	Arjun Kumar	88.00
8	Divya Rajan	180.00
9	Suresh Ramalingam	8.00
10	Shreya Anand	45.00
13	Lokesh Kumar	NULL

11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

9. List Users Who Have Booked Tickets for Events in a Given Venue Using a Subquery in the WHERE Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name
-> FROM customer c
-> WHERE c.customer_id IN
-> (SELECT b.customer_id FROM booking b
-> JOIN event e ON b.event_id = e.event_id
-> WHERE e.venue_id = 4);
```

customer_id	customer_name
4	Ananya Balaji

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

10. Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Category Using a Subquery with GROUP BY.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS Total_Tickets_Sold
-> FROM booking
-> GROUP BY event_id;
```

event_id	Total_Tickets_Sold
1	2
2	4
3	1
4	3
5	5
6	2
7	4
8	6
9	1
10	3

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

11. Find Users Who Have Booked Tickets for Events in each Month Using a Subquery with DATE_FORMAT.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, DATE_FORMAT(b.booking_date, '%m') AS Booking_Month
-> FROM customer c
-> JOIN booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> ORDER BY c.customer_id, Booking_Month;
```

customer_id	customer_name	Booking_Month
1	Karthik Kumar	01
1	Karthik Kumar	11
2	Priya Raghavan	12
3	Rajesh Sundaram	12
4	Ananya Balaji	12
5	Vishal Mohan	12
6	Nithya Venkat	12
7	Arjun Kumar	12
8	Divya Rajan	12
9	Suresh Ramalingam	12
10	Shreya Anand	12

11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

12. Calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue Using a Subquery

```
mysql> SELECT v.venue_name,
-> (SELECT AVG(e.ticket_price)
-> FROM event e
-> WHERE e.venue_id = v.venue_id
-> ) AS Average_Ticket_Price
-> FROM venue v;
```

venue_name	Average_Ticket_Price
Chennai Convention Center	675.666667
Madurai Sports Arena	25.000000
Coimbatore Music Hall	20.000000
Trichy Event Plaza	18.000000
Salem Exhibition Hall	10.000000
Vellore Entertainment Complex	12.000000
Tirunelveli Auditorium	22.000000
Erode Cultural Center	30.000000
Thanjavur Convention Hall	8.000000
Kanyakumari Event Palace	15.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)