

NAME-DODDI BALAKRISHNA

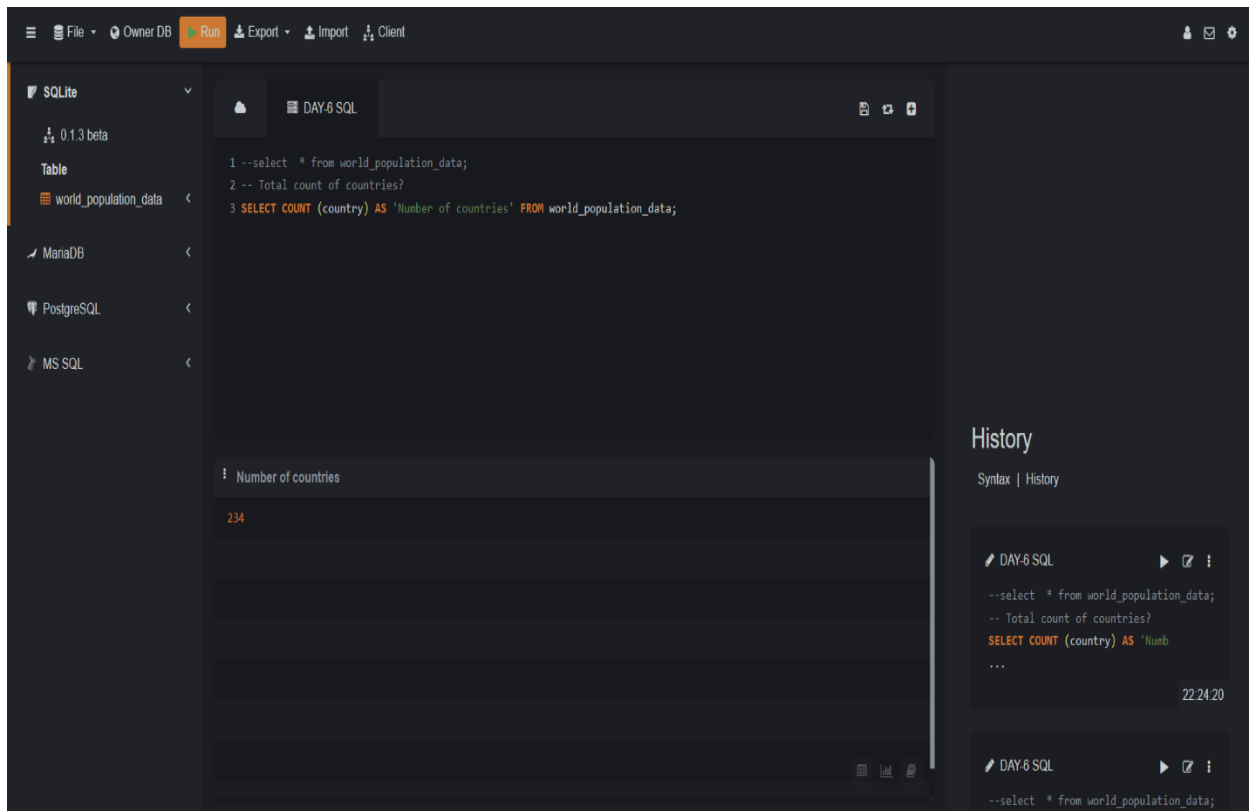
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Course Name – SQL

## Database- World population data

Q1) Total count of countries?

Syntax- Select count(countries) from world population data;



Q2) How many number of countries are belongs to Asia continent?

Syntax-

Select continent, COUNT (country) from world population data where continent LIKE "As%";

The screenshot shows a database client interface with a sidebar on the left listing databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main editor displays a SQL query in a file named 'DAY-6 SQL':

```
1 --select * from world_population_data;
2 -- how many no. of countries are belongs to asia continent?
3 --select continent,country from world_population_data;
4 SELECT continent,COUNT(country) FROM world_population_data WHERE continent LIKE 'As%';
```

Below the query, the results are shown in a table:

continent	count(country)
Asia	50

On the right, a 'History' panel shows a list of executed queries, including the one just run, with a timestamp of 22:40:11.

Q3) Which Top 5 countries having highest area cover?

Syntax- SELECT country, area from population\_data order by area DESC limit 5;

The screenshot shows the same database client interface. The sidebar now highlights the 'population\_data' table. The main editor displays a SQL query in a file named 'DAY-6 SQL':

```
1 --SELECT * FROM population_data;
2 --which Top 5 countries having highest area cover?
3 SELECT country,area FROM population_data ORDER BY area DESC LIMIT 5;
```

Below the query, the results are shown in a table:

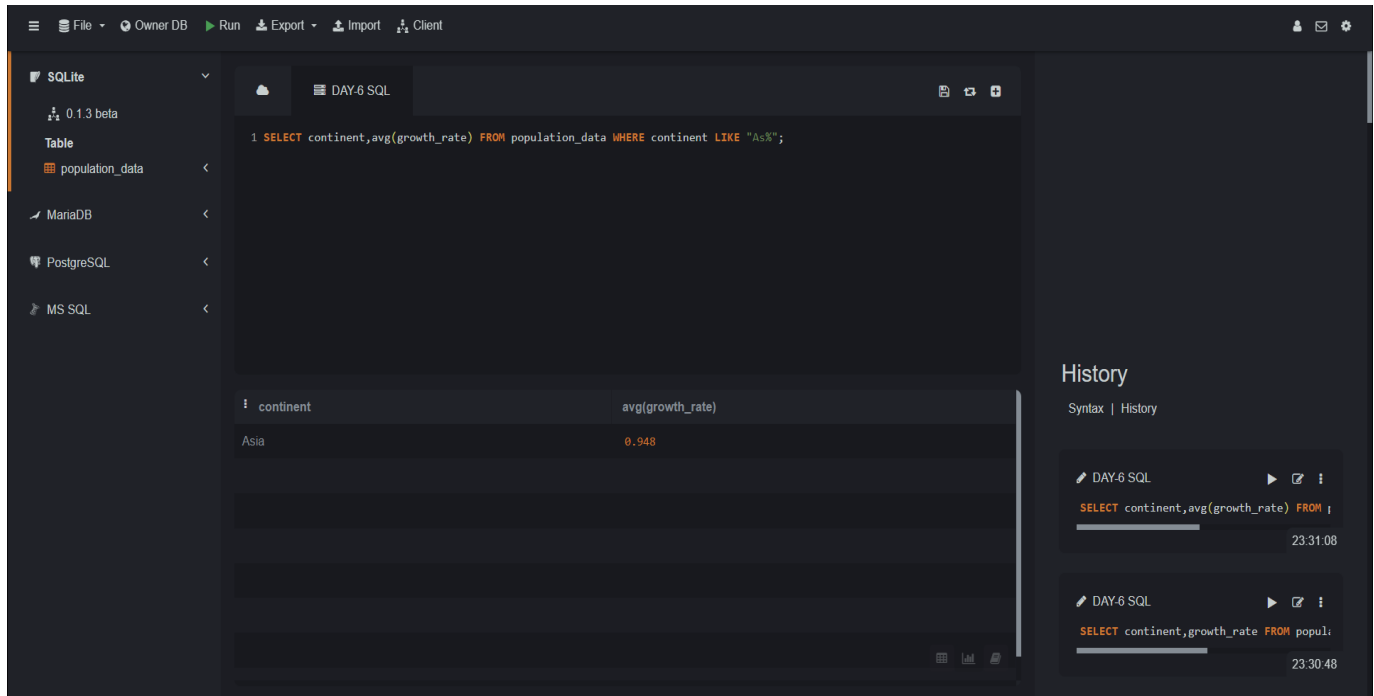
country	Area
Russia	17098242
Canada	9984670
China	9706961
United States	9372610
Brazil	8515767

On the right, a 'History' panel shows a list of executed queries, including the one just run, with a timestamp of 21:19:54.

Q4) What is the average growth rate in Asia continent?

Answer- 0.948

Syntax- select continent, avg(growth\_rate) from population\_data where continent like "As%";

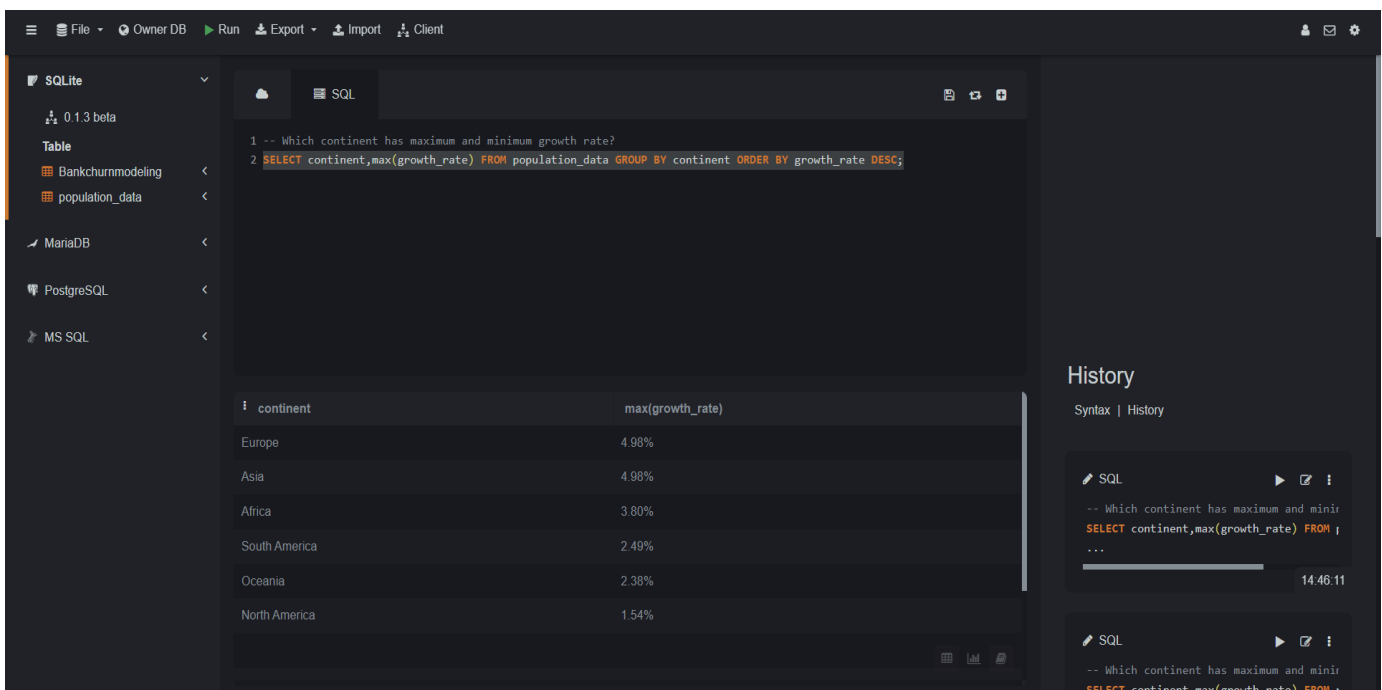


The screenshot shows a SQL client interface with a dark theme. On the left, a sidebar lists databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main editor displays a SQL query: `1 SELECT continent, avg(growth_rate) FROM population_data WHERE continent LIKE "As%";`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table with two columns: 'continent' and 'avg(growth\_rate)'. The first row shows 'Asia' with a value of '0.948'. On the right, a 'History' panel shows the executed query and its timestamp, 23:31:08.

continent	avg(growth_rate)
Asia	0.948

Q5) Which continent has maximum growth rate?

SYNTAX- select continent, max(growth\_rate) from population\_data GROUP by continent order by growth\_rate DESC;



The screenshot shows a SQL client interface with a dark theme. On the left, a sidebar lists databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main editor displays a SQL query: `1 -- Which continent has maximum and minimum growth rate?  
2 SELECT continent, max(growth_rate) FROM population_data GROUP BY continent ORDER BY growth_rate DESC;`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table with two columns: 'continent' and 'max(growth\_rate)'. The results are ordered by growth rate in descending order. On the right, a 'History' panel shows the executed query and its timestamp, 14:46:11.

continent	max(growth_rate)
Europe	4.98%
Asia	4.98%
Africa	3.80%
South America	2.49%
Oceania	2.38%
North America	1.54%

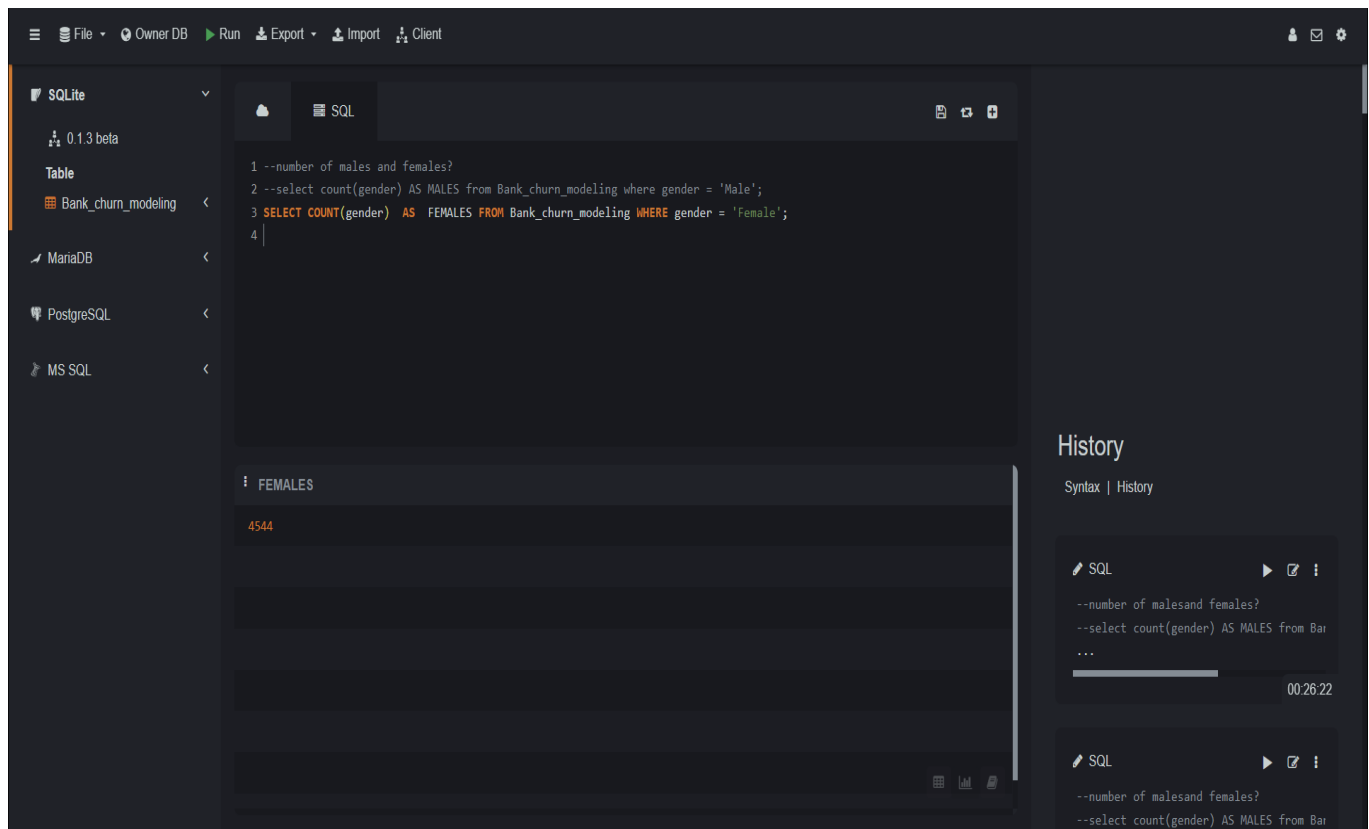
## DATABASE- Bank\_churn\_modelling

### DATABASE – Bank\_churning\_data

Q6) Number of males and females?

Syntax-

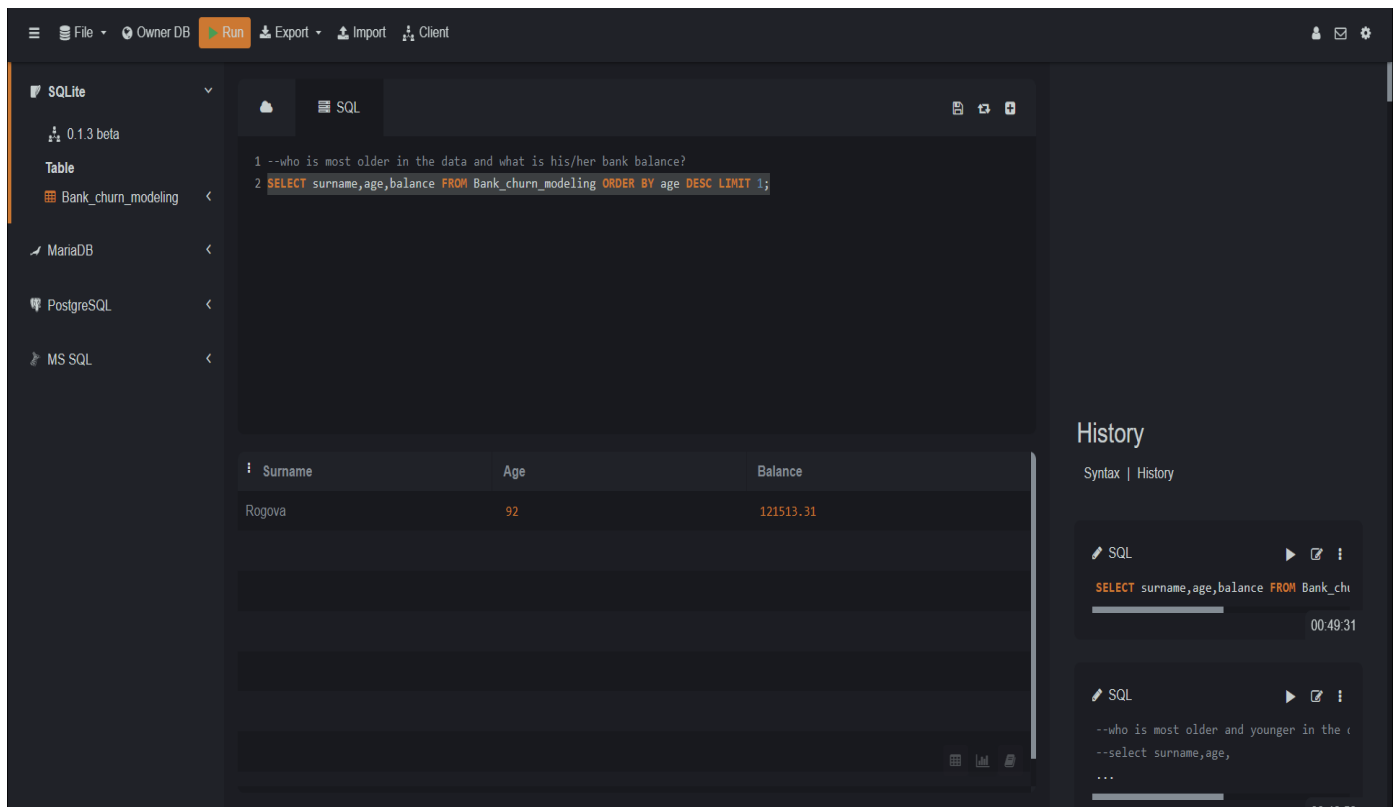
Select count(gender) AS FEMALES from Bank\_churn\_modeling where gender = 'Female';



Q7) Who is most old in the data and what is his/her bank balance?

Syntax-

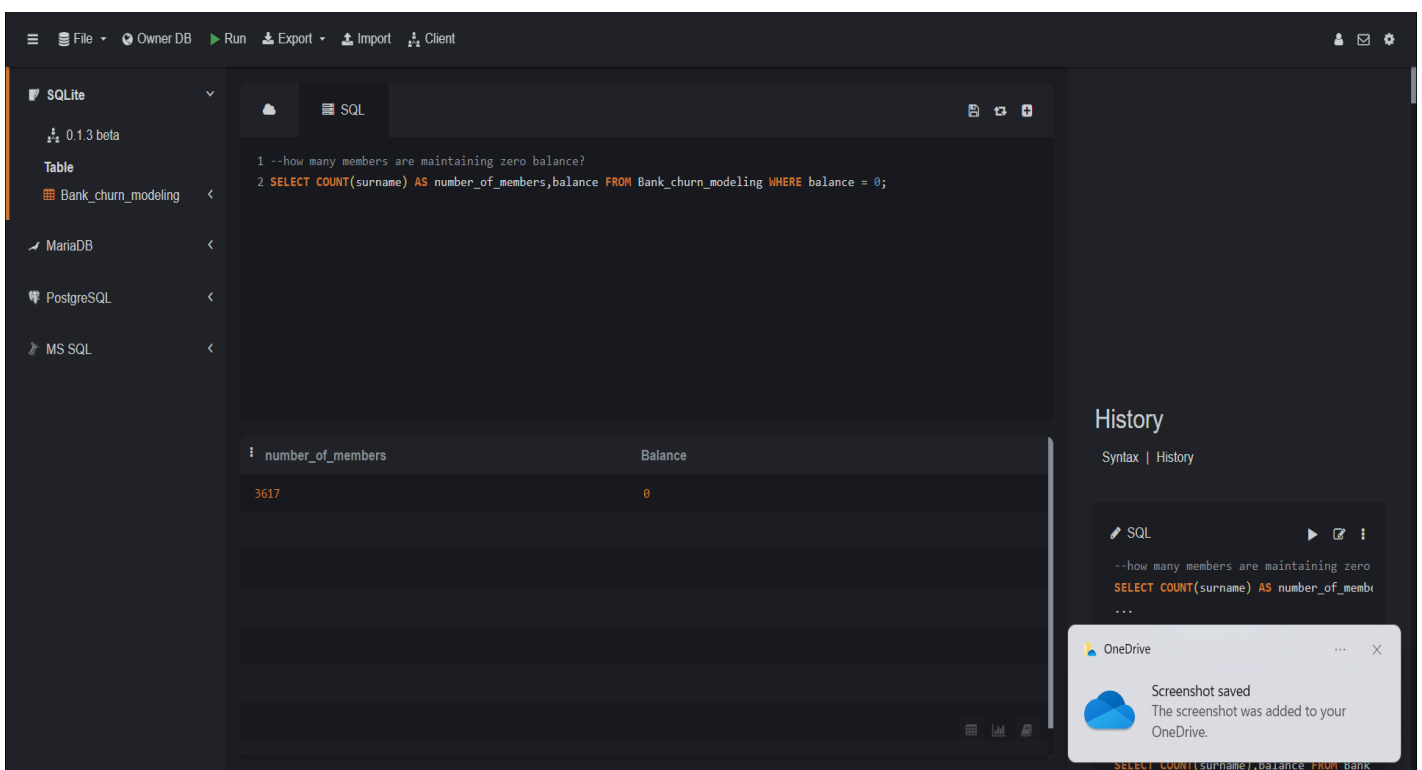
select surname, age, balance from Bank\_churn\_modeling order by age DESC LIMIT 1;



Q8) How many members are maintaining zero balance?

Syntax-

SELECT COUNT (surname) as number\_of\_members, balance from  
Bank\_churn\_modeling WHERE balance = 0;



Q9) Enlist top 5 members who's tenure is more then to 7?

Syntax-

Select surname, tenure from Bank\_churn\_modeling where tenure>7 LIMIT 5;

The screenshot shows a SQL client interface with a sidebar on the left listing databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main editor displays a SQL query: `1 --Enlist top 5 members who's tenure is more then or equals to 7?  
2 SELECT surname,tenure FROM Bank_churn_modeling WHERE tenure>7 LIMIT 5;` Below the query, the results are shown in a table with two columns: Surname and Tenure. The results are: Onio (8), Chu (8), Kay (10), Henderson (9), and McDonald (8). On the right, a 'History' panel shows the executed query and its timestamp, 01:03:37.

Surname	Tenure
Onio	8
Chu	8
Kay	10
Henderson	9
McDonald	8

Q10) How many people are belongs to Germany country?

Syntax- SELECT count(surname), geography from Bank\_churn\_modeling where geography like "GE%";

The screenshot shows the same SQL client interface. The main editor displays a SQL query: `1 --How many people are belongs to germany country?  
2 SELECT COUNT(surname),geography FROM Bank_churn_modeling WHERE geography LIKE "GE%";` Below the query, the results are shown in a table with two columns: count(surname) and Geography. The results are: 2510 and Germany. On the right, a 'History' panel shows the executed query and its timestamp, 01:11:25.

count(surname)	Geography
2510	Germany

Q11) Who has minimum and maximum estimated salary with there customer\_id and name?

Syntax-

- SELECT customer\_id, surname, min(estimatedsalary) as MINIMUM\_estimated\_salary from Bank\_churn\_modeling;
- SELECT customer\_id, surname, max(estimatedsalary) as MAXIMUM\_estimated\_salary from Bank\_churn\_modeling;

The screenshot shows a SQL client interface with a dark theme. On the left, a sidebar lists databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main area displays a SQL query in a text editor:

```
1 --who has minimum and maximum estimated salary with there customerid and name?
2 SELECT customerid,surname,min(estimatedsalary) AS MINIMUM_estimated_salary FROM Bank_churn_modeling;
```

Below the query editor, a table of results is shown:

Customerid	Surname	MINIMUM_estimated_salary
15791053	Lucciano	11.58

On the right side, a 'History' panel shows a list of executed queries, including the same query as above.

Q12) What is the average credit score for the person having 1 Creditcard?

SYNTAX- SELECT hasrcard as number\_of\_creditcards, avg(creditscore) from Bankchurnmodeling where hasrcard =1;

The screenshot shows a SQL client interface with a sidebar on the left listing databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), Table, Bankchurnmodeling, demo, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main window displays a SQL query in a text editor:

```
1 --What is the average credit score for the person having 1 Creditcard?
2 SELECT hasrcard AS number_of_creditcards, avg(creditscore) FROM Bankchurnmodeling WHERE hasrcard =1;
3
4
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table:

number_of_creditcards	avg(creditscore)
1	650.1969954648526

On the right side, there is a 'History' panel showing a list of executed queries. The first query is the same as the one in the editor, with a timestamp of 12:29:09.

Q13) What is the sum of credit cards from each country?

SYNTAX- select geography, sum(hasrcard) as creditcards from Bankchurnmodeling group by geography;

The screenshot shows the same SQL client interface. The query in the editor is:

```
1 --what is the sum of credit cards from each country?
2 SELECT geography, sum(hasrcard) AS creditcards FROM Bankchurnmodeling GROUP BY geography;
```

The results are displayed in a table:

Geography	creditcards
1	1
France	3543
Germany	1792
Spain	1720

The 'History' panel on the right shows the executed query with a timestamp of 14:36:30.

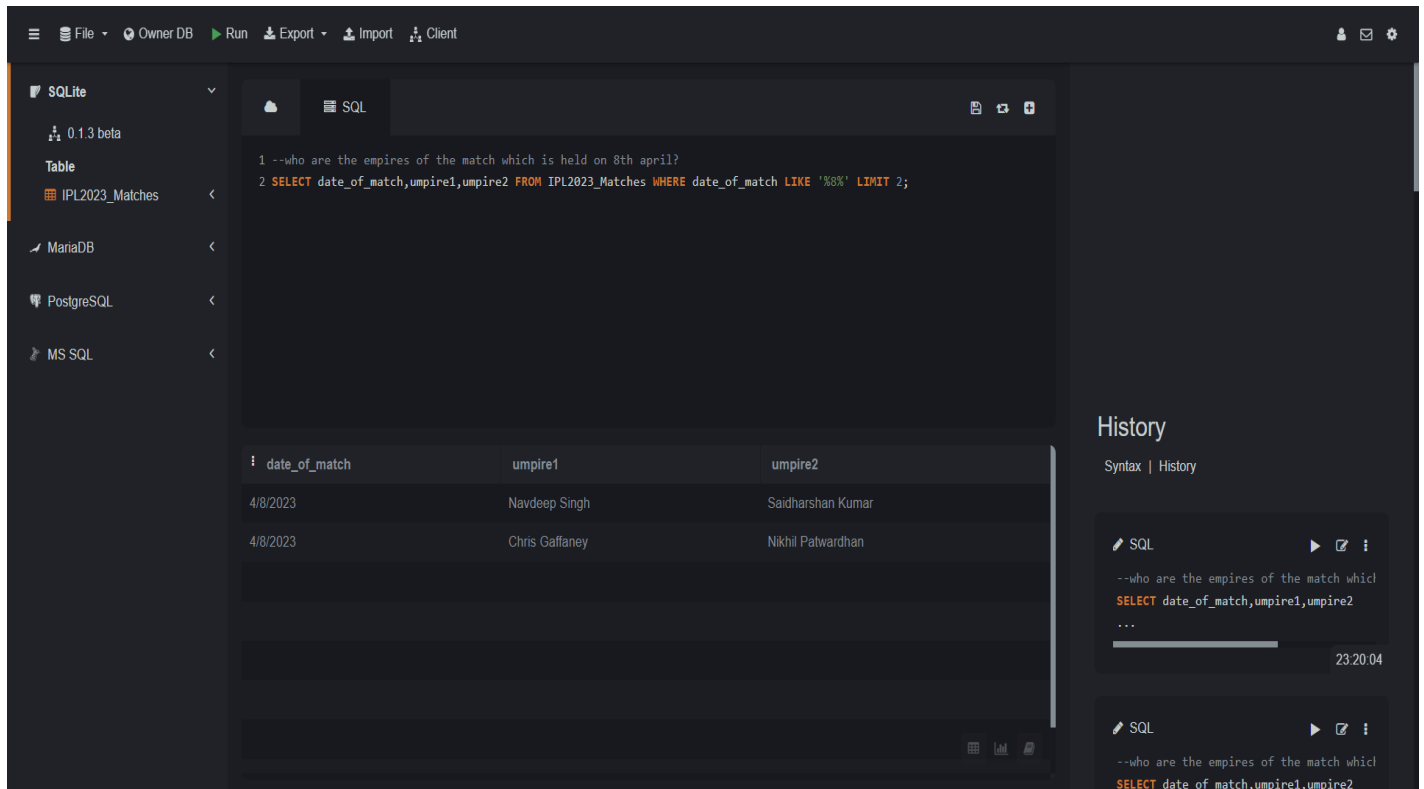


## DATABASE – IPL\_2023 MATCHES

Q14) Who are the umpires of the match which is held on 8th April?

SYNTAX –

```
select date_of_match, umpire1, umpire2 from IPL2023_Matches where  
date_of_match like '%8%' LIMIT 2;
```



Q15) which player got maximum man\_of\_the\_match award and he belongs to which team?

SYNTAX –

```
select max(man_of_the_match), home_team as 'team name' from  
IPL2023_Matches;
```

The screenshot shows a database client interface with a sidebar on the left listing databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main window displays a SQL query in a text editor:

```
1 --which player got maximum man_of_the_match award and he belongs to which team?
2 SELECT max(man_of_the_match),home_team AS 'team name' FROM IPL2023_Matches;
```

Below the query editor, a table of results is shown:

max(man_of_the_match)	team name
Yashasvi Jaiswal	Rajasthan Royals

On the right side, a 'History' panel shows a list of executed queries, with the current query highlighted.

Q16) Which team won by highest margin runs?

SYNTAX –

SELECT home\_team, result, result\_margin from IPL2023\_Matches where  
result='Runs' order by result\_margin DESC LIMIT 1;

The screenshot shows the same database client interface. The SQL query in the text editor is:

```
1 --which team won by highest margin runs?
2 SELECT home_team,result,result_margin FROM IPL2023_Matches WHERE result='Runs' ORDER BY result_margin DESC LIMIT 1;
```

The results table below shows the following data:

Home_team	result	result_margin
Rajasthan Royals	Runs	112

The 'History' panel on the right shows the executed query.

Q17) what is the name of the venues at Ahmedabad and Bengaluru?

SYNTAX –

select city, venue from IPL2023\_Matches where city ='Ahmedabad';

select city, venue from IPL2023\_Matches where city ='Bengaluru';

The screenshot shows a SQL client interface with a dark theme. On the left, a sidebar lists databases: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main editor displays a SQL query with three lines: a comment, a SELECT statement for Ahmedabad, and a comment for Bengaluru. Below the editor, a table shows the results for Ahmedabad.

city	venue
Ahmedabad	Narendra Modi Stadium

On the right, a 'History' panel shows a list of executed queries, including the one for Ahmedabad.

Q18) HOW many man of the matches does virat kholi secured and at which venue?

SYNTAX-

select man\_of\_the\_match, venue from IPL2023\_Matches where  
man\_of\_the\_match ='Virat Kohli';

The screenshot shows a database client interface with a sidebar on the left containing a tree view with 'SQLite' and '0.1.3 beta' selected. Below this is a 'Table' section with 'IPL2023\_Matches' selected. The main area displays a SQL query in a text editor:

```
1 --HOW many man of the matches does virat kholi secured and at which venue?
2 SELECT man_of_the_match,venue FROM IPL2023_Matches WHERE man_of_the_match = 'Virat Kohli';
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table:

man_of_the_match	venue
Virat Kohli	M.Chinnaswamy Stadium
Virat Kohli	Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium

On the right side, there is a 'History' panel showing a list of executed queries. The first query is the same as the one in the main editor, with a timestamp of 12:41:45.

Q19) Between which teams the matches are DRAW?

SYNTAX –

select home\_team, away\_team, result from IPL2023\_Matches where result = 'Draw';

The screenshot shows the same database client interface as the first image. The SQL query in the main editor is:

```
1 --between which teams the matches are DRAW?
2 SELECT home_team,away_team,result FROM IPL2023_Matches WHERE result = 'Draw';
```

The results are displayed in a table:

Home_team	Away_team	result
Lucknow Super Giants	Chennai Super Kings	Draw

The 'History' panel on the right shows the executed query with a timestamp of 12:46:16.

Q20) Which team has maximum number of wins?

SYNTAX –

select max(winner) from IPL2023\_Matches GROUP by winner limit 1;

The screenshot shows a database client interface with a dark theme. On the left, a sidebar lists database types: SQLite (0.1.3 beta), Table, and a list of tables including IPL2023\_Matches, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, and MS SQL. The main area displays a SQL query editor with the following text:

```
1 --which team has maximum number of wins?
2 SELECT max(winner) FROM IPL2023_Matches GROUP BY winner LIMIT 1;
3 |
```

Below the editor, the results are shown in a table with one row:

max(winner)
Chennai Super Kings

On the right, a 'History' panel shows a list of executed queries, including the same SQL query shown in the editor, with a timestamp of 13:13:43.

**-THE END**

