

NAME – R.BECINTO ROSHAN

BATCH – 10am TO 11am

1. Database Setup

- **Database Name:** InventoryManagement

Create database inventorymanagement:

Use inventorymanagement:

Create table products(

product_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

product_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

category_id INT NOT NULL,

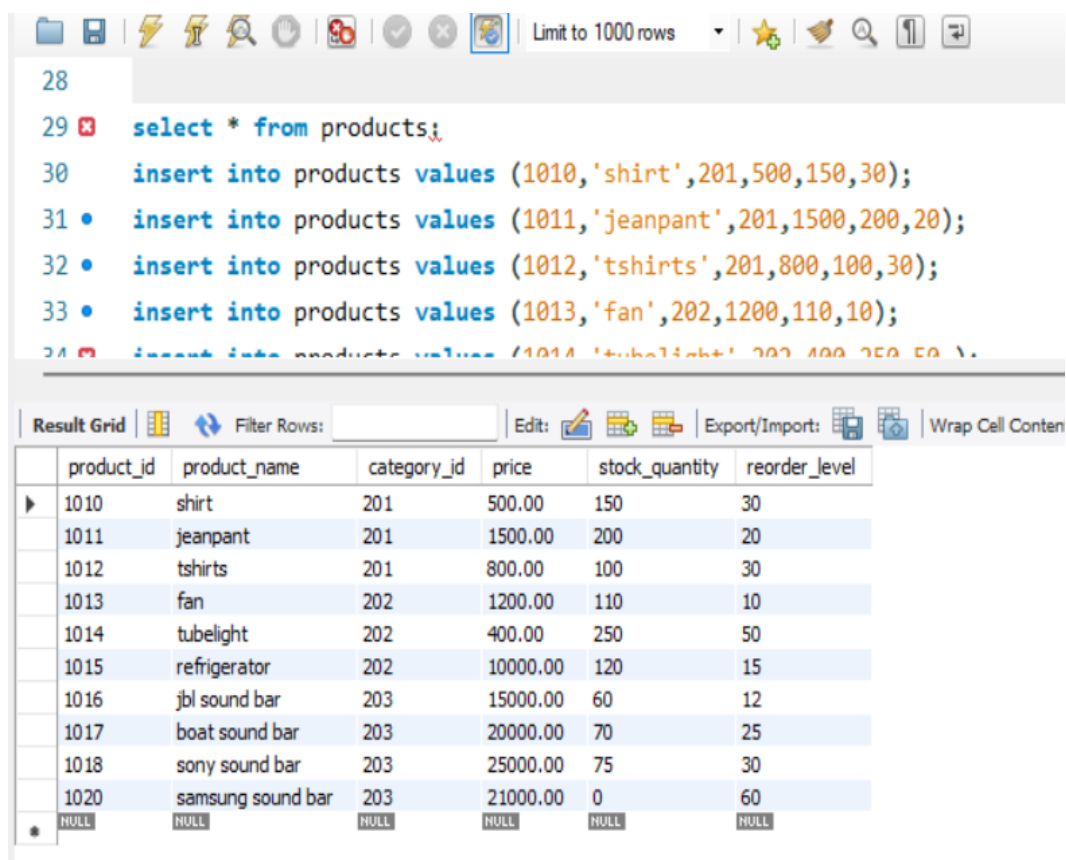
price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,

stock_quantity INT NOT NULL,

reorder_level INT NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (category_id) REFERENCES Categories(category_id)

)



The screenshot shows a database management interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons and a dropdown menu set to 'Limit to 1000 rows'. Below the toolbar, a SQL editor contains the following queries:

```
28  
29 select * from products;  
30 insert into products values (1010,'shirt',201,500,150,30);  
31 insert into products values (1011,'jeanpant',201,1500,200,20);  
32 insert into products values (1012,'tshirts',201,800,100,30);  
33 insert into products values (1013,'fan',202,1200,110,10);  
34 insert into products values (1014,'tubelight',202,400,250,50);
```

Below the SQL editor is a 'Result Grid' section. It has a toolbar with icons for filtering, editing, and exporting. The grid displays the following data:

product_id	product_name	category_id	price	stock_quantity	reorder_level
1010	shirt	201	500.00	150	30
1011	jeanpant	201	1500.00	200	20
1012	tshirts	201	800.00	100	30
1013	fan	202	1200.00	110	10
1014	tubelight	202	400.00	250	50
1015	refrigerator	202	10000.00	120	15
1016	jbl sound bar	203	15000.00	60	12
1017	boat sound bar	203	20000.00	70	25
1018	sony sound bar	203	25000.00	75	30
1020	samsung sound bar	203	21000.00	0	60
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

B. Categories Table

Table Name: Categories

Columns:

Create table categories (

category_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

category_name VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,

description TEXT

)

category_id	category_name	description
201	clothing products	clothing is any item worn on the body.typically c...
202	electric items	electronic items is an overarching term that refer...
203	sound bars	a soundbar or media bar is a type of loudspeak...
NULL	NULL	NULL

C. Suppliers Table

- **Table Name:** Suppliers
- **Columns:**

Create table suppliers (

supplier_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

supplier_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,

contact_name VARCHAR(50),

address TEXT,

phone_number VARCHAR(15) UNIQUE

)

supplier_id	supplier_name	contact_name	address	phone_number
1	ivin	ivi	no 15,mondaymarket kanyakumari	8637623927
2	becinto	bedi	no 18,mylode chennai	7708161558
3	sherbin	sher	no 20,neladri Nagar bangalore	8808152688
4	nizwan	niz	no 14,churchstreet hosur	8756945214
5	vignesh	vicky	no 19,stpeters salem	7859685988
6	rishwin	rishi	no 12,stneyoor coimbatore	9845845758
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

D. Orders Table

- **Table Name:** Orders
- **Columns:**

```
Create table orders (  
order_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
order_date DATE NOT NULL,  
supplier_id INT NOT NULL,  
total_amount DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,  
  
FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id) REFERENCES Suppliers(supplier_id)  
)
```

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top tab is labeled 'orders'. Below the tab, there is a toolbar with icons for file operations and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The main area displays a list of SQL insert statements for the 'orders' table, numbered 16 to 24. Below the SQL editor, there is a 'Result Grid' section. The grid has columns for 'order_id', 'order_date', 'supplier_id', and 'total_amount'. It shows the results of the insert statements, with values for each column. The last row in the grid shows 'NULL' values for all columns.

	order_id	order_date	supplier_id	total_amount
▶	10019	2024-01-25	1	1000.00
	10020	2024-01-26	1	2500.00
	10021	2024-01-27	2	1100.00
	10022	2024-01-28	3	2200.00
	10023	2024-01-29	4	800.00
	10024	2024-01-30	4	12000.00
	10025	2024-01-31	5	16000.00
	10026	2024-02-01	4	21000.00
	10027	2024-02-02	3	26000.00
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

E. OrderDetails Table

- **Table Name:** OrderDetails

Columns:

Create table orderdetails (

```

order_detail_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,

order_id INT NOT NULL,

product_id INT NOT NULL,

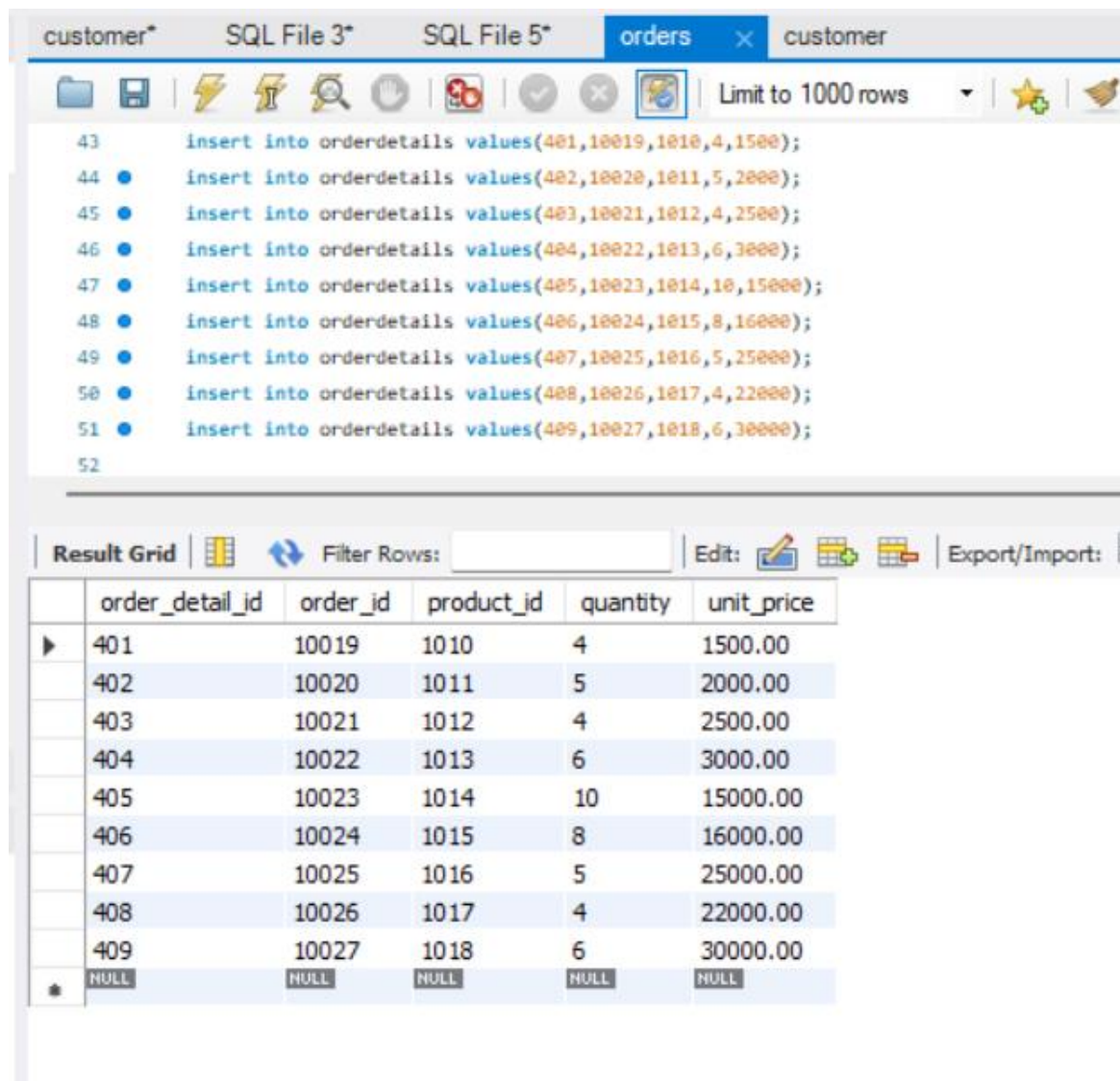
quantity INT NOT NULL,

unit_price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,

FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES Orders(order_id),

FOREIGN KEY (product_id) REFERENCES Products(product_id));

```



The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top tab is labeled 'orders'. Below the toolbar, there is a list of SQL insert statements for the 'orderdetails' table. The statements are numbered 43 to 51. Below the SQL editor, the 'Result Grid' is displayed, showing the results of the insert statements. The grid has columns for 'order_detail_id', 'order_id', 'product_id', 'quantity', and 'unit_price'. The results show 9 rows of data, with the last row being a NULL row.

	order_detail_id	order_id	product_id	quantity	unit_price
▶	401	10019	1010	4	1500.00
	402	10020	1011	5	2000.00
	403	10021	1012	4	2500.00
	404	10022	1013	6	3000.00
	405	10023	1014	10	15000.00
	406	10024	1015	8	16000.00
	407	10025	1016	5	25000.00
	408	10026	1017	4	22000.00
	409	10027	1018	6	30000.00
⬇	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. SQL Queries

After creating the tables, students should answer the following questions using SQL queries:

1. Retrieve the names and prices of all products that are currently out of stock.

```
65 • select product_name,price from products where stock_quantity=0;
```

```
66
```

```
67
```

```
68
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
product_name	price		
samsung sound bar	21000.00		

2.List the total number of products in each category.

```
select count(product_name),category_id from products group by category_id
```

Create a new function in the active schema in the connected server

```
73
```

```
74 2.List the total number of products in each category.
```

```
75 select count(product_name),category_id from products group by category_id
```

```
76
```

```
77
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
count(product_name)	category_id		
3	201		
3	202		
4	203		

3.Find all suppliers who have supplied products worth more than \$10,000.

```
select s.supplier_id,s.supplier_name,o.total_amount from suppliers as s inner join orders as o on
s.supplier_id = o.supplier_id
```

```
where o.total_amount >10000;
```

```
78 3.Find all suppliers who have supplied products worth more than $10,000.
```

```
79 select s.supplier_id,s.supplier_name,o.total_amount from suppliers as s inner join orders as o
80 where o.total_amount >10000
```

```
81
```

```
82
```

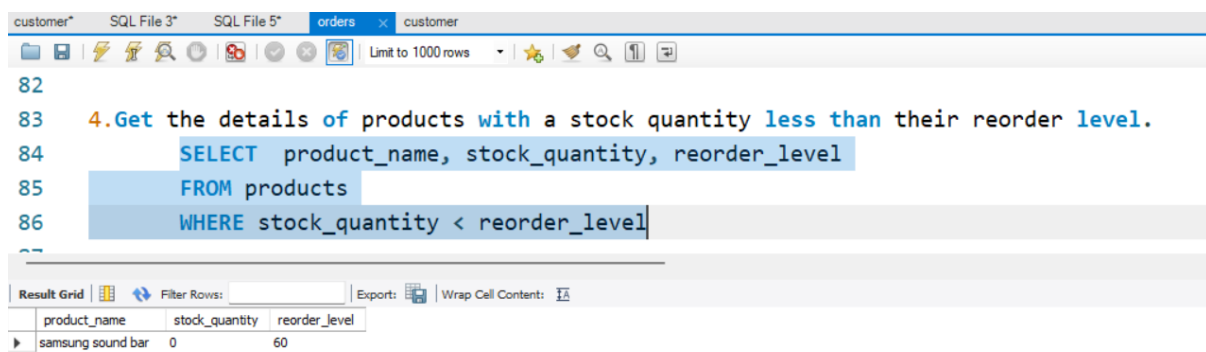
Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
supplier_id	supplier_name	total_amount	
4	nizwan	12000.00	
5	vignesh	16000.00	
4	nizwan	21000.00	
3	sherbin	26000.00	

4.Get the details of products with a stock quantity less than their reorder level.

```
SELECT product_name, stock_quantity, reorder_level
```

FROM products

WHERE stock_quantity < reorder_level;



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

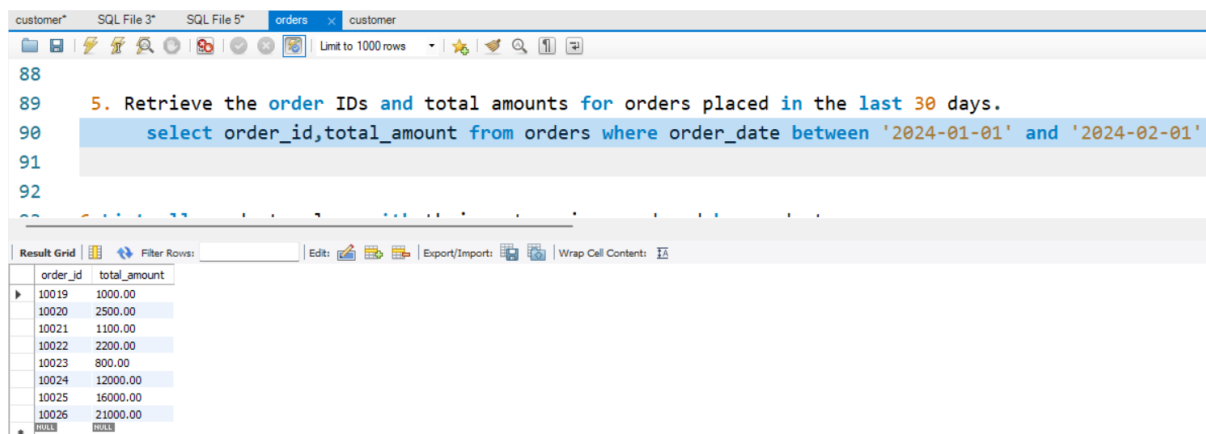
```
82
83 4. Get the details of products with a stock quantity less than their reorder level.
84 SELECT product_name, stock_quantity, reorder_level
85 FROM products
86 WHERE stock_quantity < reorder_level
```

The result grid shows the following data:

product_name	stock_quantity	reorder_level
samsung sound bar	0	60

5 .Retrieve the order IDs and total amounts for orders placed in the last 30 days.

select order_id,total_amount from orders where order_date between '2024-01-01' and '2024-02-01';



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
88
89 5. Retrieve the order IDs and total amounts for orders placed in the last 30 days.
90 select order_id,total_amount from orders where order_date between '2024-01-01' and '2024-02-01'
91
92
```

The result grid shows the following data:

order_id	total_amount
10019	1000.00
10020	2500.00
10021	1100.00
10022	2200.00
10023	800.00
10024	12000.00
10025	16000.00
10026	21000.00

6.List all products along with their categories, ordered by product name.

select product_name ,category_id from products order by product_name ;

91 Execute the selected portion of the script or everything, if there is no selection

92

93 6. List all products along with their categories, ordered by product name.

94 `select product_name ,category_id from products order by product_name`

95

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

product_name	category_id
boat sound bar	203
fan	202
jbl sound bar	203
jeanpant	201
refrigerator	202
samsung sound bar	203
shirt	201
sony sound bar	203
tshirts	201
tubelight	202

7. Get the names of suppliers who have not supplied any products in the last 6 months

`select s.supplier_name`

`from suppliers as s inner join orders as o on s.supplier_id = o.supplier_id`

`where o.order_date not between '2024-02-15' and '2024-08-15';`

customer* SQL File 3* SQL File 5* orders customer

95

96 7. Get the names of suppliers who have not supplied any products in the last 6 months

97 `select s.supplier_name`

98 `from suppliers as s inner join orders as o on s.supplier_id = o.supplier_id`

99 `where o.order_date not between '2024-02-15' and '2024-08-15';`

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

supplier_name
ivin
ivin
becinto
sherbin
nizwan
nizwan
vignesh
nizwan
sherbin

8. Find the total amount spent on orders for each supplier.

`select s.supplier_id,s.supplier_name,sum(o.total_amount)as total_amount`

`from orders as o inner join suppliers as s on s.supplier_id = o.supplier_id`

`group by s. supplier_id;`

customer* SQL File 3* SQL File 5* orders customer

Limit to 1000 rows

102 8. Find the total amount spent on orders for each supplier.

103 select s.supplier_id,s.supplier_name,sum(o.total_amount)as total_amount

104 from orders as o inner join suppliers as s on s.supplier_id = o.supplier_id

105 group by s. supplier_id;

106

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	supplier_id	supplier_name	total_amount
1	1	ivin	3500.00
2	2	bedinto	1100.00
3	3	sherbin	28200.00
4	4	nizwan	33800.00
5	5	vignesh	16000.00

9.Retrieve the product names and total quantities ordered for each product in the last year.

```
SELECT P.product_name , SUM(od.Quantity) AS TotalQuantityOrdered
FROM Products as p
left JOIN OrderDetails as OD ON p.product_id = OD.product_id
JOIN Orders as o ON o.order_id = od.order_id
WHERE O.order_date between '2024-01-01' and '2024-02-01'
GROUP BY P.product_name;
```

customer* SQL File 3* SQL File 5* orders customer

Limit to 1000 rows

107 9. Retrieve the product names and total quantities ordered for each product in the last year.

108 SELECT P.product_name , SUM(od.Quantity) AS TotalQuantityOrdered

109 FROM Products as p

110 left JOIN OrderDetails as OD ON p.product_id = OD.product_id

111 JOIN Orders as o ON o.order_id = od.order_id

112 WHERE O.order_date between '2024-01-01' and '2024-02-01'

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	product_name	TotalQuantityOrdered
1	shirt	4
2	jeanpant	5
3	tshirts	4
4	fan	6
5	tubelight	10
6	refrigerator	8
7	jbl sound bar	5
8	boat sound bar	4

10.Get a list of products that belong to the Electronics category and have a price greater than \$500.

```
select p.product_name
from products as p inner join categories as c
on p.category_id =c.category_id where category_name='electric items' and p.price>1000;
```

customer* SQL File 3* SQL File 5* orders customer

Limit to 1000 rows

115 10. Get a list of products that belong to the Electronics category and have a price greater than \$500.

116 select p.product_name

117 from products as p inner join categories as c

118 on p.category_id =c.category_id where category_name='electric items' and p.price>1000

119

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	product_name
1	fan
2	refrigerator

