

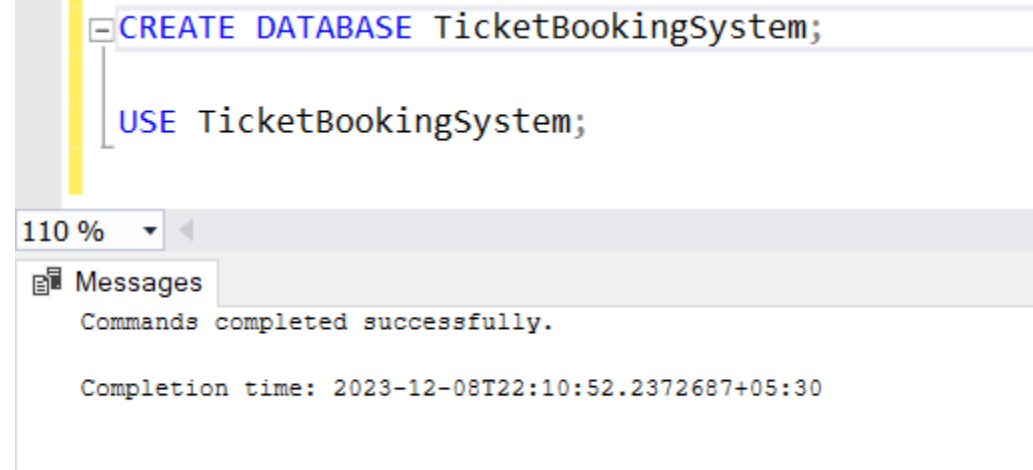
Ticket Booking System

Tasks 1: Database Design:

1. Create the database named "TicketBookingSystem"

Ans) `CREATE DATABASE TicketBookingSystem;`

```
USE TicketBookingSystem;
```



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

- Venu
- Event
- Customers
- Booking

Ans)

-- Create Venu Table

```
CREATE TABLE Venu (  
    venue_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    venue_name VARCHAR(255),  
    address VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

-- Create Event Table

```
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 VARCHAR(50),
booking_id INT
);
```

-- Create Booking Table

```
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
);
```

-- Create Customer Table

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (
    customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    customer_name VARCHAR(255),
    email VARCHAR(255),
    phone_number VARCHAR(15),
    booking_id INT
);
```

-- Create Venu Table

```
CREATE TABLE Venu (  
    venue_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    venue_name VARCHAR(255),  
    address VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

-- Create Event Table

```
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 VARCHAR(50),  
    booking_id INT  
);
```

110 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2023-12-08T22:26:06.0825897+05:30

-- Create Booking Table

```
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  
);
```

-- Create Customer Table

```
CREATE TABLE Customer (  
    customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    customer_name VARCHAR(255),  
    email VARCHAR(255),  
    phone_number VARCHAR(15),  
    booking_id INT  
);
```

110 %

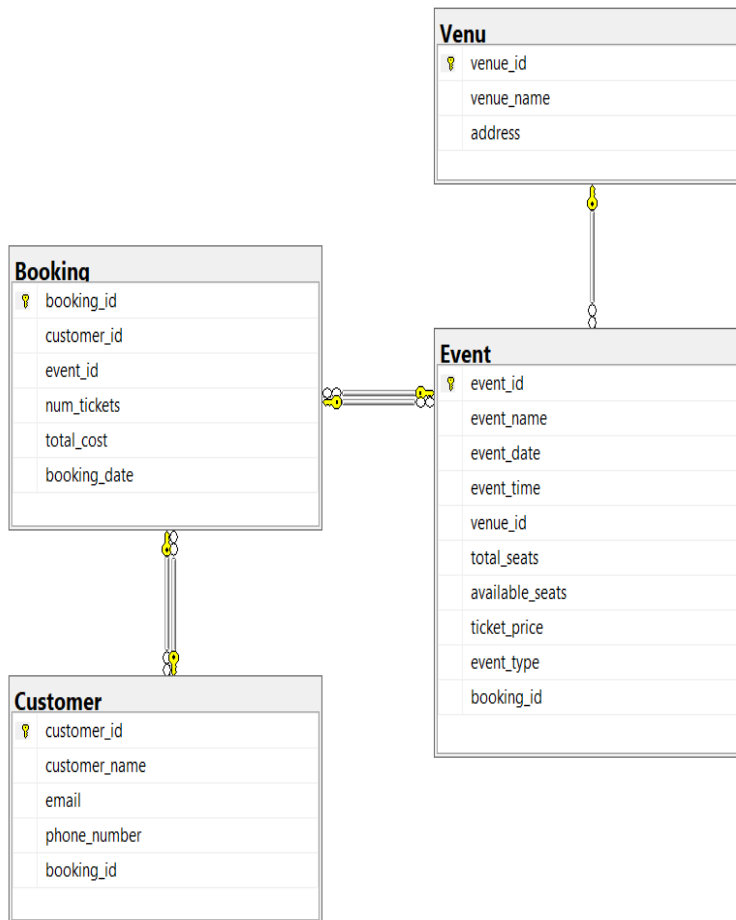
Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2023-12-08T22:26:06.0825897+05:30

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

Ans)



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

Ans)

```
ALTER TABLE Customer
```

```
ADD FOREIGN KEY (booking_id) REFERENCES Booking(booking_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Booking
```

```
ADD FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(customer_id),
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES Event(event_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Event
```

```
ADD FOREIGN KEY (venue_id) REFERENCES Venu(venue_id),
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (booking_id) REFERENCES Booking(booking_id);
```

```
-- Add CHECK constraint for event_type
```

```
ALTER TABLE Event
```

```
ADD CHECK (event_type IN ('Movie', 'Sports', 'Concert'));
```

```
-- Add Foreign Key Constraints using ALTER TABLE
```

```
ALTER TABLE Customer  
ADD FOREIGN KEY (booking_id) REFERENCES Booking(booking_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Booking  
ADD FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(customer_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES Event(event_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Event  
ADD FOREIGN KEY (venue_id) REFERENCES Venu(venue_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (booking_id) REFERENCES Booking(booking_id);
```

```
-- Add CHECK constraint for event_type
```

```
ALTER TABLE Event  
ADD CHECK (event_type IN ('Movie', 'Sports', 'Concert'));
```

10 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2023-12-08T22:31:59.6282420+05:30

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

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

Ans)

```
-- Insert sample records into Venu Table
```

```
INSERT INTO Venu (venue_id, venue_name, address) VALUES
```

```
(1, 'Grand Theater', '123 Main Street, Cityville'),
```

```
(2, 'City Arena', '456 Center Avenue, Townsville'),
(3, 'Sports Stadium', '789 Stadium Road, Sportstown'),
(4, 'Film Palace', '101 Movie Lane, Cinemaville'),
(5, 'Concert Hall', '202 Melody Street, Harmonytown'),
(6, 'Community Center', '303 Social Square, Gatherburg'),
(7, 'Live Lounge', '404 Entertainment Avenue, Showville'),
(8, 'Cinematic Complex', '505 Film Street, Filmington'),
(9, 'Soccer Park', '606 Goal Street, Kicksville'),
(10, 'Music Dome', '707 Harmony Road, Concertburg');
```

-- Insert sample records into Event Table

```
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, 'Movie Night: Inception', '2023-01-15', '18:00:00', 1, 150, 120, 2220.00, 'Movie', NULL),
(2, 'Concert: Acoustic Vibes', '2023-02-20', '20:00:00', 2, 300, 250, 1235.00, 'Concert',
NULL),
(3, 'Soccer Match: City Rivals', '2023-03-25', '19:30:00', 3, 200, 180, 1525.00, 'Sports',
NULL),
(4, 'Movie Night: The Great Gatsby', '2023-04-10', '21:00:00', 4, 120, 80, 1555.00, 'Movie',
NULL),
(5, 'Concert: Pop Explosion', '2023-05-05', '17:45:00', 5, 250, 200, 3330.00, 'Concert', NULL),
(6, 'Live Music: Jazz Evening', '2023-06-12', '19:00:00', 6, 300, 280, 1440.00, 'Concert',
NULL),
(7, 'Basketball Game: Finals', '2023-07-08', '18:30:00', 7, 350, 300, 1330.00, 'Sports', NULL),
(8, 'Movie Night: Casablanca', '2023-08-20', '20:15:00', 8, 150, 120, 2220.00, 'Movie', NULL),
(9, 'Soccer Match: International Clash', '2023-09-18', '19:45:00', 9, 200, 180, 1225.00,
'Sports', NULL),
(10, 'Concert: Rock Revolution', '2023-10-30', '22:00:00', 10, 250, 200, 3310.00, 'Concert',
NULL);
```

-- Insert sample records into Customer Table

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

```
(1, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@email.com', '555-1234', NULL),
(2, 'Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@email.com', '555-5678', NULL),
```

```
(3, 'Robert Johnson', 'robert.j@email.com', '555-9012', NULL),
(4, 'Samantha Brown', 'samantha.b@email.com', '555-3456', NULL),
(5, 'Chris Miller', 'chris.m@email.com', '555-7890', NULL),
(6, 'Emma White', 'emma.w@email.com', '555-2345', NULL),
(7, 'Michael Davis', 'michael.d@email.com', '555-6789', NULL),
(8, 'Olivia Taylor', 'olivia.t@email.com', '555-1234', NULL),
(9, 'Daniel Wilson', 'daniel.w@email.com', '555-5678', NULL),
(10, 'Sophia Adams', 'sophia.a@email.com', '555-9012', NULL);
```

-- Insert sample records into Booking Table

```
INSERT INTO Booking (booking_id, customer_id, event_id, num_tickets, total_cost, booking_date)
VALUES
```

```
(1, 1, 1, 2, 4440.00, '2023-01-15'),
(2, 2, 2, 3, 3705.00, '2023-02-20'),
(3, 3, 3, 1, 1525.00, '2023-03-25'),
(4, 4, 4, 4, 6220.00, '2023-04-10'),
(5, 5, 5, 2, 6660.00, '2023-05-05'),
(6, 6, 6, 3, 4320.00, '2023-06-12'),
(7, 7, 7, 5, 6650.00, '2023-07-08'),
(8, 8, 8, 1, 2220.00, '2023-08-20'),
(9, 9, 9, 2, 2450.00, '2023-09-18'),
(10, 10, 10, 3, 9930.00, '2023-10-30');
```

-- Update Booking Table with correct booking_id values

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 1 WHERE event_id = 1;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 2 WHERE event_id = 2;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 3 WHERE event_id = 3;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 4 WHERE event_id = 4;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 5 WHERE event_id = 5;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 6 WHERE event_id = 6;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 7 WHERE event_id = 7;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 8 WHERE event_id = 8;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 9 WHERE event_id = 9;
```

```
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 10 WHERE event_id = 10;
```

```
-- Update Customer Table with correct booking_id values
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 1 WHERE customer_id = 1;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 2 WHERE customer_id = 2;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 3 WHERE customer_id = 3;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 4 WHERE customer_id = 4;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 5 WHERE customer_id = 5;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 6 WHERE customer_id = 6;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 7 WHERE customer_id = 7;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 8 WHERE customer_id = 8;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 9 WHERE customer_id = 9;
```

```
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 10 WHERE customer_id = 10;
```

```
-- Insert sample records into Venu table
INSERT INTO Venu (venue_id, venue_name, address) VALUES
(1, 'Grand Theater', '123 Main Street, Cityville'),
(2, 'City Arena', '456 Center Avenue, Townsville'),
(3, 'Sports Stadium', '789 Stadium Road, Sportstown'),
(4, 'Film Palace', '101 Movie Lane, Cinemaville'),
(5, 'Concert Hall', '202 Melody Street, Harmonytown'),
(6, 'Community Center', '303 Social Square, Gatherburg'),
(7, 'Live Lounge', '404 Entertainment Avenue, Showville'),
(8, 'Cinematic Complex', '505 Film Street, Filmington'),
(9, 'Soccer Park', '606 Goal Street, Kicksville'),
(10, 'Music Dome', '707 Harmony Road, Concertburg');

-- Insert sample records into Event Table
INSERT INTO Event (event_id, event_name, event_date, event_time, venue_id, total_seats, available_seats, ticket_price, event_type, booking_id)
(1, 'Movie Night: Inception', '2023-01-15', '18:00:00', 1, 150, 120, 2220.00, 'Movie', NULL),
(2, 'Concert: Acoustic Vibes', '2023-02-20', '20:00:00', 2, 300, 250, 1235.00, 'Concert', NULL),
(3, 'Soccer Match: City Rivals', '2023-03-25', '19:30:00', 3, 200, 180, 1525.00, 'Sports', NULL),
(4, 'Movie Night: The Great Gatsby', '2023-04-10', '21:00:00', 4, 120, 80, 1555.00, 'Movie', NULL),
(5, 'Concert: Pop Explosion', '2023-05-05', '17:45:00', 5, 250, 200, 3330.00, 'Concert', NULL),
(6, 'Live Music: Jazz Evening', '2023-06-12', '19:00:00', 6, 300, 280, 1440.00, 'Concert', NULL),
(7, 'Basketball Game: Finals', '2023-07-08', '18:30:00', 7, 350, 300, 1330.00, 'Sports', NULL),
(8, 'Movie Night: Casablanca', '2023-08-20', '20:15:00', 8, 150, 120, 2220.00, 'Movie', NULL),
(9, 'Soccer Match: International Clash', '2023-09-18', '19:45:00', 9, 200, 180, 1225.00, 'Sports', NULL),
(10, 'Concert: Rock Revolution', '2023-10-30', '22:00:00', 10, 250, 200, 3310.00, 'Concert', NULL);

(10 rows affected)
(10 rows affected)
(10 rows affected)
(10 rows affected)
```

Activate Windows


```

-- Insert sample records into Customer Table
INSERT INTO Customer (customer_id, customer_name, email, phone_number, booking_id) VALUES
(1, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@email.com', '555-1234', NULL),
(2, 'Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@email.com', '555-5678', NULL),
(3, 'Robert Johnson', 'robert.j@email.com', '555-9012', NULL),
(4, 'Samantha Brown', 'samantha.b@email.com', '555-3456', NULL),
(5, 'Chris Miller', 'chris.m@email.com', '555-7890', NULL),
(6, 'Emma White', 'emma.w@email.com', '555-2345', NULL),
(7, 'Michael Davis', 'michael.d@email.com', '555-6789', NULL),
(8, 'Olivia Taylor', 'olivia.t@email.com', '555-1234', NULL),
(9, 'Daniel Wilson', 'daniel.w@email.com', '555-5678', NULL),
(10, 'Sophia Adams', 'sophia.a@email.com', '555-9012', NULL);

-- Insert sample records into Booking Table
INSERT INTO Booking (booking_id, customer_id, event_id, num_tickets, total_cost, booking_date) VALUES
(1, 1, 1, 2, 4440.00, '2023-01-15'),
(2, 2, 2, 3, 3705.00, '2023-02-20'),
(3, 3, 3, 1, 1525.00, '2023-03-25'),
(4, 4, 4, 4, 6220.00, '2023-04-10'),
(5, 5, 5, 2, 6660.00, '2023-05-05'),
(6, 6, 6, 3, 4320.00, '2023-06-12'),
(7, 7, 7, 5, 6650.00, '2023-07-08'),
(8, 8, 8, 1, 2220.00, '2023-08-20'),
(9, 9, 9, 2, 2450.00, '2023-09-18'),
(10, 10, 10, 3, 9930.00, '2023-10-30');

-- Update Booking Table with correct booking_id values
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 1 WHERE event_id = 1;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 2 WHERE event_id = 2;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 3 WHERE event_id = 3;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 4 WHERE event_id = 4;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 5 WHERE event_id = 5;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 6 WHERE event_id = 6;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 7 WHERE event_id = 7;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 8 WHERE event_id = 8;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 9 WHERE event_id = 9;
UPDATE Event SET booking_id = 10 WHERE event_id = 10;

-- Update Customer Table with correct booking_id values
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 1 WHERE customer_id = 1;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 2 WHERE customer_id = 2;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 3 WHERE customer_id = 3;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 4 WHERE customer_id = 4;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 5 WHERE customer_id = 5;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 6 WHERE customer_id = 6;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 7 WHERE customer_id = 7;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 8 WHERE customer_id = 8;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 9 WHERE customer_id = 9;
UPDATE Customer SET booking_id = 10 WHERE customer_id = 10;

```

10% Messages

(10 rows affected)

(10 rows affected)

(10 rows affected)

(10 rows affected)

0% Messages

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

Completion time: 2023-12-08T23:34:30.1337607+05:30

2. Write a SQL query to list all Events.

Ans) **SELECT * FROM Event;**

```
SELECT * FROM Event;
```

110% Results Messages

	event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00.00000000	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00.00000000	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00.00000000	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00.00000000	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00.00000000	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
6	6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	2023-06-12	19:00:00.00000000	6	300	280	1440.00	Concert	6
7	7	Basketball Game: Finals	2023-07-08	18:30:00.00000000	7	350	300	1330.00	Sports	7
8	8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2023-08-20	20:15:00.00000000	8	150	120	2220.00	Movie	8
9	9	Soccer Match: International ...	2023-09-18	19:45:00.00000000	9	200	180	1225.00	Sports	9
10	10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00.00000000	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE available_seats > 0;`

SELECT * FROM Event WHERE available_seats > 0;

110 %

ResultsMessages

	event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00.0000000	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00.0000000	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00.0000000	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00.0000000	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00.0000000	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
6	6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	2023-06-12	19:00:00.0000000	6	300	280	1440.00	Concert	6
7	7	Basketball Game: Finals	2023-07-08	18:30:00.0000000	7	350	300	1330.00	Sports	7
8	8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2023-08-20	20:15:00.0000000	8	150	120	2220.00	Movie	8
9	9	Soccer Match: International Clash	2023-09-18	19:45:00.0000000	9	200	180	1225.00	Sports	9
10	10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00.0000000	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE event_name LIKE '%cup%';`

SELECT * FROM Event WHERE event_name LIKE '%cup%';

110 %

Results

Messages

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
----------	------------	------------	------------	----------	-------------	-----------------	--------------	------------	------------

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE ticket_price BETWEEN 1000 AND 2500;`

</

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE event_date BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-05-31';`

SELECT * FROM Event WHERE event_date BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-05-31';

110 %

Results

Messages

	event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00.0000000	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00.0000000	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00.0000000	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00.0000000	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00.0000000	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE available_seats > 0 AND event_name LIKE '%Concert%';`

```
SELECT * FROM Event WHERE available_seats > 0 AND event_name LIKE '%Concert%';
```

Results										
	event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00.0000000	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
2	5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00.0000000	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
3	10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00.0000000	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Customer ORDER BY customer_id OFFSET 5 ROWS FETCH NEXT 5 ROWS ONLY;`

```
SELECT * FROM Customer ORDER BY customer_id OFFSET 5 ROWS FETCH NEXT 5 ROWS ONLY;
```

Results					
	customer_id	customer_name	email	phone_number	booking_id
1	6	Emma White	emma.w@email.com	555-2345	6
2	7	Michael Davis	michael.d@email.com	555-6789	7
3	8	Olivia Taylor	olivia.t@email.com	555-1234	8
4	9	Daniel Wilson	daniel.w@email.com	555-5678	9
5	10	Sophia Adams	sophia.a@email.com	555-9012	10

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Booking WHERE num_tickets > 4;`

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

Results						
	booking_id	customer_id	event_id	num_tickets	total_cost	booking_date
1	7	7	7	5	6650.00	2023-07-08

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE phone_number LIKE '000';`

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE phone_number LIKE '000';`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with the following columns: `customer_id`, `customer_name`, `email`, `phone_number`, and `booking_id`. The table is currently empty.

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE total_seats > 15000 ORDER BY total_seats;`

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE total_seats > 15000 ORDER BY total_seats;`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with the following columns: `event_id`, `event_name`, `event_date`, `event_time`, `venue_id`, `total_seats`, `available_seats`, `ticket_price`, `event_type`, and `booking_id`. The table is currently empty.

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

Ans) `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE NOT event_name LIKE '[x-y-z]';`

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT * FROM Event WHERE NOT event_name LIKE '[x-y-z]';`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with the following columns: `event_id`, `event_name`, `event_date`, `event_time`, `venue_id`, `total_seats`, `available_seats`, `ticket_price`, `event_type`, and `booking_id`. The table contains 10 rows of data.

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00.0000000	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00.0000000	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00.0000000	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00.0000000	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00.0000000	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	2023-06-12	19:00:00.0000000	6	300	280	1440.00	Concert	6
7	Basketball Game: Finals	2023-07-08	18:30:00.0000000	7	350	300	1330.00	Sports	7
8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2023-08-20	20:15:00.0000000	8	150	120	2220.00	Movie	8
9	Soccer Match: International Clash	2023-09-18	19:45:00.0000000	9	200	180	1225.00	Sports	9
10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00.0000000	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

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

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

Ans) `SELECT event_name, AVG(ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
FROM Event GROUP BY event_name;`

```
SELECT event_name, AVG(ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
FROM Event GROUP BY event_name;
```

110 %

Results Messages

	event_name	average_ticket_price
1	Basketball Game: Finals	1330.000000
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	1235.000000
3	Concert: Pop Explosion	3330.000000
4	Concert: Rock Revolution	3310.000000
5	Live Music: Jazz Evening	1440.000000
6	Movie Night: Casablanca	2220.000000
7	Movie Night: Inception	2220.000000
8	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	1555.000000
9	Soccer Match: City Rivals	1525.000000
10	Soccer Match: International Clash	1225.000000

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

Ans) `SELECT SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue FROM Booking;`

```
SELECT SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue FROM Booking;
```

0 %

Results Messages

total_revenue
48120.00

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

Ans) `SELECT TOP 1 event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold FROM Booking`
`GROUP BY event_id ORDER BY total_tickets_sold DESC;`

```
SELECT TOP 1 event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold FROM Booking
GROUP BY event_id ORDER BY total_tickets_sold DESC;
```

110 %

Results Messages

	event_id	total_tickets_sold
1	7	5

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

Ans) `SELECT event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold`

`FROM Booking GROUP BY event_id;`

```
SELECT event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
FROM Booking GROUP BY event_id;
```

110 %

Results Messages

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

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

Ans) `SELECT event_id, event_name FROM Event`

`WHERE event_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT event_id FROM Booking);`

```
SELECT event_id, event_name FROM Event
WHERE event_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT event_id FROM Booking);
```

110 %

Results Messages

event_id	event_name
----------	------------

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

Ans) `SELECT TOP 1 c.customer_id, c.customer_name, COUNT(b.booking_id) AS total_tickets_booked FROM Customer c`

`JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id`

`GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name`

`ORDER BY total_tickets_booked DESC;`

```
SELECT TOP 1 c.customer_id, c.customer_name, COUNT(b.booking_id) AS total_tickets_booked
FROM Customer c JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name
ORDER BY total_tickets_booked DESC;
```

110 %

Results Messages

	customer_id	customer_name	total_tickets_booked
1	2	Jane Smith	1

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

Ans) `SELECT MONTH(booking_date) AS month, event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold FROM Booking GROUP BY MONTH(booking_date), event_id;`

```
SELECT MONTH(booking_date) AS month, event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
FROM Booking GROUP BY MONTH(booking_date), event_id;
```

110 %

Results Messages

	month	event_id	total_tickets_sold
1	1	1	2
2	2	2	3
3	3	3	1
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	2
6	6	6	3
7	7	7	5
8	8	8	1
9	9	9	2
10	10	10	3

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

Ans) `SELECT v.venue_id, v.venue_name, AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price`

`FROM Venu v JOIN Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id`

`GROUP BY v.venue_id, v.venue_name;`

```

SELECT v.venue_id, v.venue_name, AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
FROM Venue v
JOIN Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id
GROUP BY v.venue_id, v.venue_name;

```

.10 %

Results Messages

	venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	1	Grand Theater	2220.000000
2	2	City Arena	1235.000000
3	3	Sports Stadium	1525.000000
4	4	Film Palace	1555.000000
5	5	Concert Hall	3330.000000
6	6	Community Center	1440.000000
7	7	Live Lounge	1330.000000
8	8	Cinematic Complex	2220.000000
9	9	Soccer Park	1225.000000
10	10	Music Dome	3310.000000

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

Ans) `SELECT event_type, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold`

`FROM Event JOIN Booking ON Event.event_id = Booking.event_id`

`GROUP BY event_type;`

```

SELECT event_type, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
FROM Event
JOIN Booking ON Event.event_id = Booking.event_id
GROUP BY event_type;

```

110 %

Results Messages

	event_type	total_tickets_sold
1	Concert	11
2	Movie	7
3	Sports	8

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

Ans) `SELECT YEAR(booking_date) AS year, SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue`


```
FROM Booking GROUP BY YEAR(booking_date);
```

```
SELECT YEAR(booking_date) AS year, SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue
FROM Booking
GROUP BY YEAR(booking_date);
```

110 %

Results Messages

	year	total_revenue
1	2023	48120.00

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

Ans) `SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name`

`FROM Customer c`

`JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id`

`GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name`

`HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT b.event_id) > 1;`

```
SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name
FROM Customer c
JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT b.event_id) > 1;
```

110 %

Results Messages

customer_id	customer_name
-------------	---------------

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

Ans) `SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue`

`FROM Customer c JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id`

`GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name;`

```
SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue
FROM Customer c
JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name;
```

110 %

Results Messages

	customer_id	customer_name	total_revenue
1	1	John Doe	4440.00
2	2	Jane Smith	3705.00
3	3	Robert Johnson	1525.00
4	4	Samantha Brown	6220.00
5	5	Chris Miller	6660.00
6	6	Emma White	4320.00
7	7	Michael Davis	6650.00
8	8	Olivia Taylor	2220.00
9	9	Daniel Wilson	2450.00
10	10	Sophia Adams	9930.00

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

Ans) `SELECT v.venue_id, v.venue_name, e.event_type, AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price FROM Venu v`

`JOIN Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id`

`GROUP BY v.venue_id, v.venue_name, e.event_type;`

```
SELECT v.venue_id, v.venue_name, e.event_type, AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
FROM Venu v
JOIN Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id
GROUP BY v.venue_id, v.venue_name, e.event_type;
```

110 %

Results Messages

	venue_id	venue_name	event_type	average_ticket_price
1	2	City Arena	Concert	1235.000000
2	5	Concert Hall	Concert	3330.000000
3	6	Community Center	Concert	1440.000000
4	10	Music Dome	Concert	3310.000000
5	1	Grand Theater	Movie	2220.000000
6	4	Film Palace	Movie	1555.000000
7	8	Cinematic Complex	Movie	2220.000000
8	3	Sports Stadium	Sports	1525.000000
9	7	Live Lounge	Sports	1330.000000
10	9	Soccer Park	Sports	1225.000000

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

Ans) `SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, COUNT(b.booking_id) AS total_tickets_purchased`

`FROM Customer c`

```
JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id

WHERE b.booking_date >= DATEADD(DAY, -30, GETDATE())

GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name;
INSERT INTO Booking (booking_id, customer_id, event_id, num_tickets, total_cost, booking_date) VALUES
(11, 1, 1, 2, 4440.00, '2023-11-15'),
(12, 2, 2, 3, 3705.00, '2023-12-20');
SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, COUNT(b.booking_id) AS total_tickets_purchased
FROM Customer c
JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
WHERE b.booking_date >= DATEADD(DAY, -30, GETDATE())
GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name;
```

0 %

Results Messages

customer_id	customer_name	total_tickets_purchased
1	John Doe	1
2	Jane Smith	1

Tasks 4: Subquery and its types

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

Ans) `SELECT` venue_id, venue_name, (

`SELECT AVG(ticket_price)`

`FROM Event`

`WHERE venue_id = v.venue_id`

) `AS` average_ticket_price `FROM` Venu v;

```

SELECT venue_id, venue_name, (
    SELECT AVG(ticket_price)
    FROM Event
    WHERE venue_id = v.venue_id
) AS average_ticket_price
FROM Venu v;

```

110 %

Results Messages

	venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	1	Grand Theater	2220.000000
2	2	City Arena	1235.000000
3	3	Sports Stadium	1525.000000
4	4	Film Palace	1555.000000
5	5	Concert Hall	3330.000000
6	6	Community Center	1440.000000
7	7	Live Lounge	1330.000000
8	8	Cinematic Complex	2220.000000
9	9	Soccer Park	1225.000000
10	10	Music Dome	3310.000000

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

Ans) `SELECT event_id, event_name FROM Event`

`WHERE (`

`SELECT SUM(num_tickets)`

`FROM Booking`

`WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id`

`) > 0.5 * total_seats;`

```

SELECT event_id, event_name FROM Event
WHERE (
    SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
    FROM Booking
    WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
) > 0.5 * total_seats;

```

0 %

Results Messages

event_id	event_name
----------	------------

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

Ans) `SELECT event_id, event_name, (`
`SELECT SUM(num_tickets) FROM Booking`
`WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id`
`) AS total_tickets_sold FROM Event;`

```

SELECT event_id, event_name, (
    SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
    FROM Booking
    WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
) AS total_tickets_sold
FROM Event;

```

110 %

Results Messages

	event_id	event_name	total_tickets_sold
1	1	Movie Night: Inception	4
2	2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	6
3	3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	1
4	4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	4
5	5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2
6	6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	3
7	7	Basketball Game: Finals	5
8	8	Movie Night: Casablanca	1
9	9	Soccer Match: International Clash	2
10	10	Concert: Rock Revolution	3

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

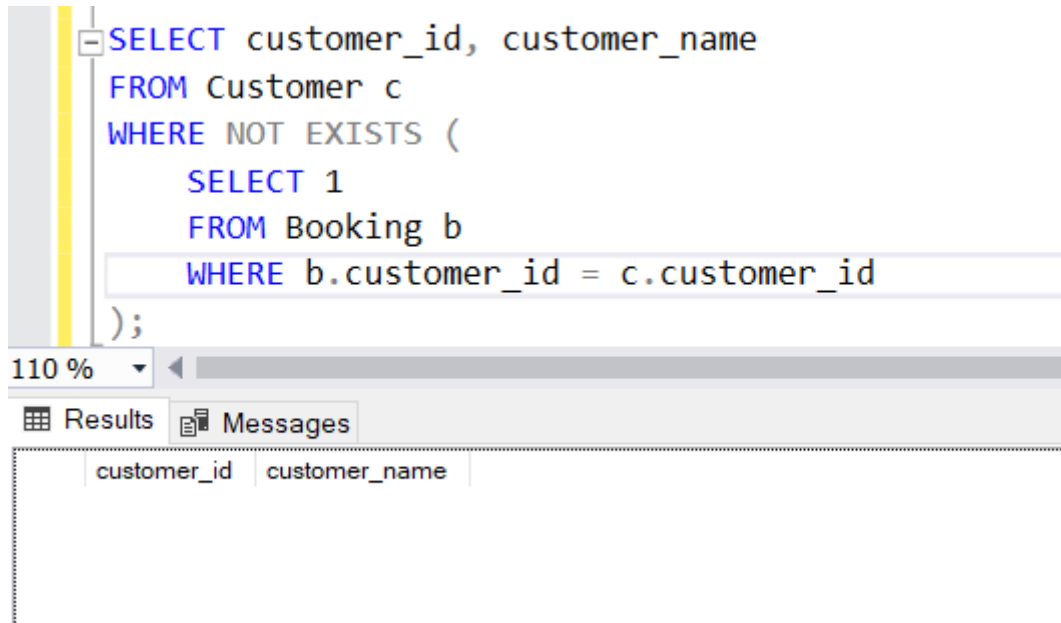
Ans) `SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM Customer c`

`WHERE NOT EXISTS (`

`SELECT 1`

`FROM Booking b`

`WHERE b.customer_id = c.customer_id);`



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

Ans) `SELECT event_id, event_name FROM Event`

`WHERE event_id NOT IN (`

`SELECT DISTINCT event_id`

`FROM Booking);`

```
SELECT event_id, event_name
FROM Event
WHERE event_id NOT IN (
    SELECT DISTINCT event_id
    FROM Booking
);
```

110 %

Results Messages

event_id	event_name
----------	------------

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

Ans) `SELECT event_type, SUM(total_tickets_sold) AS total_tickets_sold`

`FROM (SELECT event_type, event_id, (`

`SELECT SUM(num_tickets)`

`FROM Booking`

`WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id) AS total_tickets_sold`

`FROM Event) AS Subquery GROUP BY event_type;`

```
SELECT event_type, SUM(total_tickets_sold) AS total_tickets_sold
FROM (
    SELECT event_type, event_id, (
        SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
        FROM Booking
        WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
    ) AS total_tickets_sold
    FROM Event
) AS Subquery
GROUP BY event_type;
```

110 %

Results Messages

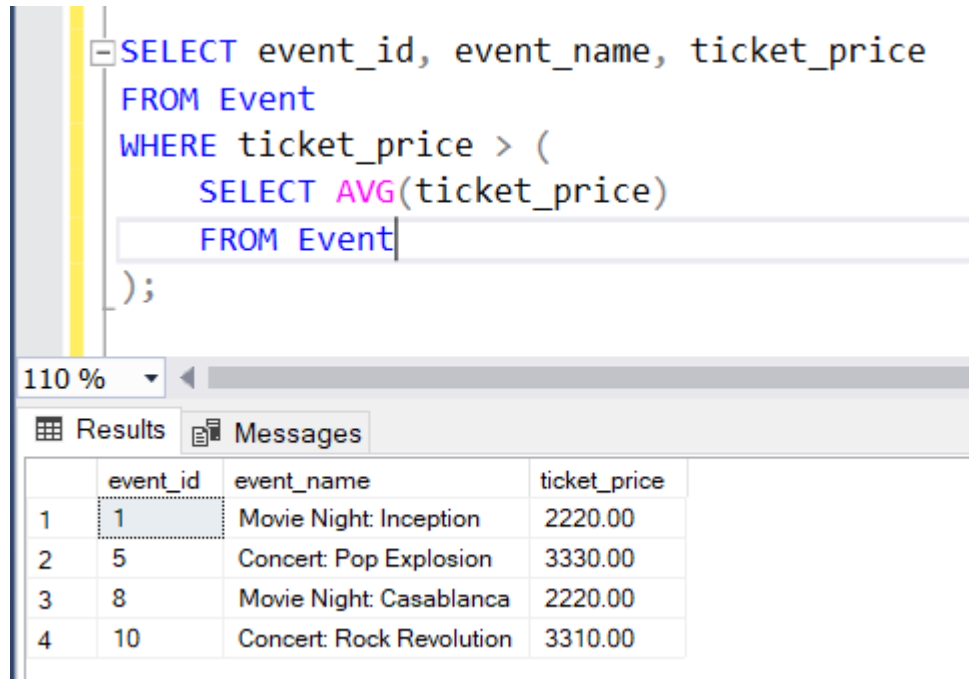
	event_type	total_tickets_sold
1	Concert	14
2	Movie	9
3	Sports	8

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

Ans) `SELECT event_id, event_name, ticket_price FROM Event`

`WHERE ticket_price > (`

`SELECT AVG(ticket_price) FROM Event);`



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
SELECT event_id, event_name, ticket_price
FROM Event
WHERE ticket_price > (
    SELECT AVG(ticket_price)
    FROM Event
);
```

Below the query editor, there is a 'Results' tab showing the output of the query. The results are as follows:

	event_id	event_name	ticket_price
1	1	Movie Night: Inception	2220.00
2	5	Concert: Pop Explosion	3330.00
3	8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2220.00
4	10	Concert: Rock Revolution	3310.00

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

Ans) `SELECT customer_id, customer_name, (`

`SELECT SUM(total_cost) FROM Booking`

`WHERE Booking.customer_id = c.customer_id`

`) AS total_revenue FROM Customer c;`


```

SELECT customer_id, customer_name, (
    SELECT SUM(total_cost)
    FROM Booking
    WHERE Booking.customer_id = c.customer_id
) AS total_revenue
FROM Customer c;

```

110 %

Results Messages

	customer_id	customer_name	total_revenue
1	1	John Doe	8880.00
2	2	Jane Smith	7410.00
3	3	Robert Johnson	1525.00
4	4	Samantha Brown	6220.00
5	5	Chris Miller	6660.00
6	6	Emma White	4320.00
7	7	Michael Davis	6650.00
8	8	Olivia Taylor	2220.00
9	9	Daniel Wilson	2450.00
10	10	Sophia Adams	9930.00

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

Ans) `SELECT customer_id, customer_name`

`FROM Customer WHERE EXISTS (`

`SELECT 1 FROM Booking`

`JOIN Event ON Booking.event_id = Event.event_id`

`WHERE Event.venue_id = 1`

`AND Booking.customer_id = Customer.customer_id);`

```

SELECT customer_id, customer_name
FROM Customer
WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT 1
    FROM Booking
    JOIN Event ON Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
    WHERE Event.venue_id = 1
    AND Booking.customer_id = Customer.customer_id
);

```

Results Messages

customer_id	customer_name
1	John Doe

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

Ans) `SELECT event_type, SUM(total_tickets_sold) AS total_tickets_sold`

```

FROM (
    SELECT event_type, (
        SELECT SUM(num_tickets) FROM Booking
        WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
    ) AS total_tickets_sold FROM Event
) AS Subquery GROUP BY event_type;

```

```

SELECT event_type, SUM(total_tickets_sold) AS total_tickets_sold
FROM (
    SELECT event_type, (
        SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
        FROM Booking
        WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
    ) AS total_tickets_sold
    FROM Event
) AS Subquery
GROUP BY event_type;

```

Results Messages

	event_type	total_tickets_sold
1	Concert	14
2	Movie	9
3	Sports	8

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

Ans) `SELECT customer_id, customer_name FROM Customer c`

`WHERE EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Booking b`

`WHERE b.customer_id = c.customer_id`

`AND FORMAT(b.booking_date, 'yyyy-MM') = '2023-01' -- Replace with the desired month);`

```
SELECT customer_id, customer_name
FROM Customer c
WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT *
    FROM Booking b
    WHERE b.customer_id = c.customer_id
    AND FORMAT(b.booking_date, 'yyyy-MM') = '2023-01' -- Replace with the desired month
);
```

Results

	customer_id	customer_name
1	1	John Doe

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

Ans) `SELECT venue_id, venue_name, (`

`SELECT AVG(ticket_price)`

`FROM Event`

`WHERE venue_id = v.venue_id`

`) AS average_ticket_price FROM Venu v;`

```
SELECT venue_id, venue_name, (
    SELECT AVG(ticket_price)
    FROM Event
    WHERE venue_id = v.venue_id
) AS average_ticket_price
FROM Venu v;
```

Results

	venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	1	Grand Theater	2220.000000
2	2	City Arena	1235.000000
3	3	Sports Stadium	1525.000000
4	4	Film Palace	1555.000000
5	5	Concert Hall	3330.000000
6	6	Community Center	1440.000000
7	7	Live Lounge	1330.000000
8	8	Cinematic Complex	2220.000000
9	9	Soccer Park	1225.000000
10	10	Music Dome	3310.000000

