

SQL Queries with Outputs:

Level 1: Basics

-- Query: 1. Retrieve customer names and emails for email marketing

```
SELECT name , email FROM customers;
```

Output:

name	email
Adrienne Green	user27@example.com
Amanda Bright	user19@example.com
Amy Landry	user16@example.com
Austin Flores	user15@example.com

-- Query: 2. View complete product catalog with all available details

```
SELECT * FROM products;
```

Output:

product_id	name	category	price	stock_quantity	added_on
1	Plant No	Home	639.43	152	2024-01-30 06:30:53
2	Population Social	Clothing	4813.68	84	2025-05-30 10:02:50
3	Available Answer	Electronics	2529.51	101	2025-04-13 01:11:46
4	Any Question	Clothing	4759.28	179	2025-06-03 13:34:03
5	Natural Network	Toys	4722.66	75	2023-11-06 00:47:37

-- Query: 3. List all unique product categories

```
SELECT DISTINCT category FROM products;
```



category
Home
Clothing
Electronics
Toys
Books

Output:

-- Query: 4. Show all products priced above ₹1,000

```
SELECT name , price FROM products WHERE price > 1000 ORDER BY price;
```



Output:

Result Grid   Filter Rows		
	name	price
▶	Answer But	1016.68
	Special Fact	1094.18
	Despite Win	1340.34
	Least Green	1398.26
	Between Up	1429.45
	Build Her	1852.64

-- Query: 5. Display products within a mid-range price bracket (₹2,000 to ₹5,000)

```
SELECT name , price FROM products WHERE price BETWEEN 2000 AND 5000 ORDER BY price;
```





Output:

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	name	price
	Series Page	2070.37
	Full West	2112.33
	Life Series	2208.99
	Factor Where	2295.14
	East Foot	2414.93
	Everything Plant	2496.68

-- Query: 6. Fetch data for specific customer IDs (e.g., from loyalty program list)

```
SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id IN(1,2,3);
```

Output:

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap Cell Content: 										
	customer_id	name	email	phone	created_at	order_id	customer_id	order_date	status	total_amo
▶	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	14	1	2024-09-24 21:21:38	Shipped	15803.34
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	17	1	2024-08-19 21:17:57	Pending	11173.77
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	61	1	2024-12-26 23:21:58	Shipped	13053.00
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	76	1	2025-01-14 22:59:54	Pending	23506.81
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	92	1	2024-09-26 11:33:58	Shipped	834.75

-- Query: 7. Identify customers whose names start with the letter 'A'

```
SELECT * FROM customers WHERE name LIKE 'A%';
```

Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:		Edit:	Export/Import:	
	customer_id	name	email	phone	created_at	
▶	15	Austin Flores	user15@example.com	329.901.1576x66	2024-06-13 09:03:42	
	16	Amy Landry	user16@example.com	+1-278-019-3748	2024-02-28 17:51:50	
	19	Amanda Bright	user19@example.com	380.981.9798x69	2024-12-20 22:58:15	
	27	Adrienne Green	user27@example.com	530.644.8455x93	2023-08-22 01:55:29	
✱	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

-- Query: 8. List electronics products priced under ₹3,000

```
SELECT category, price FROM products WHERE category='Electronics'  
AND price < 3000 ORDER BY price DESC;
```

Output:

Result Grid	Filter
category	price
Electronics	2529.51
Electronics	2070.37
Electronics	1340.34
Electronics	723.97
Electronics	512.46
Electronics	396.11

-- Query: 9. Display product names and prices in descending order of price

```
SELECT name , price FROM products ORDER BY price DESC;
```

Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	name	price
▶	Response Indeed	4897.36
	Population Social	4813.68
	Development System	4801.78
	Any Question	4759.28
	Fire Often	4734.89
	Natural Network	4722.66

-- Query: 10. Display product names and prices, sorted by price and then by name

```
SELECT name , price FROM products ORDER BY price , name;
```

Output:



Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	name	price
▶	If Whatever	177.40
	Listen Development	296.17
	Actually Term	396.11
	Television Stock	421.73
	Southern Thing	512.46
	Plant No	639.43

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:

-- Query: 2. Display customer names and emails using column aliases for frontend readability

```
SELECT name AS customer_name , email AS customer_email FROM customers;
```




Output:

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	Customer_Name	Email_Id
▶	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com
	Charles Grant	user2@example.com
	Kaitlin Richards	user3@example.com
	Christina Williams	user4@example.com
	David Allen	user5@example.com
	Mark Duke	user6@example.com

-- Query: 3. Calculate total value per item ordered by multiplying quantity and item price

```
SELECT p.name , (o.quantity * o.item_price) AS total_value
FROM order_items AS o
JOIN products AS p ON p.product_id = o.product_id
ORDER BY total_value;
```

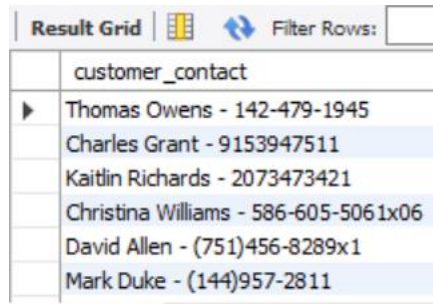
Output:

Result Grid     Filter Rows		
	name	total_value
▶	If Whatever	177.40
	If Whatever	177.40
	If Whatever	177.40
	If Whatever	177.40
	If Whatever	177.40
	If Whatever	177.40
Result 13 x 		

-- Query: 4. Combine customer name and phone number in a single column

```
SELECT CONCAT(name, ' - ',phone) AS customer_contact FROM customers;
```

Output:

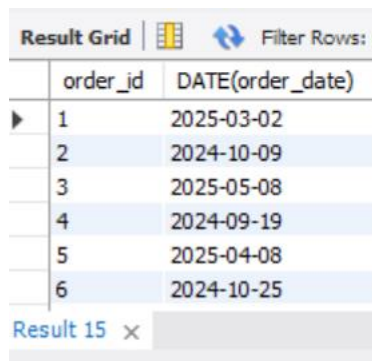


customer_contact
Thomas Owens - 142-479-1945
Charles Grant - 9153947511
Kaitlin Richards - 2073473421
Christina Williams - 586-605-5061x06
David Allen - (751)456-8289x1
Mark Duke - (144)957-2811

-- Query: 5. Extract only the date part from order timestamps for date-wise reporting

```
SELECT order_id , DATE(order_date) AS order_date_only FROM orders;
```

Output:

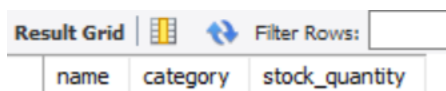


order_id	DATE(order_date)
1	2025-03-02
2	2024-10-09
3	2025-05-08
4	2024-09-19
5	2025-04-08
6	2024-10-25

-- Query: 6. List products that do not have any stock left

```
SELECT name , category , stock_quantity
FROM products
WHERE stock_quantity IS NULL;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. To the right of the tab is a 'Filter Rows' input field. Below the tab is a table with three columns: 'name', 'category', and 'stock\_quantity'.

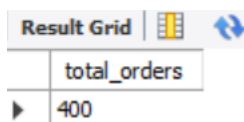
	name	category	stock_quantity
--	------	----------	----------------

### Level 3: Aggregations

-- Query: 1. Count the total number of orders placed

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_orders
FROM orders;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. To the right of the tab is a 'Filter Rows' input field. Below the tab is a table with one column: 'total\_orders'. The first row contains the value '400'.

total_orders
400



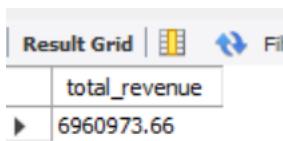
-- Query: 2. Calculate the total revenue collected from all orders

```
SELECT SUM(quantity * item_price) AS total_revenue  
FROM order_items;
```

-- OR --

```
SELECT SUM(total_amount) AS total_revenue  
FROM orders;
```

Output:



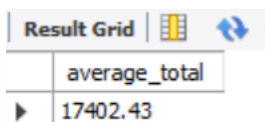
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a single column header 'total\_revenue' and one data row containing the value '6960973.66'. The window has standard icons for grid view, refresh, and file operations.

total_revenue
6960973.66

-- Query: 3. Calculate the average order value

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(total_amount),2) AS average_total  
FROM orders;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a single column header 'average\_total' and one data row containing the value '17402.43'. The window has standard icons for grid view, refresh, and file operations.

average_total
17402.43

-- Query: 4. Count the number of customers who have placed at least one order

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(customer_id)) AS customers_with_orders  
FROM customers;
```

Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	customers_with_orders	
▶	30	

-- Query: 5. Find the number of orders placed by each customer

```
SELECT c.name , COUNT(od.order_id) AS total_orders FROM customers  
AS c JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id = c.customer_id GROUP BY  
c.name ORDER BY total_orders DESC;
```

Output:



Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	name	total_orders
▶	Kara Zavala	20
▶	Charles Grant	17
▶	Kaitlin Richards	17
▶	Randy Mooney	17
▶	Megan Lee	17
▶	Joseph Stuart	17

result 22 ×

-- Query: 6. Find total sales amount made by each customer

```
SELECT c.name , SUM(od.total_amount) AS total_sales FROM  
customers AS c JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id =  
c.customer_id GROUP BY c.name ORDER BY total_sales DESC;
```



Output:

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	name	total_sales
▶	Kara Zavala	435408.89
	Brandy Wright	379286.82
	Joseph Stuart	362584.19
	Deborah Arias	360324.18
	Cindy Hart	335100.94
	Charles Grant	284420.07

-- Query: 7. List the number of products sold per category

```
SELECT category , COUNT(product_id) AS total_no_of_products FROM  
products GROUP BY category ORDER BY total_no_of_products DESC;
```



Output:

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	category	total_no_of_products
▶	Electronics	14
	Clothing	13
	Home	8
	Toys	8
	Books	7

-- Query: 8. Find the average item price per category

```
SELECT category, ROUND(AVG(price),2) AS avg_price FROM products  
GROUP BY category ORDER BY avg_price DESC;
```



Output:

Result Grid     Filter		
	category	avg_price
▶	Clothing	3434.58
	Books	3167.08
	Electronics	2653.39
	Toys	2516.53
	Home	2146.37

-- Query: 9. Show number of orders placed per day

```
SELECT DATE(order_date) AS order_day , COUNT(order_id) AS  
total_orders FROM orders GROUP BY DATE(order_date) ORDER BY  
order_day;
```

Output:

Result Grid     Filter Rows		
	order_day	total_orders
▶	2024-06-15	1
	2024-06-18	1
	2024-06-19	3
	2024-06-20	2
	2024-06-21	2
	2024-06-23	2

-- Query: 10. List total payments received per payment method

```
SELECT method , SUM(amount_paid) AS total_payment FROM payments  
GROUP BY method ORDER BY total_payment DESC;
```

Output:

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
method	total_payment
Debit Card	1930577.88
Credit Card	1754603.10
Net Banking	1658383.90
UPI	1617408.78



## Level 4: Multi-Table Queries


-- Query: 1. Retrieve order details along with the customer name (INNER JOIN)


```
SELECT c.name AS customer_name , od.* FROM customers AS c INNER  
JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id = c.customer_id;
```

Output:

Result Grid

  Filter Rows:

Export: 

Wrap Cell Content: 

	customer_name	order_id	customer_id	order_date	status	total_amount
▶	Thomas Owens	14	1	2024-09-24 21:21:38	Shipped	15803.34
	Thomas Owens	17	1	2024-08-19 21:17:57	Pending	11173.77
	Thomas Owens	61	1	2024-12-26 23:21:58	Shipped	13053.00
	Thomas Owens	76	1	2025-01-14 22:59:54	Pending	23506.81
	Thomas Owens	92	1	2024-09-26 11:33:58	Shipped	834.75
	Thomas Owens	109	1	2025-03-17 04:56:18	Shipped	12190.14

-- Query: 2. Get list of products that have been sold (INNER JOIN with order\_items)

```
SELECT DISTINCT(p.product_id),p.name AS product_name, p.category
, p.price FROM products AS p JOIN order_items AS o ON
o.product_id = p.product_id;
```

Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:
product_id	product_name	category	price
1	Plant No	Home	639.43
2	Population Social	Clothing	4813.68
3	Available Answer	Electronics	2529.51
4	Any Question	Clothing	4759.28
5	Natural Network	Toys	4722.66
6	If Whatever	Electronics	177.40

-- Query: 3. List all orders with their payment method (INNER JOIN)

```
SELECT od.order_id , p.method FROM orders AS od JOIN payments AS
p ON p.order_id = od.order_id ORDER BY od.order_id ;
```

Output:

Result Grid	Filter R
order_id	method
1	Credit Card
2	Net Banking
3	Credit Card
4	UPI
5	UPI
6	UPI

Result 30 x

-- Query: 4. Get list of customers and their orders (LEFT JOIN)

```
SELECT c.customer_id , c.name AS customer_name , od.order_id ,  
od.order_date , od.status , od.total_amount FROM customers as c  
LEFT JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id= c.customer_id ORDER BY  
c.customer_id , od.order_date;
```

Output:

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:  Wrap Cell Content:						
	customer_id	customer_name	order_id	order_date	status	total_amount
▶	1	Thomas Owens	17	2024-08-19 21:17:57	Pending	11173.77
	1	Thomas Owens	144	2024-09-19 09:18:22	Shipped	12093.54
	1	Thomas Owens	14	2024-09-24 21:21:38	Shipped	15803.34
	1	Thomas Owens	221	2024-09-25 05:49:39	Pending	12437.61
	1	Thomas Owens	92	2024-09-26 11:33:58	Shipped	834.75
	1	Thomas Owens	61	2024-12-26 23:21:58	Shipped	13053.00

-- Query: 5. List all products along with order item quantity (LEFT JOIN)

```
SELECT p.product_id , p.name AS product_name , o.quantity FROM  
products AS p LEFT JOIN order_items AS o ON o.product_id =  
p.product_id;
```

Output:

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	product_id	product_name	quantity
▶	1	Plant No	1
	1	Plant No	3
	1	Plant No	1
	1	Plant No	1
	1	Plant No	2
	1	Plant No	3

Result 32 ×

-- Query: 6. List all payments including those with no matching orders (RIGHT JOIN)

```
SELECT od.order_id , od.order_date , od.status , od.total_amount
, p.payment_id , p.method , p.amount_paid


FROM orders AS od


RIGHT JOIN payments AS p  ON od.order_id = p.order_id


ORDER BY p.payment_id;
```

Output:

Result Grid

 Filter Rows:

Export: 

Wrap Cell Content: 

	order_id	order_date	status	total_amount	payment_id	method	amount_paid
▶	1	2025-03-02 07:20:11	Delivered	9414.28	1	Credit Card	9414.28
	2	2024-10-09 18:08:21	Shipped	532.20	2	Net Banking	532.20
	3	2025-05-08 00:08:27	Cancelled	5164.56	3	Credit Card	5164.56
	4	2024-09-19 22:16:13	Delivered	9469.78	4	UPI	9469.78
	5	2025-04-08 18:02:06	Pending	14501.86	5	UPI	14501.86
	6	2024-10-25 07:33:59	Cancelled	31050.17	6	UPI	31050.17

-- Query: 7. Combine data from three tables: customer, order, and payment

```
SELECT * FROM customers AS c JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id
= c.customer_id JOIN payments AS p ON p.order_id = od.order_id;
```

Output:

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

Wrap Cell Content:

1

	customer_id	name	email	phone	created_at	order_id	customer_id	order_date	status	total_amou
▶	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	14	1	2024-09-24 21:21:38	Shipped	15803.34
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	17	1	2024-08-19 21:17:57	Pending	11173.77
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	61	1	2024-12-26 23:21:58	Shipped	13053.00
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	76	1	2025-01-14 22:59:54	Pending	23506.81
	1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	142-479-1945	2024-10-14 16:01:12	92	1	2024-09-26 11:33:58	Shipped	834.75

Result 34

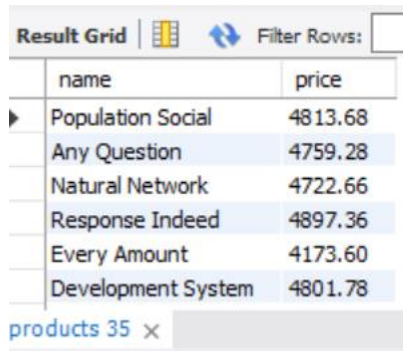


## Level 5: Subqueries

-- Query: 1. List all products priced above the average product price

```
SELECT name , price FROM products WHERE price > (SELECT  
AVG(price) FROM products);
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays a table with two columns: 'name' and 'price'. There are six rows of data. Below the table, there is a status bar that says 'products 35' with a close button 'x'.

	name	price
▶	Population Social	4813.68
	Any Question	4759.28
	Natural Network	4722.66
	Response Indeed	4897.36
	Every Amount	4173.60
	Development System	4801.78

products 35 x

-- Query: 2. Find customers who have placed at least one order

-- USING WINDOW FUNCTION

```
SELECT DISTINCT customer_id , name , email FROM (SELECT  
c.customer_id , c.name , c.email , od.order_id , ROW_NUMBER()  
OVER(PARTITION BY c.customer_id ORDER BY od.order_id) AS rk FROM  
customers AS c LEFT JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id =  
c.customer_id) AS x WHERE rk = 1;
```

-- USING SUBQUERY

```
SELECT customer_id , name , email FROM customers WHERE  
customer_id IN(SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM orders);
```

Output:



Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:
customer_id	name	email
1	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com
2	Charles Grant	user2@example.com
3	Kaitlin Richards	user3@example.com
4	Christina Williams	user4@example.com
5	David Allen	user5@example.com
6	Mark Duke	user6@example.com

Result 37 x

-- Query: 3. Show orders whose total amount is above the average for that customer

```
SELECT order_id , customer_id , total_amount FROM orders WHERE  
total_amount > (SELECT AVG(total_amount) FROM orders) ORDER BY  
total_amount;
```

Output:

Result Grid			 Filter Rows:
	order_id	customer_id	total_amount
▶	388	19	17639.96
	44	12	17686.50
	69	10	18042.82
	23	25	18045.05
	390	7	18092.48
	177	22	18138.37

orders 38 x

-- Query: 4. Display customers who haven't placed any orders

```
SELECT c.customer_id , c.name  
  
FROM customers AS c  
  
JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id = c.customer_id  
  
WHERE c.customer_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT customer_id FROM  
orders);
```

Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
customer_id	name	

-- Query: 5. Show products that were never ordered

```
SELECT product_id , name , category FROM products WHERE
product_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT product_id FROM order_items);
```

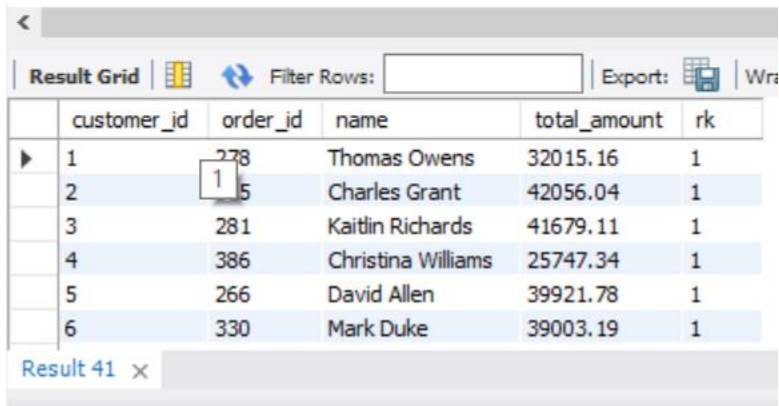
Output:

Result Grid		Filter Rows
product_id	name	
*	NULL	NULL

-- Query: 6. Show highest value order per customer

```
SELECT customer_id , order_id , name , total_amount , rk
FROM
(SELECT c.customer_id , c.name , od.order_id , od.total_amount , ROW_NUMBER()
OVER(PARTITION BY c.customer_id ORDER BY od.total_amount DESC) AS rk
FROM customers AS c
JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer_id = c.customer_id) AS x
WHERE rk = 1
ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

	customer_id	order_id	name	total_amount	rk
▶	1	278	Thomas Owens	32015.16	1
	2	315	Charles Grant	42056.04	1
	3	281	Kaitlin Richards	41679.11	1
	4	386	Christina Williams	25747.34	1
	5	266	David Allen	39921.78	1
	6	330	Mark Duke	39003.19	1

Result 41 x

-- Query: 7. Highest Order Per Customer (Including Names)

SELECT customer\_id , order\_id , name , total\_amount

FROM

(SELECT c.customer\_id , c.name , od.order\_id , od.total\_amount , ROW\_NUMBER()  
OVER(PARTITION BY c.customer\_id ORDER BY od.total\_amount DESC) AS rk

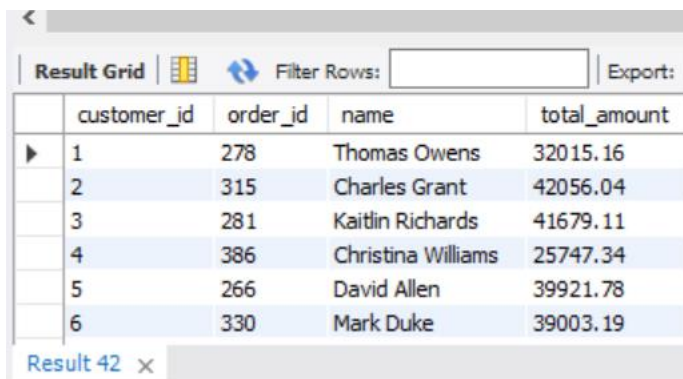
FROM customers AS c

JOIN orders AS od ON od.customer\_id = c.customer\_id) AS x

WHERE rk = 1

ORDER BY customer\_id;

Output:



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

	customer_id	order_id	name	total_amount
▶	1	278	Thomas Owens	32015.16
	2	315	Charles Grant	42056.04
	3	281	Kaitlin Richards	41679.11
	4	386	Christina Williams	25747.34
	5	266	David Allen	39921.78
	6	330	Mark Duke	39003.19

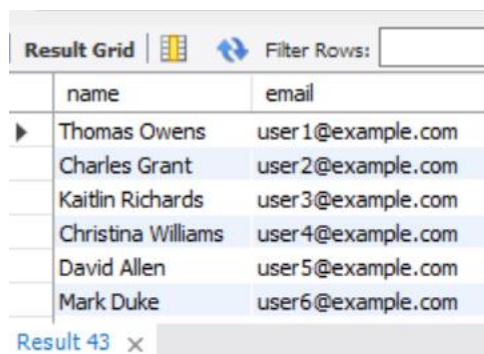
Result 42 x

## Level 6: Set Operations

-- Query: 1. List all customers who have either placed an order or written a product review

```
SELECT name, email
FROM customers
WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders)
UNION
SELECT name, email
FROM customers
WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM product_reviews);
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' input field. Below the header, there are six rows of data. The first row is expanded, showing a right-pointing triangle icon. The data is as follows:

	name	email
▶	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com
	Charles Grant	user2@example.com
	Kaitlin Richards	user3@example.com
	Christina Williams	user4@example.com
	David Allen	user5@example.com
	Mark Duke	user6@example.com

At the bottom left, it says 'Result 43' with a close button (x).

-- Query: 2. List all customers who have placed an order as well as reviewed a product  
[intersect not supported]

```
SELECT name, email
FROM customers
WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders)
AND customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM product_reviews);
```

Output:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	name	email	
▶	Thomas Owens	user1@example.com	
	Charles Grant	user2@example.com	
	Christina Williams	user4@example.com	
	Mark Duke	user6@example.com	
	Briana Wright	user7@example.com	
	Jason Thompson	user9@example.com	
customers 44			×