# **SQL Assignment-3: SQL GROUP BY And Aggregation**

## <u>Creating a table named sales with the following</u> structure:-

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE sales (
order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
customer_id INT UNIQUE,
product_id INT UNIQUE,
product_name VARCHAR(50),
quantity INT,
unit_price DECIMAL(10, 2),
order_date DATE );
```

### **Inserting the data in the table Sales:-**

Results:-After data insertion Table be Like-

	ORDER_ID	CUSTOMER_ID	PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_NAME	QUANTITY	UNIT_PRICE	ORDER_DATE
1	1	101	1	Widget A	5	10.00	2023-01-15
2	2	102	2	Widget B	2	12.50	2023-01-16
3	3	103	1	Widget A	3	10.00	2023-01-16
4	4	104	3	Widget C	1	15.75	2023-01-17
5	5	105	2	Widget B	4	12.50	2023-01-17
6	6	106	1	Widget A	2	10.00	2023-01-18
7	7	107	4	Widget D	3	20.00	2023-01-18
8	8	108	2	Widget B	5	12.50	2023-01-19
9	9	109	1	Widget A	1	10.00	2023-01-19
10	10	101	3	Widget C	2	15.75	2023-01-20

### Below are the question answer with their results of the SQL Queries .:-

### 1. Retrieve the total sales quantity and revenue for each product.

SELECT PRODUCT\_ID,PRODUCT\_NAME,
SUM(QUANTITY) AS TOTAL\_SALES\_QUANTITY,
SUM(QUANTITY\*UNIT\_PRICE) AS TOTAL\_REVENUE
FROM SALES
GROUP BY 1,2;

### **Results:-**

	PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_NAME	TOTAL_SALES_QUANTITY	TOTAL_REVENUE
1	1	Widget A	11	110.00
2	2	Widget B	11	137.50
3	3	Widget C	3	47.25
4	4	Widget D	3	60.00

### 2. Find the total revenue for each customer.

SELECT CUSTOMER\_ID,

SUM( QUANTITY\*UNIT PRICE) AS TOTAL REVENUE

**FROM SALES** 

**GROUP BY 1** 

ORDER BY 2 DESC;

### **Results:-**

	CUSTOMER_ID	TOTAL_REVENUE
1	101	81.50
2	108	62.50
3	107	60.00
4	105	50.00
5	103	30.00
6	102	25.00
7	106	20.00
8	104	15.75
9	109	10.00

### 3. Get the products with more than 10 units sold in a single order.

SELECT DISTINCT ORDER\_ID, PRODUCT\_ID, PRODUCT\_NAME,QUANTITY

**FROM SALES** 

WHERE QUANTITY > 10;

<u>Results:-</u> AS there is no Product whoes 10 units sold in single order so no Query is produced as result.



### 4. List the customers who have placed orders on at least three different dates.

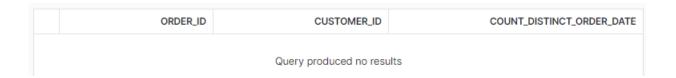
SELECT ORDER\_ID,CUSTOMER\_ID,COUNT(DISTINCT ORDER\_DATE) AS COUNT\_DISTINCT\_ORDER\_DATE

**FROM SALES** 

**GROUP BY 1,2** 

HAVING COUNT\_DISTINCT\_ORDER\_DATE > 3;

**Results:**- As there is no customers who have placed orders on at least three different dates ,So query is produced as results.



### 5. Calculate the average unit price of products.

SELECT ROUND(AVG(UNIT\_PRICE),2) AS AVG\_UNIT\_PRICE FROM SALES;

### **Results:-**



### 6. Find the products with an average unit price greater than \$12.00.

SELECT PRODUCT\_ID, PRODUCT\_NAME,ROUND(AVG(UNIT\_PRICE),2) AS AVG\_UNIT\_PRICE

**FROM SALES** 

**GROUP BY 1,2** 

HAVING AVG\_UNIT\_PRICE > 12;

#### Results:-

	··· PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_NAME	AVG_UNIT_PRICE
1	2	Widget B	12.50
2	3	Widget C	15.75
3	4	Widget D	20.00

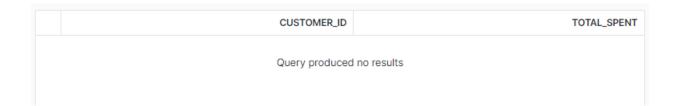
### 7. Retrieve the customers who have spent more than \$100.00 in total.

SELECT CUSTOMER\_ID,SUM(QUANTITY\*UNIT\_PRICE) AS TOTAL\_SPENT FROM SALES

**GROUP BY 1** 

HAVING TOTAL SPENT > 100;

**Results:-** As there is no customers who have spent more than \$100 in total ,So no query is produced as a result .



### 8. List the customers who have purchased 'Widget B' and 'Widget A' in the same order.

SELECT CUSTOMER\_ID FROM

(SELECT DISTINCT ORDER\_ID, CUSTOMER\_ID,PRODUCT\_NAME
FROM SALES

WHERE PRODUCT\_NAME IN ('Widget A','Widget B'));

### Results:-

	CUSTOMER_ID
1	101
2	102
3	103
4	105
5	106
6	109
7	108