TASK 4.sql

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

select venue\_name, (select avg(ticket\_price) from event e where e.venue\_id
 v.venue\_id) as avg\_ticket\_price from venue v;

	venue_name	avg_ticket_price
1	Wankhede Stadium	2000.000000
2	Bangalore Palace	1600.000000
3	Sathyam Cinemas	600.000000
4	EKA Arena	1000.000000
5	Music Academy	1200.000000
6	Eden Gardens	3000.000000
7	IMAX Theatre	2400.000000
8	DY Patil Stadium	1400.000000
9	National Stadium	1200.000000
10	Habitat Centre	800.00000

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

select event\_name from event where (total\_seats - available\_seats) > (total\_seats
 \* 0.5);

event\_name

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

select event\_name, (select sum(num\_tickets) from booking b where b.event\_id =
 e.event\_id) as total\_tickets\_sold from event e;

	event_name	total_tickets_sold
1	IPL Match	2
2	Bollywood Concert	4
3	Tamil Movie Premiere	1
4	Kabaddi League	3
5	Carnatic Music Night	2
6	Cricket Test Match	5
7	Drama Play	2
8	Coldplay	4
9	Hockey Tournament	1
10	Comedy Show	3

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

select customer\_name from customer c where not exists (select 1 from booking b where
b.customer\_id = c.customer\_id);

customer\_name

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

select event\_name from event where event\_id not in (select distinct event\_id from booking);

```
event_name
```

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

select subquery.event\_type, subquery.total\_tickets\_sold

TASK 4.sql 2

from ( select e.event\_type, sum(b.num\_tickets) as total\_tickets\_sold from
 booking b join event e on b.event\_id = e.event\_id group by e.event\_type ) as
 subquery;

	event_type	total_tickets_sold
1	concert	10
2	movie	6
3	sports	11

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

```
select event_name, ticket_price from event
where ticket_price > (select avg(ticket_price) from event);
```

	event_name	ticket_price
1	IPL Match	2000.00
2	Bollywood Concert	1600.00
3	Cricket Test Match	3000.00
4	Drama Play	2400.00

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

```
select c.customer_name, (select sum(b.total_cost) from booking b where
b.customer_id = c.customer_id) as total_revenue
from customer c;
```

	customer_name	total_revenue
1	Amit	200.00
2	Priya	320.00
3	Rahul	30.00
4	Sita	150.00
5	Vikram	120.00
6	Neha	750.00
7	Rohan	240.00
8	Kavita	280.00
9	Arjun	60.00
10	Divya	120.00

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

```
select customer name from customer
```

where customer\_id in (select distinct b.customer\_id from booking b join event e on
 b.event\_id = e.event\_id where e.venue\_id = 1); -- Change '1' to the specific
 venue\_id

```
customer_name

1 Amit
```

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

```
select event_type, sum(b.num_tickets)as total_tickets_sold from event e join booking b
on e.event_id = b.event_id group by event_type;
```

TASK 4.sql 3

	event_type	total_tickets_sold
1	concert	10
2	movie	6
3	sports	11

--11. Find Users Who Have Booked Tickets for Events in each Month Using a Subquery with DATE\_FORMAT.

1 Arjun
2 Divya

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

select venue\_name, (select avg(ticket\_price) from event e where e.venue\_id =
 v.venue\_id) as avg\_ticket\_price from venue v;

	venue_name	avg_ticket_price
1	Wankhede Stadium	2000.000000
2	Bangalore Palace	1600.000000
3	Sathyam Cinemas	600.000000
4	EKA Arena	1000.000000
5	Music Academy	1200.000000
6	Eden Gardens	3000.000000
7	IMAX Theatre	2400.000000
8	DY Patil Stadium	1400.000000
9	National Stadium	1200.000000
10	Habitat Centre	800.00000