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**Assignment No.: 4**

**Aim:** Database Querying – Simple queries, Queries using aggregate functions, GROUP BY and HAVING clauses. (https://learnsql.com/blog/examples-of-sql-group-by/)

1. Write a Group-by query for one/two columns in Manufacturing industry / **Hospital**/ Company table
2. Write a Having clause query for Manufacturing industry / **Hospital**/ Company table
3. Write a queries to make use of aggregate functions Count(),Sum(),Avg(),Min(),Max()

**Software required: MySQL**

**Theory:** In a database management system (DBMS), the GROUP BY clause and the HAVING clause are used in conjunction with the SELECT statement to perform advanced data analysis and filtering on groups of rows. Here's a brief introduction to each clause:

**GROUP BY Clause:**

* The GROUP BY clause is used to group rows in a result set based on one or more columns. It is commonly used in combination with aggregate functions like COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, or MIN to perform calculations on groups of data. The result of a GROUP BY query is a set of rows where each row represents a unique combination of values in the specified column(s) and the aggregate function(s) are applied to the corresponding groups.

For example, if you have a "Sales" table with columns like "Product", "Category", and "Revenue", you can use the GROUP BY clause to calculate the total revenue per product category. The query might look like this:

SELECT Category, SUM(Revenue) AS TotalRevenue

FROM Sales

GROUP BY Category;

**HAVING Clause:**

* The HAVING clause is used to filter the results of a GROUP BY query based on specified conditions. It allows you to apply filtering criteria to the grouped data after the aggregation has taken place. This clause operates similarly to the WHERE clause, but while the WHERE clause filters individual rows, the HAVING clause filters groups of rows.

Continuing with the previous example, if you want to retrieve only the product categories with total revenue greater than a certain value, you can use the HAVING clause. For instance:

SELECT Category, SUM(Revenue) AS TotalRevenue

FROM Sales

GROUP BY Category

HAVING SUM(Revenue) > 100000;

This query will return the product categories with a total revenue greater than 100,000.

**SQL Commands:**

**A.**

**Syntax:**

SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country

FROM Customers

GROUP BY Country;

**Example:**

SELECT COUNT(Capacity), Hosp\_Name FROM Hospital GROUP BY Capacity;

**B.**

**Syntax:**

SELECT *column\_name(s)*

FROM *table\_name*

WHERE *condition*

GROUP BY *column\_name(s)*

HAVING *condition;*

**Example:**

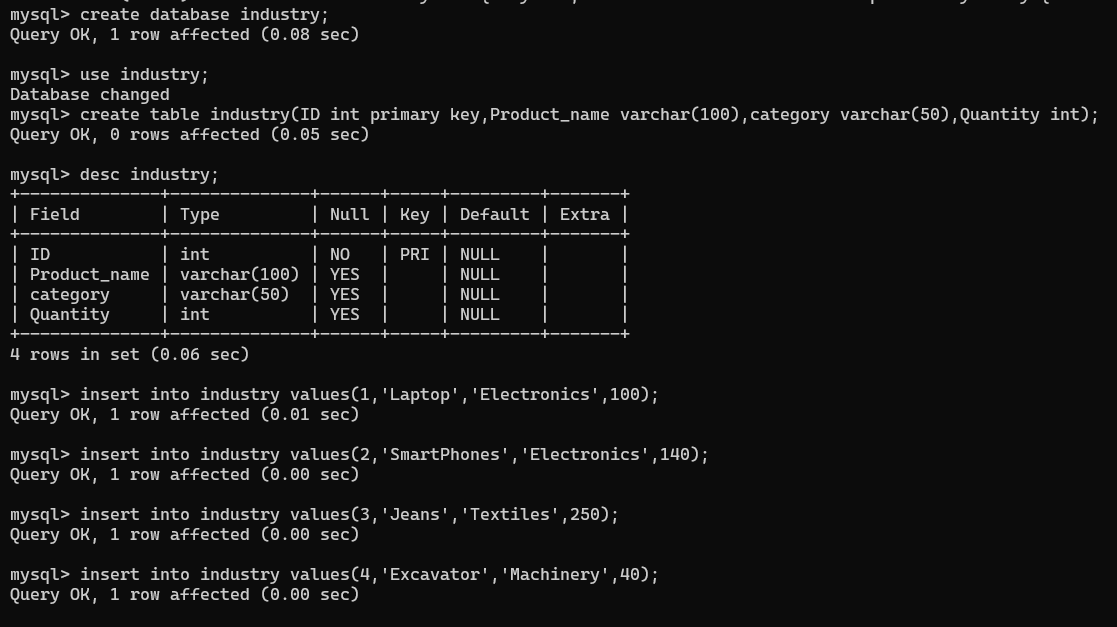
SELECT COUNT(Capacity), Hosp\_Name FROM Hospital GROUP BY Capacity HAVING Address = ‘Pune’;

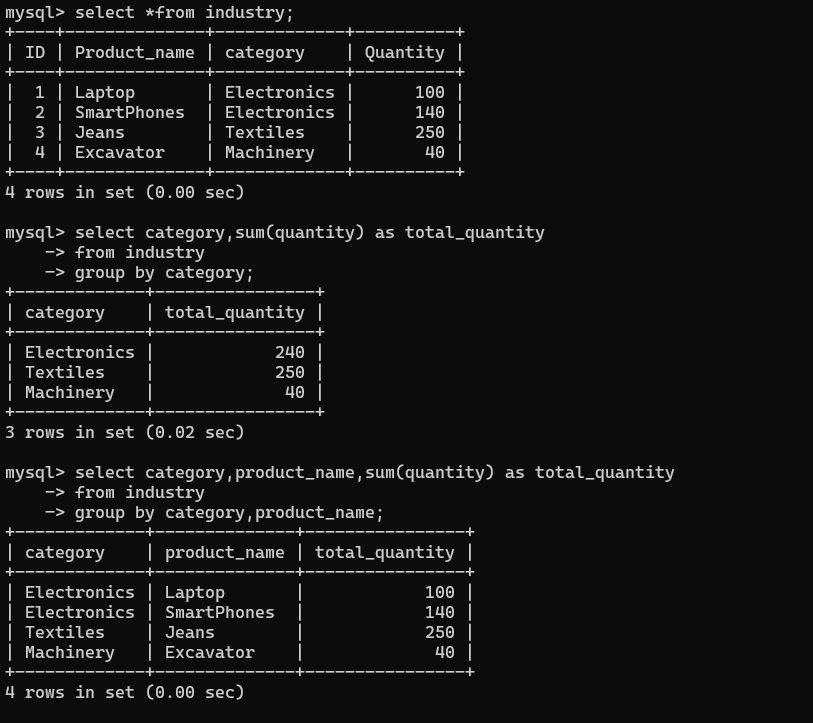
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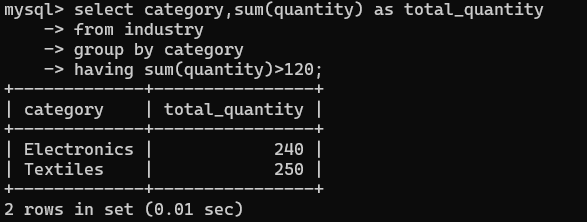
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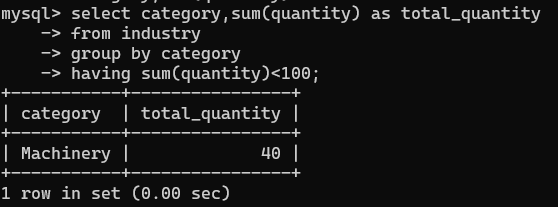
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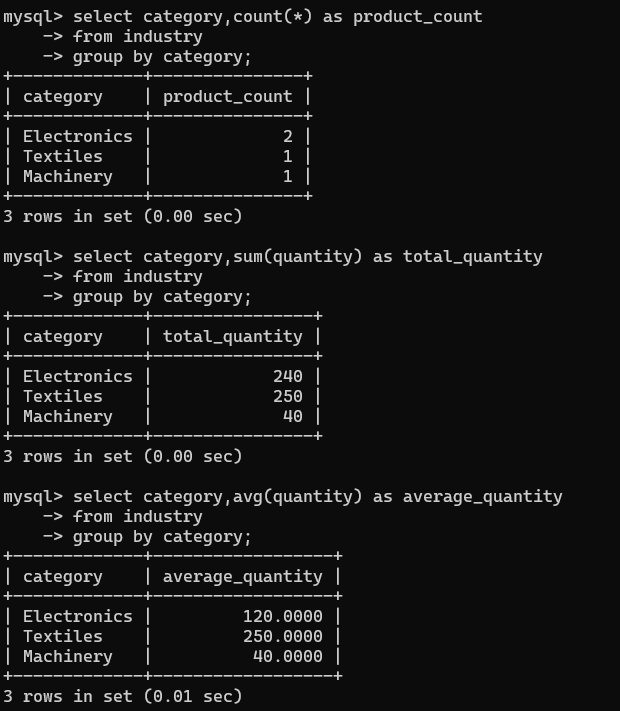
**Output:**

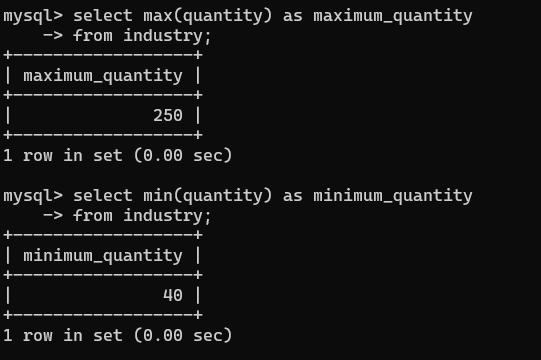












**Conclusion:** In summary, the GROUP BY clause helps to group rows based on specific columns, while the HAVING clause allows you to filter the grouped data based on aggregate conditions. Together, they provide powerful tools for data analysis and summarization in DBMS.

**FAQs: (Answer all FAQs using suitable examples)**

I. What is the difference between the WHERE clause and the HAVING clause?

II. Can I use the GROUP BY clause without any aggregate functions?

III. Can I use the HAVING clause without the GROUP BY clause?

IV. Can I include columns in the SELECT statement that are not part of the GROUP BY clause?

V. Can I use multiple aggregate functions in the HAVING clause?

**Additional problem statements:**

Write an SQL query to analyze sales data by grouping it by product category and cI.alculate the total revenue for each category. Display only the categories with total revenue greater than $10,000.

II. Develop an SQL query to retrieve the department names and the count of employees in each department. Display only the departments that have more than 50 employees.

III. Create an SQL query to group the products by their suppliers and calculate the average stock quantity for each supplier. Display only the suppliers whose average stock quantity exceeds 500 units.

IV. Write an SQL query to group customers by their age range (e.g., 18-25, 26-35, etc.) and calculate the count of customers in each age range. Display only the age ranges with more than 100 customers.

V. Develop an SQL query to analyze exam scores by grouping them by the subject and calculate the average score for each subject. Display only the subjects with an average score above 80.