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## **Assignment 5**

### **Tasks 1: Database Design:**

1. Create the database named "TicketBookingSystem"

```
mysql> create database TicketBookingSystem;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
```

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

- Venue

```
mysql> create table Venue(venue_id int primary key  
-> ,venue_name varchar(30),  
-> address text);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)  
  
mysql> desc Venue;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Field      | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| venue_id   | int           | NO   | PRI | NULL    |      |  
| venue_name | varchar(30)   | YES  |     | NULL    |      |  
| address    | text          | YES  |     | NULL    |      |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

- Events

```
mysql> create table Events(event_id int primary key,  
-> event_name varchar(20),  
-> event_date date,  
-> event_time time,  
-> venue_id int,  
-> total_seats int, available_seats int,  
-> ticket_price decimal,  
-> event_type varchar(20),  
-> foreign key(venue_id) references Venue(venue_id));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc events;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
event_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
event_name	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
event_date	date	YES		NULL	
event_time	time	YES		NULL	
venue_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
total_seats	int	YES		NULL	
available_seats	int	YES		NULL	
ticket_price	decimal(10,0)	YES		NULL	
event_type	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

9 rows in set (0.01 sec)

- Customer

```
mysql> create table Customer(  
-> customer_id int primary key,  
-> customer_name varchar(30),  
-> email varchar(30),  
-> phone_number long);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc customer;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customer_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
customer_name	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
email	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
phone_number	mediumtext	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

- Bookings

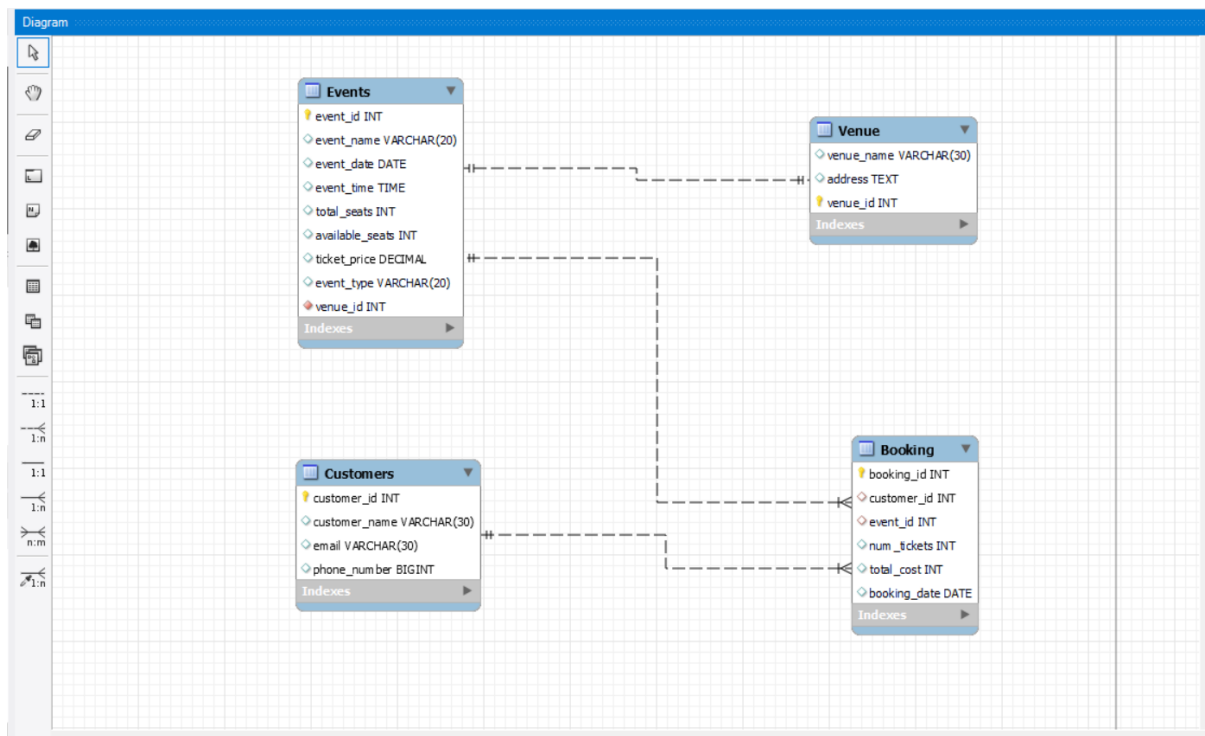
```
mysql> create table Bookings(  
  -> booking_id int primary key,  
  -> customer_id int,  
  -> event_id int,  
  -> num_tickets int,  
  -> total_cost int,  
  -> booking_date date,  
  -> foreign key (customer_id) references Customer(customer_id),  
  -> foreign key (event_id) references Events(event_id));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> desc bookings;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
booking_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
customer_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
event_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
num_tickets	int	YES		NULL	
total_cost	int	YES		NULL	
booking_date	date	YES		NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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



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

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

- Events

```
mysql> insert into events values
-> (103,"Tech Summit",'2024-04-25','10:00:00',3,500,400,20.00,"Conference"),
-> (104,"Comedy Show",'2024-05-10','20:30:00',4,200,180,15.00,"Comedy"),
-> (105,"Classical Music Gala",'2024-06-05','18:00:00',5,400,350,18.00,"Concert"),
-> (106,"IPL Final",'2024-06-15','19:30:00',2,800,700,30.00,"Sports"),
-> (107,"IT Conference",'2024-07-12','09:00:00',3,600,550,25.00,"Conference"),
-> (108,"Stand-up Comedy Night",'2024-08-20','21:00:00',4,250,230,12.00,"Comedy"),
-> (109,"Sufi Music Festival",'2024-09-10','17:30:00',5,350,300,15.00,"Concert"),
-> (110,"Football League",'2024-09-25','15:00:00',6,700,650,20.00,"Sports"),
-> (111,"Movie Premiere",'2024-10-05','20:00:00',7,150,120,10.00,"Movie"),
-> (112,"Action Blockbuster",'2024-10-15','18:30:00',8,180,150,11.00,"Movie"),
-> (113,"Romantic Movie Night",'2024-11-01','19:30:00',9,200,180,12.00,"Movie");
Query OK, 11 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 11 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

- Venue

```
mysql> insert into venue values
-> (1,"Taj Convention Center","22 MG Road,Mumbai,Maharashtra"),
-> (2,"Royal Stadium", "8A Eden Gardens,Kolkata, West Bengal"),
-> (3,"Lotus Hall","15 Residency Road, Bangalore, Karnataka"),
-> (4,"Grand Auditorium","42 Connaught Place, Delhi, NCR"),
-> (5,"Pearl Palace","5 Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana"),
-> (6,"Queen's Pavillion","18 Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal"),
-> (7,"Saffron Gardens","10 MG Road, Pune, Maharashtra"),
-> (8,"Starry Arena","3 MG Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu"),
-> (9,"Velvet Lounge","25 Brigade Road, Bangalore, Karnataka"),
-> (10,"Harmony Hall","12 Banjara Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana");
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

- Customers

```
mysql> insert into customer values
-> (1001,"Priya Sharma","priya.sharma@email.com",9876543210),
-> (1002,"Rahul Verma","rahul.verma@email.com",87654321091),
-> (1003,"Pooja Singh","pooja.singh@email.com",7654321098),
-> (1004,"Aman Gupta","aman.gupta@email.com",65432109879),
-> (1005,"Nisha Patel","nisha.patel@email.com",5432109876),
-> (1006,"Sameer Shah","sameer.shah@email.com",4321098765),
-> (1007,"Anjali Desai","anjali.desai@email.com",3210987654),
-> (1008,"Rohan Malhotra","rohan.malhotra@email.com",2109876543),
-> (1009,"Shreya Kapoor","shreya.kapoor@email.com",1098765432),
-> (1010,"Kartik Joshi","kartik.joshi@email.com",9876543211);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

- Booking

```
mysql> insert into bookings values
-> (5001,1001,101,2,25.00,'2024-01-20'),
-> (5002,1002,102,5,125.00,'2024-01-21'),
-> (5003,1003,103,3,60.00,'2024-01-22'),
-> (5004,1004,104,4,60.00,'2024-01-23'),
-> (5005,1005,105,2,36.00,'2024-01-24'),
-> (5006,1006,106,3,90.00,'2024-01-25'),
-> (5007,1007,107,2,50.00,'2024-01-26'),
-> (5008,1008,108,2,24.00,'2024-01-27'),
-> (5009,1009,109,4,60.00,'2024-01-28'),
-> (5010,1010,110,5,100.00,'2024-01-29'),
-> (5011,1001,111,3,30.00,'2024-02-01'),
-> (5014,1004,106,4,52.00,'2024-06-15'),
-> (5015,1005,106,2,25.00,'2024-06-15');
Query OK, 13 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 13 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

## 2. Write a SQL query to list all Events.

```
mysql> select * from events;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type
101	Bollywood Night	2024-02-15	19:00:00	1	300	250	13	Concert
102	Cricket Championship	2024-03-20	16:30:00	2	1000	800	25	Sports
103	Tech Summit	2024-04-25	10:00:00	3	500	400	20	Conference
104	Comedy Show	2024-05-10	20:30:00	4	200	180	15	Comedy
105	Classical Music Gala	2024-06-05	18:00:00	5	400	350	18	Concert
106	IPL Final	2024-06-15	19:30:00	2	800	700	30	Sports
107	IT Conference	2024-07-12	09:00:00	3	600	550	25	Conference
108	Stand-up Comedy Night	2024-08-20	21:00:00	4	250	230	12	Comedy
109	Sufi Music Festival	2024-09-10	17:30:00	5	350	300	15	Concert
110	Football League	2024-09-25	15:00:00	6	700	650	20	Sports
111	Movie Premiere	2024-10-05	20:00:00	7	150	120	10	Movie
112	Action Blockbuster	2024-10-15	18:30:00	8	180	150	11	Movie
113	Romantic Movie Night	2024-11-01	19:30:00	9	200	180	12	Movie

```
13 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select event_id,event_name,available_seats from events;
```

event_id	event_name	available_seats
101	Bollywood Night	250
102	Cricket Championship	800
103	Tech Summit	400
104	Comedy Show	180
105	Classical Music Gala	350
106	IPL Final	700
107	IT Conference	550
108	Stand-up Comedy Night	230
109	Sufi Music Festival	300
110	Football League	650
111	Movie Premiere	120
112	Action Blockbuster	150
113	Romantic Movie Night	180

```
13 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select event_name from events where event_name like '%league';
```

event_name
Football League

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into events values  
-> (114,"FIFA CUP", '2024-05-12', '21:00:00',6,400,120,150.25,"Sports");  
Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select event_name from events where event_name like '%cup%';
```

event_name
FIFA CUP

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select * from events where ticket_price between 1000 and 2500;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type
101	Bollywood Night	2024-02-15	19:00:00	1	300	250	1300	Concert
102	Cricket Championship	2024-03-20	16:30:00	2	1000	800	2500	Sports
103	Tech Summit	2024-04-25	10:00:00	3	500	400	2000	Conference
104	Comedy Show	2024-05-10	20:30:00	4	200	180	1500	Comedy
105	Classical Music Gala	2024-06-05	18:00:00	5	400	350	1800	Concert
107	IT Conference	2024-07-12	09:00:00	3	600	550	2500	Conference
108	Stand-up Comedy Night	2024-08-20	21:00:00	4	250	230	1200	Comedy
109	Sufi Music Festival	2024-09-10	17:30:00	5	350	300	1500	Concert
110	Football League	2024-09-25	15:00:00	6	700	650	2000	Sports
111	Movie Premiere	2024-10-05	20:00:00	7	150	120	1000	Movie
112	Action Blockbuster	2024-10-15	18:30:00	8	180	150	1100	Movie
113	Romantic Movie Night	2024-11-01	19:30:00	9	200	180	1200	Movie

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select * from events where event_date not between '2024-02-12' and '2024-05-12';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type
105	Classical Music Gala	2024-06-05	18:00:00	5	400	350	1800	Concert
106	IPL Final	2024-06-15	19:30:00	2	800	700	3000	Sports
107	IT Conference	2024-07-12	09:00:00	3	600	550	2500	Conference
108	Stand-up Comedy Night	2024-08-20	21:00:00	4	250	230	1200	Comedy
109	Sufi Music Festival	2024-09-10	17:30:00	5	350	300	1500	Concert
110	Football League	2024-09-25	15:00:00	6	700	650	2000	Sports
111	Movie Premiere	2024-10-05	20:00:00	7	150	120	1000	Movie
112	Action Blockbuster	2024-10-15	18:30:00	8	180	150	1100	Movie
113	Romantic Movie Night	2024-11-01	19:30:00	9	200	180	1200	Movie

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select event_id,event_name,available_seats from events
-> where event_name like '%Concert%';
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select event_id,event_name,available_seats from events
-> where event_type="Concert";
```

event_id	event_name	available_seats
101	Bollywood Night	250
105	Classical Music Gala	350
109	Sufi Music Festival	300

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> create procedure printInBatches()
-> begin
-> declare start int default 5;
-> declare size int default 5;
-> declare total int;
-> select count(customer_id) from customer into total;
-> while start <= total do
-> select * from customer order by customer_id
-> limit 5 offset start;
-> set start = start+size;
-> end while;
-> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> delimiter ;
mysql> call printInBatches();
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | email | phone_number |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1006 | Sameer Shah | sameer.shah@email.com | 4321098765 |
| 1007 | Anjali Desai | anjali.desai@email.com | 3210987654 |
| 1008 | Rohan Malhotra | rohan.malhotra@email.com | 2109876543 |
| 1009 | Shreya Kapoor | shreya.kapoor@email.com | 1098765432 |
| 1010 | Kartik Joshi | kartik.joshi@email.com | 9876543211 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Empty set (0.02 sec)

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select * from bookings where num_tickets>4;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| booking_id | customer_id | event_id | num_tickets | total_cost | booking_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 5002 | 1002 | 102 | 5 | 125 | 2024-01-21 |
| 5010 | 1010 | 110 | 5 | 100 | 2024-01-29 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



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

```
mysql> select * from customer where right(phone_number,3)='000';
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from customer where right(phone_number,3)='879';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | email | phone_number |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1004 | Aman Gupta | aman.gupta@email.com | 65432109879 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select * from events where total_seats > 500;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name | event_date | event_time | venue_id | total_seats | available_seats | ticket_price | event_type |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 102 | Cricket Championship | 2024-03-20 | 16:30:00 | 2 | 1000 | 800 | 2500 | Sports |
| 106 | IPL Final | 2024-06-15 | 19:30:00 | 2 | 800 | 700 | 3000 | Sports |
| 107 | IT Conference | 2024-07-12 | 09:00:00 | 3 | 600 | 550 | 2500 | Conference |
| 110 | Football League | 2024-09-25 | 15:00:00 | 6 | 700 | 650 | 2000 | Sports |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from events where total_seats > 15000;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select * from events where left(event_name,1) not in ('x','y','z');
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name | event_date | event_time | venue_id | total_seats | available_seats | ticket_price | event_type |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 101 | Bollywood Night | 2024-02-15 | 19:00:00 | 1 | 300 | 250 | 1300 | Concert |
| 102 | Cricket Championship | 2024-03-20 | 16:30:00 | 2 | 1000 | 800 | 2500 | Sports |
| 103 | Tech Summit | 2024-04-25 | 10:00:00 | 3 | 500 | 400 | 2000 | Conference |
| 104 | Comedy Show | 2024-05-10 | 20:30:00 | 4 | 200 | 180 | 1500 | Comedy |
| 105 | Classical Music Gala | 2024-06-05 | 18:00:00 | 5 | 400 | 350 | 1800 | Concert |
| 106 | IPL Final | 2024-06-15 | 19:30:00 | 2 | 800 | 700 | 3000 | Sports |
| 107 | IT Conference | 2024-07-12 | 09:00:00 | 3 | 600 | 550 | 2500 | Conference |
| 108 | Stand-up Comedy Night | 2024-08-20 | 21:00:00 | 4 | 250 | 230 | 1200 | Comedy |
| 109 | Sufi Music Festival | 2024-09-10 | 17:30:00 | 5 | 350 | 300 | 1500 | Concert |
| 110 | Football League | 2024-09-25 | 15:00:00 | 6 | 700 | 650 | 2000 | Sports |
| 111 | Movie Premiere | 2024-10-05 | 20:00:00 | 7 | 150 | 120 | 1000 | Movie |
| 112 | Action Blockbuster | 2024-10-15 | 18:30:00 | 8 | 180 | 150 | 1100 | Movie |
| 113 | Romantic Movie Night | 2024-11-01 | 19:30:00 | 9 | 200 | 180 | 1200 | Movie |
| 114 | FIFA CUP | 2024-05-12 | 21:00:00 | 6 | 400 | 120 | 15000 | Sports |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
14 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

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

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

```
mysql> select event_name,avg(ticket_price) from events group by event_type,event_name;
```

event_name	avg(ticket_price)
Bollywood Night	1300.0000
Cricket Championship	2500.0000
Tech Summit	2000.0000
Comedy Show	1500.0000
Classical Music Gala	1800.0000
IPL Final	3000.0000
IT Conference	2500.0000
Stand-up Comedy Night	1200.0000
Sufi Music Festival	1500.0000
Football League	2000.0000
Movie Premiere	1000.0000
Action Blockbuster	1100.0000
Romantic Movie Night	1200.0000
FIFA CUP	15000.0000

```
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select sum(b.num_tickets*e.ticket_price) as TotalRevenue  
-> from events e  
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id;
```

TotalRevenue
74100

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select e.event_id,e.event_name,sum(b.num_tickets) as TotalTicketsSold
-> from events e
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id
-> group by e.event_id,e.event_name
-> order by TotalTicketsSold desc
-> limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name | TotalTicketsSold |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      106 | IPL Final |          9 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select e.event_id,e.event_name,sum(b.num_tickets) as NumberOfTickets
-> from events e
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id
-> group by e.event_id
-> order by NumberOfTickets desc
-> limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name | NumberOfTickets |
+-----+-----+-----+
|      106 | IPL Final |          9 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select e.event_name,sum(b.num_tickets) as NumberOfTickets
-> from events e
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id
-> group by e.event_id;
```

event_name	NumberOfTickets
Bollywood Night	2
Cricket Championship	5
Tech Summit	3
Comedy Show	4
Classical Music Gala	2
IPL Final	9
IT Conference	2
Stand-up Comedy Night	2
Sufi Music Festival	4
Football League	5
Movie Premiere	3

11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select c.customer_id,c.customer_name,sum(b.num_tickets) as NumberOfTickets
-> from customer c
-> join bookings b on c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> group by c.customer_id
-> order by NumberOfTickets desc
-> limit 1;
```

customer_id	customer_name	NumberOfTickets
1004	Aman Gupta	8

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select e.event_id,e.event_name,sum(b.num_tickets) as NumberOfTickets,  
-> monthname(b.booking_date) as Month  
-> from events e  
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id  
-> group by e.event_id,Month;
```

event_id	event_name	NumberOfTickets	Month
101	Bollywood Night	2	January
102	Cricket Championship	5	January
103	Tech Summit	3	January
104	Comedy Show	4	January
105	Classical Music Gala	2	January
106	IPL Final	3	January
107	IT Conference	2	January
108	Stand-up Comedy Night	2	January
109	Sufi Music Festival	4	January
110	Football League	5	January
111	Movie Premiere	3	February
106	IPL Final	6	June

12 rows in set (0.01 sec)

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

```
mysql> select avg(e.ticket_price) as AveragePrice,v.venue_id as venue_id,v.venue_name as VenueName  
-> from events e  
-> join venue v on e.venue_id=v.venue_id  
-> group by venue_id;
```

AveragePrice	venue_id	VenueName
1300.0000	1	Taj Convention Center
2750.0000	2	Royal Stadium
2250.0000	3	Lotus Hall
1350.0000	4	Grand Auditorium
1650.0000	5	Pearl Palace
8500.0000	6	Queen's Pavillion
1000.0000	7	Saffron Gardens
1100.0000	8	Starry Arena
1200.0000	9	Velvet Lounge

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select e.event_type as EventType,sum(b.num_tickets) as NumberOfSoldTickets
-> from events e
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id
-> group by EventType;
```

EventType	NumberOfSoldTickets
Concert	8
Sports	19
Conference	5
Comedy	6
Movie	3

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select e.event_name as EventName,sum((e.total_seats-e.available_seats)*ticket_price) as Total_Revenue,year(e.event_date) as Year
-> from events e
-> group by EventName,Year;
```

EventName	Total_Revenue	Year
Bollywood Night	65000	2024
Cricket Championship	500000	2024
Tech Summit	200000	2024
Comedy Show	30000	2024
Classical Music Gala	90000	2024
IPL Final	300000	2024
IT Conference	125000	2024
Stand-up Comedy Night	24000	2024
Sufi Music Festival	75000	2024
Football League	100000	2024
Movie Premiere	30000	2024
Action Blockbuster	33000	2024
Romantic Movie Night	24000	2024
FIFA CUP	4200000	2024

14 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select c.customer_id,c.customer_name,count(b.booking_id) as NoOfEvents
-> from customer c
-> join bookings b on c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> group by c.customer_id
-> having NoOfEvents > 1;
```

customer_id	customer_name	NoOfEvents
1001	Priya Sharma	2
1004	Aman Gupta	2
1005	Nisha Patel	2

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select c.customer_id,c.customer_name,e.event_name,sum(b.total_cost) as TotalRevenue
-> from customer c
-> join bookings b on c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> join events e on e.event_id=b.event_id
-> group by c.customer_id,e.event_id,c.customer_name;
```

customer_id	customer_name	event_name	TotalRevenue
1001	Priya Sharma	Bollywood Night	2500
1001	Priya Sharma	Movie Premiere	3000
1002	Rahul Verma	Cricket Championship	12500
1003	Pooja Singh	Tech Summit	6000
1004	Aman Gupta	Comedy Show	6000
1004	Aman Gupta	IPL Final	5200
1005	Nisha Patel	Classical Music Gala	3600
1005	Nisha Patel	IPL Final	2500
1006	Sameer Shah	IPL Final	9000
1007	Anjali Desai	IT Conference	5000
1008	Rohan Malhotra	Stand-up Comedy Night	2400
1009	Shreya Kapoor	Sufi Music Festival	6000
1010	Kartik Joshi	Football League	10000

13 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select e.event_type,v.venue_name,avg(e.ticket_price) as AVGTCKTPRICE
-> from events e
-> join venue v on e.venue_id=v.venue_id
-> group by e.event_type,v.venue_name;
```

event_type	venue_name	AVGTCKTPRICE
Concert	Taj Convention Center	1300.0000
Sports	Royal Stadium	2750.0000
Conference	Lotus Hall	2250.0000
Comedy	Grand Auditorium	1350.0000
Concert	Pearl Palace	1650.0000
Sports	Queen's Pavillion	8500.0000
Movie	Saffron Gardens	1000.0000
Movie	Starry Arena	1100.0000
Movie	Velvet Lounge	1200.0000

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select c.customer_id,c.customer_name,sum(b.num_tickets) as Total_tickets
-> from customer c
-> join bookings b on c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> where b.booking_date >= curdate() - interval 30 day
-> group by c.customer_id,c.customer_name;
```

customer_id	customer_name	Total_tickets
1001	Priya Sharma	5
1002	Rahul Verma	5
1003	Pooja Singh	3
1004	Aman Gupta	8
1005	Nisha Patel	4
1006	Sameer Shah	3
1007	Anjali Desai	2
1008	Rohan Malhotra	2
1009	Shreya Kapoor	4
1010	Kartik Joshi	5

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

#### Tasks 4: Subquery and its types

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

```
mysql> select venue_id,avg(ticket_price)
-> from events
-> where venue_id in(select venue_id from venue)
-> group by venue_id;
```

venue_id	avg(ticket_price)
1	1300.0000
2	2750.0000
3	2250.0000
4	1350.0000
5	1650.0000
6	8500.0000
7	1000.0000
8	1100.0000
9	1200.0000

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)



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

```
mysql> select * from events;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type
101	Bollywood Night	2024-02-15	19:00:00	1	300	250	1300	Concert
102	Cricket Championship	2024-03-20	16:30:00	2	1000	800	2500	Sports
103	Tech Summit	2024-04-25	10:00:00	3	500	400	2000	Conference
104	Comedy Show	2024-05-10	20:30:00	4	200	180	1500	Comedy
105	Classical Music Gala	2024-06-05	18:00:00	5	400	350	1800	Concert
106	IPL Final	2024-06-15	19:30:00	2	800	700	3000	Sports
107	IT Conference	2024-07-12	09:00:00	3	600	550	2500	Conference
108	Stand-up Comedy Night	2024-08-20	21:00:00	4	250	230	1200	Comedy
109	Sufi Music Festival	2024-09-10	17:30:00	5	350	300	1500	Concert
110	Football League	2024-09-25	15:00:00	6	700	650	2000	Sports
111	Movie Premiere	2024-10-05	20:00:00	7	150	120	1000	Movie
112	Action Blockbuster	2024-10-15	18:30:00	8	180	150	1100	Movie
113	Romantic Movie Night	2024-11-01	19:30:00	9	200	180	1200	Movie
114	FIFA CUP	2024-05-12	21:00:00	6	400	120	15000	Sports

```
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select event_id,event_name,total_seats-available_seats as TotalSoldTickets
-> from events
-> where event_id in(
-> select event_id from events where total_seats-available_seats >= total_seats*0.5);
```

event_id	event_name	TotalSoldTickets
114	FIFA CUP	280

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select event_id,event_name,total_seats-available_seats as TicketsSold
-> from events;
```

event_id	event_name	TicketsSold
101	Bollywood Night	50
102	Cricket Championship	200
103	Tech Summit	100
104	Comedy Show	20
105	Classical Music Gala	50
106	IPL Final	100
107	IT Conference	50
108	Stand-up Comedy Night	20
109	Sufi Music Festival	50
110	Football League	50
111	Movie Premiere	30
112	Action Blockbuster	30
113	Romantic Movie Night	20
114	FIFA CUP	280

```
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select customer_id, customer_name from customer c
      -> where not exists(select customer_id from bookings b where b.customer_id=c.customer_id);
+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name |
+-----+-----+
|          1010 | Kartik Joshi |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select event_id, event_name
      -> from events e
      -> where event_id not in(select event_id from bookings);
+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name |
+-----+-----+
|        110 | Football League |
|        112 | Action Blockbuster |
|        113 | Romantic Movie Night |
|        114 | FIFA CUP |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from bookings;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| booking_id | customer_id | event_id | num_tickets | total_cost | booking_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          5001 |          1001 |          101 |           2 |          2500 | 2024-01-20 |
|          5002 |          1002 |          102 |           5 |         12500 | 2024-01-21 |
|          5003 |          1003 |          103 |           3 |          6000 | 2024-01-22 |
|          5004 |          1004 |          104 |           4 |          6000 | 2024-01-23 |
|          5005 |          1005 |          105 |           2 |          3600 | 2024-01-24 |
|          5006 |          1006 |          106 |           3 |          9000 | 2024-01-25 |
|          5007 |          1007 |          107 |           2 |          5000 | 2024-01-26 |
|          5008 |          1008 |          108 |           2 |          2400 | 2024-01-27 |
|          5009 |          1009 |          109 |           4 |          6000 | 2024-01-28 |
|          5011 |          1001 |          111 |           3 |          3000 | 2024-02-01 |
|          5014 |          1004 |          106 |           4 |          5200 | 2024-06-15 |
|          5015 |          1005 |          106 |           2 |          2500 | 2024-06-15 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select event_type,total_tickets_sold
-> from (select e.event_type,sum(b.num_tickets) as total_tickets_sold
-> from events e
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id
-> group by event_type) as total_event_summary;
```

event_type	total_tickets_sold
Concert	8
Sports	14
Conference	5
Comedy	6
Movie	3

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select event_id,event_name,ticket_price from events
-> where ticket_price > (select avg(ticket_price) from events);
```

event_id	event_name	ticket_price
106	IPL Final	3000
114	FIFA CUP	15000

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select avg(ticket_price) from events;
```

avg(ticket_price)
2685.7143

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select c.customer_id,c.customer_name,  
-> (select sum(b.num_tickets*e.ticket_price) from bookings b  
-> join events e on b.event_id=e.event_id  
-> where b.customer_id=c.customer_id) as TotalRevenue  
-> from customer c;
```

customer_id	customer_name	TotalRevenue
1001	Priya Sharma	5600
1002	Rahul Verma	12500
1003	Pooja Singh	6000
1004	Aman Gupta	18000
1005	Nisha Patel	9600
1006	Sameer Shah	9000
1007	Anjali Desai	5000
1008	Rohan Malhotra	2400
1009	Shreya Kapoor	6000
1010	Kartik Joshi	NULL

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select c.customer_id,c.customer_name
-> from customer c
-> where exists(select c.customer_id from bookings b
-> join events e on b.event_id=e.event_id
-> where b.customer_id=c.customer_id
-> and e.venue_id=2);
```

customer_id	customer_name
1002	Rahul Verma
1004	Aman Gupta
1005	Nisha Patel
1006	Sameer Shah

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

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

```
mysql> select event_type,sum(totalTickets) as totalTickets
-> from
-> (select e.event_type,sum(b.num_tickets) as totalTickets from events e
-> join bookings b on e.event_id=b.event_id
-> group by e.event_type,b.event_id) as tickets
-> group by event_type;
```

event_type	totalTickets
Concert	8
Sports	14
Conference	5
Comedy	6
Movie	3

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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

```
mysql> select c.customer_id,c.customer_name
-> from customer c
-> where exists(select c.customer_id from bookings b
-> join events e on b.event_id=e.event_id
-> where b.customer_id=c.customer_id
-> and date_format(b.booking_date,'%Y-%m') = '2024-06');
```

customer_id	customer_name
1004	Aman Gupta
1005	Nisha Patel

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
mysql> select avg(ticket_price) as AveragePrice,venue_id
-> from events
-> where venue_id in(select venue_id from venue)
-> group by venue_id;
```

AveragePrice	venue_id
1300.0000	1
2750.0000	2
2250.0000	3
1350.0000	4
1650.0000	5
8500.0000	6
1000.0000	7
1100.0000	8
1200.0000	9

```
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```