



Topic: SQL, Database Schema

Created By: Pritey Mehta

Important Notes:

All queries should be submitted in a sql file with the query number as the file name. set prefix as 3-2 to differentiate the query file for the day.

The query definition should be in this file.

Case 1

Consider the following table structure for a blog:

```
CREATE TABLE blog_posts (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    title VARCHAR(255),  
    body TEXT,  
    author_id INT,  
    created_at TIMESTAMP,  
    updated_at TIMESTAMP  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE blog_comments (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    post_id INT,
```

```
    body TEXT,  
    author_id INT,  
    created_at TIMESTAMP  
);
```

Write a query to retrieve the title and body of the five most recent blog posts, along with the number of comments each post has.

Case 2

Consider the following table structure for a social media platform:

```
CREATE TABLE users (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(255),  
    created_at TIMESTAMP  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE posts (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    user_id INT,  
    body TEXT,  
    created_at TIMESTAMP  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE likes (  
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    user_id INT,  
    post_id INT,  
    created_at TIMESTAMP  
);
```

Write a query to retrieve the name and number of posts for each user who joined the platform in the year 2022, along with the total number of likes received for each user's posts.

Case 3

Consider a table called "employees" with the following columns: "id", "name", "department", "salary". Write a SQL query to retrieve the names and salaries of all employees in the "sales" department who earn more than \$50,000 per year.

Case 4

Consider a table called "orders" with the following columns: "id", "customer_id", "order_date", "total_amount". Write a SQL query to calculate the total amount of orders for each customer, sorted in descending order by total amount.