

CARS SALES PROJECTS

Now this is the Cars_Sales Dataset And I name this table cars. Now lets start the project

Name	year	selling_price	km_driven	fuel	seller_type	transmission	owner	mileage	engine	max_power	torque	seats
Maruti Alto 800 LXI Opt	2023	410000	10000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner	19.03 kmpl	999 CC	71.01bhp	96Nm	5
Skoda Slavia 1.0 TSI Ambition	2023	1350000	10000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner	14.08 kmpl	1956 CC	167.67bhp	350Nm	5
BMW 3 Series Gran Limousine 320Ld Luxury Line	2023	5800000	1000	Diesel	Dealer	Automatic	First Owner	18.15 kmpl	998 CC	118.35bhp	172Nm	5
MG ZS EV Exclusive	2023	2650000	10000	Electric	Dealer	Automatic	First Owner	32.52 kmpl	998 CC	58.33bhp	78Nm	5
Tata Punch Adventure	2023	715000	10000	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner	12.15 kmpl	1451 CC	141bhp	250Nm	5
Maruti S-Presso VXI Plus	2023	450000	30171	Petrol	Individual	Manual	First Owner	19.03 kmpl	999 CC	71.01bhp	96Nm	5
Maruti S-Presso LXI	2022	425000	1994	Petrol	Dealer	Manual	First Owner	19.47 kmpl	999 CC	113.98bhp	178Nm	5
Hyundai Creta SX Turbo	2022	1895000	22000	Petrol	Individual	Automatic	First Owner	12.15 kmpl	1997 CC	296.3bhp	400Nm	5
Renault Kiger RXT AMT Opt DT	2022	842000	6424	Petrol	Individual	Automatic	First Owner	14.08 kmpl	1956 CC	167.67bhp	350Nm	5
Renault KWID CLIMBER	2022	567000	5148	Petrol	Dealer	Manual	First Owner	18.15 kmpl	998 CC	118.35bhp	172Nm	5

Q1. Cars Total: To get a count of total cars

Answer:- To get the total number of record in my car dataset we will using count function

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CARS

Count(*)
7927

As You see by using the above query we get our total number of records in the table

The total number of records is 7927

Q2. The Manager Asked the employee that how many cars available in 2023?

ANSWER:- In this I will using again using count function with WHERE clause

Select count(*) from cars

where year =2023;

count(*)
6

now we get individual year of data by using **GROUP BY** clause

Q3. Now client asked me to print the total of all cars by year.

ANSWER:-

SELECT YEAR, COUNT(*) FROM CARS

GROUP BY YEAR;

Result Grid			Fill
	YEAR	COUNT(*)	
▶	2023	6	
	2022	7	
	2021	7	
	2020	74	
	2019	583	
	2018	806	
	2017	1010	
	2016	856	
	2015	775	
	2014	620	

YEAR	COUNT(*)
2013	668
2012	621
2011	570
2010	375
2009	231
2008	201
2007	173
2006	102
2005	76
2004	51

YEAR	COUNT(*)
2002	19
2001	6
2001	16
1999	14
1998	9
1997	9
1996	2
1995	1
1994	2

There all all the records from 1994 – 2023 by total number of cars available

Q4. Client asked to car dealer agent How Many diesel car will be there in 2020?

ANSWER:-

SELECT YEAR, COUNT(*) FROM CARS

WHERE YEAR = 2020 AND fuel = "Diesel"

Group by year;

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	YEAR	COUNT(*)	
▶	2020	20	

Result 14 ×

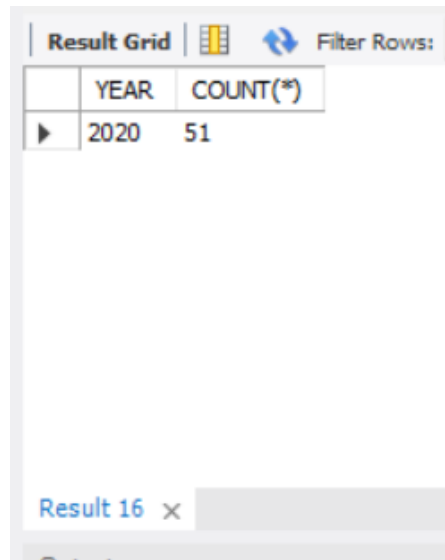
There are 20 cars available in **diesel** type

Q5. Client asked to car dealer agent How Many Petrol car will be there in 2020?

ANSWER:-

SELECT YEAR, COUNT(*) FROM CARS

WHERE YEAR = 2020 AND fuel = "Petrol"



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid has two columns: 'YEAR' and 'COUNT(*)'. There is one row with the value '2020' under 'YEAR' and '51' under 'COUNT(*)'. Below the grid, there is a tab labeled 'Result 16' with a close button 'x'.

	YEAR	COUNT(*)
▶	2020	51

There are 51 cars available in **Petrol** type

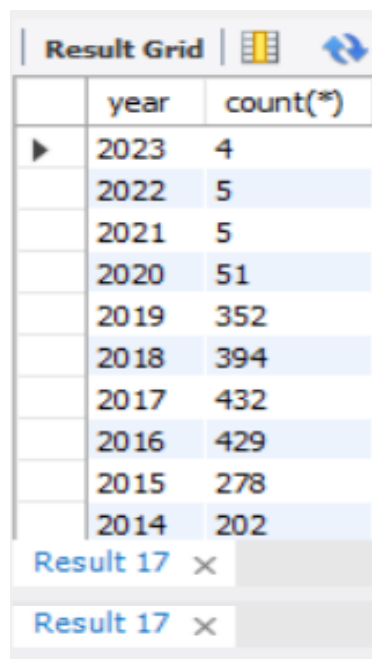
Q6. The manager told employee to give a print all the fuel cars (Petrol, Diesel, CNG) come by all year.

ANSWER:- First Of all I will write query for the petrol type cars

SELECT YEAR, COUNT(*) FROM CARS

Where fuel = "Petrol"

Group by YEAR



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid has two columns: 'year' and 'count(*)'. There are ten rows showing the count of petrol cars for each year from 2014 to 2023. Below the grid, there are two tabs labeled 'Result 17' with close buttons 'x'.

	year	count(*)
▶	2023	4
	2022	5
	2021	5
	2020	51
	2019	352
	2018	394
	2017	432
	2016	429
	2015	278
	2014	202

- Here is the result of petrol car
- Now for getting the result of only diesel cars I will write the same query as before

SELECT YEAR, COUNT(*) FROM CARS

Where fuel = "Diesel"

Group by Year

Result Grid		
	year	count(*)
▶	2023	1
	2022	2
	2021	2
	2020	20
	2019	224
	2018	407
	2017	569
	2016	421
	2015	493
	2014	414

Result 18 ×

Here is the result of Diesel Cars

- Now for getting the result of only diesel cars I will write the same query as before

SELECT YEAR, COUNT(*) FROM CARS

Where fuel = "CNG"

Group by Year

Result Grid		
	year	count(*)
▶	2020	3
	2019	7
	2018	5
	2017	9
	2016	6
	2015	2
	2014	4
	2013	3
	2012	5
	2011	4

Result 19 ×

Here is the result of CNG Cars

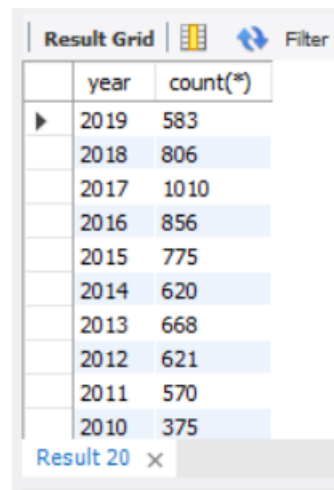
Q6. Manager said there were more than 100 cars in given year, which year having more than 100 cars ?

ANSWER:-

Select year, count(*) from cars

group by year

having count(*)>100;



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing two columns: 'year' and 'count(*)'. The data is as follows:

year	count(*)
2019	583
2018	806
2017	1010
2016	856
2015	775
2014	620
2013	668
2012	621
2011	570
2010	375

At the bottom of the window, it says 'Result 20' with a close button.

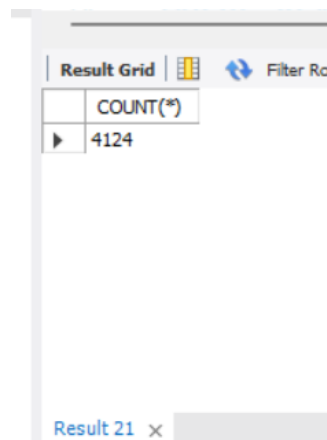
Here is the result of more than 100 cars in given year

Q6. Manager said to employee all cars count details between 2015 and 2023; complete list.

ANSWER:-

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CARS

WHERE YEAR BETWEEN 2015 AND 2023;



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a single row and two columns. The first column is empty, and the second column is labeled 'COUNT(*)' and contains the value '4124'.

	COUNT(*)
	4124

At the bottom of the window, it says 'Result 21' with a close button.

Here is total 4124 Cars.