

**Group Members:** Himang Patel(202212005)

Laxit Shah(202212042)

**Group ID:**17

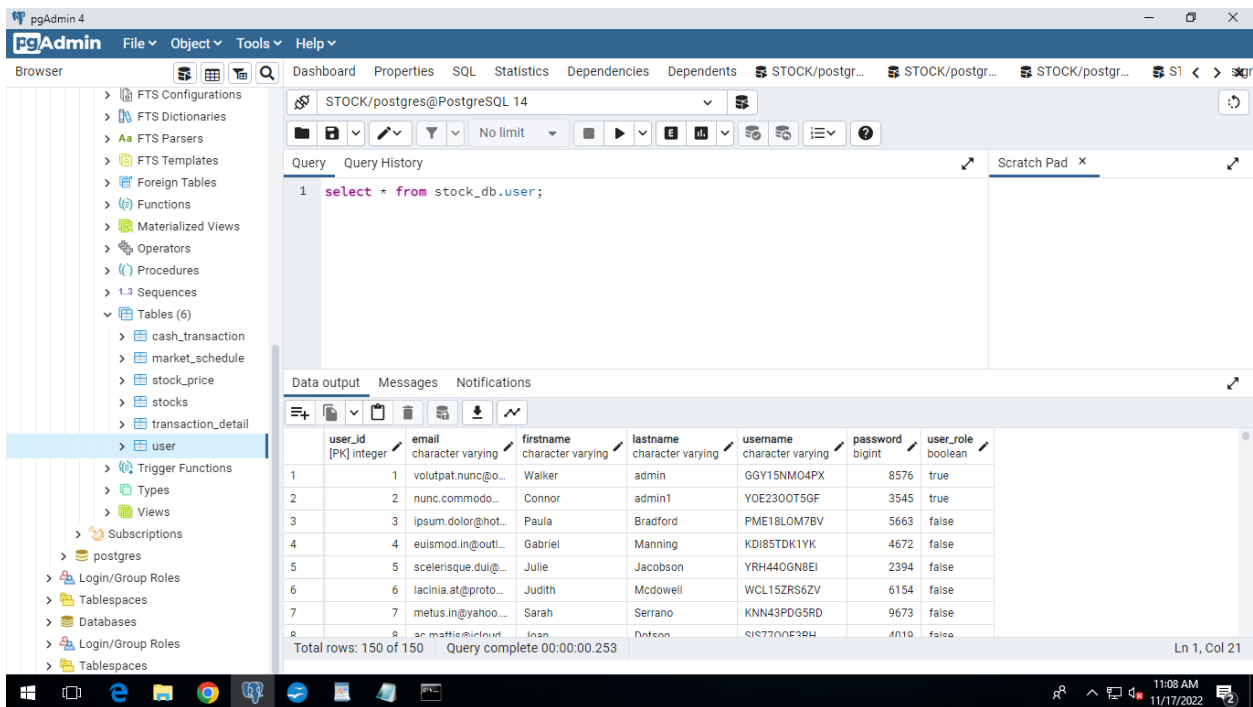
**Course:** MSc(IT)

**Subject:**Database Management System

## 1.Show all user details.

ans>

```
select * from stockdb.user;
```

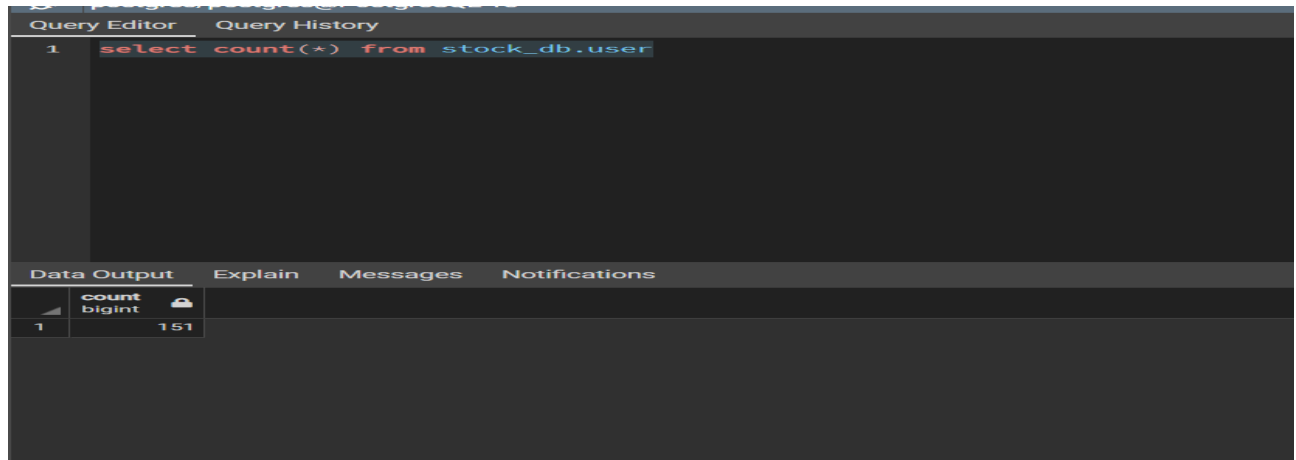


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 web interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with the 'user' table under 'stockdb' selected. The main pane shows the query 'select \* from stockdb.user;' and the 'Data output' pane displays the results of the query.

	user_id [PK] integer	email character varying	firstname character varying	lastname character varying	username character varying	password bigint	user_role boolean
1	1	volutpat.nunc@o...	Walker	admin	GGY15NM04PX	8576	true
2	2	nunc.commodo...	Connor	admin1	YOE2300T5GF	3545	true
3	3	ipsum.dolor@hot...	Paula	Bradford	PME18LOM7BV	5663	false
4	4	eiusmod.in@outl...	Gabriel	Manning	KDI85TDK1YK	4672	false
5	5	scelerisque.dul@...	Julie	Jacobson	YRH440GN8EI	2394	false
6	6	iacinia.at@proto...	Judith	Mcdowell	WCL15ZRS6ZV	6154	false
7	7	metus.in@yahoo...	Sarah	Serrano	KNN43PDG5RD	9673	false
8	8	ac mattis@icloud...	Joan	Datson	SIS7700F3BH	4010	false

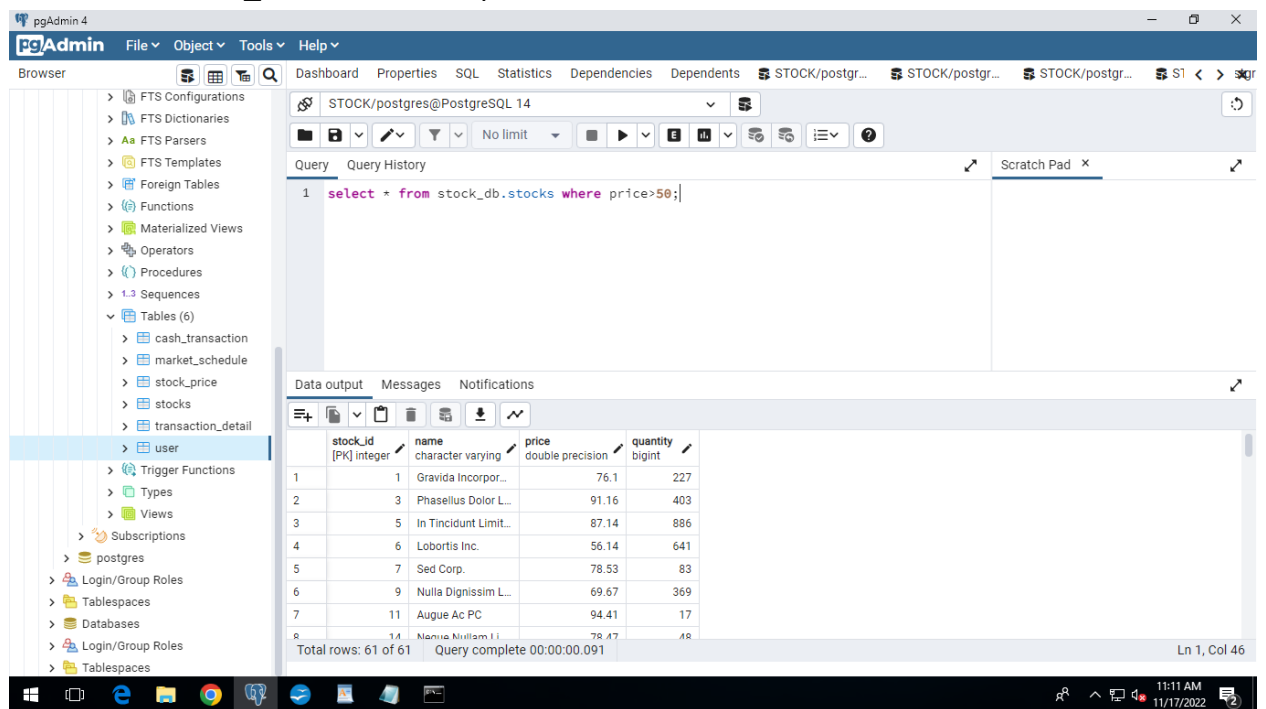
Total rows: 150 of 150    Query complete 00:00:00.253    Ln 1, Col 21

```
select count(*) from stock_db.user
```



- List the names of stocks where the stock price is greater than 50\$.

```
select * from stock_db.stocks where price>50;
```



```
select count(*) from stock_db.stocks where price>50;
```

```
1 select count(*) from stock_db.stocks where price>50;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count bigint	
1	61	

**3. Show all the dates where there is no holiday.**

```
select dates from stock_db.market_schedule where is_holiday='false'
```

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select dates from stock_db.market_schedule where is_holiday='false'
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	dates
	[PK] date
1	2022-02-23
2	2022-02-24
3	2022-02-25
4	2022-02-28
5	2022-03-01
6	2022-03-02
7	2022-03-03
8	2022-03-04
9	2022-03-07
10	2022-03-08
11	2022-03-09

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 54 msec. 221 rows affected.

select count(dates) from stock\_db.market\_schedule where is\_holiday='false'

```
1 select count(dates) from stock_db.market_schedule where is_holiday='false'
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count
	bigint
1	221

#### 4. Count the number of transactions where the amount is less than 300.

select count(\*) from stock\_db.transaction\_detail where total\_amount<300

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select count(*) from stock_db.transaction_detail where total_amount<300
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	count
	bigint
1	104

Successfully run. Total query runtime: 58 msec. 1 rows affected.

## 5. Find out average stock price.

SELECT AVG(price) as "avg\_sal" from stock\_db.stocks

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents STOCK/postgres@PostgreSQL 14\*

Query Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 SELECT AVG(price) as "avg_sal" from stock_db.stocks
```

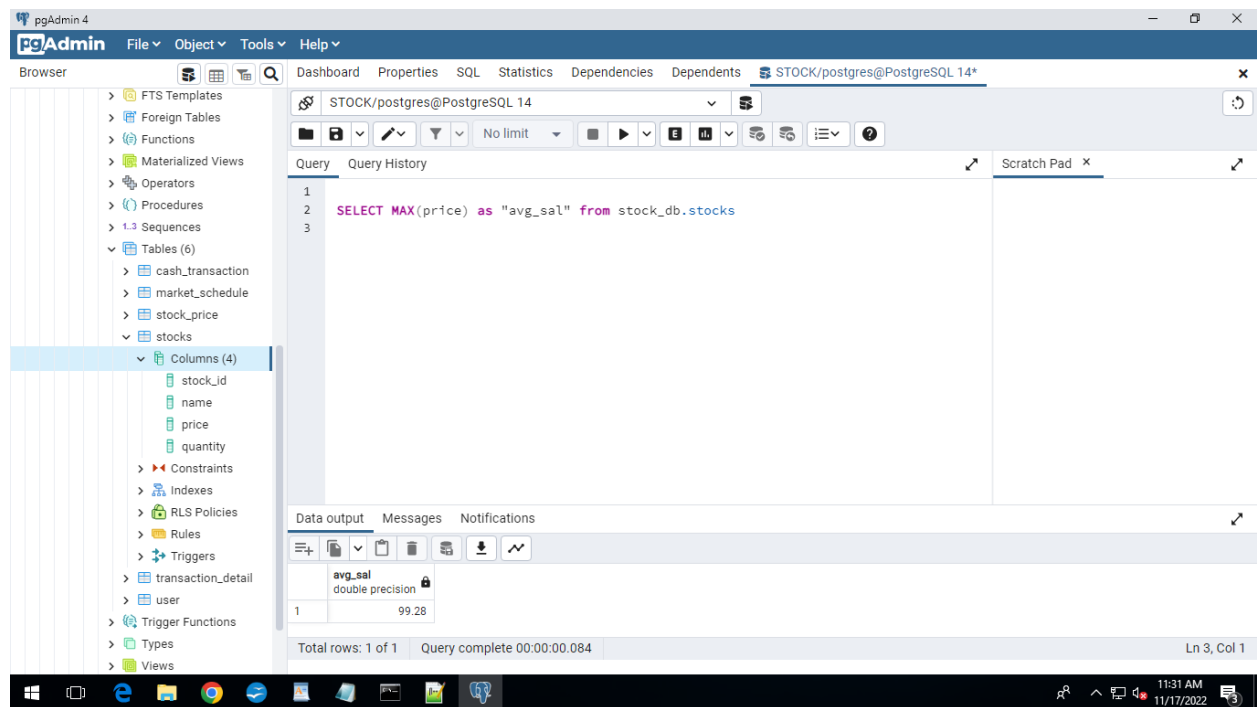
Data output Messages Notifications

	avg_sal
	double precision
1	54.0937

Total rows: 1 of 1 Query complete 00:00:00.080 Ln 1, Col 54

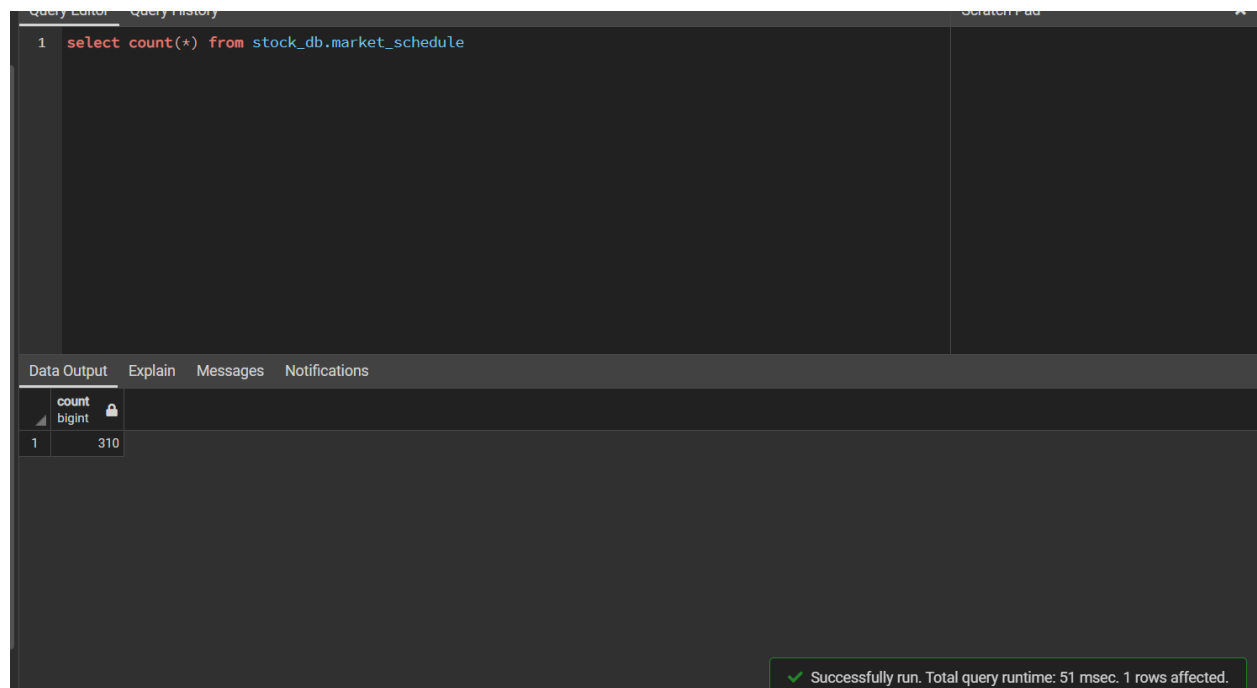
## 6. Find out the highest stock price details.

SELECT MAX(price) as "avg\_sal" from stock\_db.stocks



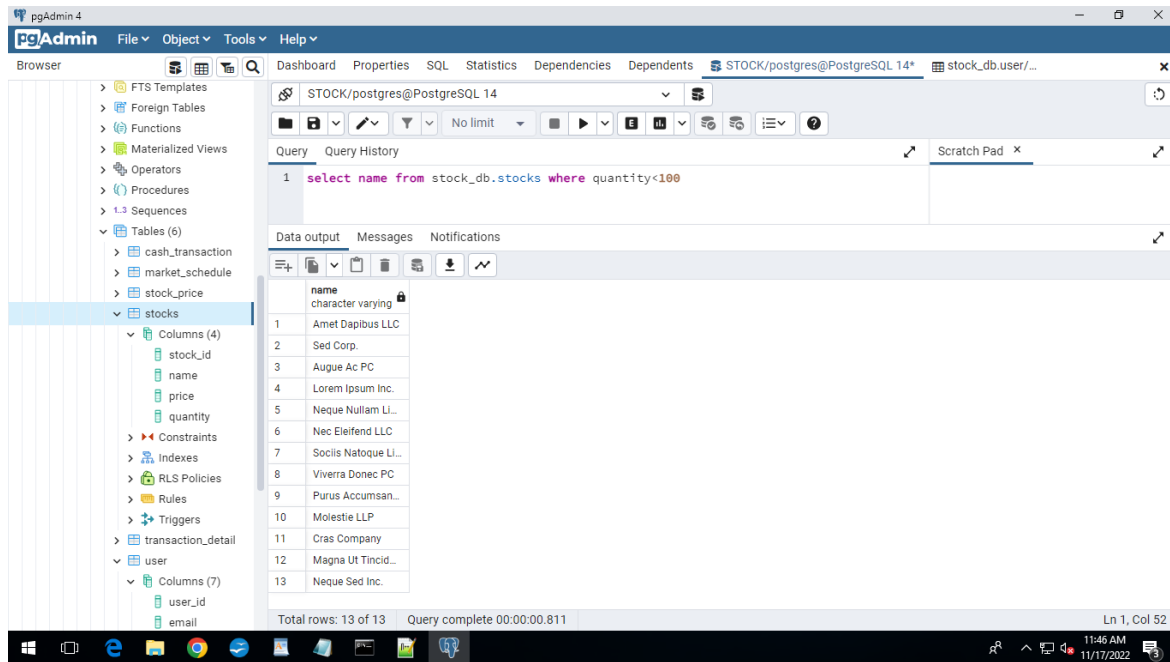
## 7. Count all rows in market\_schedule

`select count(*) from stock_db.market_schedule`



## 8. List the names of stocks where the total quantity of stocks is less than 100.

```
select name from stock_db.stocks where quantity<100
```



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with the 'stocks' table selected under the 'stock\_db' database. The main pane shows a SQL query: `select name from stock_db.stocks where quantity<100`. The 'Data output' tab is active, displaying a table with 13 rows of stock names. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 13 of 13' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.811'.

name
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

```
select count(name) from stock_db.stocks where quantity<100
```



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query: `select count(name) from stock_db.stocks where quantity<100`. The 'Data output' tab is active, displaying a table with 1 row showing the count of stocks. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query complete 00:00:00.811'.

count
1

## 9. Find out transactions whose transaction\_type is credit

```
select * from stock_db.cash_transaction where transaction_type='true'
```

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select * from stock_db.cash_transaction where transaction_type='true'
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	ct_id [PK] bigint	amount integer	transaction_type boolean	user_id integer
1	150001	128	true	13
2	170001	386	true	97
3	190001	317	true	25
4	210001	812	true	7
5	230001	264	true	78
6	250001	795	true	14
7	290001	148	true	36
8	370001	864	true	65
9	390001	743	true	148
10	430001	946	true	33
11	450001	401	true	100

Successfully run. Total query runtime: 45 msec. 58 rows affected.

select count(\*) from stock\_db.cash\_transaction where transaction\_type='true'

```
1 select count(*) from stock_db.cash_transaction where transaction_type='true'
```

```
2
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count bigint
1	58

**10. Find the stock details where the today's high is more than 100\$.**

```
select * from stock_db.stocks s inner join stock_db.stock_price SP
on SP.price = s.price where today_high > 100;
```



postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13

Query Editor

Query History

Scratch Pad

1

2

3

4

5

6

select \*

from stock\_db.stocks s

inner join stock\_db.stock\_price SP

on SP.price = s.price

where today\_high > 100;

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	stock_id integer	name character varying	price double precision	quantity bigint	sp_id bigint	pre_close double precision	price double precision	today_high double precision	today_low double precision	s
1	3	Phasellus Dolor LLP	91.16	403	1003	35.5	91.16	101	42	
2	4	Maecenas Associates	1.16	522	1004	55.06	1.16	108	63	
3	8	Non LLP	12.26	147	1008	92.31	12.26	104	78	
4	10	Proin Limited	29.31	207	1010	33.56	29.31	102	35	
5	12	Lorem Ipsum Inc.	35.5	26	1012	8.48	35.5	102	47	
6	13	Semper LLP	7.14	588	1013	29.11	7.14	108	65	
7	15	A Scelerisque PC	62.19	642	1015	55.86	62.19	101	40	
8	16	Volutpat Ornare LLC	77.91	519	1016	11.59	77.91	104	51	
9	24	Nisl Arcu Institute	4.26	276	1024	55.19	4.26	102	25	
10	25	Aliquam Foundation	73.79	250	1025	69.6	73.79	103	34	
11	30	Auque Ut Inc.	13.77	391	1030	43.77	13.77	107	45	

select count(\*) from stock\_db.stocks s inner join stock\_db.stock\_price SP  
on SP.price = s.price where today\_high > 100;

```

1 select count(*) from stock_db.stocks s inner join stock_db.stock_price SP
2 on SP.price = s.price where today_high > 100;
3

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count bigint
1	32

**11. find out stocks where price is greater than 500\$ and quantity is greater than 50**

select count(name) from stock\_db.stocks where price > 500 AND quantity > 50;

A screenshot of the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar shows a tree view of the database structure, with 'stock\_db' expanded and 'stocks' selected. The main pane displays a SQL query: `select count(name) from stock_db.stocks where price > 500 AND quantity > 50;`. Below the query, the 'Data output' tab shows a single row with the count: 

count
0

. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 1 of 1' and 'Query complete 00:00:06.446'.

## 12. Count the stock\_id's where the pre close is greater then the today's high

select count(\*) from stock\_db.stock\_price where pre\_close>today\_high

A screenshot of the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar shows a tree view of the database structure, with 'stock\_db' expanded and 'stock\_price' selected. The main pane displays a SQL query: `select count(sp_id) from stock_db.stock_price where pre_close>today_high;`. Below the query, the 'Data output' tab shows a single row with the count: 

count
3

. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 1 of 1' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.246'.

### 13. Find out the detail of user whose first name is.paul

```
select * from stock_db.user where firstname like '%paul%';
```

pgAdmin 4

STOCK/postgres@PostgreSQL 14\*

Query

```
1 select * from stock_db.user where firstname like '%paul%';
```

Data output

user_id	email	firstname	lastname	username	password	user_role
---------	-------	-----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------

Total rows: 0 of 0 Query complete 00:00:01.793 Ln 2, Col 1

```
select count(*) from stock_db.user where firstname like '%paul%';
```

1 select count(\*) from stock\_db.user where firstname like '%paul%';

2

Data Output

count
0

**14.find the details of the cash transaction where the amount is between 100-200\$.**

`select * from stock_db.cash_transaction where amount BETWEEN 100 AND 200;`

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 web interface. On the left, the 'Browser' pane displays a tree view of the database structure, including 'Tables (6)' and 'Columns (7)'. The 'Tables (6)' section is expanded, showing 'cash\_transaction', 'market\_schedule', 'stock\_price', 'stocks', 'transaction\_detail', and 'user'. The 'Columns (7)' section is also expanded, showing 'user\_id', 'email', 'firstname', 'lastname', 'username', 'password', and 'user\_role'. The 'Query' pane in the center contains the SQL query: `select * from stock_db.cash_transaction where amount BETWEEN 100 AND 200;`. The 'Data output' pane at the bottom displays the results of the query in a table format. The table has 5 columns: 'ct\_id [PK] bigint', 'amount integer', 'transaction\_type boolean', and 'user\_id integer'. The results show 9 rows of data. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: 9 of 9' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.332'.

ct_id [PK] bigint	amount integer	transaction_type boolean	user_id integer	
1	150001	128	true	13
2	290001	148	true	36
3	650001	149	true	12
4	870001	139	false	122
5	1490001	162	false	5
6	1530001	128	true	62
7	1730001	153	true	91
8	1830001	166	true	73
9	2070001	102	false	6

`select count(*) from stock_db.cash_transaction where amount BETWEEN 100 AND 200;`

```
1 select count(*) from stock_db.cash_transaction where amount BETWEEN 100 AND 200;
2
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count bigint	
1		9

### 15> Display record for the maximum total amount in transaction

`select max(total_amount) from stock_db.transaction_detail`

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select max(total_amount) from stock_db.transaction_detail
```

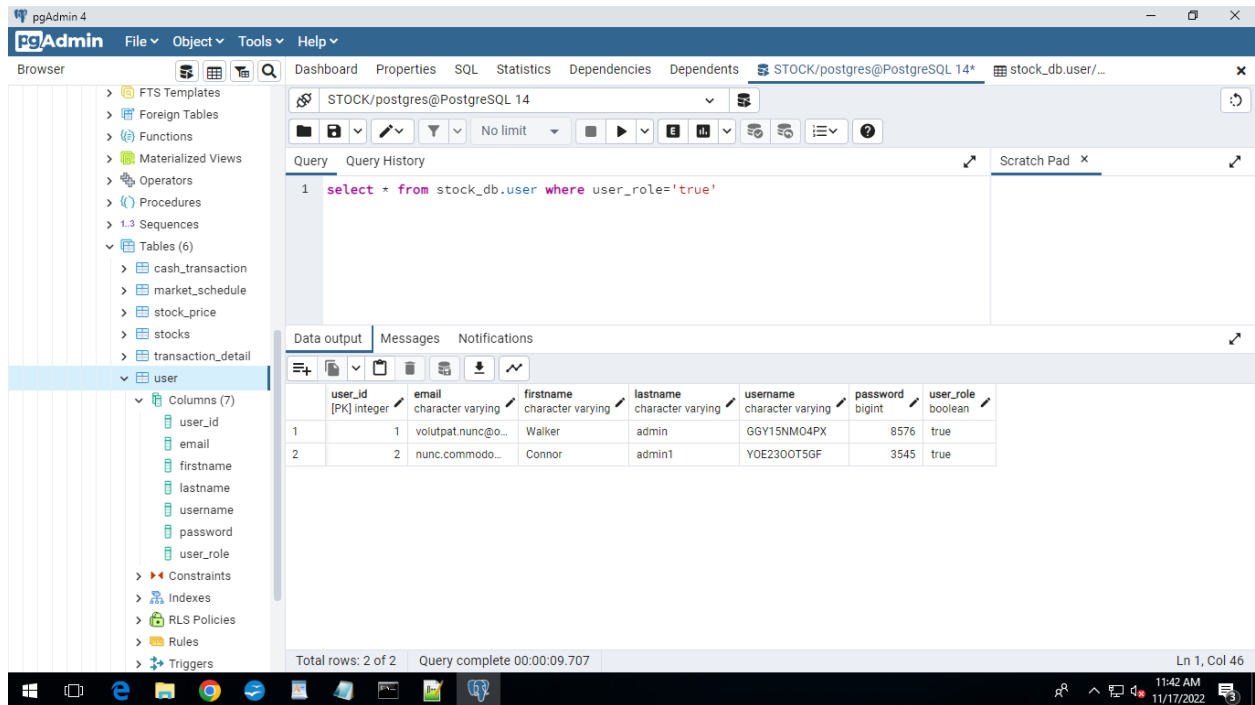
Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	max numeric	
1	4743.69	

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 44 msec. 1 rows affected.

## 16>Show admin's details

`select * from stock_db.user where user_role='true'`



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 web interface. The left sidebar displays the database structure, with the 'user' table selected under 'Tables (6)'. The main pane shows the query editor with the SQL statement: `select * from stock_db.user where user_role='true'`. Below the query editor, the 'Data output' tab is active, displaying a table with 2 rows and 7 columns. The columns are: `user_id` (integer, PK), `email` (character varying), `firstname` (character varying), `lastname` (character varying), `username` (character varying), `password` (bigint), and `user_role` (boolean). The rows represent two users: one with `user_id` 1 and `user_role` 'true', and another with `user_id` 2 and `user_role` 'true'.

	<code>user_id</code> [PK] integer	<code>email</code> character varying	<code>firstname</code> character varying	<code>lastname</code> character varying	<code>username</code> character varying	<code>password</code> bigint	<code>user_role</code> boolean
1	1	volupat.nunc@o...	Walker	admin	GGY15NM04PX	8576	true
2	2	nunc.commodo...	Connor	admin1	YOE2300T5GF	3545	true

Total rows: 2 of 2    Query complete 00:00:09.707    Ln 1, Col 46

`select count(*) from stock_db.user where user_role='true'`

```
1 select count(*) from stock_db.user where user_role='true'
```

Data Output Messages Notifications



	count bigint	
1	2	

**17> Find username of user in ascending order of user\_id for admin**

ans>select username from stock\_db.user where user\_role='false' order by username

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

1 select username from stock\_db.user where user\_role='false' order by username

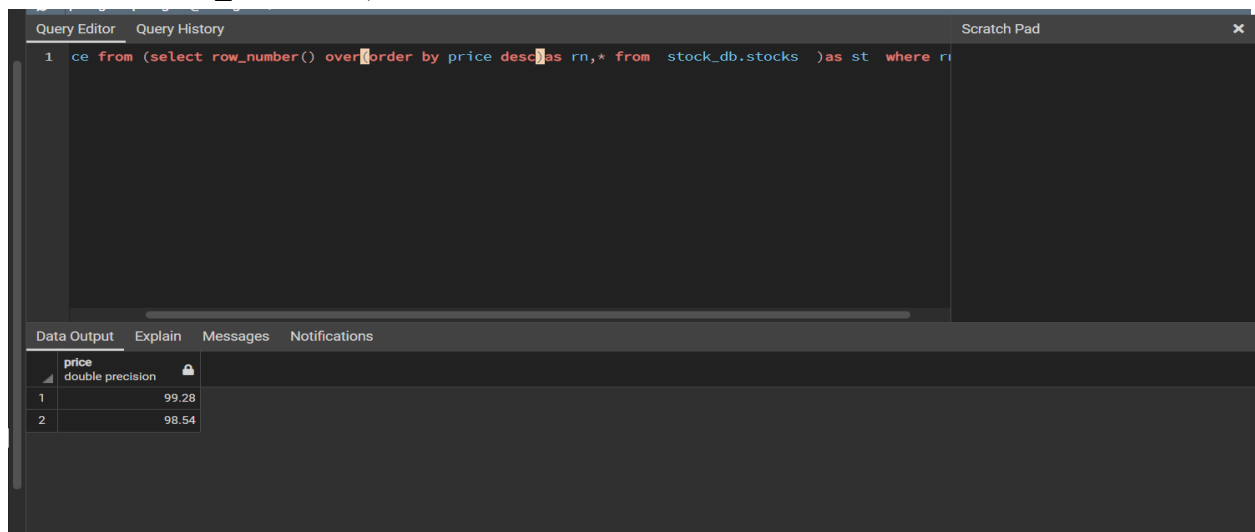
Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	username character varying	
1	AGH16RSM7PX	
2	AOI97JKM3PI	
3	AYK55WKD3ID	
4	BCD38TWJ4NY	
5	BES01UWP6VI	
6	BGU36UTW9UH	
7	BXO30WNB6JD	
8	CCC34FRP7QN	
9	CFQ01HBC5XI	
10	CTB41VPH00H	

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 44 msec. 148 rows affected.

### 18>Select details of top 2 highest stock price from stocks

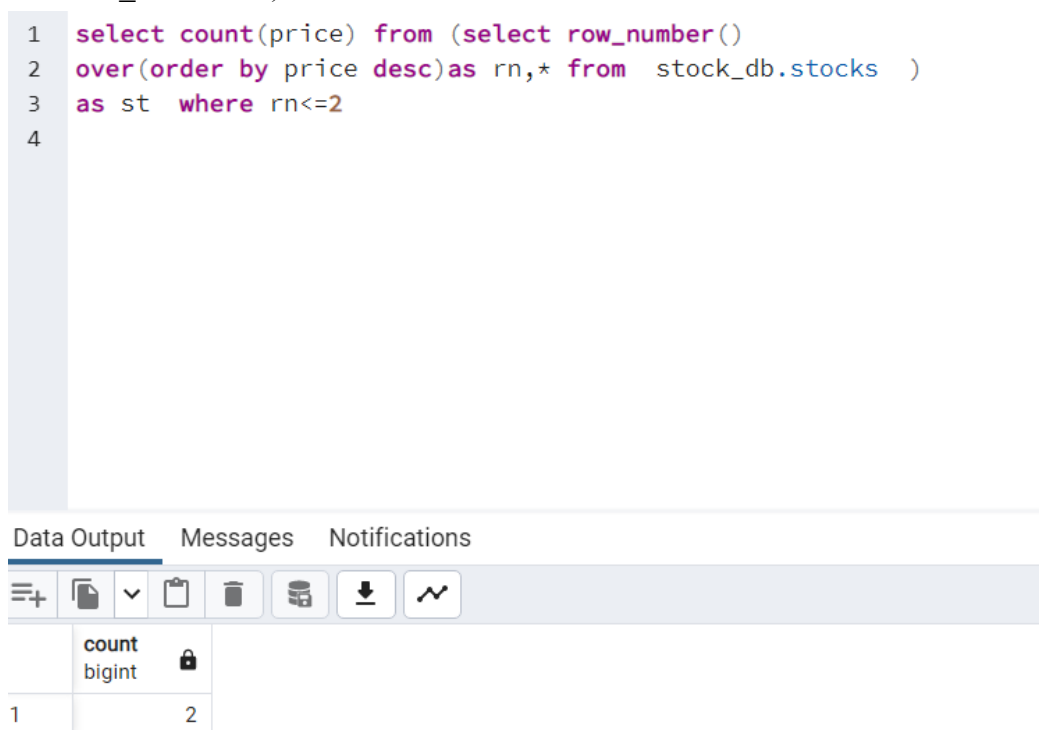
```
select price from (select row_number() over(order by price desc)as rn,* from  
stock_db.stocks )as st where rn<=2
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query that selects the top 2 highest stock prices. The output is displayed in a table with two columns: 'price' (double precision) and an index. The results are 99.28 for the first row and 98.54 for the second row.

	price double precision
1	99.28
2	98.54

```
select count(price) from (select row_number() over(order by price desc)as rn,* from  
stock_db.stocks ) as st where rn<=2
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query that counts the top 2 highest stock prices. The output is displayed in a table with two columns: 'count' (bigint) and an index. The result is 2 for the first row.

```
1 select count(price) from (select row_number()  
2 over(order by price desc)as rn,* from stock_db.stocks )  
3 as st where rn<=2  
4
```

	count bigint
1	2

### 19>Print count of different types of cash transactions



```
select transaction_type,count(*) from stock_db.cash_transaction group by(transaction_type)
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following components:

- Query Editor:** Contains the SQL query: `select transaction_type,count(*) from stock_db.cash_transaction group by(transaction_type)`
- Query History:** Empty.
- Scratch Pad:** Empty.
- Data Output:** A table with two columns: `transaction_type` (boolean) and `count` (bigint). It contains two rows: `false` with a count of 60, and `true` with a count of 58.
- Messages:** Empty.
- Notifications:** A green message at the bottom right states: "Successfully run. Total query runtime: 46 msec. 2 rows affected."

transaction_type	count
false	60
true	58

**20>Print stock id and name whose price is greater than average of price value**

```
select stock_id,name from stock_db.stocks where price>(select avg(price) from stock_db.stocks)
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following components:

- Query Editor:** Contains the SQL query: `select stock_id,name from stock_db.stocks where price>(select avg(price) from stock_db.stocks)`
- Query History:** Empty.
- Scratch Pad:** Empty.
- Data Output:** A table with two columns: `stock_id` (integer) and `name` (character varying). It contains 16 rows of stock data.
- Messages:** Empty.
- Notifications:** Empty.

stock_id	name
1	Gravida Incorporated
2	Phasellus Dolor LLP
3	In Tincidunt Limited
4	Lobortis Inc.
5	Sed Corp.
6	Nulla Dignissim LLC
7	Augue Ac PC
8	Neque Nullam Limited
9	A Scelerisque PC
10	Volutpat Ornare LLC

```
select count(stock_id) from stock_db.stocks where price>(select avg(price) from stock_db.stocks)
```

```

1 select count(stock_id) from stock_db.stocks where price > (select avg(price) from stock_db.stocks)
2

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count bigint
1	57

## 21> Find stock names and IDs whose price is greater than previous close

```

select name, stock_id from stock_db.stocks where stock_id = ANY(select stock_id from
stock_db.stock_price where price > pre_close)

```

postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```

1 select name, stock_id from stock_db.stocks where stock_id = ANY(select stock_id from stock_db.stock_price where price > pre_close)

```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	name character varying	stock_id [PK] integer
1	Gravida Incorporated	1
2	Phasellus Dolor LLP	3
3	In Tincidunt Limited	5
4	Lobortis Inc.	6
5	Sed Corp.	7
6	Nulla Dignissim LLC	9
7	Augue Ac PC	11
8	Lorem Ipsum Inc.	12
9	Neque Nullam Limited	14
10	A Scelerisque PC	15
11	Volutpat Ornare LLC	16

select count(stock\_id) from stock\_db.stocks where stock\_id= ANY(select stock\_id from stock\_db.stock\_price where price>pre\_close)

```
1 select count(stock_id) from stock_db.stocks where
2 stock_id= ANY(select stock_id from
3 stock_db.stock_price where price>pre_close)
4
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count bigint	
1	61	

**22>Find total quantity of stocks date wise whose transaction is done on particular date**

select sum(quantity) as quantity ,date from stock\_db.transaction\_detail group by date

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select sum(quantity) as quantity ,date from stock_db.transaction_detail group by date
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	quantity bigint	date date	
1	137	2022-11-14	
2	32	2022-10-10	
3	116	2022-10-28	
4	61	2022-07-14	
5	37	2022-09-25	
6	10	2022-10-31	
7	38	2022-09-22	
8	36	2022-07-20	
9	73	2022-04-08	
10	57	2022-08-04	
11	109	2022-10-23	

### 23>Find stock name and price whose price is less than average price of today\_low

select name,price from stock\_db.stocks where price< any(select avg(today\_low) from stock\_db.stock\_price)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with a query and its results. The query is: `select name,price from stock_db.stocks where price< any(select avg(today_low) from stock_db.stock_price)`. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: `name` (character varying) and `price` (double precision). The results are as follows:

	name	price
1	Amet Dapibus LLC	29.26
2	Maecenas Associates	1.16
3	Non LLP	12.26
4	Proin Limited	29.31
5	Lorem Ipsum Inc.	35.5
6	Semper LLP	7.14
7	Mauris Ltd	42.82
8	Elit Curabitur PC	37.3
9	Sit Limited	28.81
10	Nisi Arcu Institute	4.26
11	Gravida Mauris Corpor...	23.01

select count(name) from stock\_db.stocks where price< any(select avg(today\_low) from stock\_db.stock\_price)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with a query and its results. The query is: `select count(name) from stock_db.stocks where price< any(select avg(today_low) from stock_db.stock_price)`. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: `count` (bigint) and `name` (character varying). The results are as follows:

	count	name
1	39	

## 24>Show table of user sorted email-wise

select \* from stock\_db.user order by email

Query Editor

Query History

Scratch Pad

1

select \* from stock\_db.user order by email

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	user_id [PK] integer	email character varying	firstname character varying	lastname character varying	username character varying	password bigint	user_role boolean
1	28	ac.facillia@icloud.edu	Yoko	Olsen	FKC72YMK1WN	8700	false
2	8	ac.mattia@icloud.ca	Joan	Dotson	SIS77OQE3RH	4019	false
3	108	ad@aol.org	Akeem	Potts	TAC23QXV0CH	2278	false
4	116	adipiscing@protonmail...	Sylvester	Hunter	CCC34FRP7QN	4939	false
5	14	aliquam.fringilla@hotmail...	Roth	Orr	QGS72UXF2HX	4777	false
6	88	aliquam.lacus@icloud.net	Ryder	Stuart	KBO43PVK5PN	1561	false
7	115	aliquam.rutrum@aol.ca	Elmo	Lynn	MOU88YCZ3JS	5958	false
8	12	aliquam@aol.edu	Abigail	Wise	EEH45ZBZ5PL	6343	false
9	92	aliquet.magna.a@icloud.net	Jasper	Terrell	CFQ01HBC5XI	7724	false
10	56	aliquet.magna@hotmail.com	Tanisha	Brooks	EGF77YGF6RN	8020	false
11	24	aliquet.sem@icloud.net	Signe	Langley	HRI15XWV3ES	4789	false

## 25>create view of maximum price

create view view\_stockss as select max(price) from stock\_db.stocks

select \* from view\_stockss

postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13

Query Editor

Query History

Scratch Pad

1

create view view\_stockss as select max(price) from stock\_db.stocks

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

CREATE VIEW

Query returned successfully in 115 msec.

✓

Query returned successfully in 115 msec.

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select * from view_stockss
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	max double precision	
1	99.28	

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 114 msec. 1 rows affected.

**26>create a view for admin details then insert and display some new admin to the recently created view.**

create view view\_user as select \* from stock\_db.user where user\_role='true'

select \* from view\_user

Query Editor

Query History

Scratch Pad

```
1 select * from view_user
```

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	<div>user_id</div> <div>integer</div>	<div>email</div> <div>character varying</div>	<div>firstname</div> <div>character varying</div>	<div>lastname</div> <div>character varying</div>	<div>username</div> <div>character varying</div>	<div>password</div> <div>bigint</div>	<div>user_role</div> <div>boolean</div>
1	1	volutpat.nunc@outlook...	Walker	admin	GGY15NM04PX	8576	true
2	2	nunc.commodo@yaho...	Connor	admin1	YOE23OOT5GF	3545	true

select count(\*) from view\_user

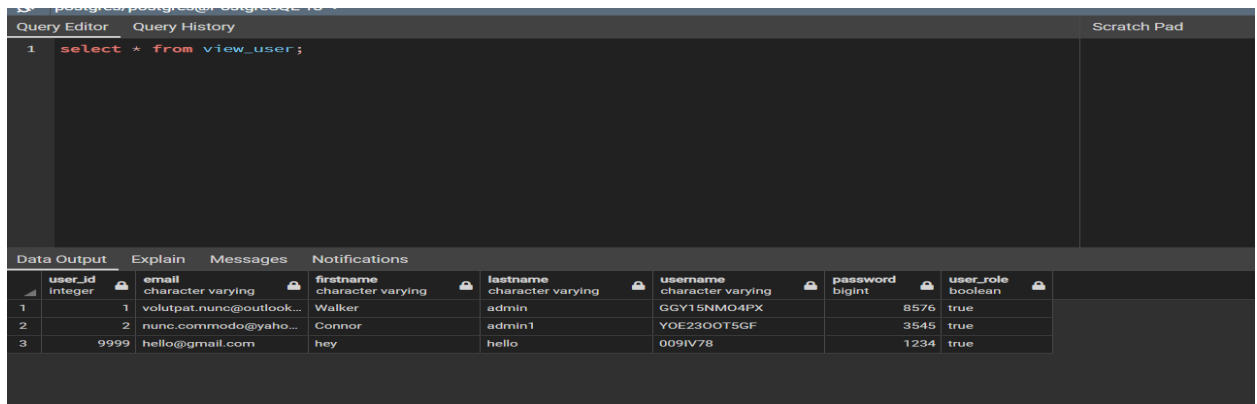
1	select count(*) from view_user
2	

Data Output		Messages	Notifications
<div> <div>≡+</div> <div>📄</div> <div>▼</div> <div>📋</div> <div>🗑️</div> <div>🗄️</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>📈</div> </div>			
	count bigint		
1	2		

insert into view\_user(user\_id,email,firstname,lastname,username,password,user\_role  
) values(9999,'hello@gmail.com','hey','hello','009IV78',1234,'true')

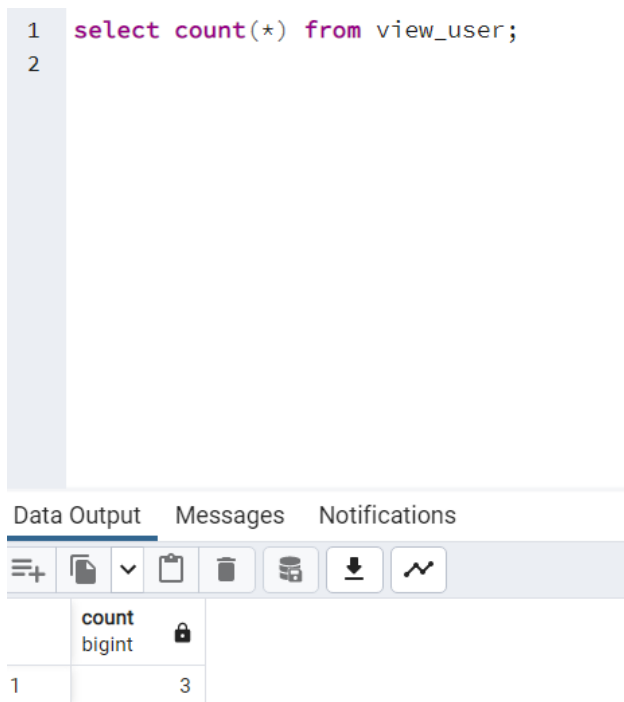
```
select * from view_user;
```



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the query `select * from view_user;` entered. The results are displayed in a table with columns: `user_id` (integer), `email` (character varying), `firstname` (character varying), `lastname` (character varying), `username` (character varying), `password` (bigint), and `user_role` (boolean). There are three rows of data.

	user_id	email	firstname	lastname	username	password	user_role
1	1	volutpat.nunc@outlook...	Walker	admin	GGY15NMO4PX	8576	true
2	2	nunc.commodo@yahoo...	Connor	admin1	YOE23OOT5GF	3545	true
3	9999	hello@gmail.com	hey	hello	009IV78	1234	true

```
select count(*) from view_user;
```



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with the query `select count(*) from view_user;` entered. The results are displayed in a table with columns: `count` (bigint). There is one row of data.

	count
1	3

**27>Create and display a view all the details of transactions whose type is debit (debit = false)**

```
create view view_transaction as select * from stock_db.cash_transaction where transaction_type=false
```



Query EditorQuery HistoryScratch Pad

1 create view view\_transaction as select \* from stock\_db.cash\_transaction where transaction\_type=false

Data OutputExplainMessagesNotifications

CREATE VIEW  
  
Query returned successfully in 132 msec.

select \* from view\_transaction

Query EditorQuery HistoryScratch Pad

1 select \* from view\_transaction

Data OutputExplainMessagesNotifications

	ct_id bigint	amount integer	transaction_type boolean	user_id integer
1	270001	589	false	79
2	310001	823	false	66
3	330001	988	false	34
4	350001	792	false	117
5	410001	320	false	68
6	470001	926	false	95
7	510001	689	false	62
8	530001	590	false	143
9	590001	60	false	11
10	710001	378	false	67
11	730001	296	false	149

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 107 msec. 60 rows affected.

select count(\*) from view\_transaction

```
1 select count(*) from view_transaction
2
```

Data Output Messages Notifications



	count bigint
1	60

**28>Display the sum of total amount transaction wise**

```
select t_id,sum(total_amount) from stock_db.transaction_detail group by t_id
```

```
select sum(total_amount ) ,date from stock_db.transaction_detail
```

```
group by date
```

postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select t_id,sum(total_amount) from stock_db.transaction_detail group by t_id
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	t_id [PK] bigint	sum numeric
1	10896	3755
2	10660	1818.9
3	10774	4452
4	10615	2091.24
5	10514	1037.4
6	10850	631.44
7	10978	1283.58
8	10532	2060.16
9	10889	1119.36
10	10959	42.3
11	10673	4058.4

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 164 msec. 500 rows affected.

**29>Create a view with transaction made whose quantity is greater than average of all quantity in descending order of amount**

ans> create or replace view view\_transaction2 as select \* from stock\_db.transaction\_detail where quantity>(select avg(quantity) from stock\_db.transaction\_detail ) order by total\_amount desc

select \* from view\_transaction2

postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```

1 create or replace view view_transaction2 as select * from stock_db.transaction_detail where qu
2
3 select * from view_transaction2
4
5

```

	tid	quantity	purchased_rate	total_amount	stock_id	user_id	date
	bigint	integer	double precision	numeric	bigint	bigint	date
1	10983	49	96.81	4743.69	10	126	2022-04...
2	10774	48	92.75	4452	6	61	2022-10...
3	10610	46	96.69	4447.74	60	58	2022-06...
4	10728	49	88.02	4312.98	20	124	2022-07...
5	10588	46	91.83	4224.18	42	143	2022-05...
6	10878	45	93.06	4187.7	18	29	2022-11...
7	10876	44	95.17	4187.48	19	87	2022-09...
8	10623	47	86.45	4063.15	27	44	2022-06...
9	10673	48	84.55	4058.4	54	129	2022-04...
10	10501	46	86.28	3968.88	11	7	2022-08...
11	10957	40	99	3960	67	63	2022-05...

select count(\*) from view\_transaction2

```

1 select count(*) from view_transaction2
2

```

	count
	bigint
1	249

30>Display all the transaction details done on holiday

select \*

from stock\_db.transaction\_detail transaction

inner join stock\_db.market\_schedule market\_schedule

on transaction.date = market\_schedule.dates

where market\_schedule.is\_holiday = true;

postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad

```
1 select *
2 from stock_db.transaction_detail transaction
3 inner join stock_db.market_schedule market_schedule
4 on transaction.date = market_schedule.dates
5 where market_schedule.is_holiday = true;
6
7
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	quantity	purchased_rate	total_amount	stock_id	user_id	date	dates	start_time	end_time	is_holiday
	integer	double precision	numeric	bigint	bigint	date	date	time without time zone	time without time zone	boolean
70	24	18.02	432.48	51	95	2022-10...	2022-10...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
73	40	79.98	3199.2	44	27	2022-07...	2022-07...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
81	22	40.17	883.74	92	115	2022-09...	2022-09...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
82	6	61.03	366.18	41	45	2022-12...	2022-12...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
85	33	49.04	1618.32	86	32	2022-08...	2022-08...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
86	9	65.34	588.06	77	4	2022-05...	2022-05...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
89	27	93.43	2522.61	37	37	2022-07...	2022-07...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
93	13	29.95	389.35	3	21	2022-06...	2022-06...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
94	46	24.86	1143.56	79	61	2022-10...	2022-10...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
96	4	99.55	398.2	10	149	2022-07...	2022-07...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true
98	37	57.02	2109.74	81	102	2022-10...	2022-10...	09:15:00	15:30:00	true

select count(\*) from stock\_db.transaction\_detail transaction inner join stock\_db.market\_schedule market\_schedule on transaction.date = market\_schedule.dates where market\_schedule.is\_holiday = true;

```
1 select count(*)
2 from stock_db.transaction_detail transaction
3 inner join stock_db.market_schedule market_schedule
4 on transaction.date = market_schedule.dates
5 where market_schedule.is_holiday = true;
6
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	count
	bigint
1	145