

# SQL

## DAY - 1

Create database Ds;

Use Ds;

Create table Emp(Id int Not null, Name char(10) not null, age int check (age>18));

insert into emp values(1,"alex",23),(2,"akash",25);

select \* from emp;

Id	Name	age
1	alex	23
2	akash	25

alter table emp rename column name to f\_name;

update emp set age=35 where f\_name="alex";

Id	f_name	age
1	alex	35
2	akash	25

Deleting a record:

```
mysql> delete from emp where f_name="akash";  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from emp;
```

Id	f_name	age
1	alex	35

## DAY - 2

2) create table data(orderid int primary key,c\_name varchar(25) not null,location varchar(15) not null,category varchar(20) not null,unitprice int not null,quantity int not null,total int not null);

insert into data values(1, 'Sarah Lee', 'Mexico City', 'Electronics', 150, 1, 150),

-> (2, 'Michael Wong', 'Toronto', 'Furniture', 300, 1, 300),

-> (3, 'Emily Davis', 'San Francisco', 'Furniture', 150, 3, 450),

-> (4, 'David Kim', 'Vancouver', 'Clothing', 50, 5, 250),

-> (5, 'Sophia Patel', 'Tokyo', 'Electronics', 250, 2, 500),

-> (6, 'Liam Nguyen', 'Mexico City', 'Furniture', 400, 1, 400),

-> (7, 'Isabella Rossi', 'Toronto', 'Clothing', 75, 3, 225),

-> (8, 'Ethan Müller', 'San Francisco', 'Electronics', 180, 2, 360),

-> (9, 'Olivia Sato', 'Vancouver', 'Furniture', 350, 1, 350),

-> (10, 'Noah Dupont', 'Tokyo', 'Clothing', 60, 4, 240),

-> (11, 'Emma Hernandez', 'Mexico City', 'Electronics', 220, 2, 440),

-> (12, 'Jacob Kowalski', 'Toronto', 'Furniture', 280, 2, 560),

-> (13, 'Ava Morales', 'San Francisco', 'Clothing', 55, 5, 275),

-> (14, 'William Tanaka', 'Vancouver', 'Electronics', 190, 3, 570),

-> (15, 'Mia Dupuis', 'Tokyo', 'Furniture', 320, 1, 320),

-> (16, 'Alexander Ivanov', 'Mexico City', 'Clothing', 65, 4, 260),

-> (17, 'Isabella Garcia', 'Toronto', 'Electronics', 230, 2, 460),

-> (18, 'Daniel Moreno', 'San Francisco', 'Furniture', 290, 2, 580),

-> (19, 'Sophia Nguyen', 'Vancouver', 'Clothing', 70, 3, 210),

-> (20, 'John Smith', 'Tokyo', 'Electronics', 200, 2, 400);

Viewing table:

```
mysql> select * from data;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	total
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
4	David Kim	Vancouver	Clothing	50	5	250
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
16	Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City	Clothing	65	4	260
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580
19	Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver	Clothing	70	3	210
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400

1)Customer name and location:

```
mysql> select c_name, location from data;
```

c_name	location
Sarah Lee	Mexico City
Michael Wong	Toronto
Emily Davis	San Francisco
David Kim	Vancouver
Sophia Patel	Tokyo
Liam Nguyen	Mexico City
Isabella Rossi	Toronto
Ethan Müller	San Francisco
Olivia Sato	Vancouver
Noah Dupont	Tokyo
Emma Hernandez	Mexico City
Jacob Kowalski	Toronto
Ava Morales	San Francisco
William Tanaka	Vancouver
Mia Dupuis	Tokyo
Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City
Isabella Garcia	Toronto
Daniel Moreno	San Francisco
Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver
John Smith	Tokyo

2)All data for furniture:

```
mysql> select * from data where category="furniture";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	total
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580

3)Rename total into sales:

```
mysql> alter table data rename column total to sales;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0  
  
mysql> select * from data;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
4	David Kim	Vancouver	Clothing	50	5	250
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
16	Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City	Clothing	65	4	260
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580
19	Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver	Clothing	70	3	210
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400

4)All data where sales above 300:

```
mysql> select * from data where sales>300;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400

5) Select c\_name and location for category furniture and sales above 300:

```
mysql> select c_name, location from data where category="furniture" and sales>300;
```

c_name	location
Emily Davis	San Francisco
Liam Nguyen	Mexico City
Olivia Sato	Vancouver
Jacob Kowalski	Toronto
Mia Dupuis	Tokyo
Daniel Moreno	San Francisco

6) All data for sales from 300 to 500:

```
mysql> select * from data where sales between 300 and 500;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400

7) All data for order id 2:

```
mysql> select * from data where orderid=2;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300

8) All data for order id from 5 to 10:

```
mysql> select * from data where orderid between 5 and 10;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240

9) All data for order id 7,14,18:

```
mysql> select * from data where orderid in(7,14,18);
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580

10) All data whose customer name starts with "o":

```
mysql> select * from data where c_name like "o%";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350

11) All data whose customer name starts with "no":

```
mysql> select * from data where c_name like "no%";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240

12) All data whose customer third letter start with "c":

```
mysql> select * from data where c_name like "__c%";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560

13) All data whose customer name ends with "s":

```
mysql> select * from data where c_name like "%s";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320

14) All data whose customer name has "l" in it:

```
mysql> select * from data where c_name like "%l%";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
16	Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City	Clothing	65	4	260
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580

15) All data whose customer name starts with s or n

```
mysql> select * from data where c_name like "n%" or c_name like "s%";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240
19	Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver	Clothing	70	3	210

16) All data whose customer name starts with m and ends with g:

```
mysql> select * from data where c_name like "m%g";
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300

## TASK

3) CREATE TABLE Employee (

employee\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

name VARCHAR(50),

joining\_date DATE,

age INT,

role VARCHAR(50),

location VARCHAR(50),

salary DECIMAL(10,2)

);

INSERT INTO Employee (employee\_id, name, joining\_date, age, role, location, salary)  
VALUES

(1, 'John Smith', '2020-01-15', 30, 'Software Engineer', 'New York', 80000.00),

(2, 'Jane Do', '2019-03-22', 28, 'HR Manager', 'Los Angeles', 75000.00),

(3, 'Alice Johnson', '2021-06-10', 35, 'Data Analyst', 'Chicago', 70000.00),

(4, 'Bob Brown', '2022-02-05', 40, 'Project Manager', 'Houston', 90000.00),

(5, 'Charlie White', '2023-05-30', 26, 'Intern', 'Miami', 30000.00),

(6, 'David Wilson', '2021-08-12', 32, 'Software Engineer', 'Seattle', 82000.00),

(7, 'Emily Davis', '2020-11-20', 29, 'HR Assistant', 'San Francisco', 60000.00),

(8, 'Frank Miller', '2019-07-15', 38, 'Data Scientist', 'Boston', 95000.00),

(9, 'Grace Lee', '2022-03-18', 31, 'Project Coordinator', 'Denver', 72000.00),

(10, 'Henry Garcia', '2023-01-25', 27, 'Intern', 'Austin', 35000.00),

(11, 'Isabella Martinez', '2021-04-30', 34, 'Software Engineer', 'New York', 81000.00),

(12, 'Jack Thompson', '2020-09-10', 36, 'HR Manager', 'Los Angeles', 77000.00),

(13, 'Karen Robinson', '2021-12-05', 29, 'Data Analyst', 'Chicago', 71000.00),

(14, 'Liam Anderson', '2022-05-15', 41, 'Project Manager', 'Houston', 92000.00),

(15, 'Mia Clark', '2023-03-20', 25, 'Intern', 'Miami', 32000.00);



Viewing the table:

```
mysql> select * from Employee;
```

employee_id	name	joining_date	age	role	location	salary
1	John Smith	2020-01-15	30	Software Engineer	New York	80000.00
2	Jane Do	2019-03-22	28	HR Manager	Los Angeles	75000.00
3	Alice Johnson	2021-06-10	35	Data Analyst	Chicago	70000.00
4	Bob Brown	2022-02-05	40	Project Manager	Houston	90000.00
5	Charlie White	2023-05-30	26	Intern	Miami	30000.00
6	David Wilson	2021-08-12	32	Software Engineer	Seattle	82000.00
7	Emily Davis	2020-11-20	29	HR Assistant	San Francisco	60000.00
8	Frank Miller	2019-07-15	38	Data Scientist	Boston	95000.00
9	Grace Lee	2022-03-18	31	Project Coordinator	Denver	72000.00
10	Henry Garcia	2023-01-25	27	Intern	Austin	35000.00
11	Isabella Martinez	2021-04-30	34	Software Engineer	New York	81000.00
12	Jack Thompson	2020-09-10	36	HR Manager	Los Angeles	77000.00
13	Karen Robinson	2021-12-05	29	Data Analyst	Chicago	71000.00
14	Liam Anderson	2022-05-15	41	Project Manager	Houston	92000.00
15	Mia Clark	2023-03-20	25	Intern	Miami	32000.00

1)Data of employees working as data analyst:

```
mysql> select * from Employee where role="data Analyst";
```

employee_id	name	joining_date	age	role	location	salary
3	Alice Johnson	2021-06-10	35	Data Analyst	Chicago	70000.00
13	Karen Robinson	2021-12-05	29	Data Analyst	Chicago	71000.00

2)Employee details where salary is above 90000:

```
mysql> select * from employee where salary>90000;
```

employee_id	name	joining_date	age	role	location	salary
8	Frank Miller	2019-07-15	38	Data Scientist	Boston	95000.00
14	Liam Anderson	2022-05-15	41	Project Manager	Houston	92000.00

3)Employee names and joining dates where the salary is between 50000 and 75000:

```
mysql> select name, joining_date from employee where salary between 50000 and 75000;
```

name	joining_date
Jane Do	2019-03-22
Alice Johnson	2021-06-10
Emily Davis	2020-11-20
Grace Lee	2022-03-18
Karen Robinson	2021-12-05

4)Employee name whose age is above 38 and salary is above 90000:

```
mysql> select name from employee where age>38 and salary>90000;
```

name
Liam Anderson

5) Employee details where the age is 35:

```
mysql> select * from employee where age=35;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | name       | joining_date | age | role       | location | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3 | Alice Johnson | 2021-06-10 | 35 | Data Analyst | Chicago | 70000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

6)Employee id and name where the age is between 26 and 30:

```
mysql> select employee_id, name from employee where age between 26 and 30;
+-----+-----+
| employee_id | name       |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | John Smith |
| 2 | Jane Do   |
| 5 | Charlie White |
| 7 | Emily Davis |
| 10 | Henry Garcia |
| 13 | Karen Robinson |
+-----+-----+
```

7)Employee names whose age is 45,20,35:

```
mysql> select name from employee where age in(45,20,35);
+-----+
| name       |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
+-----+
```

8)Employee details who are working in Chicago:

```
mysql> select * from employee where location="chicago";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | name       | joining_date | age | role       | location | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3 | Alice Johnson | 2021-06-10 | 35 | Data Analyst | Chicago | 70000.00 |
| 13 | Karen Robinson | 2021-12-05 | 29 | Data Analyst | Chicago | 71000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

9)Employee details who are working in los angeles and have a salary above 76000:

```
mysql> select * from employee where location="los angeles" and salary>76000;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | name       | joining_date | age | role       | location | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 12 | Jack Thompson | 2020-09-10 | 36 | HR Manager | Los Angeles | 77000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

10)Employee who joined between March 1 2022 and May 31 2022:

```
mysql> select * from employee where joining_date between "2022-03-01" and "2022-05-31";
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | name       | joining_date | age | role       | location | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 9 | Grace Lee | 2022-03-18 | 31 | Project Coordinator | Denver | 72000.00 |
| 14 | Liam Anderson | 2022-05-15 | 41 | Project Manager | Houston | 92000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

11)Employee names where the fourth letter is "n":

```
mysql> select name from employee where name like "___n%";
+-----+
| name   |
+-----+
| John Smith |
| Frank Miller |
+-----+
```

12)Employee names where the third letter is "i":

```
mysql> select name from employee where name like "__i%";
+-----+
| name   |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
| Emily Davis   |
+-----+
```

13)Employee names that start with "F":

```
mysql> select name from employee where name like "f%";
+-----+
| name   |
+-----+
| Frank Miller |
+-----+
```

14)All employee details where the name starts with "N":

```
mysql> select * from employee where name like "n%";
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

15)All roles that start with "Data":

```
mysql> select role from employee where role like "data%";
+-----+
| role   |
+-----+
| Data Analyst |
| Data Scientist |
| Data Analyst |
+-----+
```

16)Employee names whose salary is 30000:

```
mysql> select name from employee where salary="30000";
+-----+
| name   |
+-----+
| Charlie White |
+-----+
```

## DAY -3

Data Table:

1)Total sales:

```
mysql> select sum(sales)from data;
+-----+
| sum(sales) |
+-----+
|          7300 |
+-----+
```

2)Maximum Sales:

```
mysql> select max(sales) from data;
+-----+
| max(sales) |
+-----+
|          580 |
+-----+
```

3)Average Sales:

```
mysql> select avg(sales) from data;
+-----+
| avg(sales) |
+-----+
|    365.0000 |
+-----+
```

Viewing Table:

```
mysql> select * from data;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| orderid | c_name      | location      | category      | unitprice | quantity | sales |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | Sarah Lee   | Mexico City   | Electronics    | 150       | 1        | 150   |
| 2       | Michael Wong | Toronto      | Furniture      | 300       | 1        | 300   |
| 3       | Emily Davis | San Francisco | Furniture      | 150       | 3        | 450   |
| 4       | David Kim   | Vancouver     | Clothing       | 50        | 5        | 250   |
| 5       | Sophia Patel | Tokyo        | Electronics    | 250       | 2        | 500   |
| 6       | Liam Nguyen | Mexico City   | Furniture      | 400       | 1        | 400   |
| 7       | Isabella Rossi | Toronto      | Clothing       | 75        | 3        | 225   |
| 8       | Ethan Müller | San Francisco | Electronics    | 180       | 2        | 360   |
| 9       | Olivia Sato | Vancouver     | Furniture      | 350       | 1        | 350   |
| 10      | Noah Dupont | Tokyo        | Clothing       | 60        | 4        | 240   |
| 11      | Emma Hernandez | Mexico City   | Electronics    | 220       | 2        | 440   |
| 12      | Jacob Kowalski | Toronto      | Furniture      | 280       | 2        | 560   |
| 13      | Ava Morales | San Francisco | Clothing       | 55        | 5        | 275   |
| 14      | William Tanaka | Vancouver     | Electronics    | 190       | 3        | 570   |
| 15      | Mia Dupuis   | Tokyo        | Furniture      | 320       | 1        | 320   |
| 16      | Alexander Ivanov | Mexico City   | Clothing       | 65        | 4        | 260   |
| 17      | Isabella Garcia | Toronto      | Electronics    | 230       | 2        | 460   |
| 18      | Daniel Moreno | San Francisco | Furniture      | 290       | 2        | 580   |
| 19      | Sophia Nguyen | Vancouver     | Clothing       | 70        | 3        | 210   |
| 20      | John Smith   | Tokyo        | Electronics    | 200       | 2        | 400   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

4)Total sales for each location:

```
mysql> select location, sum(sales) from data group by location;
```

location	sum(sales)
Mexico City	1250
Toronto	1545
San Francisco	1665
Vancouver	1380
Tokyo	1460

5)Average quantity for each category:

```
mysql> select category, avg(quantity) from data group by category;
```

category	avg(quantity)
Electronics	2.0000
Furniture	1.5714
Clothing	4.0000

6)Average unit price for each location:

```
mysql> select location, avg(unitprice) from data group by location;
```

location	avg(unitprice)
Mexico City	208.7500
Toronto	221.2500
San Francisco	168.7500
Vancouver	165.0000
Tokyo	207.5000

7)Total sales for each location for quantity greater than 1:

```
mysql> select location, sum(sales) from data where quantity>1 group by location;
```

location	sum(sales)
San Francisco	1665
Vancouver	1030
Tokyo	1140
Toronto	1245
Mexico City	700

8)Maximum quantity for each category for sales above 200:

```
mysql> select category, max(quantity) from data where sales>200 group by category;
```

category	max(quantity)
Furniture	3
Clothing	5
Electronics	3

9)Total sales for each location whose total sales is above 1500:

```
mysql> select location, sum(sales) from data group by location having sum(sales)>1500;
+-----+-----+
| location | sum(sales) |
+-----+-----+
| Toronto  | 1545       |
| San Francisco | 1665      |
+-----+-----+
```

10)Total sales for each category for unit price greater than 200:

```
mysql> select category, sum(sales) from data where unitprice>200 group by category;
+-----+-----+
| category | sum(sales) |
+-----+-----+
| Furniture | 2510       |
| Electronics | 1400      |
+-----+-----+
```

11)Maximum quantity for each location whose maximum quantity is greater than 4:

```
mysql> select location, max(quantity) from data group by location having max(quantity)>4;
+-----+-----+
| location | max(quantity) |
+-----+-----+
| San Francisco | 5           |
| Vancouver    | 5           |
+-----+-----+
```

12)Average unit price for each location whose sales is above 200 and average unit price is above 190:

```
mysql> select location, avg(unitprice) from data where sales>200 group by location having avg(unitprice)>190;
+-----+-----+
| location | avg(unitprice) |
+-----+-----+
| Toronto  | 221.2500       |
| Tokyo    | 207.5000       |
| Mexico City | 228.3333      |
+-----+-----+
```

Employee table:

```
mysql> select * from employee;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | name           | joining_date | age | role           | location       | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1           | John Smith     | 2020-01-15   | 30  | Software Engineer | New York       | 80000.00 |
| 2           | Jane Do        | 2019-03-22   | 28  | HR Manager       | Los Angeles    | 75000.00 |
| 3           | Alice Johnson  | 2021-06-10   | 35  | Data Analyst      | Chicago        | 70000.00 |
| 4           | Bob Brown      | 2022-02-05   | 40  | Project Manager   | Houston        | 90000.00 |
| 5           | Charlie White  | 2023-05-30   | 26  | Intern            | Miami          | 30000.00 |
| 6           | David Wilson   | 2021-08-12   | 32  | Software Engineer | Seattle        | 82000.00 |
| 7           | Emily Davis    | 2020-11-20   | 29  | HR Assistant      | San Francisco  | 60000.00 |
| 8           | Frank Miller   | 2019-07-15   | 38  | Data Scientist    | Boston         | 95000.00 |
| 9           | Grace Lee      | 2022-03-18   | 31  | Project Coordinator | Denver         | 72000.00 |
| 10          | Henry Garcia   | 2023-01-25   | 27  | Intern            | Austin         | 35000.00 |
| 11          | Isabella Martinez | 2021-04-30   | 34  | Software Engineer | New York       | 81000.00 |
| 12          | Jack Thompson  | 2020-09-10   | 36  | HR Manager        | Los Angeles    | 77000.00 |
| 13          | Karen Robinson | 2021-12-05   | 29  | Data Analyst      | Chicago        | 71000.00 |
| 14          | Liam Anderson | 2022-05-15   | 41  | Project Manager   | Houston        | 92000.00 |
| 15          | Mia Clark      | 2023-03-20   | 25  | Intern            | Miami          | 32000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

1)Total salary for each location:

```
mysql> select location, sum(salary) from employee group by location;
```

location	sum(salary)
New York	161000.00
Los Angeles	152000.00
Chicago	141000.00
Houston	182000.00
Miami	62000.00
Seattle	82000.00
San Francisco	60000.00
Boston	95000.00
Denver	72000.00
Austin	35000.00

2)Total salary for each location for age from 30 to 40:

```
mysql> select location, sum(salary) from employee where age between 30 and 40 group by location;
```

location	sum(salary)
New York	161000.00
Chicago	70000.00
Houston	90000.00
Seattle	82000.00
Boston	95000.00
Denver	72000.00
Los Angeles	77000.00

3)Maximum salary paid for each role:

```
mysql> select role, max(salary) from employee group by role;
```

role	max(salary)
Software Engineer	82000.00
HR Manager	77000.00
Data Analyst	71000.00
Project Manager	92000.00
Intern	35000.00
HR Assistant	60000.00
Data Scientist	95000.00
Project Coordinator	72000.00

4)Total salary for Data Analyst:

```
mysql> select role, sum(salary) from employee where role="data analyst";
```

role	sum(salary)
Data Analyst	141000.00

5)Total salary for Data Scientist:

```
mysql> select role, sum(salary) from employee where role="data scientist";
```

role	sum(salary)
Data Scientist	95000.00

6)How many employees working as data analyst:

```
mysql> select count(employee_id) from employee where role="data analyst";
+-----+
| count(employee_id) |
+-----+
|                2 |
+-----+
```

## Task

1)Maximum salary paying for data analyst:

```
mysql> select role, max(salary) from employee where role="data analyst";
+-----+-----+
| role          | max(salary) |
+-----+-----+
| Data Analyst  | 71000.00    |
+-----+-----+
```

2)Average salary paying for software engineer:

```
mysql> select role, avg(salary) from employee where role="software Engineer";
+-----+-----+
| role          | avg(salary) |
+-----+-----+
| Software Engineer | 81000.000000 |
+-----+-----+
```

3)Total salary paying for each role for age 30 to 40:

```
mysql> select role, sum(salary) from employee where age between 30 and 40 group by role;
+-----+-----+
| role          | sum(salary) |
+-----+-----+
| Software Engineer | 243000.00    |
| Data Analyst      | 70000.00     |
| Project Manager   | 90000.00     |
| Data Scientist    | 95000.00     |
| Project Coordinator | 72000.00     |
| HR Manager        | 77000.00     |
+-----+-----+
```

4)How many employees working under each role?

```
mysql> select role, count(role) from employee group by role;
+-----+-----+
| role          | count(role) |
+-----+-----+
| Software Engineer | 3           |
| HR Manager        | 2           |
| Data Analyst      | 2           |
| Project Manager   | 2           |
| Intern            | 3           |
| HR Assistant      | 1           |
| Data Scientist    | 1           |
| Project Coordinator | 1           |
+-----+-----+
```



5) How many employees working under each role for age above 32?

```
mysql> select role, count(role) from employee where age>32 group by role;
```

role	count(role)
Data Analyst	1
Project Manager	2
Data Scientist	1
Software Engineer	1
HR Manager	1

6) Maximum salary paying for each role:

```
mysql> select role, max(salary) from employee group by role;
```

role	max(salary)
Software Engineer	82000.00
HR Manager	77000.00
Data Analyst	71000.00
Project Manager	92000.00
Intern	35000.00
HR Assistant	60000.00
Data Scientist	95000.00
Project Coordinator	72000.00

7) Total salary for each role whose total salary is 1 lakh:

```
mysql> select role, sum(salary) from employee group by role having sum(salary)=100000;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

8) Average salary paying for each location:

```
mysql> select location, avg(salary) from employee group by location;
```

location	avg(salary)
New York	80500.000000
Los Angeles	76000.000000
Chicago	70500.000000
Houston	91000.000000
Miami	31000.000000
Seattle	82000.000000
San Francisco	60000.000000
Boston	95000.000000
Denver	72000.000000
Austin	35000.000000

9)Total salary for each location for age above 24 total salary above 70000:

```
mysql> select location, sum(salary) from employee where age>24 group by location having sum(salary)>70000;
```

location	sum(salary)
New York	161000.00
Los Angeles	152000.00
Chicago	141000.00
Houston	182000.00
Seattle	82000.00
Boston	95000.00
Denver	72000.00

10)Average salary for employee name start with n:

```
mysql> select name, avg(salary) from employee where name like "n%" group by name;
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

## DAY 4

### ORDER BY:

Arranging in ascending or descending order

Viewing the Table:

```
mysql> select * from data;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
4	David Kim	Vancouver	Clothing	50	5	250
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
16	Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City	Clothing	65	4	260
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580
19	Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver	Clothing	70	3	210
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400

Ascending Order:

```
mysql> select * from data order by sales;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
19	Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver	Clothing	70	3	210
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240
4	David Kim	Vancouver	Clothing	50	5	250
16	Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City	Clothing	65	4	260
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580

Descending Order:

```
mysql> select * from data order by sales desc;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
16	Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City	Clothing	65	4	260
4	David Kim	Vancouver	Clothing	50	5	250
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
19	Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver	Clothing	70	3	210
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150

LIMIT:

```
mysql> select * from data limit 5;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
4	David Kim	Vancouver	Clothing	50	5	250
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500

1) Sales in descending order with limit 1:

```
mysql> select * from data order by sales desc limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|orderid| c_name      | location      | category  | unitprice | quantity | sales |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      18 | Daniel Moreno | San Francisco | Furniture |      290  |         2 |   580 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## OFFSET:

Removing above records:

1) Which Location has highest total sales regarding quantity?

```
mysql> select * from data order by sales desc limit 1 offset 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|orderid| c_name      | location      | category  | unitprice | quantity | sales |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      14 | William Tanaka | Vancouver    | Electronics |      190  |         3 |   570 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

2) Which Location has second highest total sales regarding quantity?

```
mysql> select * from data order by sales desc limit 1 offset 3;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|orderid| c_name      | location      | category  | unitprice | quantity | sales |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|       5 | Sophia Patel  | Tokyo        | Electronics |      250  |         2 |   500 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

3) Limit 5 and offset 3:

```
mysql> select * from data order by sales desc limit 5 offset 3;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|orderid| c_name      | location      | category  | unitprice | quantity | sales |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|       5 | Sophia Patel  | Tokyo        | Electronics |      250  |         2 |   500 |
|      17 | Isabella Garcia | Toronto     | Electronics |      230  |         2 |   460 |
|       3 | Emily Davis   | San Francisco | Furniture  |      150  |         3 |   450 |
|      11 | Emma Hernandez | Mexico City  | Electronics |      220  |         2 |   440 |
|       6 | Liam Nguyen   | Mexico City  | Furniture  |      400  |         1 |   400 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

4) Highest total sales for location:

```
mysql> select location, sum(sales) from data group by location order by sum(sales) desc limit 1;
+-----+-----+
|location| sum(sales)|
+-----+-----+
| San Francisco |      1665 |
+-----+-----+
```

5) Second highest total quantity for category:

```
mysql> select category, sum(quantity) from data group by category order by sum(quantity) desc limit 1 offset 1;
+-----+-----+
|category| sum(quantity)|
+-----+-----+
| Electronics |          14 |
+-----+-----+
```

## Employee Table:

```
mysql> select * from employee;
```

employee_id	name	joining_date	age	role	location	salary
1	John Smith	2020-01-15	30	Software Engineer	New York	80000.00
2	Jane Do	2019-03-22	28	HR Manager	Los Angeles	75000.00
3	Alice Johnson	2021-06-10	35	Data Analyst	Chicago	70000.00
4	Bob Brown	2022-02-05	40	Project Manager	Houston	90000.00
5	Charlie White	2023-05-30	26	Intern	Miami	30000.00
6	David Wilson	2021-08-12	32	Software Engineer	Seattle	82000.00
7	Emily Davis	2020-11-20	29	HR Assistant	San Francisco	60000.00
8	Frank Miller	2019-07-15	38	Data Scientist	Boston	95000.00
9	Grace Lee	2022-03-18	31	Project Coordinator	Denver	72000.00
10	Henry Garcia	2023-01-25	27	Intern	Austin	35000.00
11	Isabella Martinez	2021-04-30	34	Software Engineer	New York	81000.00
12	Jack Thompson	2020-09-10	36	HR Manager	Los Angeles	77000.00
13	Karen Robinson	2021-12-05	29	Data Analyst	Chicago	71000.00
14	Liam Anderson	2022-05-15	41	Project Manager	Houston	92000.00
15	Mia Clark	2023-03-20	25	Intern	Miami	32000.00

1) Find which employee receiving highest salary?

```
mysql> select name from employee order by salary desc limit 1;
```

name
Frank Miller

2) Which role receiving highest salary?

```
mysql> select role from employee order by salary desc limit 1;
```

role
Data Scientist

3) Which role has highest total salary?

```
mysql> select role, sum(salary) from employee group by role order by sum(salary) desc limit 1;
```

role	sum(salary)
Software Engineer	243000.00

4) Which employee has highest salary in data analyst?

```
mysql> select name from employee where role="data analyst" order by salary desc limit 1;
```

name
Karen Robinson

5) Which employee has highest salary in HR Manager?

```
mysql> select name from employee where role="HR Manager" order by salary desc limit 1;
```

name
Jack Thompson

5) Which employee has highest salary in HR Department?

```
mysql> select name from employee where role like "HR%" order by salary desc limit 1;
+-----+
| name          |
+-----+
| Jack Thompson |
+-----+
```

## DATE FUNCTION:

To find date:

```
mysql> select curdate();
+-----+
| curdate() |
+-----+
| 2025-07-10 |
+-----+
```

To find time:

```
mysql> select curtime();
+-----+
| curtime() |
+-----+
| 10:39:36   |
+-----+
```

To find date and time:

```
mysql> select now();
+-----+
| now()          |
+-----+
| 2025-07-10 10:40:07 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

### TASK-3:

```
CREATE TABLE sales_data (
```

```
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
    salesperson VARCHAR(50),
```

```
    sale_date DATE,
```

```
    product_name VARCHAR(100),
```

```
    quantity INT,
```

```
    amount DECIMAL(10, 2),
```

```
    grade CHAR(1)
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO sales_data (id, salesperson, sale_date, product_name, quantity, amount, grade)
VALUES
```

```
(1, 'Alice', '2025-06-01', 'Laptop', 1, 1000.00, 'A'),
```

```
(2, 'Bob', '2025-06-03', 'Printer', 2, 150.00, 'B'),
```

```
(3, 'Alice', '2025-06-10', 'Mouse', 5, 200.00, 'A'),
```

```
(4, 'Charlie', '2025-06-15', 'Keyboard', 3, 120.00, 'C'),
```

```
(5, 'Bob', '2025-07-01', 'Monitor', 2, 300.00, 'B'),
```

```
(6, 'Alice', '2025-07-05', 'Laptop', 1, 1000.00, 'A'),
```

```
(7, 'Charlie', '2025-07-10', 'Mouse', 4, 100.00, 'C'),
```

```
(8, 'Bob', '2025-07-15', 'Keyboard', 3, 200.00, 'B');
```

Viewing the table:

```
mysql> select * from sales_data;
```

id	salesperson	sale_date	product_name	quantity	amount	grade
1	Alice	2025-06-01	Laptop	1	1000.00	A
2	Bob	2025-06-03	Printer	2	150.00	B
3	Alice	2025-06-10	Mouse	5	200.00	A
4	Charlie	2025-06-15	Keyboard	3	120.00	C
5	Bob	2025-07-01	Monitor	2	300.00	B
6	Alice	2025-07-05	Laptop	1	1000.00	A
7	Charlie	2025-07-10	Mouse	4	100.00	C
8	Bob	2025-07-15	Keyboard	3	200.00	B

1)Total quantity sold out in grade A:

```
mysql> select grade,sum(quantity) from sales_data where grade = "A"
+-----+
| grade | sum(quantity) |
+-----+
| A     | 7             |
+-----+
```

2)Total amount sold out:

```
mysql> select sum(amount) from sales_data;
+-----+
| sum(amount) |
+-----+
| 3070.00     |
+-----+
```

3)Maximum amount sold out:

```
mysql> select max(amount) from sales_data;
+-----+
| max(amount) |
+-----+
| 1000.00     |
+-----+
```

4)Average amount sold out:

```
mysql> select avg(amount) from sales_data;
+-----+
| avg(amount) |
+-----+
| 383.750000  |
+-----+
```

5)Minimum quantity:

```
mysql> select min(quantity) from sales_data;
+-----+
| min(quantity) |
+-----+
| 1             |
+-----+
```

6)Sales person whose name start with A:

```
mysql> select salesperson from sales_data where salesperson like "A%";
+-----+
| salesperson |
+-----+
| Alice       |
| Alice       |
| Alice       |
+-----+
```

```
mysql> select salesperson from sales_data where salesperson like "A%" limit 1;
+-----+
| salesperson |
+-----+
| Alice       |
+-----+
```



7)How many quantity sold out by each sales person

```
mysql> select salesperson, sum(quantity) from sales_data group by salesperson;
```

salesperson	sum(quantity)
Alice	7
Bob	7
Charlie	7

8)Total amount sold out by each sales person for grade B:

```
mysql> select salesperson, sum(amount) from sales_data where grade="B" group by salesperson;
```

salesperson	sum(amount)
Bob	650.00

9)Find total quantity sold out for each product:

```
mysql> select product_name, sum(quantity) from sales_data group by product_name;
```

product_name	sum(quantity)
Laptop	2
Printer	2
Mouse	9
Keyboard	6
Monitor	2

10)Find total quantity for each product name for grade A and total quantity greater than 1:

```
mysql> select product_name, sum(quantity) from sales_data where grade="A" group by product_name having sum(quantity)>1;
```

product_name	sum(quantity)
Laptop	2
Mouse	5

11)Find total amount for each product name for quantity >1:

```
mysql> select product_name, sum(amount) from sales_data where quantity>1 group by product_name;
```

product_name	sum(amount)
Printer	150.00
Mouse	300.00
Keyboard	320.00
Monitor	300.00

12)Find salesperson who sold out amount 1000:

```
mysql> select salesperson, amount from sales_data where amount="1000";
```

salesperson	amount
Alice	1000.00
Alice	1000.00

13)Find total amount for each product whose total amount greater than 400:

```
mysql> select product_name, sum(amount) from sales_data group by product_name having sum(amount)>400;
```

product_name	sum(amount)
Laptop	2000.00

14) Find total amount for each product name whose total amount from 100 to 500:

```
mysql> select product_name, sum(amount) from sales_data group by product_name having sum(amount) between 100 and 500;
```

product_name	sum(amount)
Printer	150.00
Mouse	300.00
Keyboard	320.00
Monitor	300.00

15) Find total amount for each sales person:

```
mysql> select salesperson, sum(amount) from sales_data group by salesperson;
```

salesperson	sum(amount)
Alice	2200.00
Bob	650.00
Charlie	220.00

16) Find maximum quantity for each sales person:

```
mysql> select salesperson, max(quantity) from sales_data group by salesperson;
```

salesperson	max(quantity)
Alice	5
Bob	3
Charlie	4

## DAY 5

```
mysql> select * from employee;
```

employee_id	name	joining_date	age	role	location	salary
1	John Smith	2020-01-15	30	Software Engineer	New York	80000.00
2	Jane Do	2019-03-22	28	HR Manager	Los Angeles	75000.00
3	Alice Johnson	2021-06-10	35	Data Analyst	Chicago	70000.00
4	Bob Brown	2022-02-05	40	Project Manager	Houston	90000.00
5	Charlie White	2023-05-30	26	Intern	Miami	30000.00
6	David Wilson	2021-08-12	32	Software Engineer	Seattle	82000.00
7	Emily Davis	2020-11-20	29	HR Assistant	San Francisco	60000.00
8	Frank Miller	2019-07-15	38	Data Scientist	Boston	95000.00
9	Grace Lee	2022-03-18	31	Project Coordinator	Denver	72000.00
10	Henry Garcia	2023-01-25	27	Intern	Austin	35000.00
11	Isabella Martinez	2021-04-30	34	Software Engineer	New York	81000.00
12	Jack Thompson	2020-09-10	36	HR Manager	Los Angeles	77000.00
13	Karen Robinson	2021-12-05	29	Data Analyst	Chicago	71000.00
14	Liam Anderson	2022-05-15	41	Project Manager	Houston	92000.00
15	Mia Clark	2023-03-20	25	Intern	Miami	32000.00

## Timestampdiff():

1)How many years my employees are working?

```
mysql> select name, joining_date,timestampdiff(year,joining_date,curdate()) as years from employee;
```

name	joining_date	years
John Smith	2020-01-15	5
Jane Do	2019-03-22	6
Alice Johnson	2021-06-10	4
Bob Brown	2022-02-05	3
Charlie White	2023-05-30	2
David Wilson	2021-08-12	3
Emily Davis	2020-11-20	4
Frank Miller	2019-07-15	5
Grace Lee	2022-03-18	3
Henry Garcia	2023-01-25	2
Isabella Martinez	2021-04-30	4
Jack Thompson	2020-09-10	4
Karen Robinson	2021-12-05	3
Liam Anderson	2022-05-15	3
Mia Clark	2023-03-20	2

2)How many days my employees are working?

```
mysql> select name, joining_date,timestampdiff(day, joining_date,curdate()) as days from employee;
```

name	joining_date	days
John Smith	2020-01-15	2004
Jane Do	2019-03-22	2303
Alice Johnson	2021-06-10	1492
Bob Brown	2022-02-05	1252
Charlie White	2023-05-30	773
David Wilson	2021-08-12	1429
Emily Davis	2020-11-20	1694
Frank Miller	2019-07-15	2188
Grace Lee	2022-03-18	1211
Henry Garcia	2023-01-25	898
Isabella Martinez	2021-04-30	1533
Jack Thompson	2020-09-10	1765
Karen Robinson	2021-12-05	1314
Liam Anderson	2022-05-15	1153

**Datediff()-** To find days(minus the dates):

```
mysql> select name, joining_date, datediff(curdate(),joining_date) as days from employee;
```

name	joining_date	days
John Smith	2020-01-15	2004
Jane Do	2019-03-22	2303
Alice Johnson	2021-06-10	1492
Bob Brown	2022-02-05	1252
Charlie White	2023-05-30	773
David Wilson	2021-08-12	1429
Emily Davis	2020-11-20	1694
Frank Miller	2019-07-15	2188
Grace Lee	2022-03-18	1211
Henry Garcia	2023-01-25	898
Isabella Martinez	2021-04-30	1533
Jack Thompson	2020-09-10	1765
Karen Robinson	2021-12-05	1314
Liam Anderson	2022-05-15	1153
Mia Clark	2023-03-20	844

1) I need employees name who joined on 2023 May:

```
mysql> select name from employee where joining_date between "2023-05-01" and "2023-05-31";
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Charlie White |
+-----+
```

2) I need employees name who joined on 2023 January , 2023 May:

```
mysql> select name from employee where joining_date between "2023-01-01" and "2023-05-31";
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Charlie White |
| Henry Garcia |
| Mia Clark |
+-----+
```

4) I need to find employee name who joined after 2020:

```
mysql> select name from employee where joining_date>"2020-12-31";
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
| Bob Brown |
| Charlie White |
| David Wilson |
| Grace Lee |
| Henry Garcia |
| Isabella Martinez |
| Karen Robinson |
| Liam Anderson |
| Mia Clark |
+-----+
```

```
mysql> select name from employee where year(joining_date)>2020;
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
| Bob Brown |
| Charlie White |
| David Wilson |
| Grace Lee |
| Henry Garcia |
| Isabella Martinez |
| Karen Robinson |
| Liam Anderson |
| Mia Clark |
+-----+
```

## **NORMALIZATION & DENORMALIZATION:**

DENORMALIZATION → Single Table

Disadvantages:

Doesn't able to maintain table

Anomalies

1. Insert
2. Update
3. Delete

Data Redundancy

NORMALIZATION → Multiple Tables

It is the process of designing a database effectively that we can avoid data redundancy.

It contains 2 or multiple tables and avoid the anomalies.

## **CANDIDATE KEY:**

Set of columns which uniquely identify a column.

## **NON KEY COLUMN:**

All tables other than candidate key or primary key.

## **PARTIAL DEPENDENCY:**

A column partially depends on candidate key.

## **1NF:**

Every column/attribute must have single value.

Each row should be unique not mandatory to have primary key.

## **2NF:**

If a non key column is partially dependent on candidate key split them into separate table.

All non key attributes must be fully dependent on candidate key.

## DAY 6

### TYPES OF JOIN

Inner join- Return common records from tables

Outer join- Return common and uncommon records from tables

Left join- Return common and uncommon from left table

Right join- Return common and uncommon from right table

Self join-

## DAY 7:

1) I need to find total fees collected for each course whose student age > 21.

```
mysql> select c.name, sum(s.fees) from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id where s.age>21 group by c.name;
```

name	sum(s.fees)
Mathematics	2400.00
Chemistry	4000.00
Biology	1200.00

2) I need to find how many students studying each course who has fees between 1100-1300

```
mysql> select course.name, count(student.name) from course inner join student on course.course_id=student.course_id where student.fees between 1100 and 1300 group by course.name;
```

name	count(student.name)
Mathematics	2
Physics	2
Biology	4
Chemistry	2

3) I need to find which course collecting highest amount of total fees.

```
mysql> select c.name, sum(s.fees) from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id group by c.name order by sum(s.fees) desc limit 1;
```

name	sum(s.fees)
Chemistry	5300.00

4) I need to find which trainer has maximum no. of. Students.

```
mysql> select c.trainer, count(s.name) from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id group by c.trainer order by count(s.name) desc limit 1;
```

trainer	count(s.name)
Dr. White	4

5) I need to find the course name and trainer name for student David.

```
mysql> select c.name,c.trainer from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id where s.name="David";
```

name	trainer
Chemistry	Dr. White

6) I need to find course name which are collecting fees 1200

```
mysql> select distinct(c.name), s.fees from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id where s.fees=1200;
```

name	fees
Mathematics	1200.00
Chemistry	1200.00
Biology	1200.00

7) I need to find trainer name who are teaching student age 19.

```
mysql> select c.trainer from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id where s.age=19;
```

trainer
Prof. Green
Prof. Green

8) I need to find trainer name for student fourth letter start with N.

```
mysql> select c.trainer from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id where s.name like "___N%";
+-----+
| trainer |
+-----+
| Dr. Smith |
| Dr. White |
+-----+
```

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
    Customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(100),  
    email VARCHAR(100),  
    address VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Customers (customer_id,name, email, address) VALUES  
(101,'Alice Johnson', 'alice.johnson@example.com', '123 Maple St.'),  
(102,'Bob Smith', 'bob.smith@example.com', '456 Oak St.'),  
(103,'Charlie Brown', 'charlie.brown@example.com', '789 Pine St.'),  
(104,'David Wilson', 'david.wilson@example.com', '321 Elm St.'),  
(105,'Eva Green', 'eva.green@example.com', '654 Cedar St.')
```

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
    Product_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(100),  
    price DECIMAL(10, 2)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Products (product_id,name, price) VALUES  
(201,'Laptop', 1200.00),  
(202,'Smartphone', 800.00),  
(203,'Tablet', 400.00),  
(204,'Headphones', 150.00),  
(205,'Smartwatch', 250.00);
```

```
create table Sales(order_id int not null,customer_id int not null,product_id int not null,sales_date  
date,quantity int not null , total int not null, foreign key (Customer_id) references  
customers(Customer_id),foreign key(product_id)  
references products(product_id));
```

```
INSERT INTO sales (order_id,customer_id, product_id, sales_date, quantity, total) VALUES  
(31,101, 201, '2024-01-15', 1, 1200.00), -- Alice bought 1 Laptop  
(32, 102, 202,'2024-01-16', 2, 1600.00), -- Alice bought 2 Smartphones
```

(33, 102,201, '2024-01-17', 1, 1200.00), -- Bob bought 1 Laptop  
 (34,102, 203, '2024-01-18', 3, 1200.00), -- Bob bought 3 Tablets  
 (35, 103,202, '2024-01-19', 1, 800.00), -- Charlie bought 1 Smartphone  
 (36, 103,204, '2024-01-20', 2, 300.00), -- Charlie bought 2 Headphones  
 (37, 104,205, '2024-01-21', 1, 250.00), -- David bought 1 Smartwatch  
 (38, 105,201, '2024-01-22', 1,1200.00);

## TASK

1) I need to find the total quantity sold for each product name.

```
mysql> select p.name,sum(s.quantity) from Products p inner join Sales s on p.product_id=s.product_id group by p.name;
```

name	sum(s.quantity)
Laptop	3
Smartphone	3
Tablet	3
Headphones	2
Smartwatch	1

2) I need to find the total sales amount for each customer name.

```
mysql> select c.name, sum(s.total*s.quantity) from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id=s.customer_id group by c.name;
```

name	sum(s.total*s.quantity)
Alice Johnson	1200
Bob Smith	8000
Charlie Brown	1400
David Wilson	250
Eva Green	1200

3) I need to find customer name, email id and address of those who purchased a quantity of 3.

```
mysql> select c.name,c.email,c.address from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id=s.customer_id where s.quantity=3;
```

name	email	address
Bob Smith	bob.smith@example.com	456 Oak St.

4) I need to find the sales data for the product named smartphone.

```
mysql> select s.*, p.name from products p inner join sales s on p.product_id=s.product_id where p.name="Smartphone";
```

order_id	customer_id	product_id	sales_date	quantity	total	name
32	102	202	2024-01-16	2	1600	Smartphone
35	103	202	2024-01-19	1	800	Smartphone

5) I need to find the total quantity sold for products with a price of 400.

```
mysql> select p.name, sum(s.quantity) from products p inner join sales s on p.product_id = s.product_id where p.price=400 group by p.name;
```

name	sum(s.quantity)
Tablet	3

6) I need to find which product was sold in the highest quantity.

```
mysql> select p.name, sum(s.quantity) from products p inner join sales s on p.product_id = s.product_id group by p.name order by sum(s.quantity) desc limit 1;
```

name	sum(s.quantity)
Laptop	3



7) I need to find which product has the highest total quantity sold ( same as 6 if you meant by multiple orders, clarify).

```
mysql> select p.name, sum(s.quantity) from products p inner join sales s on p.product_id = s.product_id group by p.name order by sum(s.quantity) desc;
```

name	sum(s.quantity)
Laptop	3
Smartphone	3
Tablet	3
Headphones	2
Smartwatch	1

8) I need to find which customer bought a product on the sales date "2024-01-19".

```
mysql> select c.name, s.sales_date from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id=s.customer_id where s.sales_date="2024-01-19";
```

name	sales_date
Charlie Brown	2024-01-19

9) I need to find the total sales amount for each customer where quantity grade>1 and sales grade>500.

```
mysql> select c.name, sum(s.quantity*s.total) from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id=s.customer_id where s.quantity>1 and s.total>500 group by c.name;
```

name	sum(s.quantity*s.total)
Bob Smith	6800

10) I need to find the total quantity purchased by the customer with the email id [bob.smith@example.com](mailto:bob.smith@example.com).

```
mysql> select sum(s.quantity), c.name from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id=s.customer_id where c.email="bob.smith@example.com" group by c.name;
```

sum(s.quantity)	name
6	Bob Smith

11) I need to find total quantity purchased by customers whose names start with C.

```
mysql> select sum(s.quantity), c.name from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id=s.customer_id where c.name like "C%" group by c.name;
```

sum(s.quantity)	name
3	Charlie Brown

12) I need to find the product names whose total price is between 150 and 500.

```
mysql> select p.name, sum(s.total) from products p inner join sales s on p.product_id = s.product_id where s.total between 150 and 500 group by p.name;
```

name	sum(s.total)
Headphones	300
Smartwatch	250

13) I need to find which customer bought the highest amount of products.

```
mysql> select c.name, sum(s.quantity) from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id = s.customer_id group by c.name order by sum(s.quantity) desc limit 1;
```

name	sum(s.quantity)
Bob Smith	6

14) I need to find the order ID s where the quantity is 1 or 2.

```
mysql> select order_id, quantity from sales where quantity=1 or quantity=2;
```

order_id	quantity
31	1
32	2
33	1
35	1
36	2
37	1
38	1

15) I need to find total quantity purchased by Charlie brown.

```
mysql> select c.name, sum(s.quantity) from customers c inner join sales s on c.customer_id = s.customer_id where c.name="Charlie Brown";
```

name	sum(s.quantity)
Charlie Brown	3

## DAY 8:

To handle null values we use

Is

Is not null

If null

coalesce

```
mysql> select * from nulls;
```

id	firstname	middlename	salary
1	NULL	John	50000
2	Alice	NULL	NULL
3	NULL	Bob	60000
4	Charlie	NULL	NULL
5	NULL	David	70000

1)Select id, first name from nulls where first name is null

```
mysql> select id, firstname from nulls where firstname is null;
+----+-----+
| id | firstname |
+----+-----+
| 1  | NULL      |
| 3  | NULL      |
| 5  | NULL      |
+----+-----+
```

2)select id, first name from nulls where first name is not null

```
mysql> select id, firstname from nulls where firstname is not null;
+----+-----+
| id | firstname |
+----+-----+
| 2  | Alice     |
| 4  | Charlie   |
+----+-----+
```

3)To fill unknown column

```
mysql> select  firstname, ifnull(firstname,"unknown") from nulls;
+-----+-----+
| firstname | ifnull(firstname,"unknown") |
+-----+-----+
| NULL      | unknown                      |
| NULL      | unknown                      |
| NULL      | unknown                      |
| Alice     | Alice                        |
| Charlie   | Charlie                      |
+-----+-----+
```

```
mysql> select  firstname, ifnull(firstname,"unknown") as new_name from nulls;
+-----+-----+
| firstname | new_name |
+-----+-----+
| NULL      | unknown |
| NULL      | unknown |
| NULL      | unknown |
| Alice     | Alice   |
| Charlie   | Charlie |
+-----+-----+
```

```
mysql> select * from nulls;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | firstname | middlename | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | NULL      | John       | 50000  |
| 2  | Alice     | NULL       | NULL   |
| 3  | NULL      | Bob        | 60000  |
| 4  | Charlie   | NULL       | NULL   |
| 5  | NULL      | David      | 70000  |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## Product sales table:

To fetch uncommon values:

```
mysql> select p.name,count(s.order_id) from products p left join sales s on p.product_id = s.product_id group by p.name;
+-----+-----+
| name | count(s.order_id) |
+-----+-----+
| Laptop | 3 |
| Smartphone | 2 |
| Tablet | 1 |
| Headphones | 1 |
| Smartwatch | 1 |
| pen | 0 |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select p.name,count(s.order_id) from products p left join sales s on p.product_id = s.product_id group by p.name having count(s.order_id)=0;
+-----+-----+
| name | count(s.order_id) |
+-----+-----+
| pen | 0 |
+-----+-----+
```

## RANK

```
mysql> select name, salary,rank() over(order by salary desc) as ranked from employees3;
+-----+-----+-----+
| name | salary | ranked |
+-----+-----+-----+
| David Wilson | 90000.00 | 1 |
| Charlie Brown | 80000.00 | 2 |
| Grace Black | 80000.00 | 2 |
| Bob Smith | 70000.00 | 4 |
| Alice Johnson | 60000.00 | 5 |
| Eva Green | 50000.00 | 6 |
| Frank White | 50000.00 | 6 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

## DENSE RANK

```
mysql> select name, salary,dense_rank() over(order by salary desc) as ranked from employees3;
+-----+-----+-----+
| name | salary | ranked |
+-----+-----+-----+
| David Wilson | 90000.00 | 1 |
| Charlie Brown | 80000.00 | 2 |
| Grace Black | 80000.00 | 2 |
| Bob Smith | 70000.00 | 3 |
| Alice Johnson | 60000.00 | 4 |
| Eva Green | 50000.00 | 5 |
| Frank White | 50000.00 | 5 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

## ROW NUMBER

```
mysql> select name, salary,row_number() over(order by salary desc) as ranked from employees3;
+-----+-----+-----+
| name | salary | ranked |
+-----+-----+-----+
| David Wilson | 90000.00 | 1 |
| Charlie Brown | 80000.00 | 2 |
| Grace Black | 80000.00 | 3 |
| Bob Smith | 70000.00 | 4 |
| Alice Johnson | 60000.00 | 5 |
| Eva Green | 50000.00 | 6 |
| Frank White | 50000.00 | 7 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

## TASK

1) I need to find the trainer name who are not assigned single student

```
mysql> select c.trainer,count(s.name) from course c left join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id group by c.trainer having count(s.name)=0 order by count(s.name) desc;
```

trainer	count(s.name)
Aadhi	0

2)I need to find the trainer name who are assigned students

```
mysql> select c.trainer,count(s.name) from course c inner join student s on c.course_id=s.course_id group by c.trainer order by count(s.name) desc;
```

trainer	count(s.name)
Dr. White	4
Prof. Green	4
Prof. Johnson	3
Dr. Brown	3
Dr. Smith	2

## DAY 9

```
mysql> select * from employees3;
```

EmployeeID	Name	Department	Salary
1	Alice Johnson	HR	60000.00
2	Bob Smith	HR	70000.00
3	Charlie Brown	IT	80000.00
4	David Wilson	IT	90000.00
5	Eva Green	Sales	50000.00
6	Frank White	Sales	50000.00
7	Grace Black	IT	80000.00

1)I need to find employee name who is getting salary greater than the average salary.

```
mysql> select avg(salary) from employees3;
```

avg(salary)
68571.428571

```
mysql> select name from employees3 where salary>68571;
```

name
Bob Smith
Charlie Brown
David Wilson
Grace Black

```
mysql> select name from employees3 where salary>(select avg(salary) from employees3);
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Bob Smith |
| Charlie Brown |
| David Wilson |
| Grace Black |
+-----+
```

2) I need to find employee name who is getting salary greater than salary of Charlie brown.

```
mysql> select name from employees3 where salary>(select salary from employees3 where name="charlie brown");
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| David Wilson |
+-----+
```

3) I need to find count of employees who is getting salary > maximum salary of HR Department.

```
mysql> select count(name) from employees3 where salary>(select max(salary) from employees3 where department="HR");
+-----+
| count(name) |
+-----+
| 3 |
+-----+
```

4) I need to find employees name who is getting salary less than the salary of employee id 2.

```
mysql> select name from employees3 where salary<(select salary from employees3 where EmployeeId=2);
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
| Eva Green |
| Frank White |
+-----+
```

5) I need to find employee name who is getting salary greater than bob smith and less than David Wilson.

```
mysql> select name from employees3 where salary > (select salary from employees3 where name="Bob Smith") and salary<(select salary from employees3 where name="David Wilson");
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Charlie Brown |
| Grace Black |
+-----+
```

6) I need to find employee name who is getting salary > max salary of sales department and less than salary of employee id 2.

```
mysql> select name from employees3 where salary > (select max(salary) from employees3 where department="Sales") and salary<(select salary from employees3 where employeeId=2);
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Alice Johnson |
+-----+
```

## PARTITION

To rank department wise:

```
mysql> select name,department,salary,rank() over(partition by department order by salary desc) as ranked from employees3;
```

name	department	salary	ranked
Bob Smith	HR	70000.00	1
Alice Johnson	HR	60000.00	2
David Wilson	IT	90000.00	1
Charlie Brown	IT	80000.00	2
Grace Black	IT	80000.00	2
Eva Green	Sales	50000.00	1
Frank White	Sales	50000.00	1

## TASK

1)Why do we use SQL?

We use SQL to store, retrieve, manipulate in relational database.

2)Difference between My SQL and Ms SQL.

MySQL is open-source and free to use, while MS SQL is a commercial product with licensing costs. MySQL is known for its cross-platform compatibility and flexibility, while MS SQL is closely integrated with the Microsoft ecosystem.

3)Can you tell the coding order of SQL

Select  
From  
Where  
Group by  
Having  
Order by  
Limit

4)Difference between where and having.

Where is to filter out columns from the table whereas having is to filter from the aggregate function.

## DAY 10

Viewing the table:

```
mysql> select * from student;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | address      | course_id | age | fees |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | Alice | 123 Maple St. | 1         | 20  | 1500.00 |
| 2  | Bob   | 456 Oak St.   | 2         | 22  | 1200.00 |
| 3  | Charlie | 789 Pine St. | 3         | 21  | 1300.00 |
| 4  | David | 321 Elm St.   | 4         | 23  | 1400.00 |
| 5  | Eva   | 654 Cedar St. | 5         | 19  | 1100.00 |
| 6  | Frank | 987 Birch St. | 1         | 20  | 1500.00 |
| 7  | Grace | 135 Maple St. | 2         | 22  | 1200.00 |
| 8  | Henry | 246 Oak St.   | 3         | 21  | 1300.00 |
| 9  | Irene | 369 Pine St.  | 4         | 23  | 1400.00 |
| 10 | Jack  | 147 Elm St.   | 5         | 19  | 1100.00 |
| 11 | Alice | 123 Maple St. | 2         | 20  | 1500.00 |
| 12 | Alice | 123 Maple St. | 3         | 20  | 1500.00 |
| 13 | Bob   | 456 Oak St.   | 4         | 22  | 1200.00 |
| 14 | Bob   | 456 Oak St.   | 5         | 22  | 1200.00 |
| 15 | Charlie | 789 Pine St. | 4         | 21  | 1300.00 |
| 16 | Charlie | 789 Pine St. | 5         | 21  | 1300.00 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
16 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from course;
+-----+-----+-----+
| course_id | name          | trainer |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1         | Computer Science | Dr. Smith |
| 2         | Mathematics     | Prof. Johnson |
| 3         | Physics         | Dr. Brown |
| 4         | Chemistry       | Dr. White |
| 5         | Biology         | Prof. Green |
| 6         | Data            | Aadhi |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

1) I need to find number of students studying physics.

```
mysql> select c.name, count(s.name) from student s inner join course c on s.course_id=c.course_id where c.name="Physics";
+-----+-----+
| name  | count(s.name) |
+-----+-----+
| Physics | 3 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select count(id) from student where course_id=(select course_id from course where name="physics");
+-----+
| count(id) |
+-----+
| 3 |
+-----+
```

2) I need to find how many students studying under dr. brown.

```
mysql> select count(id) from student where course_id=(select course_id from course where trainer="Dr. Brown");
+-----+
| count(id) |
+-----+
| 3 |
+-----+
```

3) I need trainer name for student Jack.

```
mysql> select trainer from course where course_id=(select course_id from student where name="Jack");
+-----+
| trainer |
+-----+
| Prof. Green |
+-----+
```

4) I need trainer for Alice. (It returns more than 1 value so we use in instead of =)

```
mysql> select trainer from course where course_id in(select course_id from student where name="Alice");
+-----+
| trainer |
+-----+
| Dr. Smith |
| Prof. Johnson |
| Dr. Brown |
+-----+
```

5) I need to find trainer name who is collecting fees 1500.



```
mysql> select trainer from course where course_id in (select course_id from student where fees=1500);
+-----+
| trainer |
+-----+
| Dr. Smith |
| Prof. Johnson |
| Dr. Brown |
+-----+
```

6)I need to find trainer name who is teaching the student whose age is between 20 to 24.

```
mysql> select trainer from course where course_id in(select course_id from student where age between 20 and 24);
+-----+
| trainer |
+-----+
| Dr. Smith |
| Prof. Johnson |
| Dr. Brown |
| Dr. White |
| Prof. Green |
+-----+
```

7)I need to find how many student study maths.

```
mysql> select count(id) from student where course_id in ( select course_id from course where name="Mathematics");
+-----+
| count(id) |
+-----+
| 3 |
+-----+
```

## TASK

1)I need total quantity sold for laptop.

```
mysql> select count(quantity) from sales where product_id in(select product_id from products where name="Laptop");
+-----+
| count(quantity) |
+-----+
| 3 |
+-----+
```

2)I need total sales for tablet.

```
mysql> select sum(total) from sales where product_id in(select product_id from products where name="Tablet");
+-----+
| sum(total) |
+-----+
| 1200 |
+-----+
```

3)I need product name that sold out on 2024-01-18.

```
mysql> select name from products where product_id in (select product_id from sales where sales_date="2024-01-18");
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Tablet |
+-----+
```

4)I need product name sold out more than quantity 2.

```
mysql> select name from products where product_id in (select product_id from sales where quantity>2);
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Tablet |
+-----+
```

## DAY 11

### CTE-Common Table Expression:

It is a temporary table

It is created by using WITH clause

1)I need rank 2 from employees3:

```
mysql> with new as (select name,salary,rank() over(order by salary desc) as ranked from employees3)
-> select * from new where ranked=2;
+-----+-----+-----+
| name      | salary | ranked |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Charlie Brown | 80000.00 | 2 |
| Grace Black  | 80000.00 | 2 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

2)Rank 3

```
mysql> with new as (select name,salary,dense_rank() over(order by salary desc) as ranked from employees3)
-> select * from new where ranked=3;
+-----+-----+-----+
| name      | salary | ranked |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Bob Smith  | 70000.00 | 3 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

### TRIGGER:

To do multiple operations or events at the same time.

Using “create” to create triggers

Keywords: NEW OLD BEFORE AFTER

Query: Create trigger sugan before update on salary for each row set new.pay = new.hour\*100;

```
mysql> select * from salary;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | hour | pay  |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | 7    | 700  |
| 2  | 10   | 1000 |
+----+-----+-----+
```

CREATING TRIGGER

```
mysql> create trigger updation before update on salary for each row set new.pay = new.hour*100;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from salary;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | hour | pay  |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | 7    | 700  |
| 2  | 10   | 1000 |
+----+-----+-----+
```

Updating the values:

```
mysql> update salary set hour=8 where id=1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from salary;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | hour | pay  |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | 8    | 800  |
| 2  | 10   | 1000 |
+----+-----+-----+
```

```
mysql> create table audit (id int not null, action varchar(10) not null, time datetime);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
```

```
mysql> create trigger farook after insert on salary for each row insert into audit values (new.id,"ins",now());
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into salary values(3,12,1200);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from salary;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | hour | pay  |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | 8    | 800  |
| 2  | 10   | 1000 |
| 3  | 12   | 1200 |
+----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from audit;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | action | time                |
+----+-----+-----+
| 3  | ins    | 2025-07-22 10:36:50 |
+----+-----+-----+
```

TASK

To delete a row and view it in audit table:

```
mysql> create trigger saranya before delete on salary for each row insert into audit values(old.id,"del",now());
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from salary;
```

id	hour	pay
1	8	800
3	12	1200

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

```
mysql> select * from audit;
```

id	action	time
3	ins	2025-07-22 10:36:50
2	del	2025-07-22 19:00:22

## DAY 12:

### VIEW - VIRTUAL TABLE

Using CREATE we can create view

Used for security purpose

We can retrieve the columns we needed

```
mysql> select * from data;
```

orderid	c_name	location	category	unitprice	quantity	sales
1	Sarah Lee	Mexico City	Electronics	150	1	150
2	Michael Wong	Toronto	Furniture	300	1	300
3	Emily Davis	San Francisco	Furniture	150	3	450
4	David Kim	Vancouver	Clothing	50	5	250
5	Sophia Patel	Tokyo	Electronics	250	2	500
6	Liam Nguyen	Mexico City	Furniture	400	1	400
7	Isabella Rossi	Toronto	Clothing	75	3	225
8	Ethan Müller	San Francisco	Electronics	180	2	360
9	Olivia Sato	Vancouver	Furniture	350	1	350
10	Noah Dupont	Tokyo	Clothing	60	4	240
11	Emma Hernandez	Mexico City	Electronics	220	2	440
12	Jacob Kowalski	Toronto	Furniture	280	2	560
13	Ava Morales	San Francisco	Clothing	55	5	275
14	William Tanaka	Vancouver	Electronics	190	3	570
15	Mia Dupuis	Tokyo	Furniture	320	1	320
16	Alexander Ivanov	Mexico City	Clothing	65	4	260
17	Isabella Garcia	Toronto	Electronics	230	2	460
18	Daniel Moreno	San Francisco	Furniture	290	2	580
19	Sophia Nguyen	Vancouver	Clothing	70	3	210
20	John Smith	Tokyo	Electronics	200	2	400

```
mysql> create view data2 as (select c_name,quantity,sales from data);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from data2;
```

c_name	quantity	sales
Sarah Lee	1	150
Michael Wong	1	300
Emily Davis	3	450
David Kim	5	250
Sophia Patel	2	500
Liam Nguyen	1	400
Isabella Rossi	3	225
Ethan Müller	2	360
Olivia Sato	1	350
Noah Dupont	4	240
Emma Hernandez	2	440
Jacob Kowalski	2	560
Ava Morales	5	275
William Tanaka	3	570
Mia Dupuis	1	320
Alexander Ivanov	4	260
Isabella Garcia	2	460
Daniel Moreno	2	580
Sophia Nguyen	3	210
John Smith	2	400

```
mysql> select sum(quantity) from data2;
```

sum(quantity)
49

## VIEWING THE TABLE

```
mysql> select * from student;
```

id	name	address	course_id	age	fees
1	Alice	123 Maple St.	1	20	1500.00
2	Bob	456 Oak St.	2	22	1200.00
3	Charlie	789 Pine St.	3	21	1300.00
4	David	321 Elm St.	4	23	1400.00
5	Eva	654 Cedar St.	5	19	1100.00
6	Frank	987 Birch St.	1	20	1500.00
7	Grace	135 Maple St.	2	22	1200.00
8	Henry	246 Oak St.	3	21	1300.00
9	Irene	369 Pine St.	4	23	1400.00
10	Jack	147 Elm St.	5	19	1100.00
11	Alice	123 Maple St.	2	20	1500.00
12	Alice	123 Maple St.	3	20	1500.00
13	Bob	456 Oak St.	4	22	1200.00
14	Bob	456 Oak St.	5	22	1200.00
15	Charlie	789 Pine St.	4	21	1300.00
16	Charlie	789 Pine St.	5	21	1300.00

```
16 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from course;
```

course_id	name	trainer
1	Computer Science	Dr. Smith
2	Mathematics	Prof. Johnson
3	Physics	Dr. Brown
4	Chemistry	Dr. White
5	Biology	Prof. Green
6	Data	Aadhi

We can retrieve the needed columns

```
mysql> create view stu_course as(select s.name,s.fees,c.trainer from student s inner join course c on s.course_id=c.course_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from stu_course;
```

name	fees	trainer
Alice	1500.00	Dr. Smith
Frank	1500.00	Dr. Smith
Bob	1200.00	Prof. Johnson
Grace	1200.00	Prof. Johnson
Alice	1500.00	Prof. Johnson
Charlie	1300.00	Dr. Brown
Henry	1300.00	Dr. Brown
Alice	1500.00	Dr. Brown
David	1400.00	Dr. White
Irene	1400.00	Dr. White
Bob	1200.00	Dr. White
Charlie	1300.00	Dr. White
Eva	1100.00	Prof. Green
Jack	1100.00	Prof. Green
Bob	1200.00	Prof. Green
Charlie	1300.00	Prof. Green

## SET OPERATORS

Combines the result of multiple SQL Queries into single result set

- UNION
- UNION ALL
- INTERSECT
- EXCEPT

**UNION** remove duplicates combining two tables.

**UNION ALL:** It will give duplicates

**INTERSECT:** Gives common records

**EXCEPT:** No common records and give record on left table.

TABLE:

```
create table first(name char(10) not null,age int not null,salary int);
```

```
create table second(name char(10) not null,age int not null,salary int);
```

```
create table three(name char(10) not null,age int not null,salary int);
```

```
insert into first values("Selva",26,23000),("Thowfeek",23,20000),("Janaki",24,24000);
```

```
insert into Second
```

```
values("Haroon",24,16000),("Vidhya",22,15000),("Selva",26,23000),("Baskar",28,45000);
```

```
insert into Three values('Mani',22,17000),('Lavanya',23,18000),('Nitheesh',24,19000);
```

VIEWING TABLES:

```
mysql> select * from first;
+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | age  | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Selva  | 26   | 23000  |
| Thowfeek | 23   | 20000  |
| Janaki | 24   | 24000  |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
mysql> select * from second;
```

name	age	salary
Haroon	24	16000
Vidhya	22	15000
Selva	26	23000
Baskar	28	45000

```
mysql> select * from three;
```

name	age	salary
Mani	22	17000
Lavanya	23	18000
Nitheesh	24	19000

Selecting and making operations:

```
mysql> select name,age,salary+5000 from first;
```

name	age	salary+5000
Selva	26	28000
Thowfeek	23	25000
Janaki	24	29000

```
mysql> select name,age,salary+5000 from second;
```

name	age	salary+5000
Haroon	24	21000
Vidhya	22	20000
Selva	26	28000
Baskar	28	50000



UNION: 1&2 table: **“Remove duplicates”**

```
mysql> select name,age,salary+5000 from first union select name,age,salary+5000 from second;
```

name	age	salary+5000
Selva	26	28000
Thowfeek	23	25000
Janaki	24	29000
Haroon	24	21000
Vidhya	22	20000
Baskar	28	50000

UNION ALL :1&2 table: **“Give duplicates”**

```
mysql> select name,age,salary+5000 from first union all select name,age,salary+5000 from second;
```

name	age	salary+5000
Selva	26	28000
Thowfeek	23	25000
Janaki	24	29000
Haroon	24	21000
Vidhya	22	20000
Selva	26	28000
Baskar	28	50000

INTERSECT:1&2 table: **“Gives common records only”**

```
mysql> select name,age,salary+5000 from first intersect select name,age,salary+5000 from second;
```

name	age	salary+5000
Selva	26	28000

EXCEPT:1&2 table: **“Remove common records and give left table”**

```
mysql> select name,age,salary+5000 from first except select name,age,salary+5000 from second;
```

name	age	salary+5000
Thowfeek	23	25000
Janaki	24	29000

## LEAD LAG

**LEAD**-To compare next row in a table

**LAG**-To compare previous row in a table

Viewing table

```
mysql> select * from Employees;
```

Name	Date	Salary
Selva	2023-01-01	5000.00
Selva	2023-02-01	5500.00
Selva	2023-03-01	6000.00
Mani	2023-01-01	4000.00
Mani	2023-02-01	4500.00
Mani	2023-03-01	5000.00
Aravind	2023-01-01	6000.00
Aravind	2023-02-01	6500.00
Aravind	2023-03-01	7000.00

Using lag :

```
mysql> select name,date,salary,lag(salary) over (partition by name order by date) as previous from employees;
```

name	date	salary	previous
Aravind	2023-01-01	6000.00	NULL
Aravind	2023-02-01	6500.00	6000.00
Aravind	2023-03-01	7000.00	6500.00
Mani	2023-01-01	4000.00	NULL
Mani	2023-02-01	4500.00	4000.00
Mani	2023-03-01	5000.00	4500.00
Selva	2023-01-01	5000.00	NULL
Selva	2023-02-01	5500.00	5000.00
Selva	2023-03-01	6000.00	5500.00

Using Lead:

```
mysql> select name,date,salary,lead(salary) over (partition by name order by date) as previous from employees;
```

name	date	salary	previous
Aravind	2023-01-01	6000.00	6500.00
Aravind	2023-02-01	6500.00	7000.00
Aravind	2023-03-01	7000.00	NULL
Mani	2023-01-01	4000.00	4500.00
Mani	2023-02-01	4500.00	5000.00
Mani	2023-03-01	5000.00	NULL
Selva	2023-01-01	5000.00	5500.00
Selva	2023-02-01	5500.00	6000.00
Selva	2023-03-01	6000.00	NULL

1)Retriving data of mani

```
mysql> select name,date,salary,lag(salary) over(order by date) as previous from employees where name="mani";
```

name	date	salary	previous
Mani	2023-01-01	4000.00	NULL
Mani	2023-02-01	4500.00	4000.00
Mani	2023-03-01	5000.00	4500.00

2) I need to find the second highest salary getter.(Always use rank and CTE):

```
mysql> select name,date,salary,rank() over(order by salary desc)as ranked from employees;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | date   | salary | ranked |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Aravind | 2023-03-01 | 7000.00 | 1 |
| Aravind | 2023-02-01 | 6500.00 | 2 |
| Selva   | 2023-03-01 | 6000.00 | 3 |
| Aravind | 2023-01-01 | 6000.00 | 3 |
| Selva   | 2023-02-01 | 5500.00 | 5 |
| Selva   | 2023-01-01 | 5000.00 | 6 |
| Mani    | 2023-03-01 | 5000.00 | 6 |
| Mani    | 2023-02-01 | 4500.00 | 8 |
| Mani    | 2023-01-01 | 4000.00 | 9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
mysql> with new as (select name,date,salary,rank() over(order by salary desc) as ranked from employees)
-> select * from new where ranked=2;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| name   | date   | salary | ranked |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Aravind | 2023-02-01 | 6500.00 | 2 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## DAY 13

### STRING FUNCTIONS

- left
- right
- substring\_index
- concat
- replace

1)LEFT() : To get letters from left side:

```
mysql> select name, left(name,3) as first_three from employees3;
+-----+-----+
| name           | first_three |
+-----+-----+
| Alice Johnson  | Ali         |
| Bob Smith      | Bob         |
| Charlie Brown  | Cha         |
| David Wilson   | Dav         |
| Eva Green      | Eva         |
| Frank White    | Fra         |
| Grace Black    | Gra         |
+-----+-----+
```

2)RIGHT() : To get last letter of name

```
mysql> select name, right(name,3) as first_three from employees3;
```

name	first_three
Alice Johnson	son
Bob Smith	ith
Charlie Brown	own
David Wilson	son
Eva Green	een
Frank White	ite
Grace Black	ack

3)SUBSTRING\_INDEX() : To fetch first name and last name:

```
mysql> select name, substring_index(name," ",1) as first_name from employees3;
```

name	first_name
Alice Johnson	Alice
Bob Smith	Bob
Charlie Brown	Charlie
David Wilson	David
Eva Green	Eva
Frank White	Frank
Grace Black	Grace

```
mysql> select name, substring_index(name,"",-1) as last_name from employees3;
```

name	last_name
Alice Johnson	Johnson
Bob Smith	Smith
Charlie Brown	Brown
David Wilson	Wilson
Eva Green	Green
Frank White	White
Grace Black	Black

4)Concat(): To join two column values into one

```
mysql> select name, concat(employeeid," ",department) as new from employees3;
```

name	new
Alice Johnson	1 HR
Bob Smith	2 HR
Charlie Brown	3 IT
David Wilson	4 IT
Eva Green	5 Sales
Frank White	6 Sales
Grace Black	7 IT

1)I need first name and last three letters with @gmail.com:

```
mysql> select concat(substring_index(name," ",1),right(name,3),"@gmail.com") as email from employees3;
+-----+
| email |
+-----+
| Aliceson@gmail.com |
| Bobith@gmail.com |
| Charlieown@gmail.com |
| Davidson@gmail.com |
| Evaeen@gmail.com |
| Frankite@gmail.com |
| Graceack@gmail.com |
+-----+
```

5)REPLACE() :To replace the words in the column

```
mysql> select email,replace(email,"@example.com","@gmail.com") as new_email from customers;
+-----+-----+
| email | new_email |
+-----+-----+
| alice.johnson@example.com | alice.johnson@gmail.com |
| bob.smith@example.com | bob.smith@gmail.com |
| charlie.brown@example.com | charlie.brown@gmail.com |
| david.wilson@example.com | david.wilson@gmail.com |
| eva.green@example.com | eva.green@gmail.com |
+-----+-----+
```

## DAY 14

### STORED PROCEDURE

- In and out parameter

Delimiter ##

Create procedure procedure\_name (in id int)

Begin

Select \* from data where ordered=id;

End ##

Call procedure\_name ();

Delimiter ;

#### DELIMITER ##

We use DELIMITER ## to avoid confusion with semicolons inside the SQL block.

Tells the tool: "Don't treat ; as the end of a command; wait until you see ##."

After finishing the procedure, we reset to normal with : **DELIMITER ;**

#### BEGIN

Start a block of SQL statements

**END** End the block

**## End** of full SQL command

To declare a variable : set @variable\_name=0;