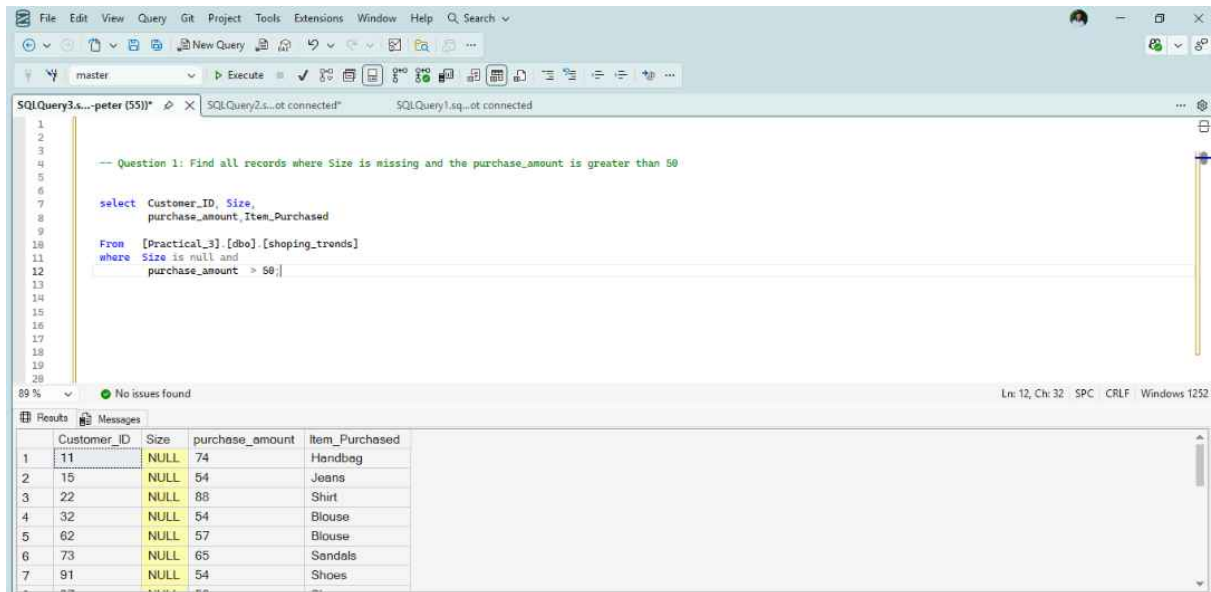


PRACTICAL EXERCISE 3

ON SQL SERVER MANAGEMENT STUDIO(SSMS)

Q1. Find all records where Size is missing and the purchase_amount is greater than 50.



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL code:

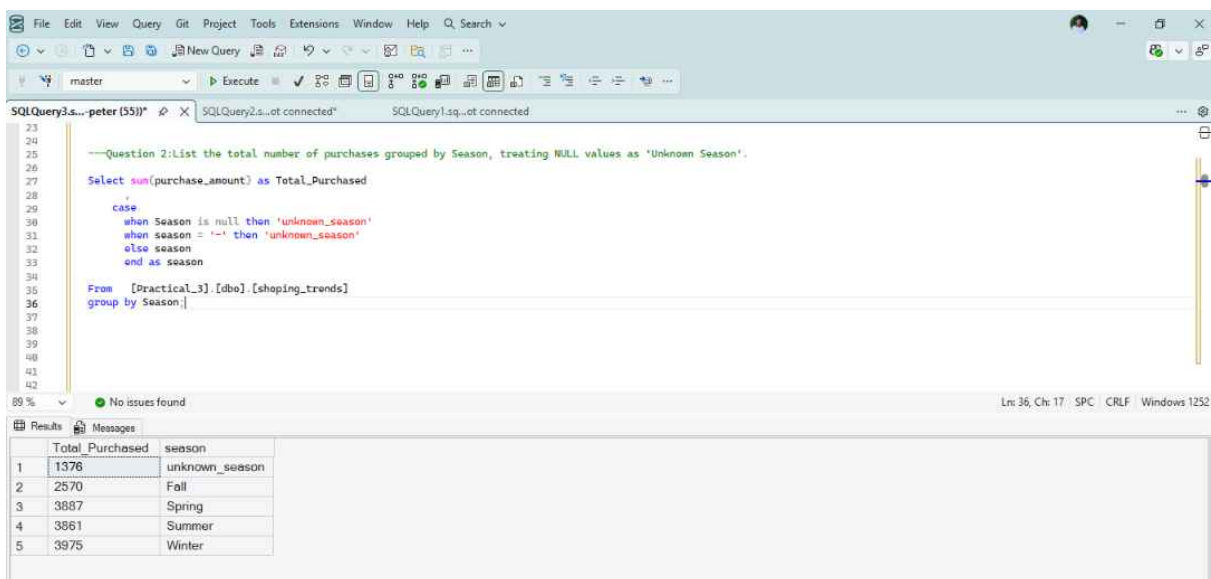
```
-- Question 1: Find all records where Size is missing and the purchase_amount is greater than 50

select Customer_ID, Size,
       purchase_amount, Item_Purchased
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
where Size is null and
       purchase_amount > 50;
```

The Results pane shows the following data:

	Customer_ID	Size	purchase_amount	Item_Purchased
1	11	NULL	74	Handbag
2	15	NULL	54	Jeans
3	22	NULL	88	Shirt
4	32	NULL	54	Blouse
5	62	NULL	57	Blouse
6	73	NULL	65	Sandals
7	91	NULL	54	Shoes

Q2. List the total number of purchases grouped by Season, treating NULL values as 'Unknown Season'.



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL code:

```
-- Question 2: List the total number of purchases grouped by Season, treating NULL values as 'Unknown Season'.

Select sum(purchase_amount) as Total_Purchased
       case
         when Season is null then 'unknown_season'
         when season = '-' then 'unknown_season'
         else season
       end as season
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
group by Season;
```

The Results pane shows the following data:

	Total_Purchased	season
1	1376	unknown_season
2	2570	Fall
3	3887	Spring
4	3861	Summer
5	3975	Winter

Q3.Count how many customers used each Payment Method, treating NULLs as 'Not Provided'.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL code:

```
--Question 3:Count how many customers used each Payment Method, treating NULLs as 'Not Provided'.  
  
select  
    count(Customer_ID) as customer_count  
    ,  
    case  
        when Payment_Method is null then 'Not_provided'  
        when Payment_Method = '-' then 'not_provided'  
        else Payment_Method  
    end as payment_Method  
From [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]  
group by Payment_Method;
```

The Results pane shows the following data:

	customer_count	payment_Method
1	30	Not_provided
2	38	Bank Transfer
3	42	Cash
4	44	Credit Card
5	42	Debit Card
6	51	PayPal
7	53	Venmo

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) | LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0\njabul... | master | 00:00:00 | Row: 1, Col: 1 | 7 rows".

Q4 .Show customers where Promo Code Used is NULL and Review Rating is below 3.0.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL code:

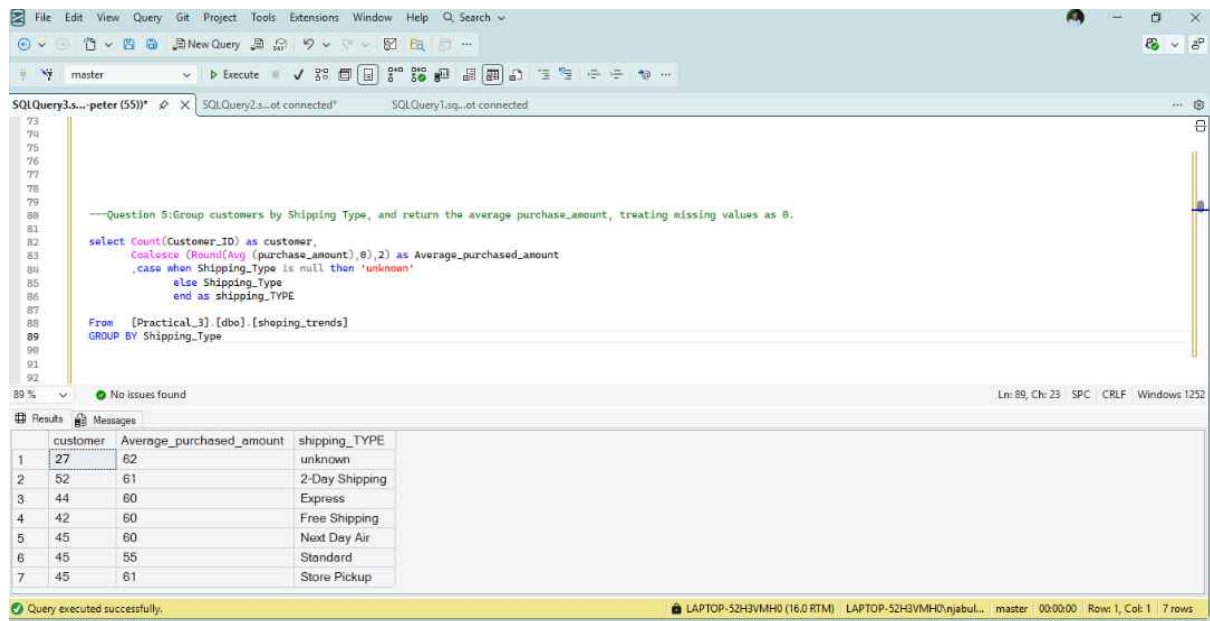
```
--Question 4:Show customers where Promo Code Used is NULL and Review Rating is below 3.0.  
  
select customer_id,Promo_Code_Used,  
    Item_Purchased,  
    Round( Review_Rating,2) AS Review_Rating  
From [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]  
where Promo_Code_Used is null  
AND Review_Rating < 3.0;
```

The Results pane shows the following data:

	customer_id	Promo_Code_Used	Item_Purchased	Review_Rating
1	21	NULL	Jeans	2.5
2	38	NULL	Jeans	2.6
3	61	NULL	Jeans	2.5
4	80	NULL	Sneakers	2.6
5	125	NULL	Sneakers	2.8
6	128	NULL	Shoes	2.5
7	180	NULL	Shorts	2.5

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) | LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0\njabul... | master | 00:00:00 | Row: 1, Col: 1 | 8 rows".

Q5.Group customers by Shipping Type, and return the average purchase_amount, treating missing values as 0.



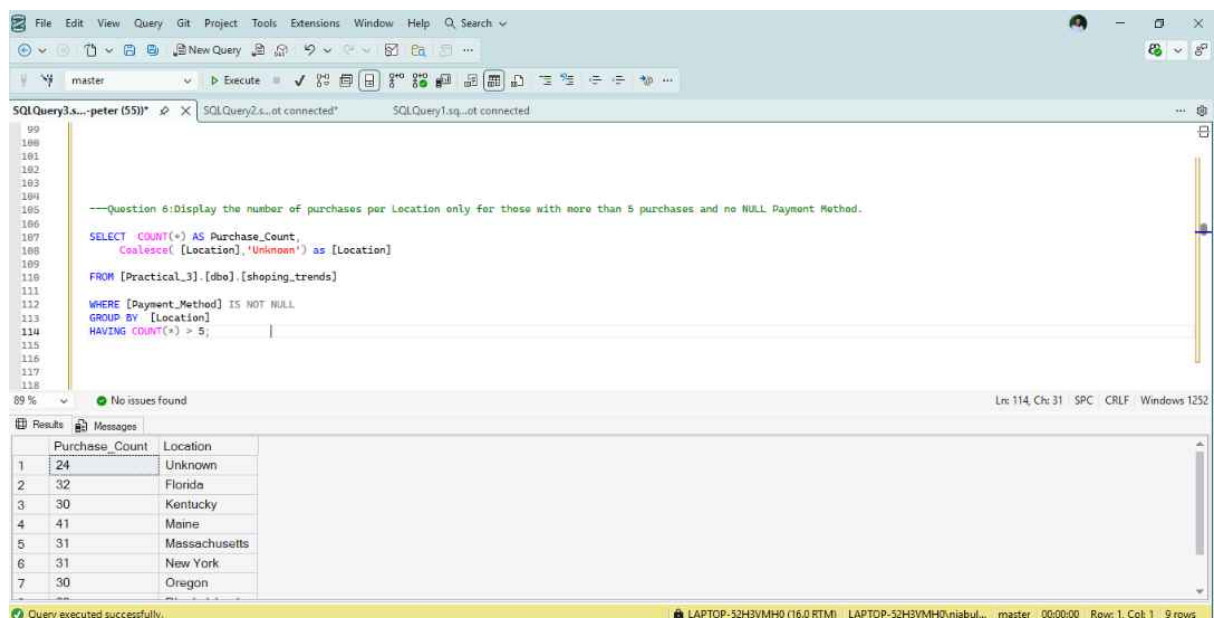
```

--Question 5: Group customers by Shipping Type, and return the average purchase_amount, treating missing values as 0.
select Count(Customer_ID) as customer,
       Coalesce (Round(Avg (purchase_amount), 0), 2) as Average_purchased_amount
       ,case when Shipping_Type is null then 'unknown'
       else Shipping_Type
       end as shipping_TYPE
From [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
GROUP BY Shipping_Type

```

	customer	Average_purchased_amount	shipping_TYPE
1	27	62	unknown
2	52	61	2-Day Shipping
3	44	60	Express
4	42	60	Free Shipping
5	45	60	Next Day Air
6	45	55	Standard
7	45	61	Store Pickup

Q6.Display the number of purchases per Location only for those with more than 5 purchases and no NULL Payment Method.



```

--Question 6: Display the number of purchases per Location only for those with more than 5 purchases and no NULL Payment Method.
SELECT COUNT(*) AS Purchase_Count,
       Coalesce( [Location], 'Unknown') as [Location]
FROM [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
WHERE [Payment_Method] IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY [Location]
HAVING COUNT(*) > 5;

```

	Purchase_Count	Location
1	24	Unknown
2	32	Florida
3	30	Kentucky
4	41	Maine
5	31	Massachusetts
6	31	New York
7	30	Oregon

Q7. Create a column Spender Category that classifies customers using CASE: 'High' if amount > 80, 'Medium' if BETWEEN 50 AND 80, 'Low' otherwise. Replace NULLs in purchase_amount with 0.

SQLQuery3.s...-peter (55) | SQLQuery2.s...-at connected* | SQLQuery1.sq...-at connected

```

117
118
119
120 --Question 7: Create a column Spender Category that classifies customers using CASE:
121 --'High' if amount > 80, 'Medium' if BETWEEN 50 AND 80, 'Low' otherwise. Replace NULLs in purchase_amount with 0.
122
123
124
125 select count(customer_id) as customer_count
126 , coalesce(purchase_amount, 0) as [purchase_amount]
127
128     case
129         when coalesce(purchase_amount, 0) > 80 then 'High'
130         when coalesce(purchase_amount, 0) between 50 and 80 then 'Medium'
131         else 'Low'
132     end as Spender_category
133
134 From [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
135 group by coalesce(purchase_amount, 0);
136

```

89 % | No issues found | Ln: 135, Ch: 39 | SPC | CRLF | Windows 1252

	customer_count	purchase_amount	Spender_category
1	38	0	low
2	7	20	low
3	3	21	low
4	3	23	low
5	2	24	low
6	4	26	low
7	4	27	low

Query executed successfully. | LAPTOP-52H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) | LAPTOP-52H3VMH0\njabul... | master | 00:00:00 | Row: 1, Col: 1 | 79 rows

Q8. Find customers who have no Previous Purchases value but whose Color is not NULL.

SQLQuery3.s...-peter (55) | SQLQuery2.s...-at connected* | SQLQuery1.sq...-at connected

```

136
137
138
139
140
141 --Question 8: Find customers who have no Previous Purchases value but whose Color is not NULL.
142
143
144 select customer_id,
145         previous_purchases,
146         Color
147
148 From [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
149
150 where
151     (Previous_Purchases = 0 OR Previous_Purchases IS NULL)
152     AND Color IS NOT NULL;
153
154
155

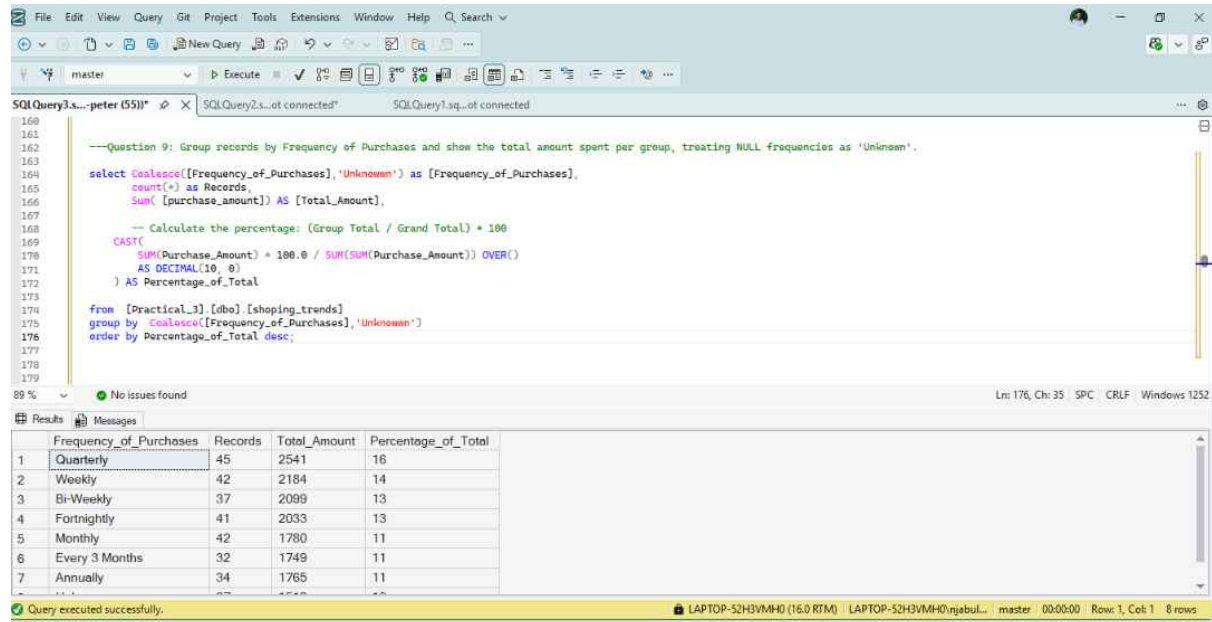
```

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	customer_id	previous_purchases	Color
1	8	NULL	Green
2	21	NULL	Yellow
3	25	NULL	White
4	37	NULL	Maroon
5	40	NULL	Gray
6	43	NULL	Black
7	44	NULL	Green

Query executed successfully. | LAPTOP-52H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) | LAPTOP-52H3VMH0\njabul... | master | 00:00:00 | Row: 1, Col: 1 | 36 rows

Q9. Group records by Frequency of Purchases and show the total amount spent per group, treating NULL frequencies as 'Unknown'.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```

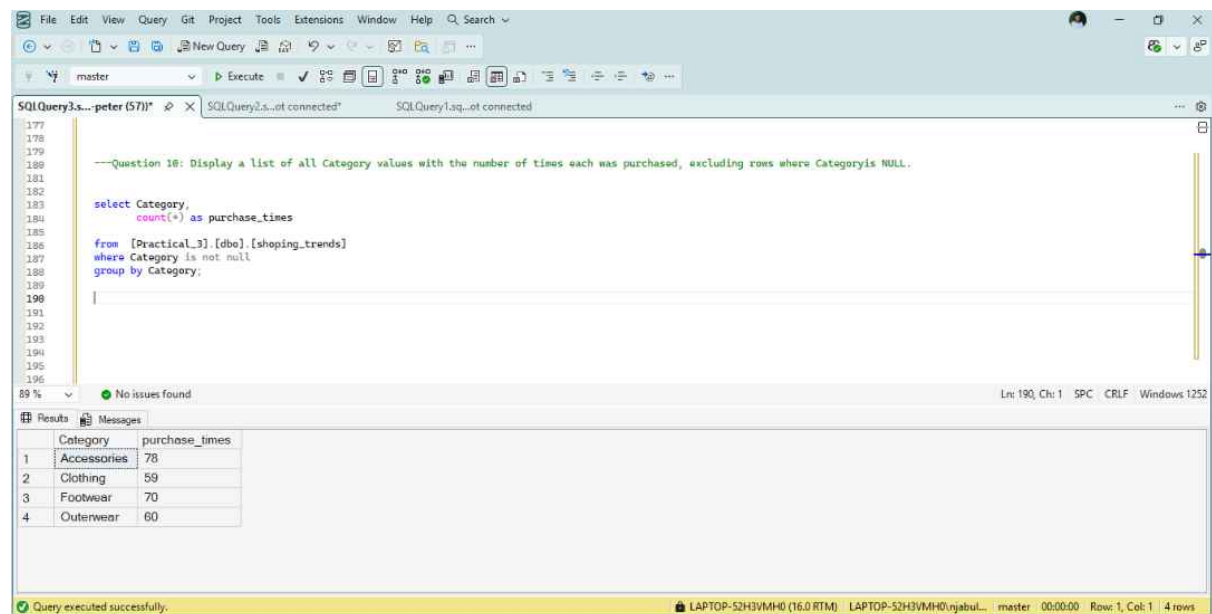
--Question 9: Group records by Frequency of Purchases and show the total amount spent per group, treating NULL frequencies as 'Unknown'.
select Coalesce([Frequency_of_Purchases], 'Unknown') as [Frequency_of_Purchases],
       count(*) as Records,
       sum([purchase_amount]) AS [Total_Amount],
       -- Calculate the percentage: (Group Total / Grand Total) * 100
       CAST(
         SUM(Purchase_Amount) * 100.0 / SUM(SUM(Purchase_Amount)) OVER()
         AS DECIMAL(10, 0)
       ) AS Percentage_of_Total
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
group by Coalesce([Frequency_of_Purchases], 'Unknown')
order by Percentage_of_Total desc;

```

The results pane shows the following data:

Frequency_of_Purchases	Records	Total_Amount	Percentage_of_Total
Quarterly	45	2541	16
Weekly	42	2184	14
Bi-Weekly	37	2099	13
Fortnightly	41	2033	13
Monthly	42	1780	11
Every 3 Months	32	1749	11
Annually	34	1765	11

Q10. Display a list of all Category values with the number of times each was purchased, excluding rows where Category is NULL.



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```

--Question 10: Display a list of all Category values with the number of times each was purchased, excluding rows where Category is NULL.
select Category,
       count(*) as purchase_times
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
where Category is not null
group by Category;

```

The results pane shows the following data:

Category	purchase_times
Accessories	78
Clothing	59
Footwear	70
Outerwear	60

Q11 .Return the top 5 Locations with the highest total purchase_amount, replacing NULLs in amount with 0.

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a results pane. The query is for Question 11: "Return the top 5 Locations with the highest total purchase_amount, replacing NULLs in amount with 0." The query is as follows:

```
select top(5)[location],
    coalesce( sum(purchase_amount),0) as [Total_purchase_amount]
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
group by [location]
order by coalesce( sum(purchase_amount),0) desc;
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	Location	Total_purchase_amount
1	Maine	2294
2	Florida	1980
3	Massachusetts	1899
4	Rhode Island	1876
5	Kentucky	1798

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) | LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0\njabul... master | 00:00:00 | Row: 1, Col: 1 | 5 rows".

Q12.Group customers by Gender and Size, and count how many entries have a NULL Color

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a results pane. The query is for Question 12: "Group customers by Gender and Size, and count how many entries have a NULL Color." The query is as follows:

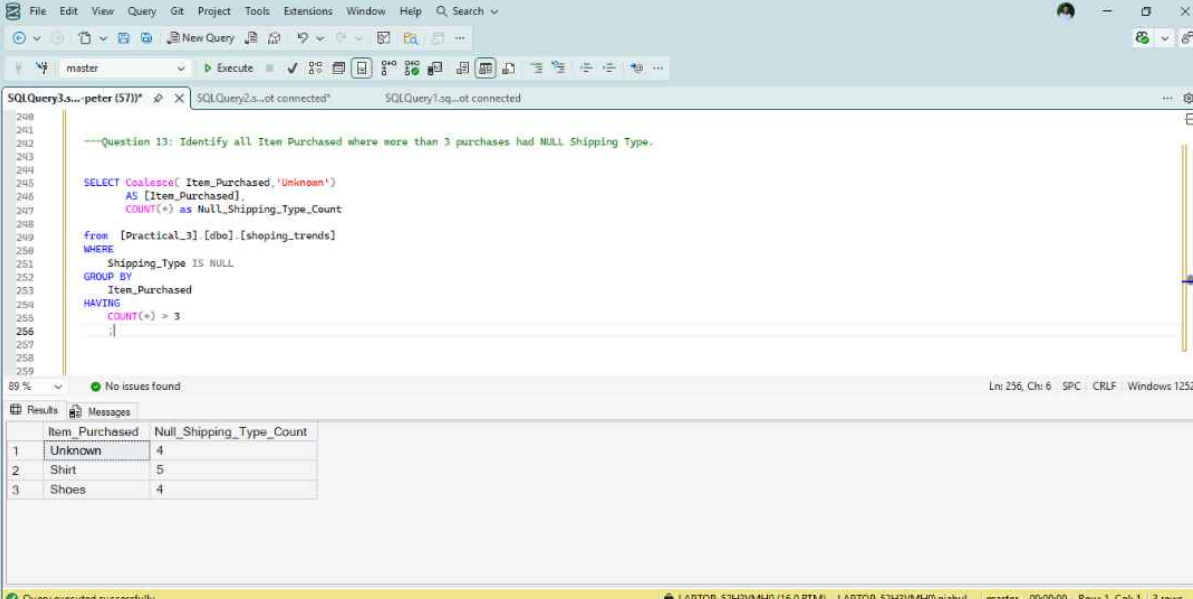
```
select Gender,
    coalesce([size],'Unknown') as [size],
    count(*) as null_color_count
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
where color is null
group by Gender,[size];
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	Gender	size	null_color_count
1	Male	Unknown	8
2	Male	L	8
3	Male	M	7
4	Male	S	5
5	Male	XL	5

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) | LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0\njabul... master | 00:00:00 | Row: 1, Col: 1 | 5 rows".

Q13. Identify all Item Purchased where more than 3 purchases had NULL Shipping Type.



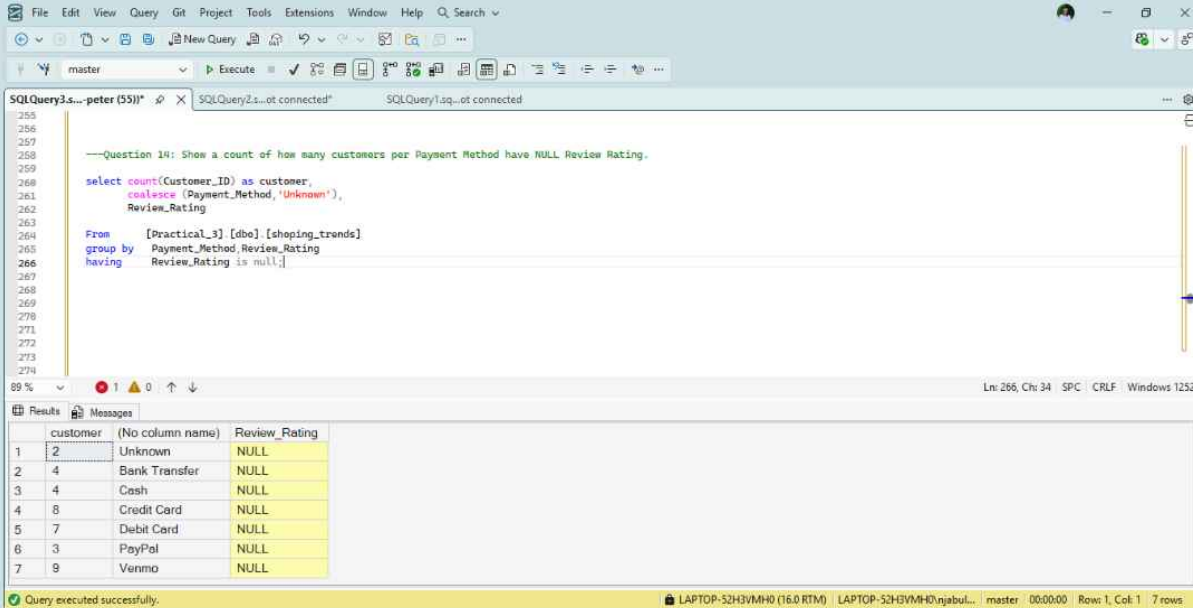
```
--Question 13: Identify all Item Purchased where more than 3 purchases had NULL Shipping Type.

SELECT COALESCE(Item_Purchased, 'Unknown')
      AS [Item_Purchased],
      COUNT(*) AS Null_Shipping_Type_Count
FROM   [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
WHERE  Shipping_Type IS NULL
GROUP BY
      Item_Purchased
HAVING COUNT(*) > 3
```

	Item_Purchased	Null_Shipping_Type_Count
1	Unknown	4
2	Shirt	5
3	Shoes	4

Query executed successfully.

Q14. Show a count of how many customers per Payment Method have NULL Review Rating



```
--Question 14: Show a count of how many customers per Payment Method have NULL Review Rating.

select count(Customer_ID) as customer,
       coalesce(Payment_Method, 'Unknown'),
       Review_Rating
from   [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
group by
      Payment_Method, Review_Rating
having Review_Rating is null
```

	customer	(No column name)	Review_Rating
1	2	Unknown	NULL
2	4	Bank Transfer	NULL
3	4	Cash	NULL
4	8	Credit Card	NULL
5	7	Debit Card	NULL
6	3	PayPal	NULL
7	9	Venmo	NULL

Query executed successfully.

Q15.Group by Category and return the average Review Rating, replacing NULLs with 0, and filter only where average is greater than 3.5.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL code for Q15:

```
--Question 15: Group by Category and return the average Review Rating, replacing NULLs with 0, and filter only where average is greater than 3.5.

select coalesce( Category, 'Unknown') as [category],
       coalesce(round(avg(Review_Rating), 0), 0)
       as average_rating
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
group by coalesce( Category, 'Unknown')
having coalesce(round(avg(Review_Rating), 0), 0) > 3.5;
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	category	average_rating
1	Accessories	4
2	Footwear	4
3	Outerwear	4
4	Unknown	4

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0\njabul... master 00:00:00 Row: 1, Col: 1 4 rows".

Q16.List all Colors that are missing (NULL) in at least 2 rows and the average Age of customers for those rows.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL code for Q16:

```
--Question 16: List all Colors that are missing (NULL) in at least 2 rows and the average Age of customers for those rows.

SELECT Color,
       round (Avg(Age), 0) as Average_Age
from [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
group by color
having color is null
AND COUNT(*) >= 2;
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	Color	Average_Age
1	NULL	48

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) LAPTOP-S2H3VMH0\njabul... master 00:00:00 Row: 1, Col: 1 1 rows".

Q17. Use CASE to create a column Delivery Speed: 'Fast' if Shipping Type is 'Express' or 'Next Day Air', 'Slow' if 'Standard', 'Other' for all else including NULL. Then count how many customers fall into each category.

```

306
307
308 --Question 17: Use CASE to create a column Delivery Speed: 'Fast' if Shipping Type is 'Express' or 'Next Day Air', 'Slow' if 'Standard',
309 --'Other' for all else including NULL. Then count how many customers fall into each category.
310
311 select count(Customer_ID) as customer
312
313     case
314     when Shipping_Type in ('express','next day air') then 'Fast'
315     when Shipping_Type = 'Standard' then 'Slow'
316     else 'Other'
317     end as Delivery_speed
318
319 From [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
320
321 group by
322     case
323     when Shipping_Type in ('express','next day air') then 'Fast'
324     when Shipping_Type = 'Standard' then 'Slow'
325     else 'Other'
326     end ;
  
```

	customer	Delivery_speed
1	89	Fast
2	166	Other
3	45	Slow

Query executed successfully. LAPTOP-52H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) LAPTOP-52H3VMH0\njabul... master 00:00:00 Row: 1, Col: 1 3 rows

Q18. Find customers whose purchase_amount is NULL and whose Promo Code Used is 'Yes'.

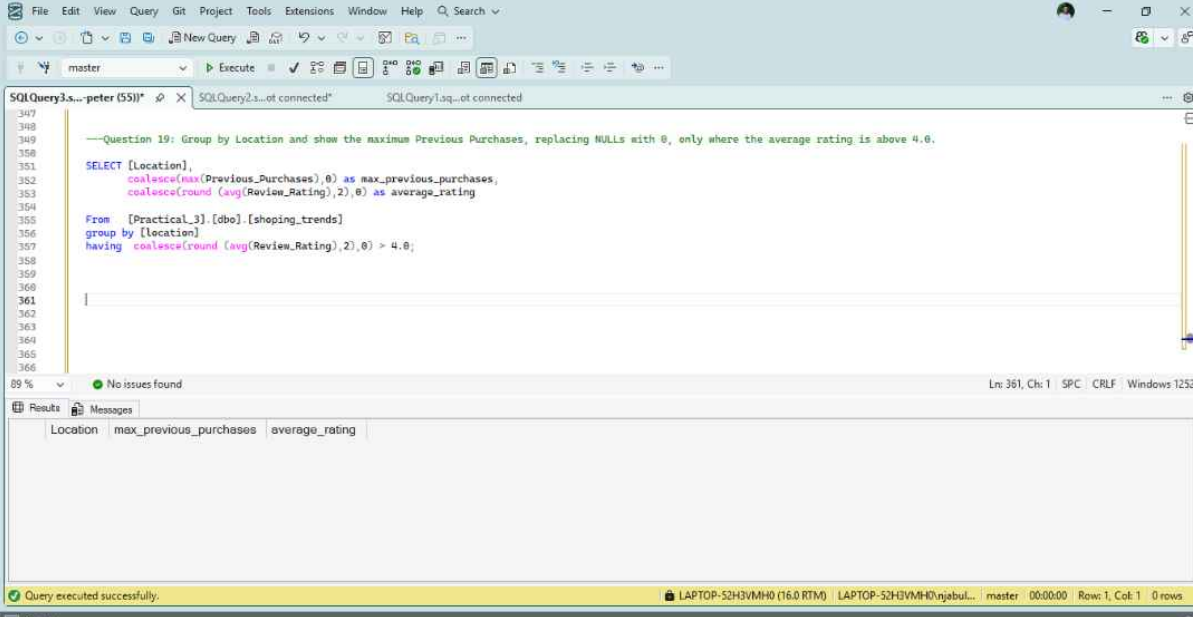
```

327
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332
333
334 --Question 18: Find customers whose purchase_amount is NULL and whose Discount_Applied is 'Yes'.
335
336 select Customer_ID, purchase_amount
337         ,Discount_Applied
338
339 From [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
340 where purchase_amount is null
341 and Discount_Applied = 'yes';
342
343
344
345
346
  
```

	Customer_ID	purchase_amount	Discount_Applied
1	13	NULL	Yes
2	21	NULL	Yes
3	23	NULL	Yes
4	25	NULL	Yes
5	30	NULL	Yes
6	41	NULL	Yes
7	65	NULL	Yes

Query executed successfully. LAPTOP-52H3VMH0 (16.0 RTM) LAPTOP-52H3VMH0\njabul... master 00:00:00 Row: 1, Col: 1 38 rows

Q19. Group by Location and show the maximum Previous Purchases, replacing NULLs with 0, only where the average rating is above 4.0.

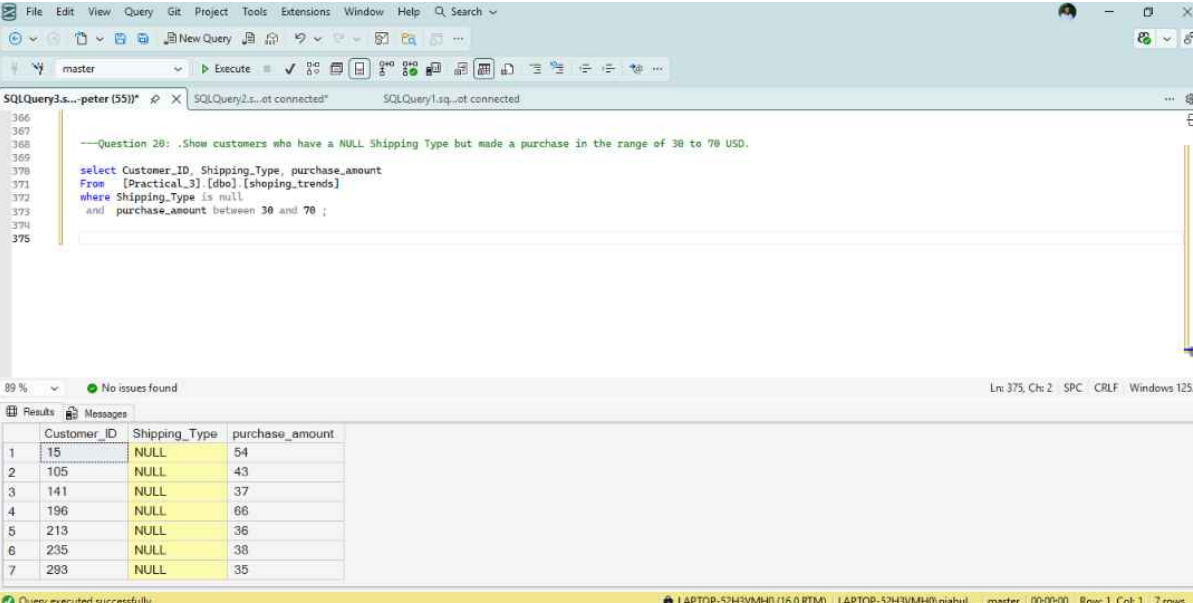


```
--Question 19: Group by Location and show the maximum Previous Purchases, replacing NULLs with 0, only where the average rating is above 4.0.
SELECT [Location],
       coalesce(max(Previous_Purchases),0) as max_previous_purchases,
       coalesce(round (avg(Review_Rating),2),0) as average_rating
From   [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
group by [Location]
having coalesce(round (avg(Review_Rating),2),0) > 4.0;
```

Location	max_previous_purchases	average_rating
----------	------------------------	----------------

Query executed successfully.

Q20. Show customers who have a NULL Shipping Type but made a purchase in the range of 30 to 70 USD.



```
--Question 20: .Show customers who have a NULL Shipping Type but made a purchase in the range of 30 to 70 USD.
select Customer_ID, Shipping_Type, purchase_amount
From   [Practical_3].[dbo].[shopping_trends]
where Shipping_Type is null
and purchase_amount between 30 and 70 ;
```

Customer_ID	Shipping_Type	purchase_amount
15	NULL	54
105	NULL	43
141	NULL	37
196	NULL	66
213	NULL	36
235	NULL	38
293	NULL	35

Query executed successfully.