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PRACTICAL 1: BASIC SQL SYNTAX

Question 1

The screenshot shows a SQL environment with the following details:

- Top bar: A play button icon, a dropdown arrow, a green checkmark, the text "06:12 PM (14s)", and the number "1".
- Query window:
 - Text: "-- Q1. Display all columns for all transactions."
 - SQL code:

```
SELECT *  
FROM practical1.sales;
```
 - Performance link: "See performance (1)"
- Table view:
 - Header: "Table" with a dropdown arrow and a plus sign.
 - Data table:

	Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Address
1	1	2023-11-24	CUST001	Male	34	Bogota, Colombia
2	2	2023-02-27	CUST002	Female	26	Caracas, Venezuela
3	3	2023-01-13	CUST003	Male	50	Edmonton, Canada
4	4	2023-05-21	CUST004	Male	37	Calgary, Canada
5	5	2023-05-06	CUST005	Male	30	Bogota, Colombia

Question 2

File Edit View Run Help SQL ▾ Tabs: ON ▾ ☆ Last edit was now

1 minute ago (1s) 1

```
-- Q2. Display only the Transaction ID, Date, and Customer ID for all records
SELECT `transaction id`,
       date,
       `customer id`
FROM practical1.sales;
```

See performance (1)

Table +

	transaction id	date	customer id
1	1	2023-11-24	CUST001
2	2	2023-02-27	CUST002
3	3	2023-01-13	CUST003
4	4	2023-05-21	CUST004

QUESTION 3

e Edit View Run Help SQL ▾ Tabs: ON ▾ ☆ Last edit was 10 minutes... Run all

07:50 PM (2s) 1

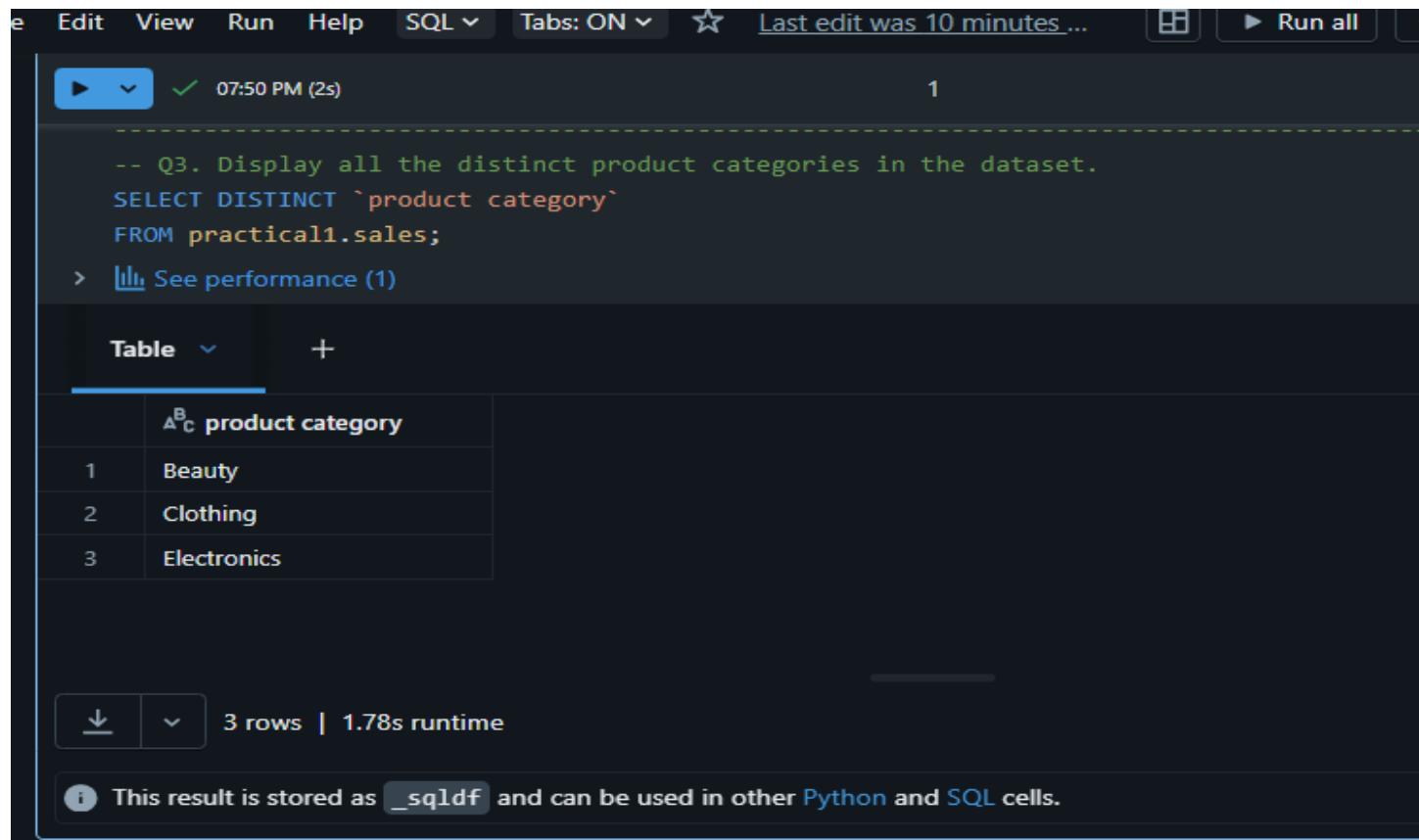
```
-- Q3. Display all the distinct product categories in the dataset.
SELECT DISTINCT `product category`
FROM practical1.sales;
> See performance (1)
```

Table +

	A ^B C product category
1	Beauty
2	Clothing
3	Electronics

3 rows | 1.78s runtime

This result is stored as `_sqldf` and can be used in other Python and SQL cells.



QUESTION 4

File Edit View Run Help SQL ▾ Tabs: ON ✎ Last edit was 1 minute ago

▶ ✓ 1 minute ago (2s) 1

```
-- Q4. Display all the distinct gender values in the dataset.  
SELECT DISTINCT gender  
FROM practical1.sales;
```

> See performance (1)

Table +

	gender
1	Male
2	Female

QUESTION 5



1 minute ago (2s)

1

```
-- Q5. Display all transactions where the Age is greater than 40.  
SELECT *  
FROM practical1.sales  
WHERE age>40;
```

> [See performance \(1\)](#)

Table

+

	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Product Category
1	2023-01-13	CUST003	Male	50	Electronics
2	2023-04-25	CUST006	Female	45	Beauty
3	2023-03-13	CUST007	Male	46	Clothing
4	2023-12-13	CUST009	Male	63	Electronics
5	2023-10-07	CUST010	Female	52	Clothing
6	2023-01-17	CUST014	Male	64	Clothing

QUESTION 6



1 minute ago (2s)

1

```
-- Q6. Display all transactions where the Price per Unit is between 100 and 500
SELECT *
FROM practical1.sales
WHERE `price per unit` BETWEEN 100 AND 500;
```

> See performance (1)

Table

	Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Avg. Price
1	2	2023-02-27	CUST002	Female	\$125.00
2	4	2023-05-21	CUST004	Male	\$250.00
3	9	2023-12-13	CUST009	Male	\$375.00
4	13	2023-08-05	CUST013	Male	\$400.00
5	15	2023-01-16	CUST015	Female	\$300.00
6	16	2023-02-17	CUST016	Male	\$350.00
7	20	2023-11-05	CUST020	Male	\$325.00

QUESTION 7

1 minute ago (3s) 1

```
-- Q7. Display all transactions where the Product Category is either 'Beauty' or 'Electronics'
SELECT *
FROM practical1.sales
WHERE `product category` IN ('Beauty','Electronics');
```

> [See performance \(1\)](#)

Table +

Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age
1	2023-11-24	CUST001	Male	34
2	2023-01-13	CUST003	Male	50
3	2023-05-06	CUST005	Male	30
4	2023-04-25	CUST006	Female	45
5	2023-02-22	CUST008	Male	30
6	2023-12-13	CUST009	Male	63

QUESTION 8

1 minute ago (3s)

1

-- Q8. Display all transactions where the Product Category is not 'Clothing'.

```
SELECT *
FROM practical1.sales
WHERE `product category` NOT IN('Clothing');
```

> [See performance \(1\)](#)

Table

+

	Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Product
9	15	2023-01-16	CUST015	Female	42	Electronics
10	18	2023-04-30	CUST018	Female	47	Electronics
11	21	2023-01-14	CUST021	Female	50	Beauty
12	25	2023-12-26	CUST025	Female	64	Beauty
13	26	2023-10-07	CUST026	Female	28	Electronics
14	27	2023-08-03	CUST027	Female	38	Beauty

QUESTION 9

1 minute ago (30s) 1 SQL

```
-- Q9. Display all transactions where the Quantity is greater than or equal to 3.
SELECT*
FROM practical1.sales
WHERE quantity>=3;
> See performance (1)
```

Table +

	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Product Category	Quantity	Price per
1	JST001	Male	34	Beauty	3	
2	JST008	Male	30	Electronics	4	
3	JST010	Female	52	Clothing	4	
4	JST012	Male	35	Beauty	3	
5	JST013	Male	22	Electronics	3	
6	JST014	Male	64	Clothing	4	
7	JST015	Female	42	Electronics	4	
8	JST016	Male	19	Clothing	3	

QUESTION 10

File Edit View Run Help SQL Tabs: ON Last Edit Was Now Run All Connected

Just now (4s) 1 SQL

```
-- Q10. Count the total number of transactions.  
SELECT COUNT(`Transaction ID`)AS Total_transactions  
FROM practical1.sales;  
> See performance (1)
```

Table +

	Total_transactions
1	1000

QUESTION 11

```
-- Q11. Find the average Age of customers.  
SELECT AVG(Age)AS Average_age  
FROM practical1.sales;  
> See performance (1)
```

Table +

	Average_age
1	41.392

QUESTION 12

1 minute ago (4s) 1

```
-- Q12. Find the total quantity of products sold.  
SELECT SUM(Quantity)AS Total_Quantity  
FROM practical1.sales;  
>  See performance (1)
```

Table +

	Total_Quantity
1	2514

QUESTION 13

1 minute ago (4s) 1

```
-- Q13. Find the maximum Total Amount spent in a single transaction.  
SELECT MAX(`Total Amount`)AS Max_Total_Amt  
FROM practical1.sales;  
>  See performance (1)
```

Table +

	Max_Total_Amt
1	2000

QUESTION 14

1 minute ago (4s) 1

```
-- Q14. Find the minimum Price per Unit in the dataset.  
SELECT MIN(`Price per Unit`)AS Min_Price_Per_Unit  
FROM practical1.sales;  
▶  See performance (1)
```

Table +

	Min_Price_Per_Unit
1	25

QUESTION 15

2 minutes ago (4s) 1

```
-- Q15. Find the number of transactions per Product Category.  
SELECT `Product category`,COUNT(`product category`)AS Transaction_Count  
FROM practical1.sales  
GROUP BY `Product category`;  
▶  See performance (1)
```

Table +

	Product category	Transaction_Count
1	Beauty	307
2	Clothing	351
3	Electronics	342

QUESTION 16

1 minute ago (4s) 1 SQL

```
-- Q16. Find the total revenue (Total Amount) per gender.  
SELECT Gender, SUM(`Total Amount`) AS Total_Revenue  
FROM practical1.sales  
GROUP BY Gender;
```

See performance (1)

Table +

	Gender	Total_Revenue
1	Male	223160
2	Female	232840

QUESTION 17

Just now (4s) 1 SQL

```
FROM practical1.sales  
GROUP BY Gender;
```

-- Q17. Find the average Price per Unit per product category.
SELECT `Product category`, AVG(`Price per Unit`) AS Average_price
FROM practical1.sales
GROUP BY `Product category`;

See performance (1)

Table +

	Product category	Average_price
1	Beauty	184.05537459283389
2	Clothing	174.28774928774928
3	Electronics	181.90058479532163

QUESTION 18

The screenshot shows a SQL query execution interface. At the top, there are buttons for play/pause, dropdown menus, a green checkmark indicating success, and the text "Just now (5s)". To the right is a number "1" and a "SQL" button with a trash icon. Below this is a dashed horizontal line. The main area contains the SQL code for Question 18, followed by a "See performance (1)" link, and a table of results.

```
-- Q18. Find the total revenue per product category where total revenue is greater than 10,000.  
SELECT `Product Category`,  
       SUM(Quantity*`Price per Unit`)AS Total_Revenue  
  FROM practical1.sales  
 GROUP BY `Product Category`  
 HAVING Total_Revenue>10000;
```

▶ [See performance \(1\)](#)

Table + Q

	Product Category	Total_Revenue
1	Beauty	143515
2	Clothing	155580
3	Electronics	156905

QUESTION 19

Just now (5s) 1 SQL ⚙

```
-- Q19. Find the average quantity per product category where the average is more than 2.  
SELECT `Product Category`,  
       AVG(Quantity)AS Average_Quantity  
FROM practical1.sales  
GROUP BY `Product Category`  
HAVING Average_Quantity>2;
```

See performance (1)

Table +

	A Product Category	B Average_Quantity
1	Beauty	2.511400651465798
2	Clothing	2.547008547008547
3	Electronics	2.482456140350877

QUESTION 20



1 minute ago (5s)

1

```
-- Q20. Display a column called Spending_Level that shows 'High' if Total Amount > 1000  
-- otherwise 'Low'.  
SELECT `Transaction ID` ,  
       | `Total Amount` ,  
CASE  
       | WHEN `Total Amount`>1000 THEN 'High'  
       | ELSE 'Low'  
END AS Spending_Level  
FROM practical1.sales;
```

> See performance (1)

Table

+

	Transaction ID	Total Amount	Spending_Level
1	1	150	Low
2	2	1000	Low
3	3	30	Low

QUESTION 21

Just now (6s) 1

```
-- Q21. Display a new column called Age_Group that labels customers as:  
-- • 'Youth' if Age < 30  
-- • 'Adult' if Age is between 30 and 59  
-- • 'Senior' if Age >= 60  
SELECT `Customer ID`,  
      | Age,  
CASE  
      | | WHEN Age<30 THEN 'Youth'  
      | | WHEN Age BETWEEN 30 AND 59 THEN 'Adult'  
      | | ELSE 'Senior'  
END AS Age_Group  
FROM practical1.sales;
```

See performance (1)

Table +

	Customer ID	Age	Age_Group
1	CUST001	34	Adult
2	CUST002	26	Youth