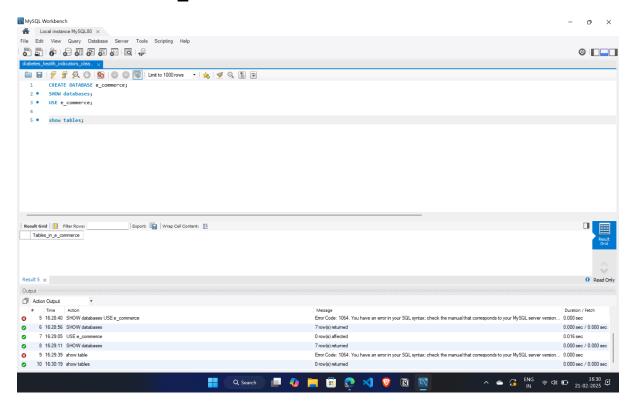
Basic SQL Training Assignment

Github: SQL assignment

Create Database e_commerce:



Create following Tables:

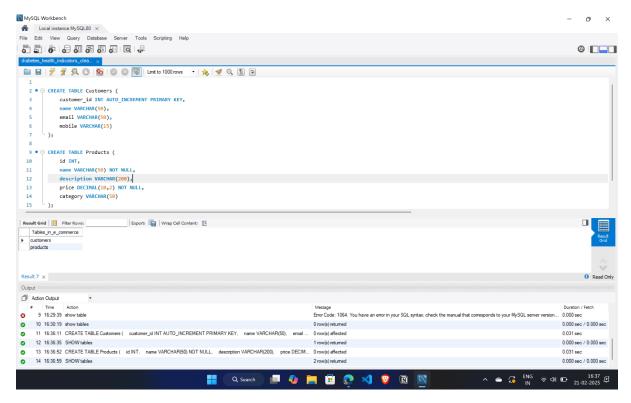
Customers:

- a. customer_id int auto-increment primary key
- b. name varchar(50)
- c. email varchar(50)
- d. mobile varchar(15)

Products:

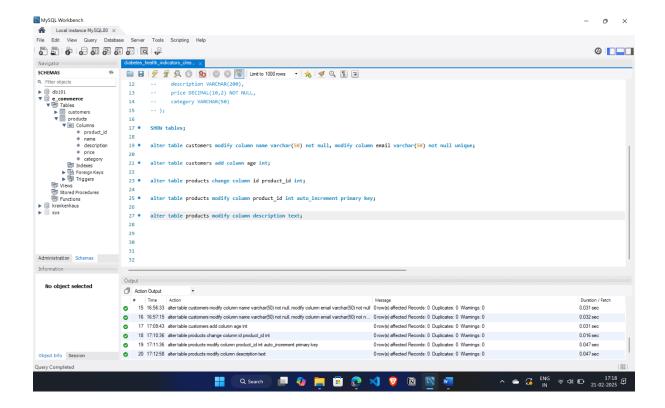
- a. id int
- b. name varchar(50) not null
- c. description varchar(200)

- d. price decimal(10, 2) not null
- e. category varchar(50)



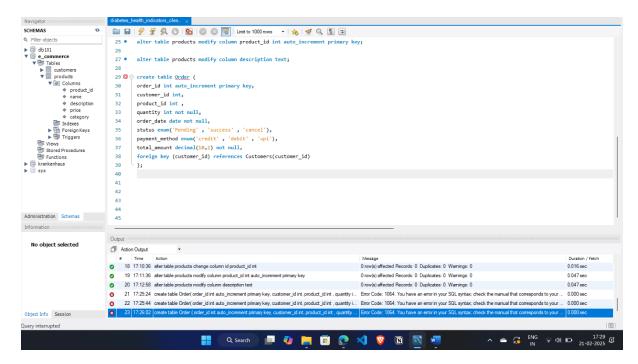
Modify Tables:

- a. Add not null on name and email in the Customers table
- b. Add unique key on email in the Customers table
- c. Add column age in the Customers table
- d. Change column name from id to product_id in the Products table;
- e. Add primary key and auto increment on product_id in the Products table
- f. Change datatype of description from varchar to text in the Products table



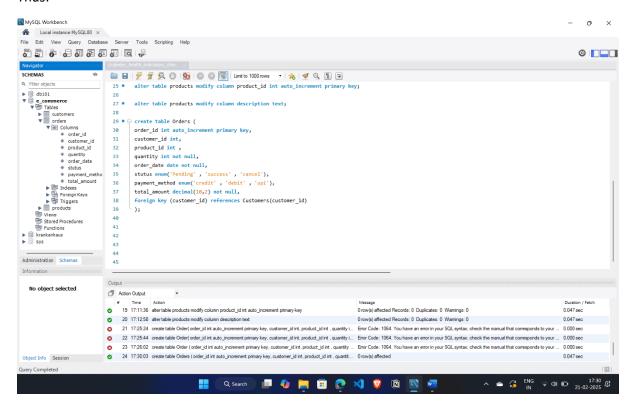
Create table Order:

- a. order_id int auto-increment primary key
- b. customer_id int -foreign key
- c. product_id int
- d. quantity int not null,
- e. order_date date not null,
- f. status enum(Pending, Success, Cancel),
- g. payment_method enum(Credit, Debit, UPI),
- h. total_amount decimal(10, 2) not null



NOTE: SQL showing error because we cannot name your table 'order' or 'ORDER' as it is a reserved keyword in SQL

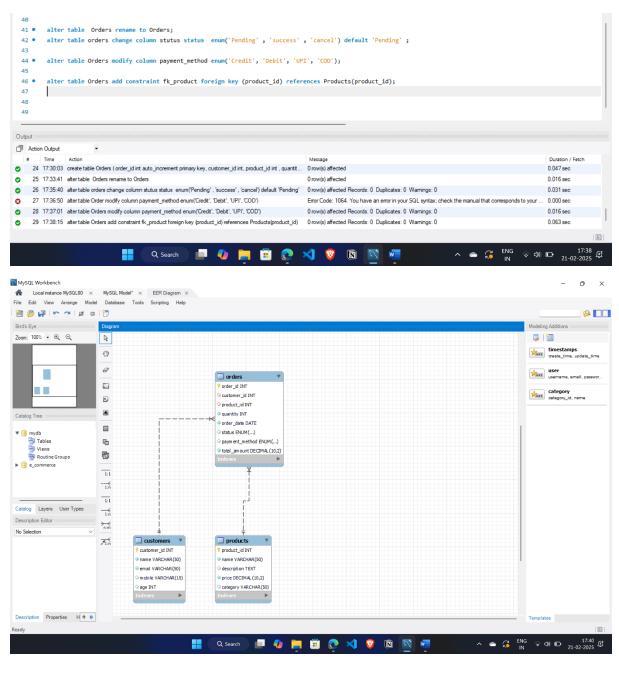
Thus:



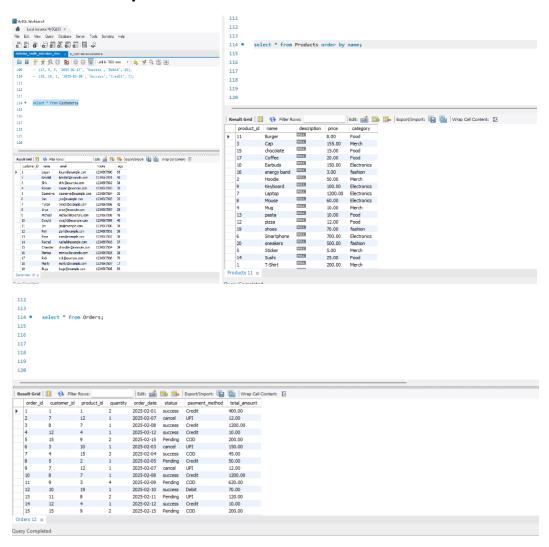
Modify Orders Table:

- a. Change table name Order -> Orders (already did in previous query)
- b. Set default value pending in status.

- c. Modify payment_method ENUM to add one more value: 'COD'
- d. Make product id as foreign key

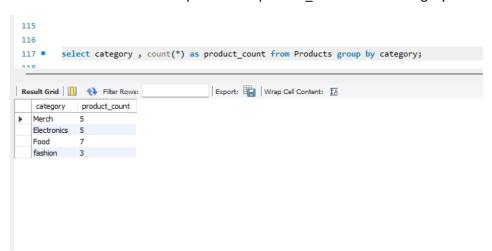


Insert 20 sample records in all the tables.



Perform following queries:

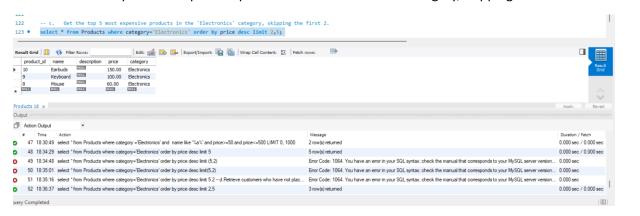
a. Count the number of products as product_count in each category.



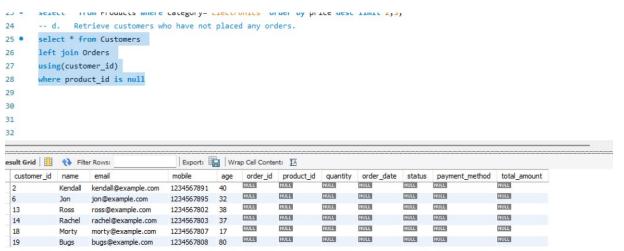
b. Retrieve all products that belong to the 'Electronics' category, have a price between \$50 and \$500, and whose name contains the letter 'a'.



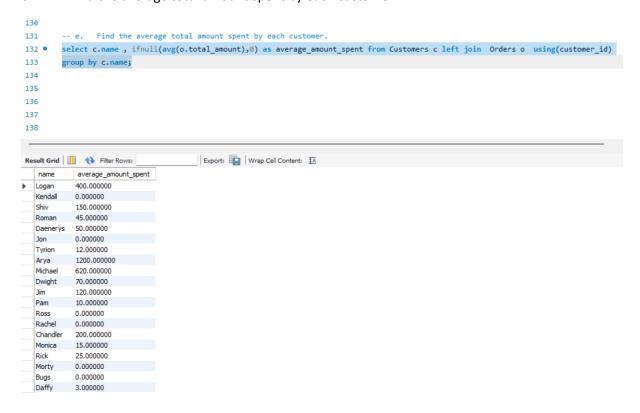
c. Get the top 5 most expensive products in the 'Electronics' category, skipping the first 2.



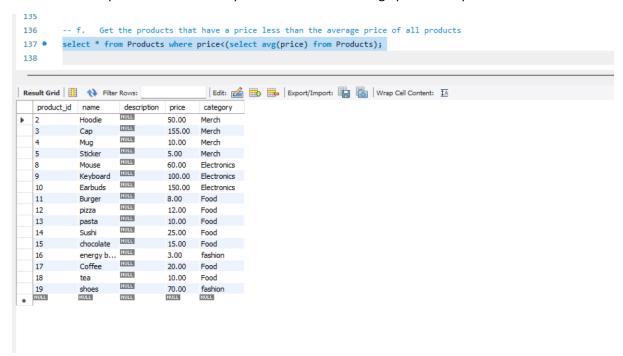
d. Retrieve customers who have not placed any orders.



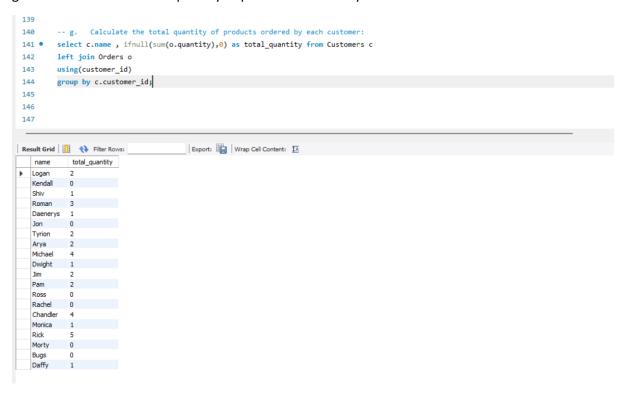
e. Find the average total amount spent by each customer.



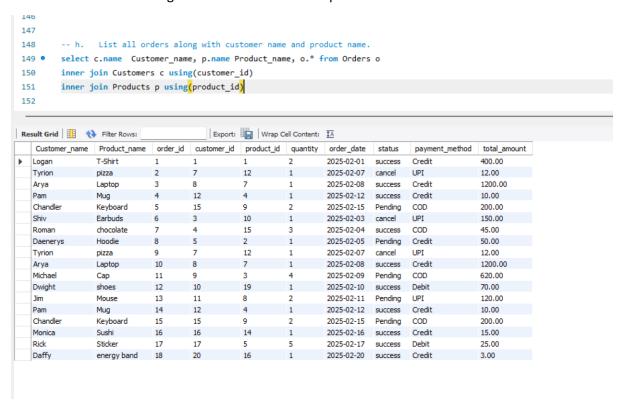
f. Get the products that have a price less than the average price of all products.



g. Calculate the total quantity of products ordered by each customer:



h. List all orders along with customer name and product name.



i. Find products that have never been ordered. 155 -- i. Find products that have never been ordered. 156 157 select p.* from Products p 158 • left join Orders o 159 using(product_id) 160 where o.order_id is null 161 162 163 164 Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA product_id description category name price NULL Smartphone 700.00 Electronics NULL Burger 8.00 Food 11 NULL pasta Food 13 10.00 NULL 17 Coffee 20.00 Food NULL 18 tea 10.00 Food NULL 20 sneakers 500.00 fashion