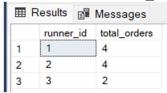MS SQL Coding Challenge Extra Questions

2.Manipulate data by using sql commands using groupby and having clause.

GROUP BY: Groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like summing or counting data. It is used with aggregate functions (e.g., SUM(), COUNT(), AVG()) to perform operations on each group.

HAVING: Filters the results of a GROUP BY query based on a condition, similar to WHERE, but used for aggregated data. HAVING is used after grouping to filter grouped data, while WHERE filters data before grouping.
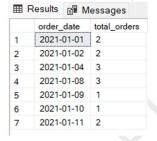
4. -- Find the total number of orders assigned to each runner, including runners with no orders.
SELECT ro.runner_id, COUNT(ro.order_id) AS total_orders FROM runner_orders ro
GROUP BY ro.runner_id HAVING COUNT(ro.order_id) >= 1;

	runner_id	total_orders
1	1	4
2	2	4
3	3	2

5 -- days at which atleast one order was taken
SELECT CAST(co.order_time AS DATE) AS order_date, COUNT(co.order_id) AS total_orders
FROM customer_orders co GROUP BY CAST(co.order_time AS DATE)
HAVING COUNT(co.order_id) > =1;

	order_date	total_orders
1	2021-01-01	2
2	2021-01-02	2
3	2021-01-04	3
4	2021-01-08	3
5	2021-01-09	1
6	2021-01-10	1
7	2021-01-11	2

6 -- Total Orders per Customer with a Minimum Requirement of 2
SELECT co.customer_id, COUNT(co.order_id) AS total_orders FROM customer_orders co
GROUP BY co.customer_id HAVING COUNT(co.order_id) > 2;

	customer_id	total_orders
1	101	3
2	102	3
3	103	4
4	104	3