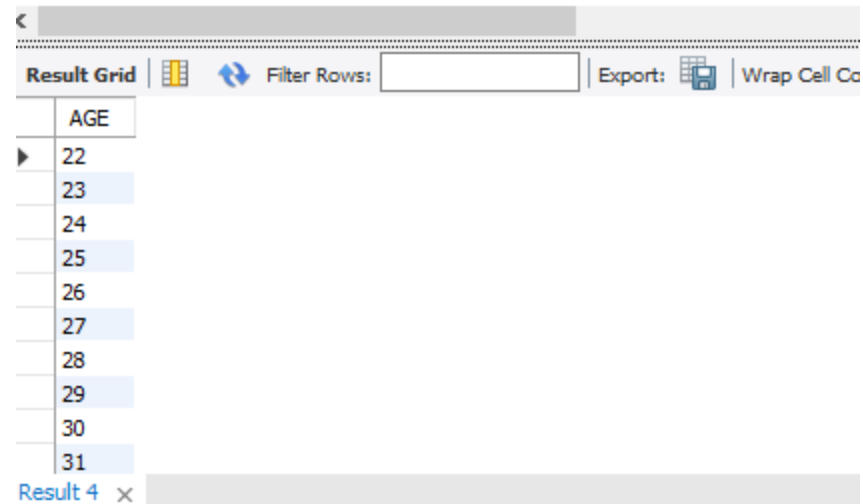


## Task :[User defined functions]

Consider the Country table and Persons table that you have created earlier and perform the following:

1. Add a new column called DOB in Persons table with datatype as Date.
2. Write a user defined function to calculate age using DOB.
3. Write a select query to fetch Age of all persons reusing the function that has been created

```
5      delimiter $$
6 •    create function age (DOB DATE)
7          returns int deterministic
8      begin
9          return year(sysdate()) - year(dob);
10     end $$
11     delimiter ;
12
13 •    select age(dob) as AGE from persons;
```



AGE
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31





Result 4 x

## Task :[Subqueries]

Consider the Country table and Persons table that you have created earlier and perform the following:

1. Find the number of persons in each country.
2. Find the number of persons in each country sorted high to low.

```
17 • SELECT country_name, COUNT(*) AS count FROM persons group by country_name order by count;
```





<   Filter Rows:  | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

	country_name	count
▶	India	1
	China	1
	Srilanka	1
	Afganistan	1
	Australia	1
	West Indies	1
	Asia	1
	Southafrica	2
	Pakistan	3

Result 16 ▾

3. Find out average rating for Persons in respective countries if average is greater than 3.0


```
19 • select country_name, avg(rating) as AVG_Rating from persons group by  
20 country_name having avg(rating) > 3.0 order by AVG_Rating;
```

<   Filter Rows:  | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

	country_name	AVG_Rating
▶	West Indies	12.0000
	Southafrica	13.0000
	Pakistan	13.6667
	Srilanka	15.0000
	China	18.0000
	Australia	18.0000
	Afganistan	19.0000
	Asia	149.0000
	India	150.0000

4. Find the countries with same rating as pakistan.(Use Subqueries)


```
22 • select country_name from persons where rating = (select
23 rating from persons where country_name = 'China');
24
```

< 

country_name
China
Australia

5. Select all countries whose population is greater than the average population of all countries

```
25 • select country_name from country where population > (select
26 avg(population) from country group by country_name limit 1);
27
```

< 

country_name
China
Srilanka



3) Create another view named Customer\_details with columns full name(Combine first\_name and last\_name), email and phone\_no

```
57 • create view Customer_details as
58   select concat(First_name," ",Last_name) as Full_Name,Email,Phone_no,State from customer;
59 • select * from Customer_details;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	Full_Name	Email	Phone_no	State
▶	FNAME1 SNAME1	MAIL1@GMAIL.COM	1234567891	STATE1
	FNAME2 SNAME2	MAIL2@GMAIL.COM	1234567892	STATE2
	FNAME3 SNAME3	MAIL3@GMAIL.COM	1234567893	STATE3
	FNAME4 SNAME4	MAIL4@GMAIL.COM	1234567894	STATE4
	FNAME5 SNAME5	MAIL5@GMAIL.COM	1234567895	STATE5
	FNAME6 SNAME6	MAIL6@GMAIL.COM	1234567896	STATE6
	FNAME7 SNAME7	MAIL7@GMAIL.COM	1234567897	STATE7
	FNAME8 SNAME8	MAIL8@GMAIL.COM	1234567898	STATE8
	FNAME9 SNAME9	MAIL9@GMAIL.COM	1234567899	STATE9
	FNAME10 SNAME10	MAIL10@GMAIL.COM	1234567810	STATE10

Customer\_details 6 x

4) Update phone numbers of customers who live in STATE7 for Customer\_details view.

```
61 • set sql_safe_updates = 0;
62 • update Customer_details set Phone_no = '1234567811'
63   where State = 'STATE7';
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Co

	Full_Name	Email	Phone_no	State
▶	FNAME1 SNAME1	MAIL1@GMAIL.COM	1234567891	STATE1
	FNAME2 SNAME2	MAIL2@GMAIL.COM	1234567892	STATE2
	FNAME3 SNAME3	MAIL3@GMAIL.COM	1234567893	STATE3
	FNAME4 SNAME4	MAIL4@GMAIL.COM	1234567894	STATE4
	FNAME5 SNAME5	MAIL5@GMAIL.COM	1234567895	STATE5
	FNAME6 SNAME6	MAIL6@GMAIL.COM	1234567896	STATE6
	FNAME7 SNAME7	MAIL7@GMAIL.COM	1234567811	STATE7
	FNAME8 SNAME8	MAIL8@GMAIL.COM	1234567898	STATE8
	FNAME9 SNAME9	MAIL9@GMAIL.COM	1234567899	STATE9
	FNAME10 SNAME10	MAIL10@GMAIL.COM	1234567810	STATE10

Customer\_details 8 x

5) Count the number of customers in each state and show only country that have more than 3 customers

```
65 • select country from customer
66     group by country
67     having count(*) > 3;
68
69
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
country				
UK				

6) Write a query that will return the number of customers in each country, based on the "country" column in the "customer\_details" view

```
65 • select state, count(*) as Customer_Count
66     from Customer_details
67     group by state;
68
69
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
State	Customer_Count			
STATE1	1			
STATE2	1			
STATE3	1			
STATE4	1			
STATE5	1			
STATE6	1			
STATE7	1			
STATE8	1			
STATE9	1			
STATE10	1			




Result 7 ×

Output

7) Write a query that return all the columns from the "customer\_details" view, sorted by the "state" column in ascending order

```
69 • select * from Customer_details order by state;
```

<

Result Grid |  Filter Rows:  | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

	Full_Name	Email	Phone_no	State
▶	FNAME1 SNAME1	MAIL1@GMAIL.COM	1234567891	STATE1
	FNAME10 SNAME10	MAIL10@GMAIL.COM	1234567810	STATE10
	FNAME2 SNAME2	MAIL2@GMAIL.COM	1234567892	STATE2
	FNAME3 SNAME3	MAIL3@GMAIL.COM	1234567893	STATE3
	FNAME4 SNAME4	MAIL4@GMAIL.COM	1234567894	STATE4
	FNAME5 SNAME5	MAIL5@GMAIL.COM	1234567895	STATE5
	FNAME6 SNAME6	MAIL6@GMAIL.COM	1234567896	STATE6
	FNAME7 SNAME7	MAIL7@GMAIL.COM	1234567811	STATE7
	FNAME8 SNAME8	MAIL8@GMAIL.COM	1234567898	STATE8
	FNAME9 SNAME9	MAIL9@GMAIL.COM	1234567899	STATE9

Customer\_details 8 ▼