1. Create a table named ‘matches’ with appropriate data types for columns

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE matches(

id int,

city text,

date date,

player\_of\_match varchar,

venue varchar,

netural\_venue int,

team1 varchar,

team2 varchar,

toss\_winner varchar,

toss\_decision varchar,

winner varchar,

result varchar,

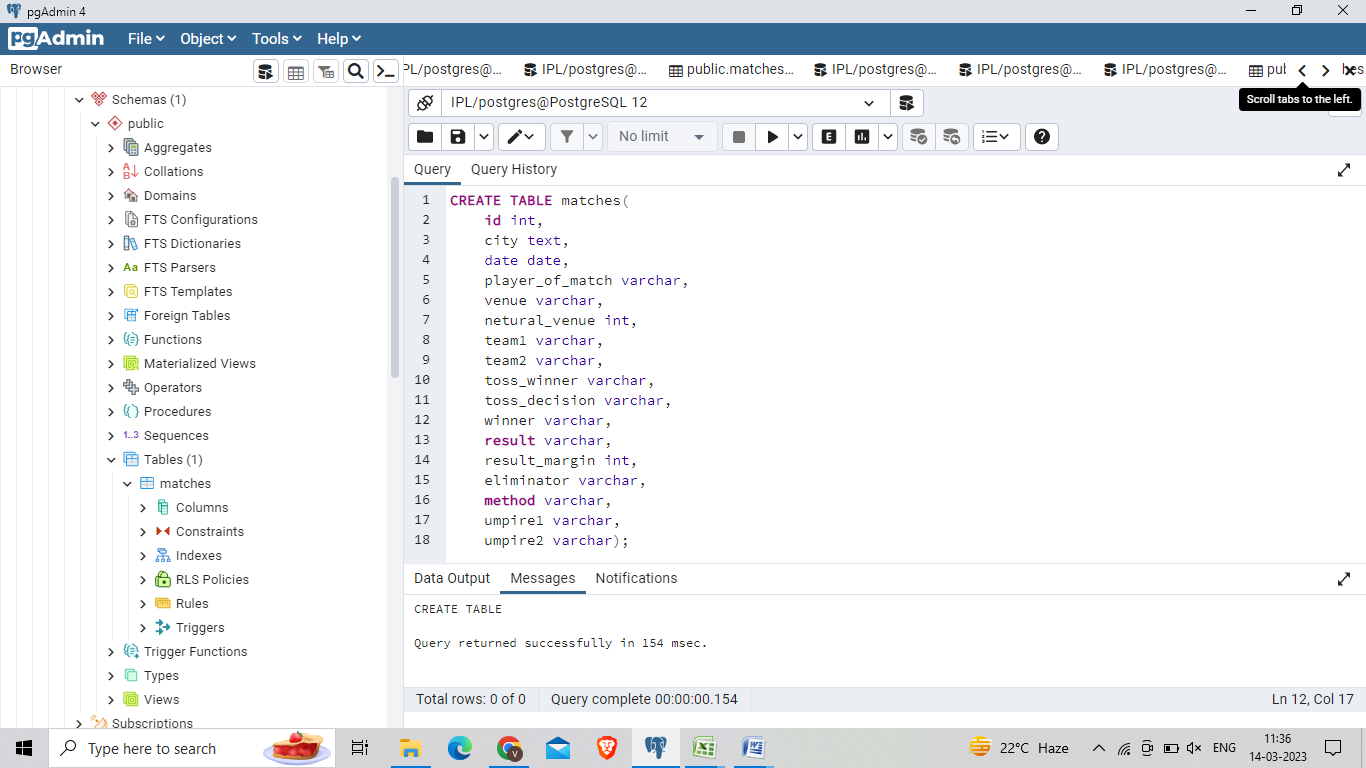
result\_margin int,

eliminator varchar,

method varchar,

umpire1 varchar,

umpire2 varchar);



2)

1. Create a table named ‘deliveries’ with appropriate data types for columns

Syntax: CREATE TABLE deliveries(

id int,

inning int,

over int,

ball int,

batsman varchar,

non\_striker varchar,

bowler varchar,

batsman\_runs int,

extra\_runs int,

total\_runs int,

is\_wicket int,

dismissal\_kind varchar,

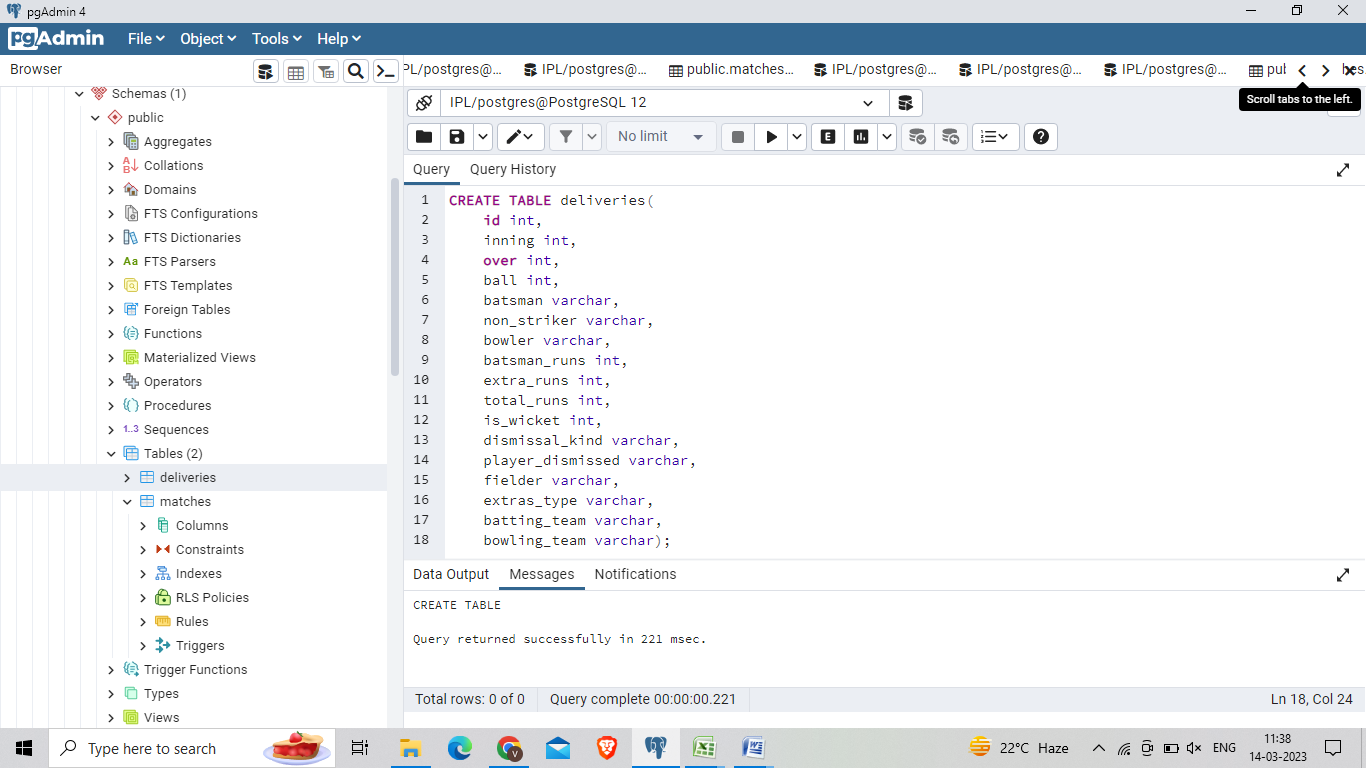
player\_dismissed varchar,

fielder varchar,

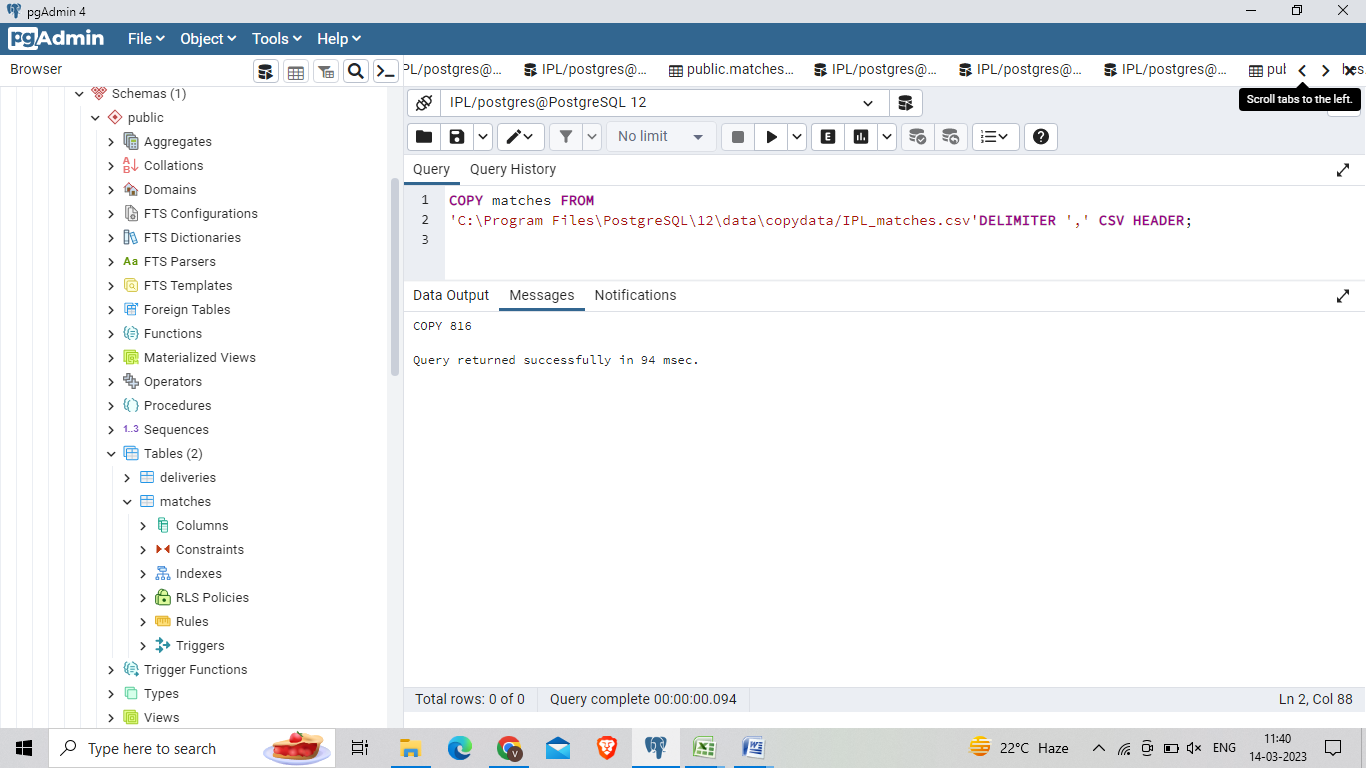
extras\_type varchar,

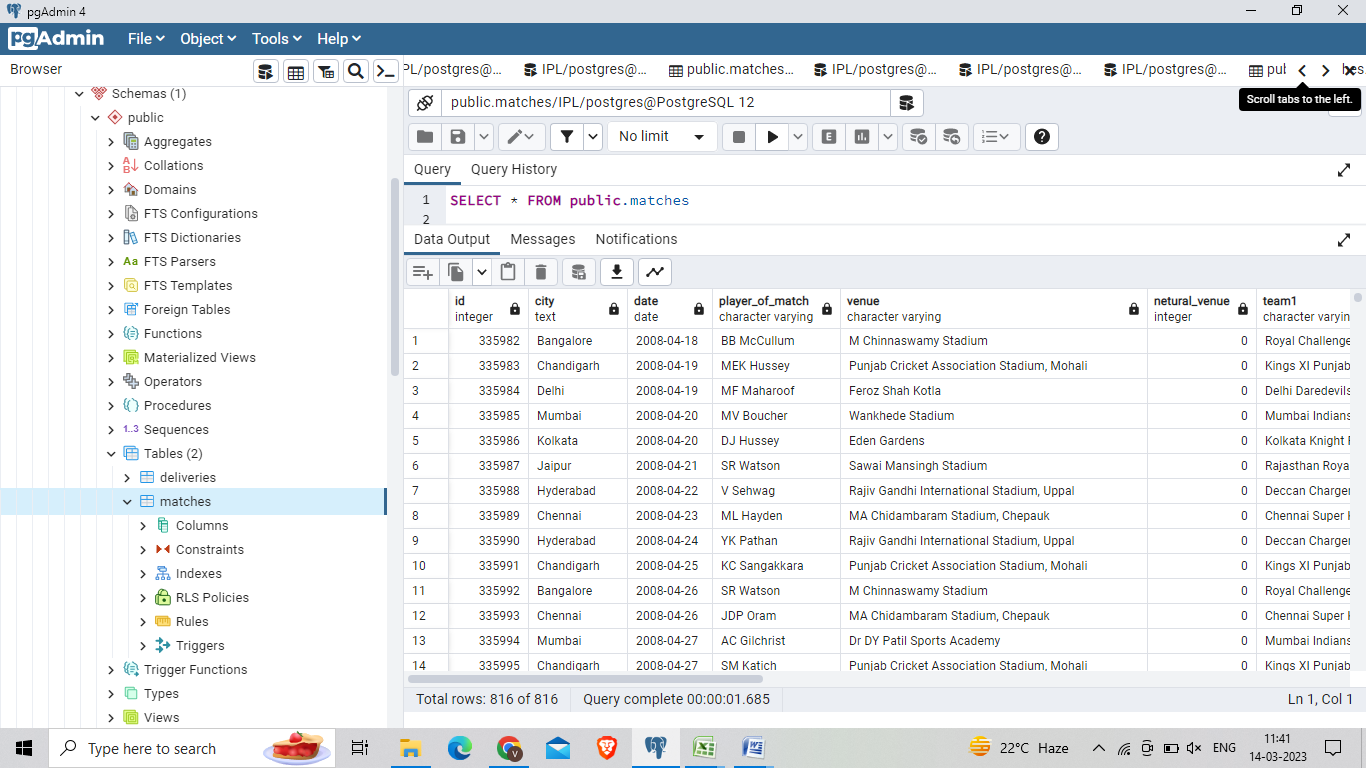
batting\_team varchar,

bowling\_team varchar);

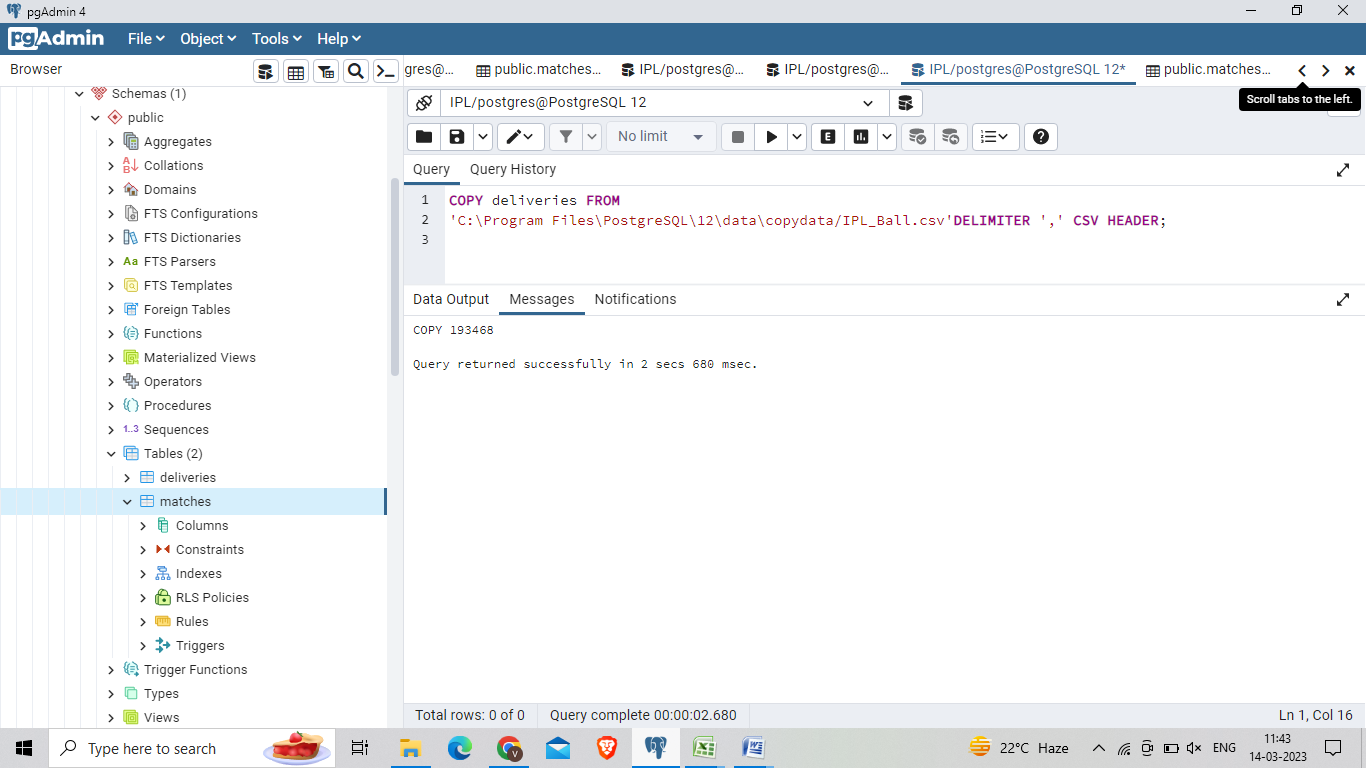


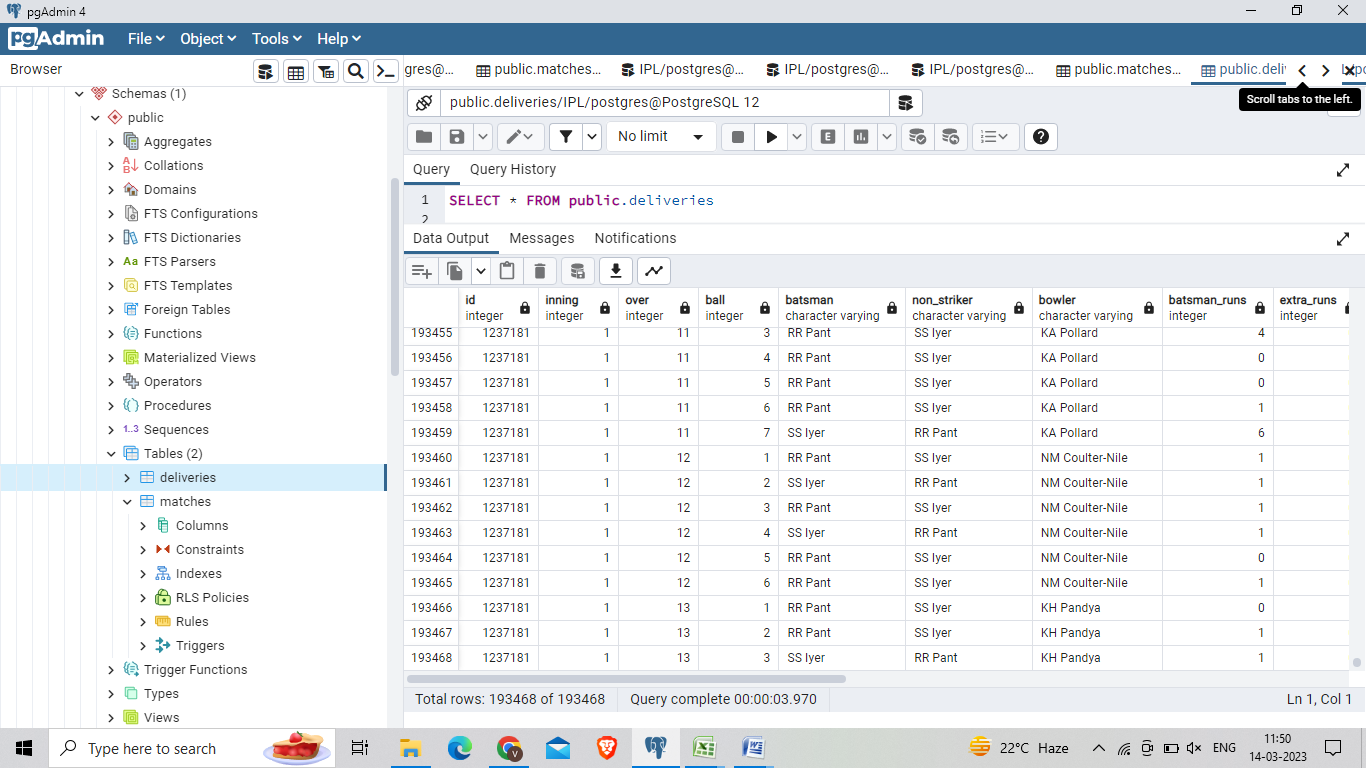
3) Import data from csv file ’IPL\_matches.csv’ attached in resources to the table ‘matches’ which was created in Q1





4) Import data from csv file ’IPL\_Ball.csv’ attached in resources to the table ‘deliveries’ which was created in Q2

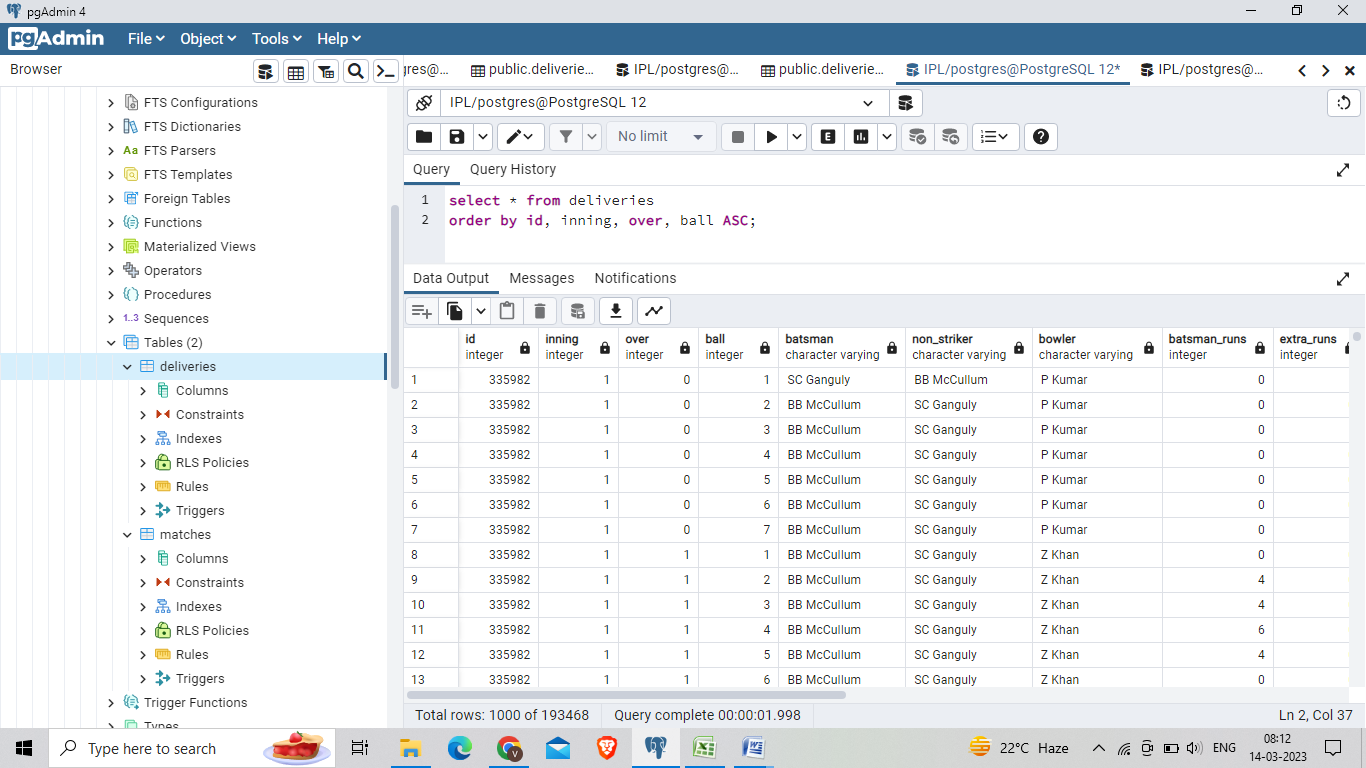




5. Select the top 20 rows of the *deliveries*table after ordering them by id, inning, over, ball in ascending order.

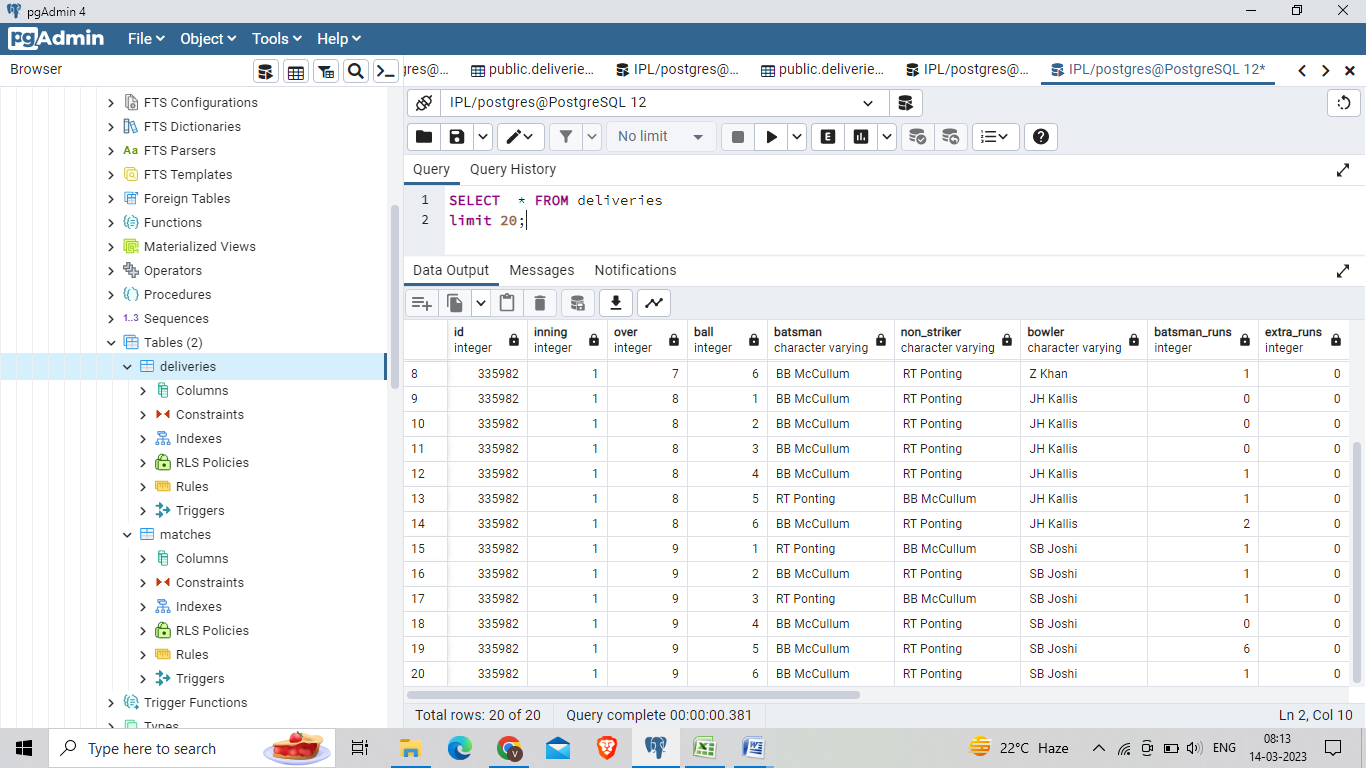
select \* from deliveries

order by id, inning, over, ball ASC;



SELECT \* FROM deliveries

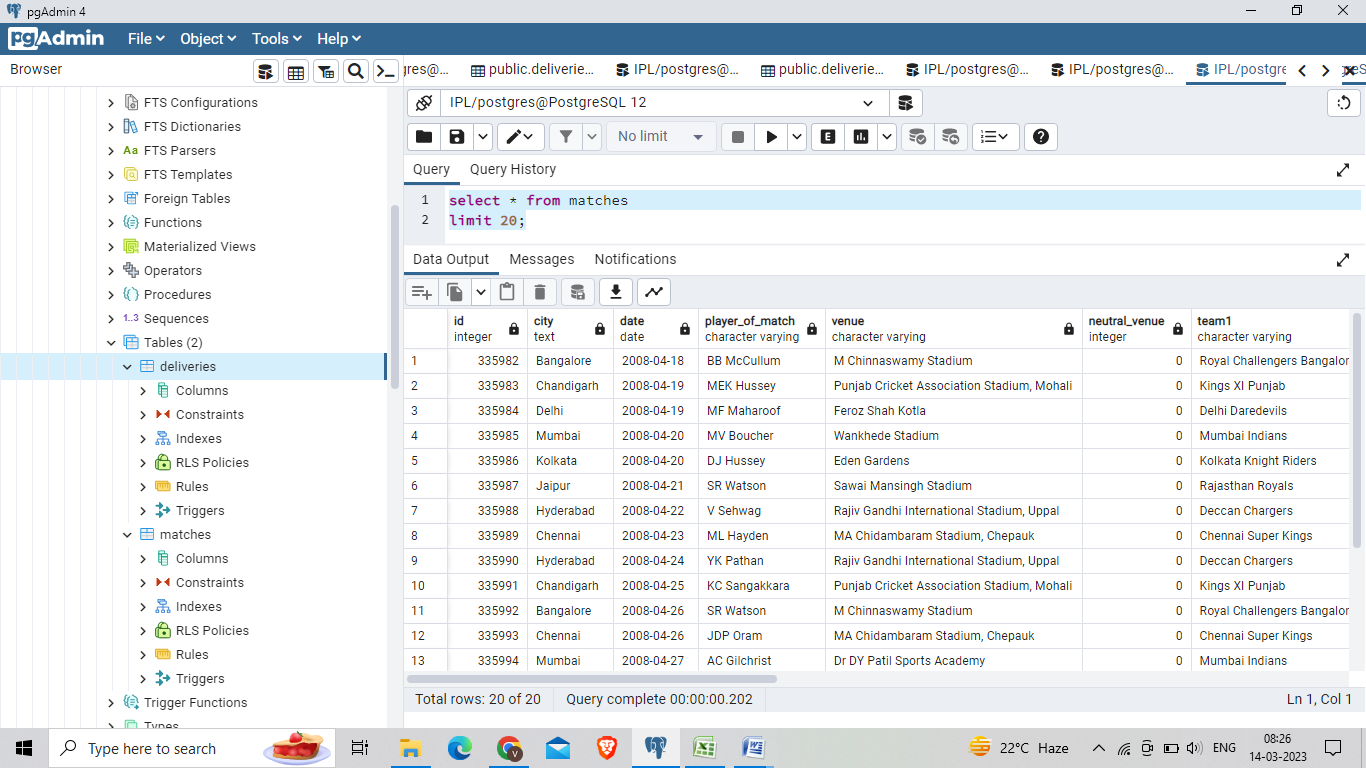
limit 20;



6. Select the top 20 rows of the *matches*table

select \* from matches

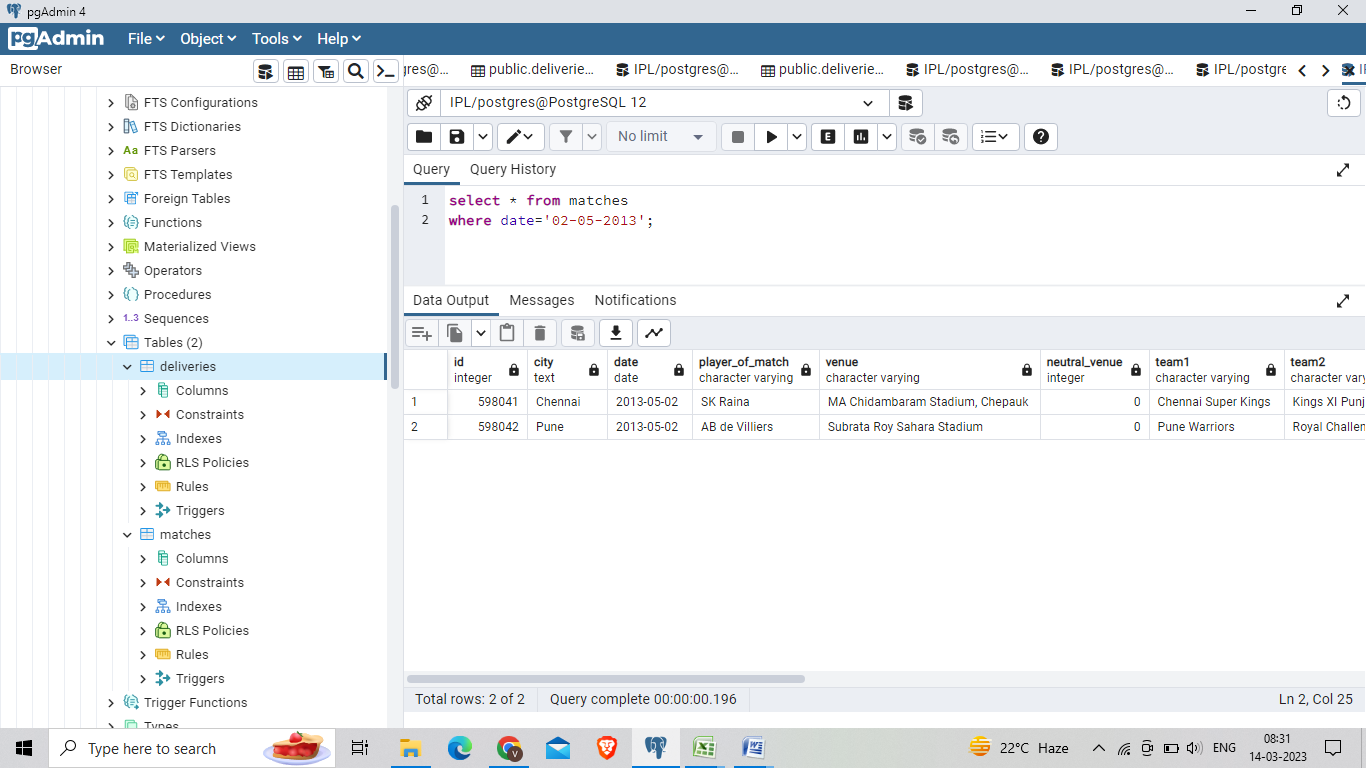
limit 20;



7 Fetch data of all the matches played on 2nd May 2013 from the *matches*table..

select \* from matches

where date='02-05-2013';

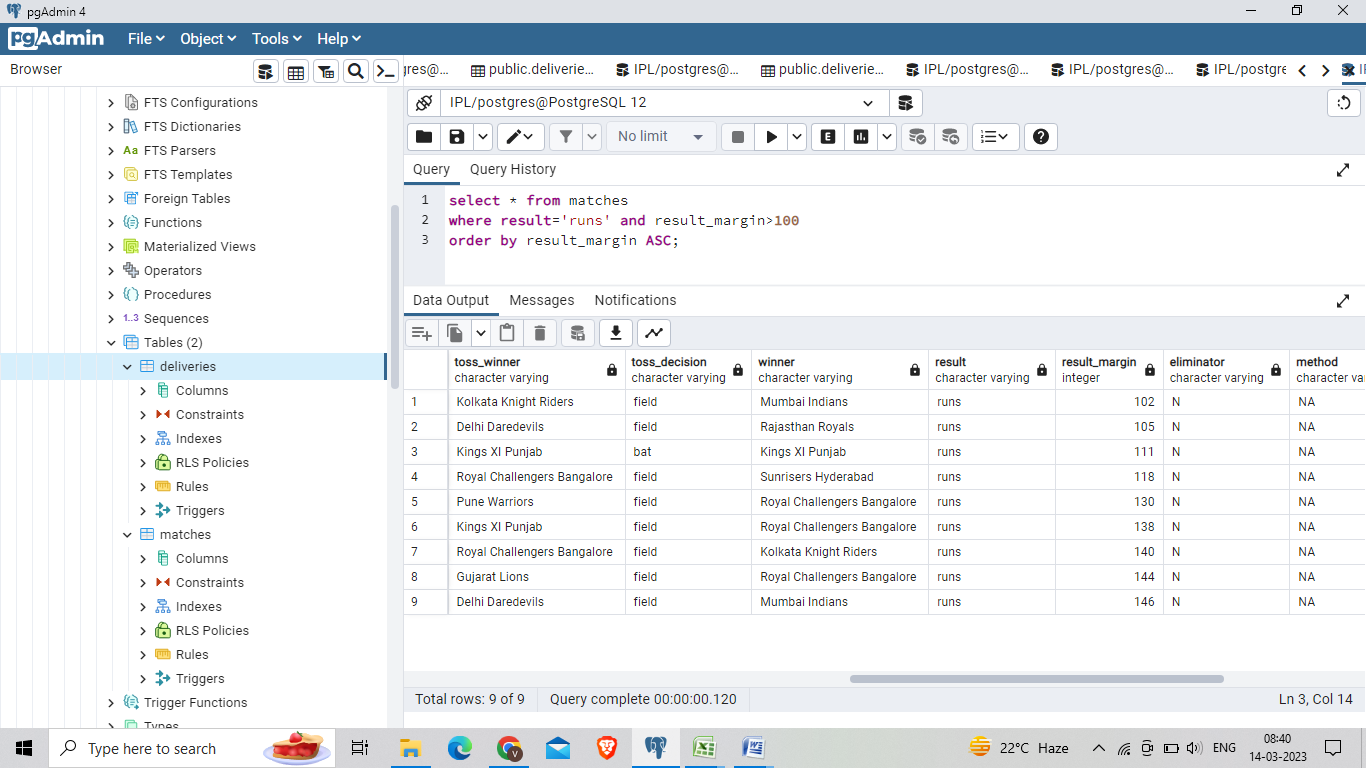


8. Fetch data of all the matches played on 2nd May 2013 from the *matches*table.

Syntax: select \* from matches

where result='runs' and result\_margin>100

order by result\_margin ASC;



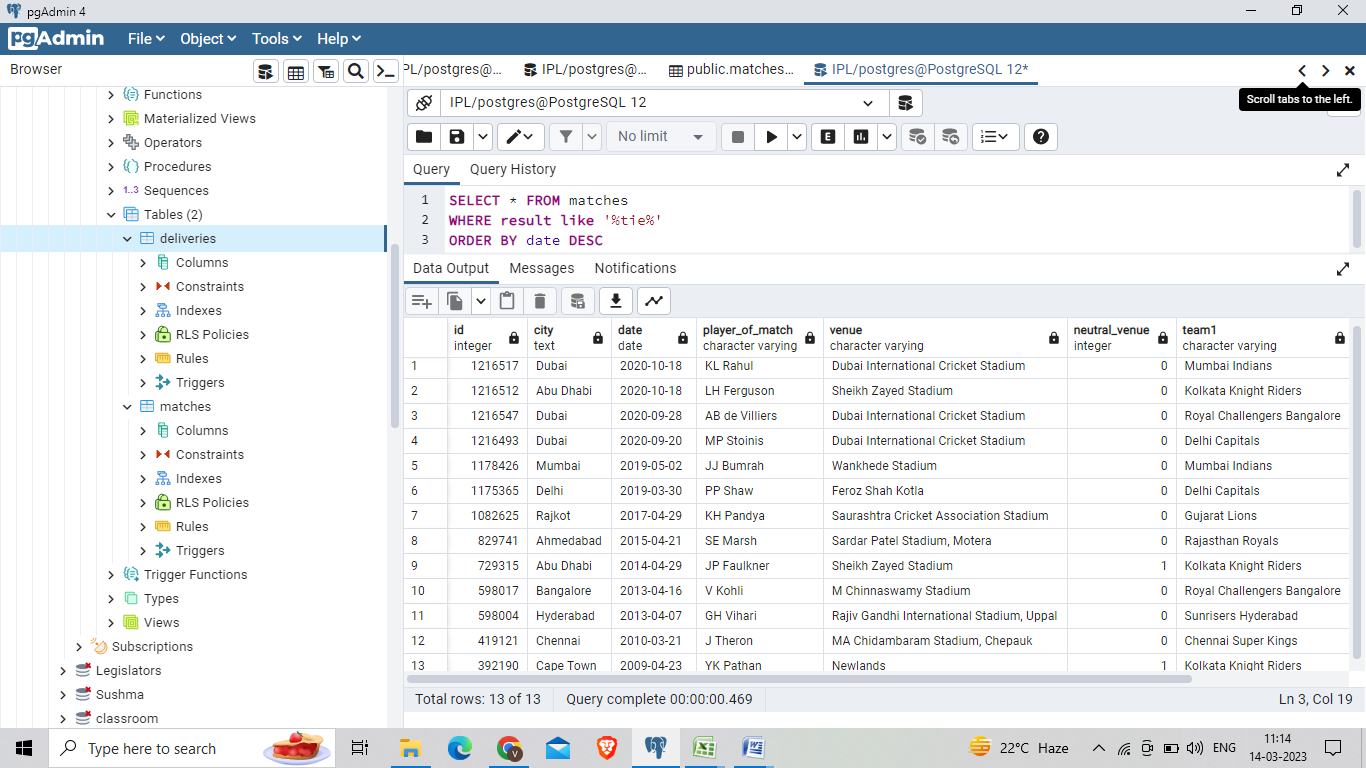
9) Fetch data of all the matches where the final scores of both teams tied and order it in descending order of the date.

method1:

SELECT \* FROM matches

WHERE result like '%tie%'

ORDER BY date DESC

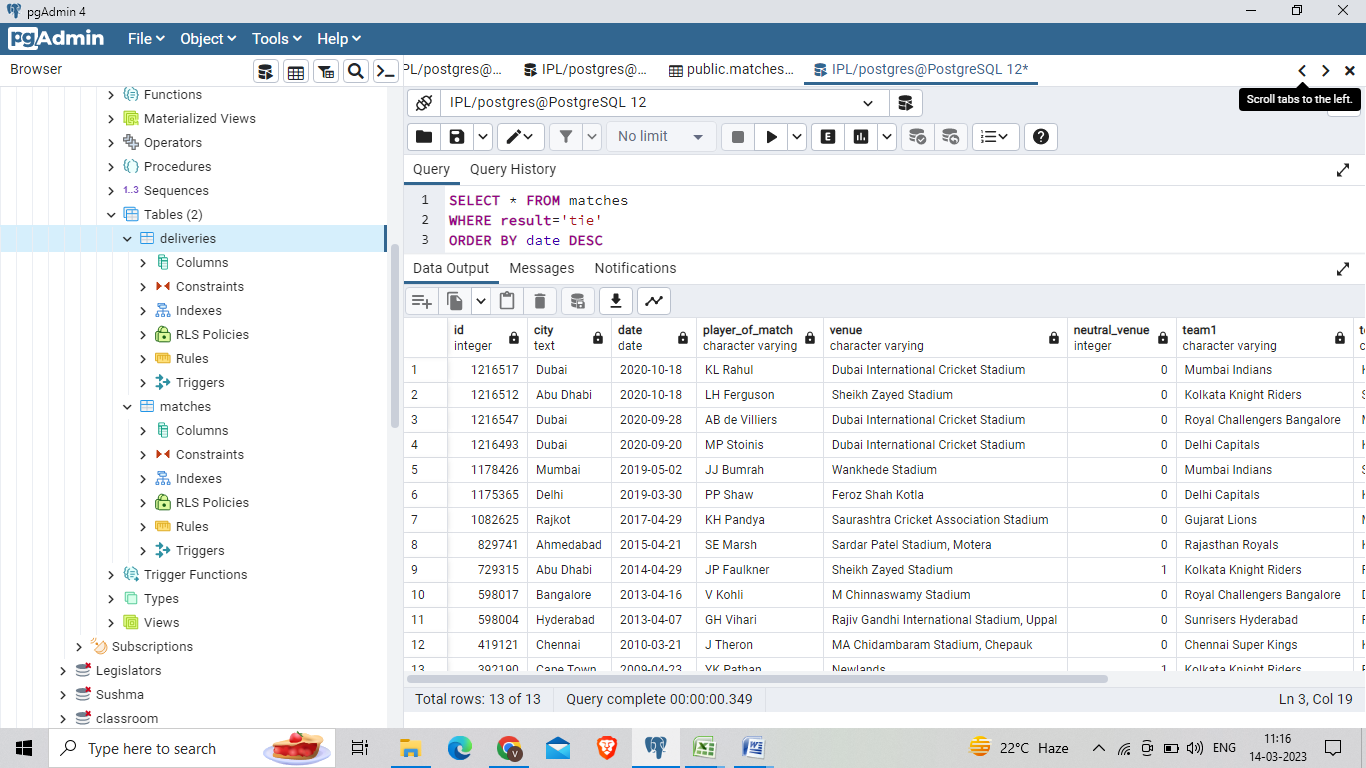


Method 2:

SELECT \* FROM matches

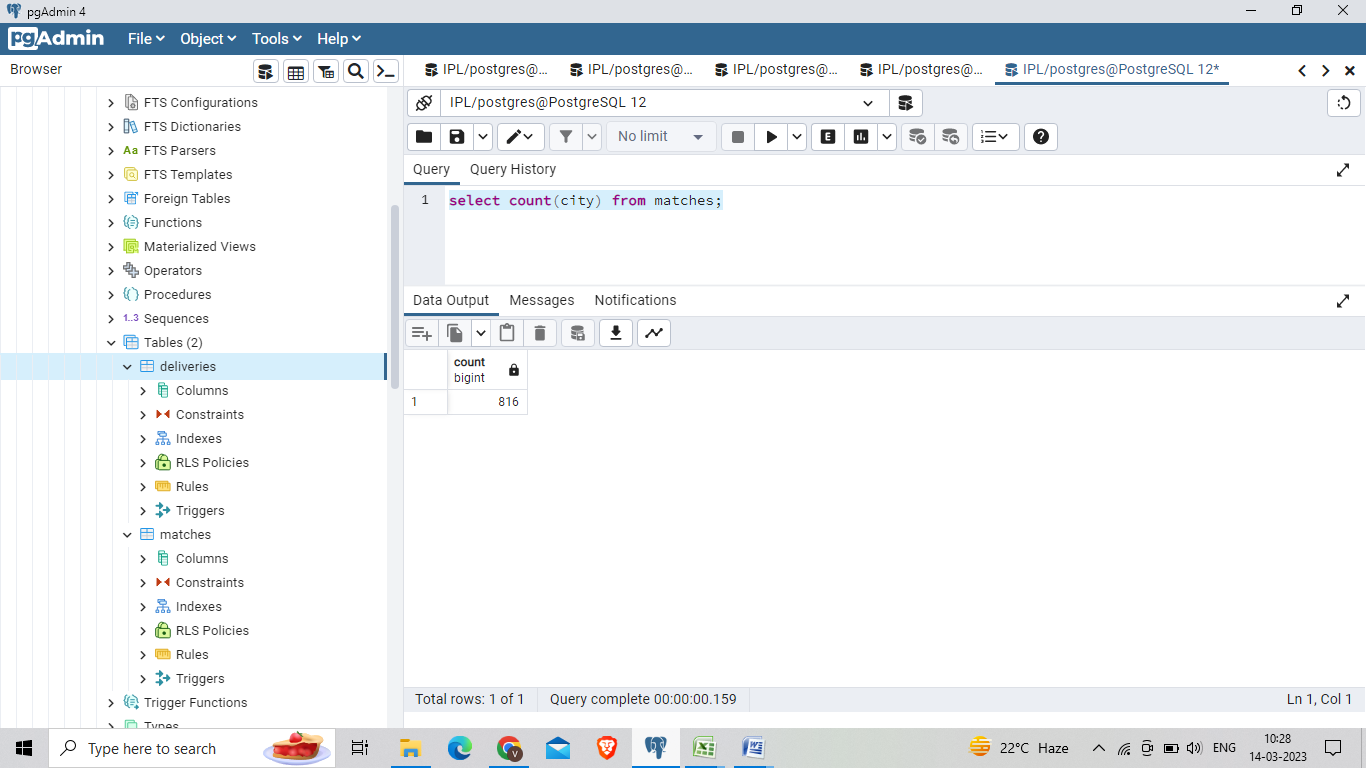
WHERE result='tie'

ORDER BY date DESC



1. 10 Get the count of cities that have hosted an IPL match.

Syntax: select count(city) from matches;



11. Create table *deliveries\_v02*with all the columns of the table ‘*deliveries’*and an additional column *ball\_result*containing values *boundary*, *dot*or *other*depending on the *total\_run*(boundary for >= 4, dot for 0 and other for any other number)  
(Hint 1 : CASE WHEN statement is used to get condition based results)  
(Hint 2: To convert the output data of select statement into a table, you can use a subquery. Create table *table\_name*as *[entire select statement].*

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE deliveries\_v02 AS

SELECT \*,

CASE

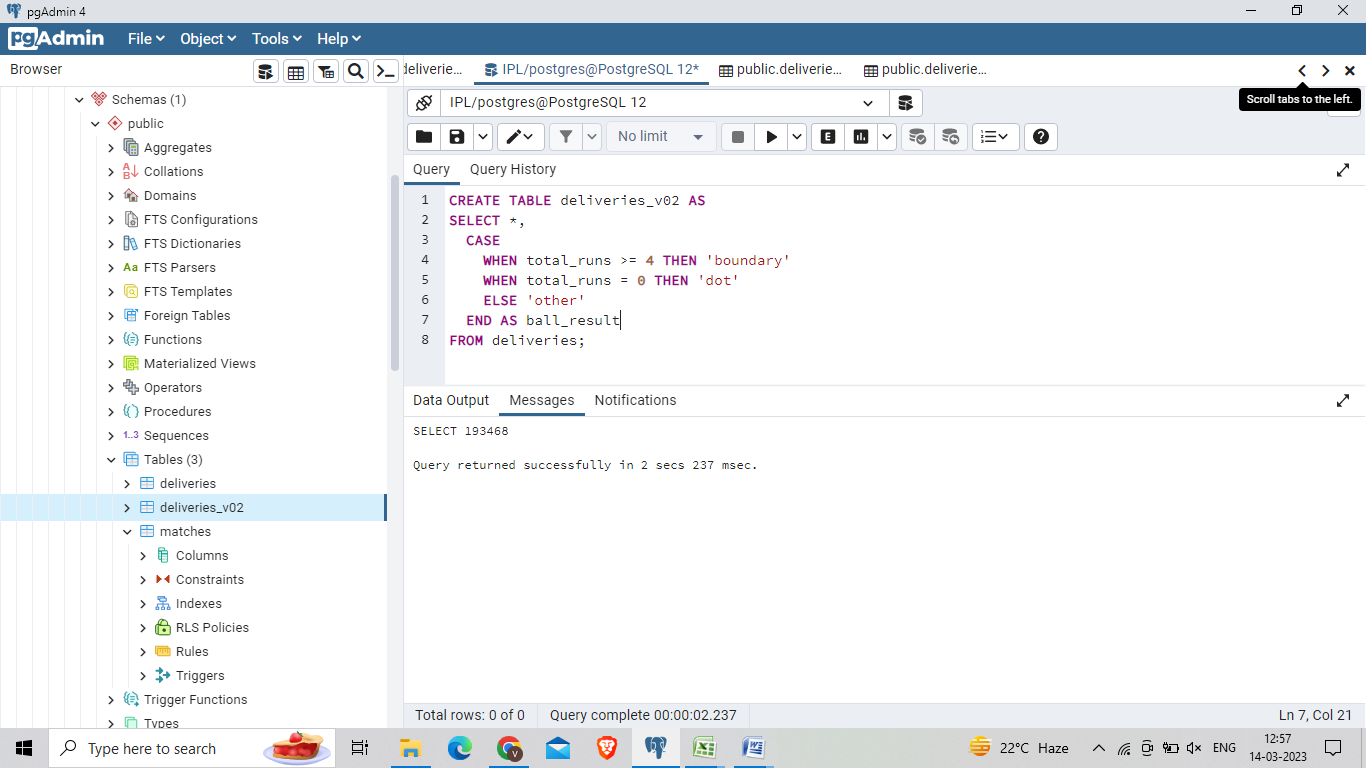
WHEN total\_runs >= 4 THEN 'boundary'

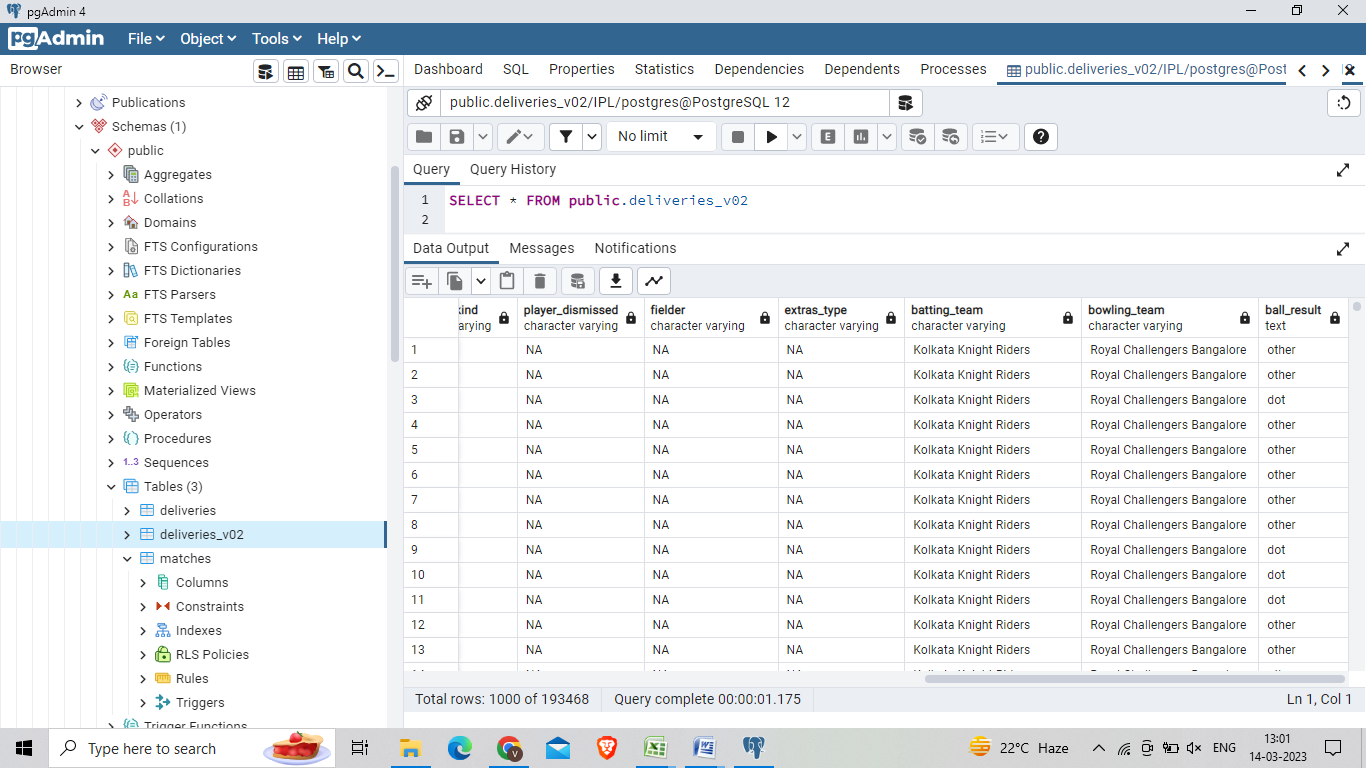
WHEN total\_runs = 0 THEN 'dot'

ELSE 'other'

END AS ball\_result

FROM deliveries;





12. Write a query to fetch the total number of boundaries and dot balls from the *deliveries\_v02*table.

SELECT ball\_result,

COUNT(\*) AS total\_count

FROM deliveries\_v02

WHERE ball\_result IN ('boundary', 'dot')

GROUP BY ball\_result­­­­­­­­--

