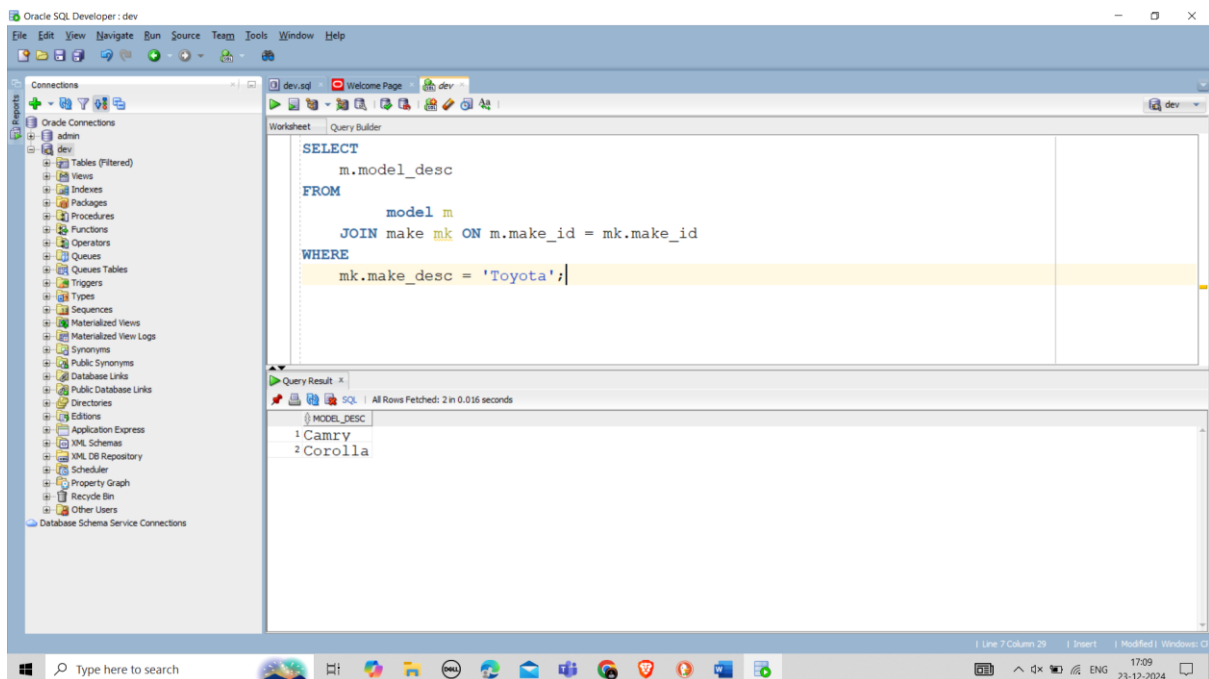


VEHICLE INSURANCE REPORT

Data Retrieval & Joins

1. Write a SQL query to retrieve all models associated with a given make (e.g., "Toyota").

```
SELECT
    m.model_desc
FROM
    model m
JOIN make mk ON m.make_id = mk.make_id
WHERE
    mk.make_desc = 'Toyota';
```



2. List all brokers and their associated sales agents:

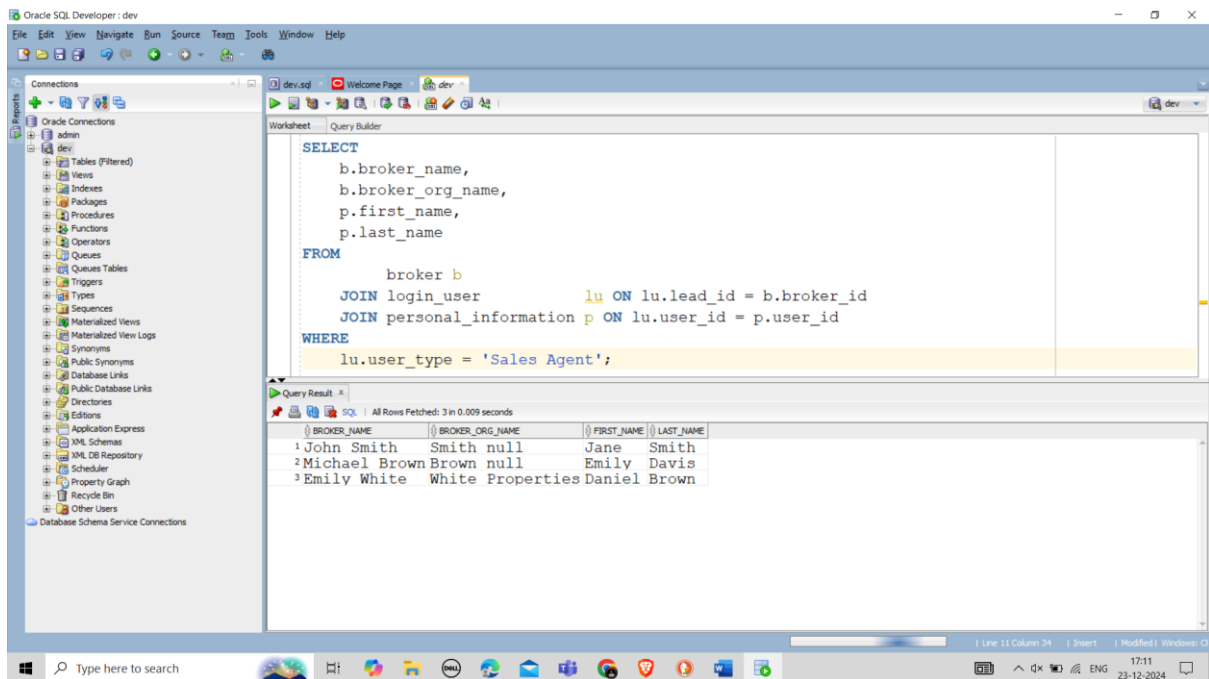
Use a JOIN clause to retrieve the Broker_name and Broker_org_name from the Broker table and the First_name, Last_name of associated sales agents from the Personal_Information and Login_User tables.

```
SELECT
    b.broker_name,
    b.broker_org_name,
```

```

p.first_name,
p.last_name
FROM
    broker b
JOIN login_user lu ON lu.lead_id = b.broker_id
JOIN personal_information p ON lu.user_id = p.user_id
WHERE
    lu.user_type = 'Sales Agent';

```



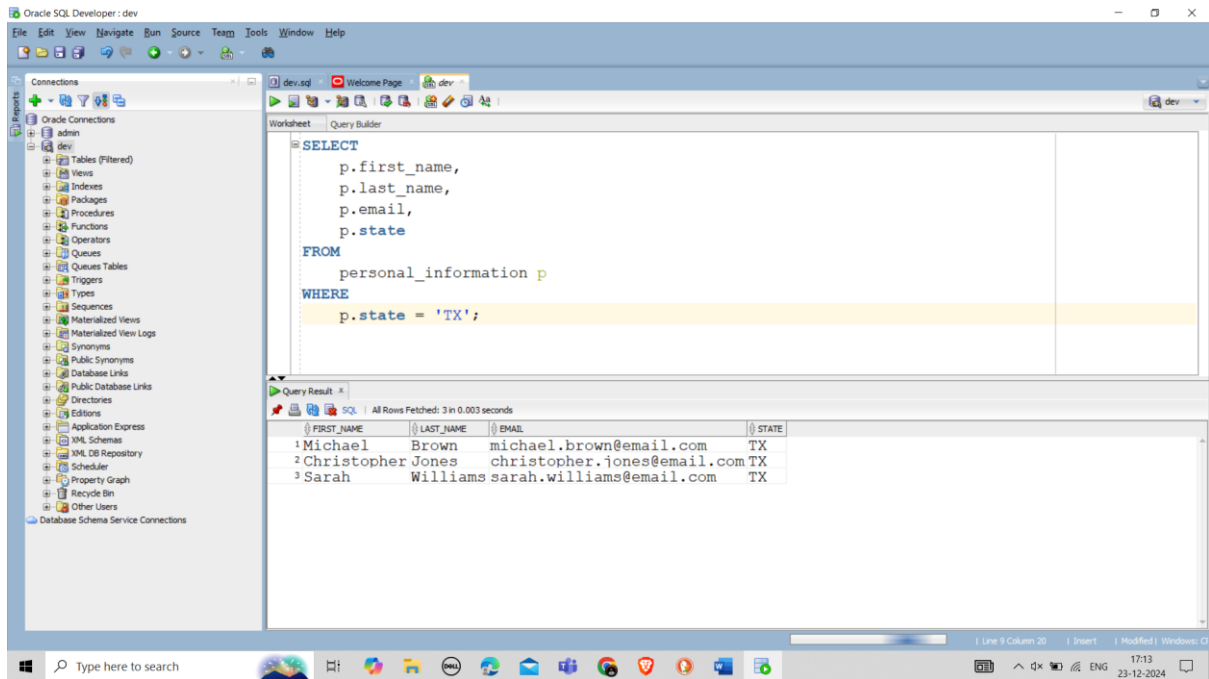
3.Find all users in a specific state:

Retrieve user information (e.g., First_name, Last_name, email,state) from Personal_Information for users residing in a particular state.

```

SELECT
    p.first_name,
    p.last_name,
    p.email,
    p.state
FROM
    personal_information p
WHERE
    p.state = 'TX';

```



4. Get contact information for all brokers:

Extract the Broker_name, Broker_org_name, and contact_info from the Broker table.

SELECT

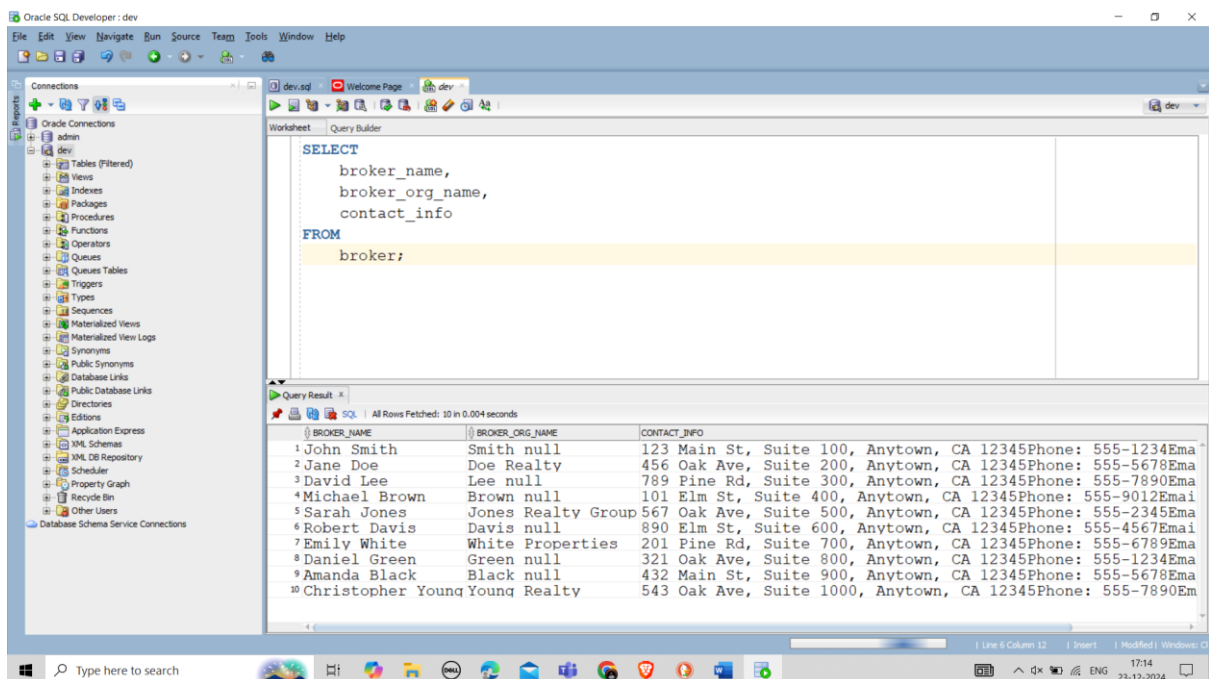
broker_name,

broker_org_name,

contact_info

FROM

broker;



Data Updates & Modifications

1.Update the status of a model to 'deactive'.

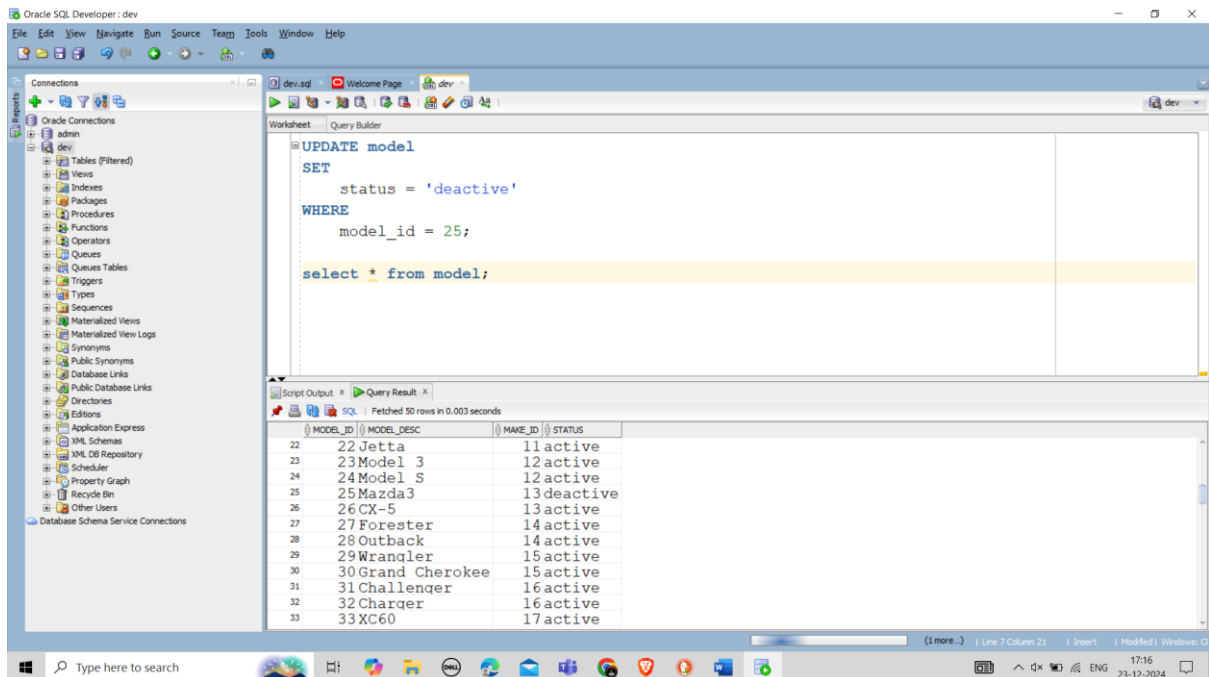
UPDATE model

SET

status = 'deactive'

WHERE

model_id = 25;



2.Change the contact information for a specific broker.

UPDATE broker

SET

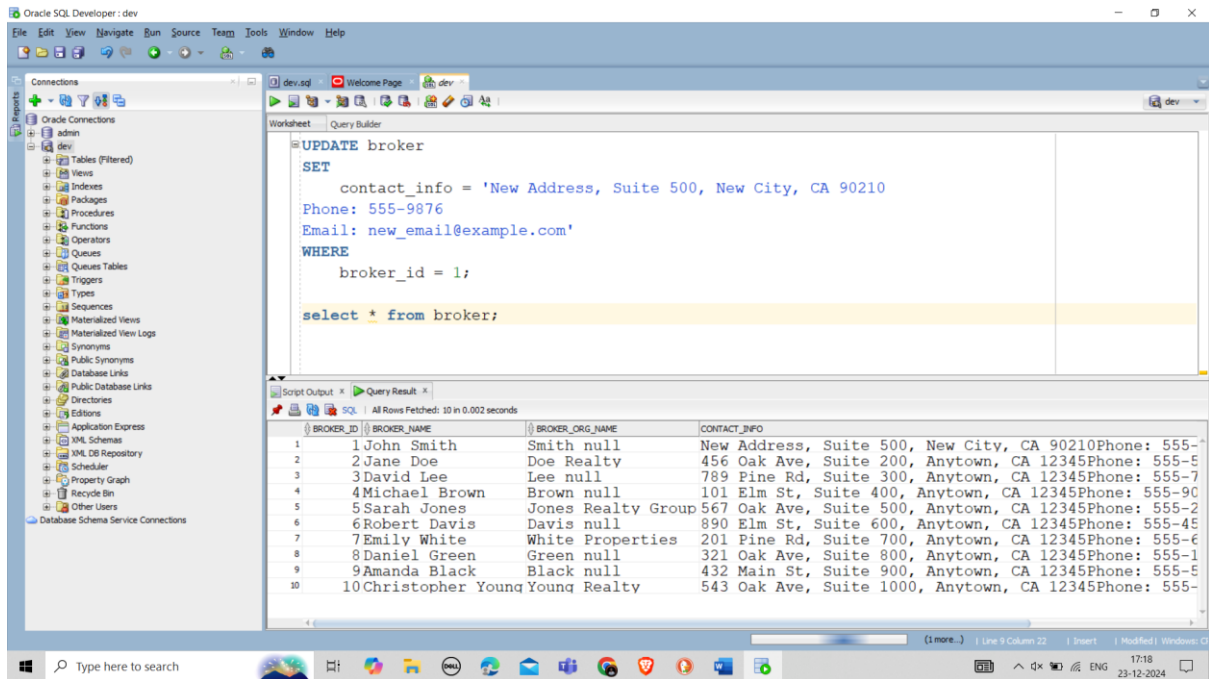
contact_info = 'New Address, Suite 500, New City, CA 90210

Phone: 555-9876

Email: new_email@example.com'

WHERE

broker_id = 1;



3.Deactivate the login of a user.

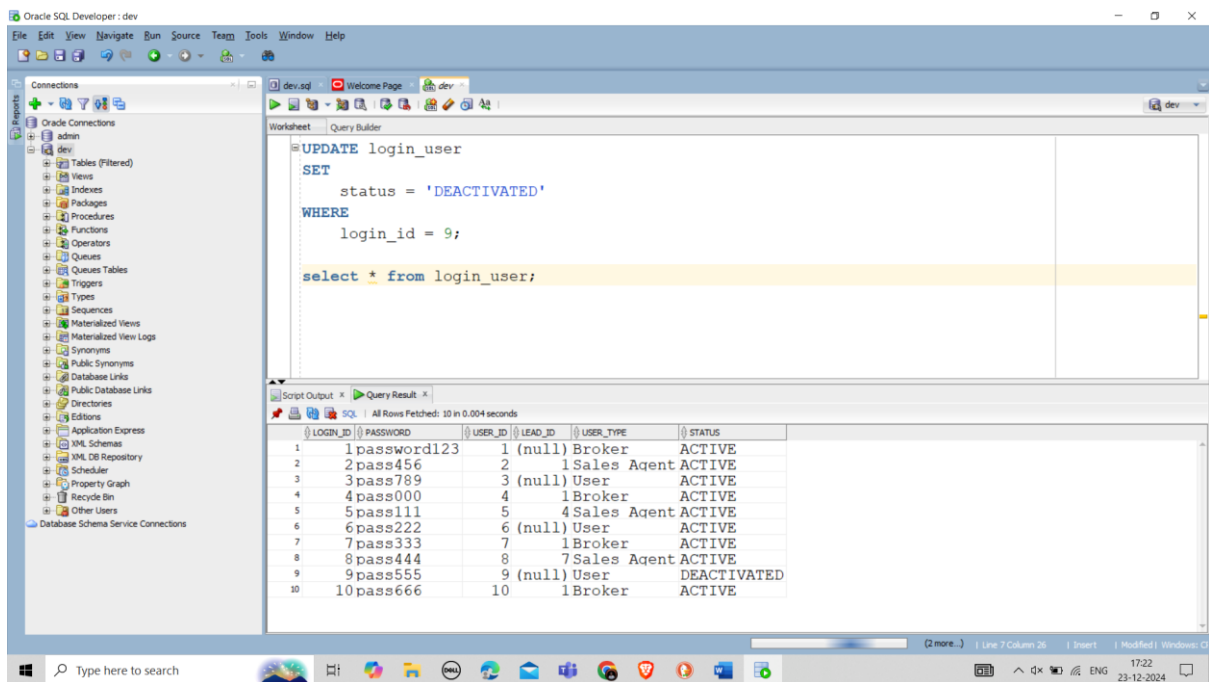
UPDATE login_user

SET

status = 'DEACTIVATED'

WHERE

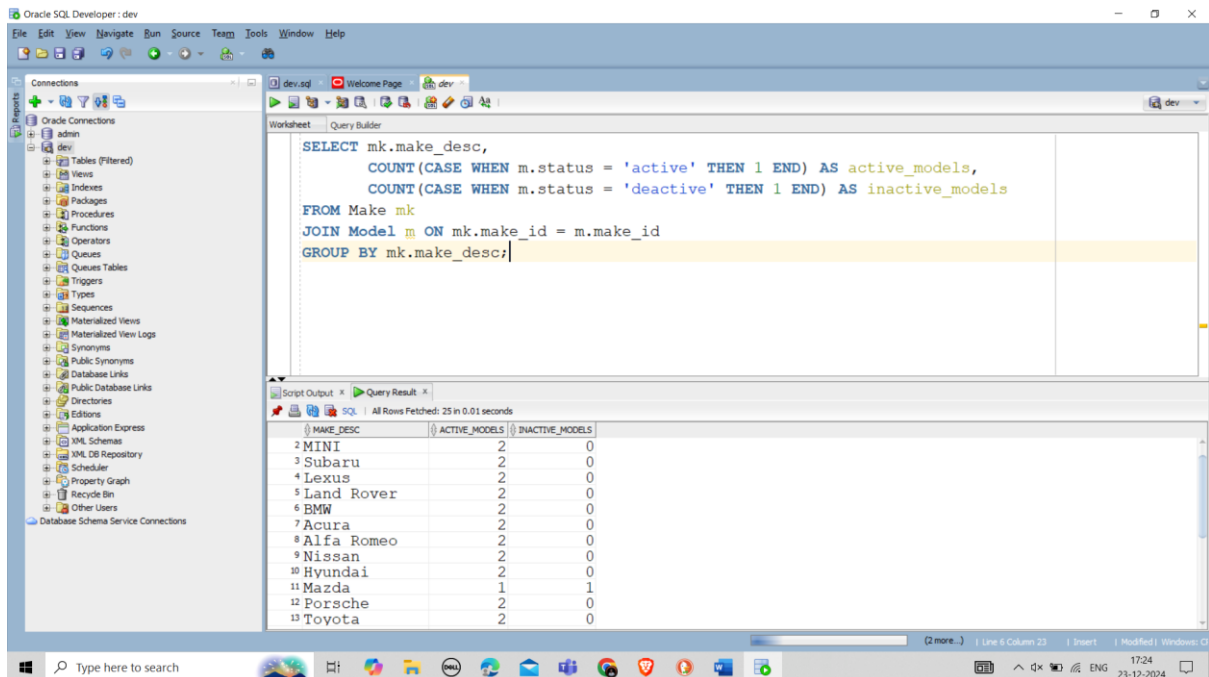
login_id = 9;



Data Analysis & Reporting

1.Count the number of active and inactive models for each make.

```
SELECT mk.make_desc,  
       COUNT(CASE WHEN m.status = 'active' THEN 1 END) AS active_models,  
       COUNT(CASE WHEN m.status = 'deactive' THEN 1 END) AS inactive_models  
FROM Make mk  
JOIN Model m ON mk.make_id = m.make_id  
GROUP BY mk.make_desc;
```



2.Determine the total number of brokers, sales agents, and users.

```
SELECT  
  
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Login_User WHERE User_Type = 'Broker') AS Broker_Count,  
  
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Login_User WHERE User_Type = 'Sales Agent') AS  
Sales_Agent_Count,  
  
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Login_User WHERE User_Type = 'User') AS User_Count  
FROM DUAL;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema tree. The main workspace contains the following SQL query:

```
SELECT
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Login_User WHERE User_Type = 'Broker') AS Broker_Count,
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Login_User WHERE User_Type = 'Sales Agent') AS Sales_Agent_Count,
  (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Login_User WHERE User_Type = 'User') AS User_Count
FROM DUAL;
```

The Query Results pane shows the output of the query:

BROKER_COUNT	SALES_AGENT_COUNT	USER_COUNT
1	4	3

3. Find the number of users in each city.

```
SELECT p.state, COUNT(*) AS User_Count
FROM Personal_Information p
GROUP BY p.state;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the database schema tree. The main workspace contains the following SQL query:

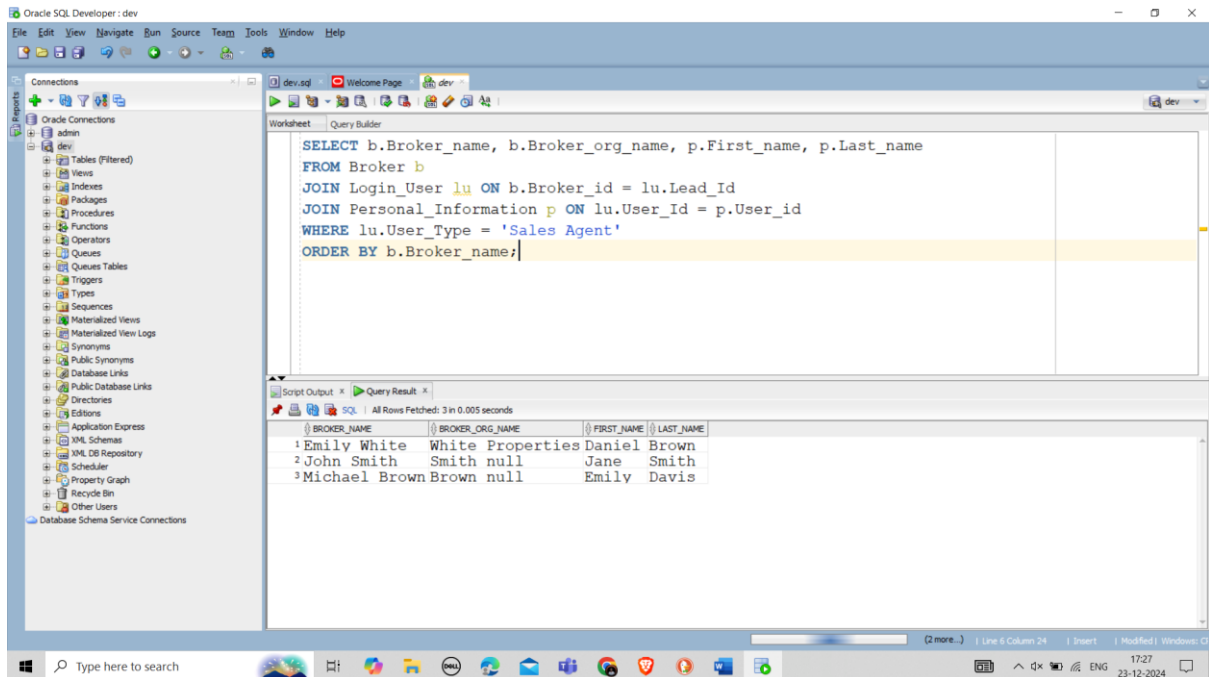
```
SELECT p.state, COUNT(*) AS User_Count
FROM Personal_Information p
GROUP BY p.state;
```

The Query Results pane shows the output of the query:

STATE	USER_COUNT
1 CA	2
2 MA	1
3 IL	1
4 NY	1
5 TX	3
6 FL	1
7 WA	1

4. Generate a report of all brokers and their associated sales agents.

```
SELECT b.Broker_name, b.Broker_org_name, p.First_name, p.Last_name
FROM Broker b
JOIN Login_User lu ON b.Broker_id = lu.Lead_Id
JOIN Personal_Information p ON lu.User_Id = p.User_id
WHERE lu.User_Type = 'Sales Agent'
ORDER BY b.Broker_name;
```



Advanced Queries

1. Retrieve the top 5 states with the highest number of users.

```
SELECT p.state, COUNT(*) AS User_Count,
       RANK() OVER (ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC) AS User_Count_Rank
FROM Personal_Information p
GROUP BY p.state;
```


Oracle SQL Developer : dev

File Edit View Navigate Run Source Team Tools Window Help

Connections

- dev
- Oracle Connections
 - admin
 - dev
 - Tables (Filtered)
 - Views
 - Indexes
 - Packages
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 - Materialized View Logs
 - Synonyms
 - Public Synonyms
 - Database Links
 - Public Database Links
 - Directories
 - Editions
 - Application Express
 - XML Schemas
 - XML DB Repository
 - Scheduler
 - Property Graph
 - Recycle Bin
 - Other Users
- Database Schema Service Connections

Worksheet

```
SELECT p.state, COUNT(*) AS User_Count,  
       RANK() OVER (ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC) AS User_Count_Rank  
FROM Personal_Information p  
GROUP BY p.state;
```

Script Output

Query Result

All Rows Fetched: 7 in 0.002 seconds

	STATE	USER_COUNT	USER_COUNT_RANK
1	TX	3	1
2	CA	2	2
3	WA	1	3
4	FL	1	3
5	IL	1	3
6	MA	1	3
7	NY	1	3

Type here to search

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