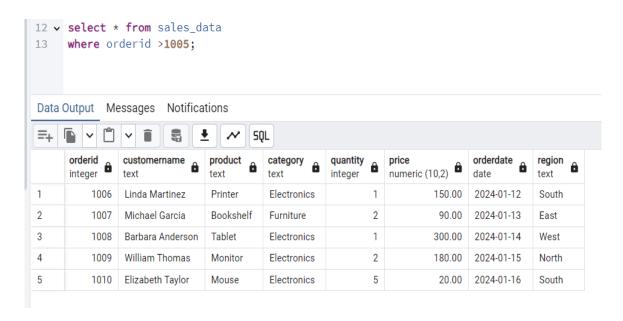
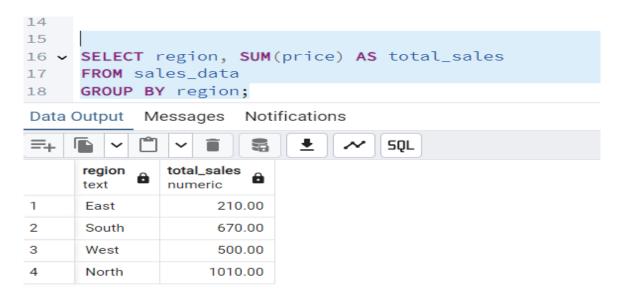
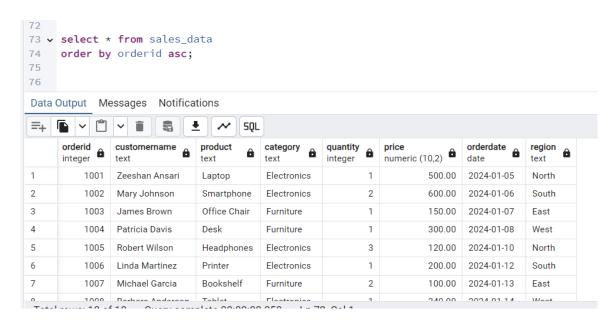
SQL Queries with Images and Explanations



This query orders all rows from the 'sales_data' table in ascending order of 'orderid'. It ensures the results are displayed starting from the lowest orderid to the highest.



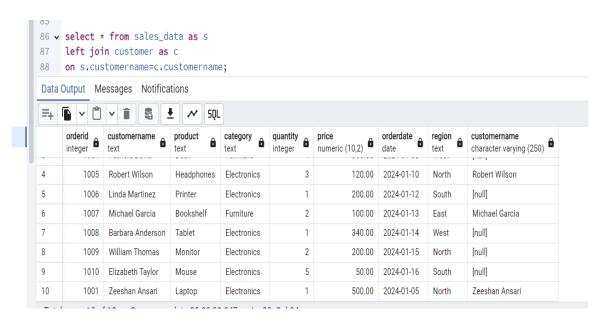
An INNER JOIN between 'sales_data' and 'customer' retrieves only records with matching 'customername' values in both tables.



A LEFT JOIN is used here, retrieving all records from 'sales_data' and matching data from 'customer'. Rows with no matching customer have NULL values in 'customer' table columns.



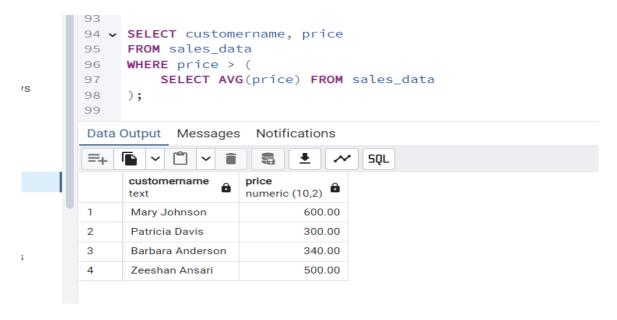
A RIGHT JOIN retrieves all records from 'customer' and matching rows from 'sales_data'. If no match exists, NULL values appear in 'sales_data' columns.



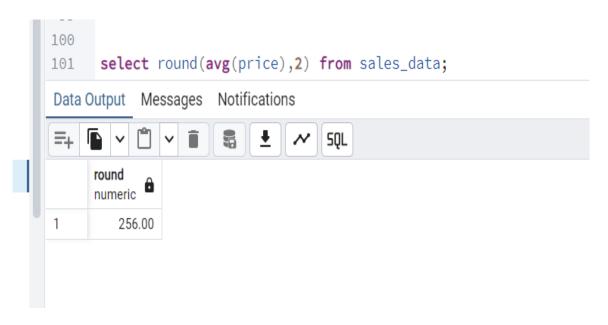
A subquery filters rows where the 'price' is greater than the average price in the 'sales_data' table.



Calculates the average price using AVG() and rounds the result to 2 decimal places.



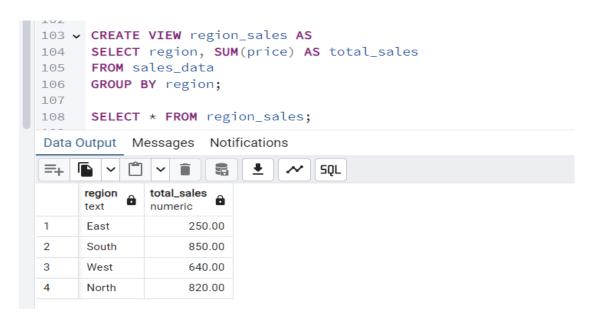
Calculates the total sum of the 'price' column from the 'sales_data' table using SUM().



Creates a view 'region_sales' that groups 'sales_data' by region and calculates total sales for each.



Groups 'sales_data' by 'region' and calculates total sales using SUM(price). Displays the sales per region.



Filters and retrieves records where 'orderid' is greater than 1005 from 'sales_data'.