



ASSIGNMENT TITLE

ADVANCED SQL ASSIGNMENT

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Q1. What is a Common Table Expression (CTE) and how does it improve SQL query readability?

Answer:

A Common Table Expression (CTE) is a temporary result set created using the `WITH` clause. It is mainly used to store the output of a query temporarily so that it can be reused in the main query.

CTE improves readability because it divides a complex SQL query into smaller logical parts. When queries become very long or contain multiple calculations, they become difficult to read.

CTE helps by giving a meaningful name to the intermediate result.

Example:

Suppose we want to find employees whose salary is greater than 60,000.

```
WITH HighSalaryEmployees AS (  
    SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 60000  
)  
SELECT * FROM HighSalaryEmployees;
```

Explanation:

First, the CTE stores employees having salary above 60,000.

Then the main query simply selects data from the CTE.

This is easier to understand compared to writing the same logic inside a nested subquery.

Q2. Why are some views updatable while others are read-only?

Answer:

Views are virtual tables created using `SELECT` statements.

Some views can be updated, while others cannot, depending on how they are created.

A view is **updatable** when:

- It is created using only one base table
- It does not use `JOIN`
- It does not contain `GROUP BY` or aggregate functions

If a view is created using joins or aggregation, SQL cannot identify which table row should be updated.

Therefore, such views become **read-only**.

Example (Updatable View):

```
CREATE VIEW vw_Products AS
```

```
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, Price  
FROM Products;
```

This view is updatable because it directly represents one table.

Non-Updatable View Example:

```
CREATE VIEW vw_ProductSummary AS  
SELECT Category, AVG(Price)  
FROM Products  
GROUP BY Category;
```

This view is read-only because it uses aggregation.

Q3. What advantages do stored procedures offer compared to writing raw SQL repeatedly?

Answer:

Stored procedures are SQL programs that are stored inside the database and executed whenever required.

Advantages of stored procedures:

- They improve performance because they are precompiled
- The same logic can be reused multiple times
- They reduce chances of writing wrong queries repeatedly
- Security is improved because users don't access tables directly

Example:

Instead of writing:

```
SELECT * FROM Products WHERE Category = 'Electronics';
```

again and again, we can create a stored procedure and reuse it.

Stored procedures make database operations efficient and organized.

Q4. What is the purpose of triggers in a database? Give one real-life use case.

Answer:

A trigger is a database object that automatically executes when an event such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE occurs on a table.

Triggers are mainly used to:

- Maintain data consistency
- Automatically log changes
- Enforce business rules

Real-life use case:

If a product is deleted from a table, its details should not be lost.

A trigger can automatically insert the deleted data into an archive table.

This is useful for auditing and maintaining history.

Q5. Explain the need for data modelling and normalization.

Answer:

Data modelling defines how data is structured in tables and how tables are related to each other.

Normalization is the process of organizing data to avoid duplication.

Why they are important:

- Reduce data redundancy
- Prevent update anomalies
- Maintain data consistency
- Make database easy to maintain

Example:

Instead of storing department name repeatedly for each employee, we store department details in a separate table.

This avoids unnecessary repetition.

CREATE TABLE FOR PRODUCT:

Query	Query History
1 2 3 4 5 6	<pre>CREATE TABLE Products (ProductID INT PRIMARY KEY, ProductName VARCHAR(100), Category VARCHAR(50), Price DECIMAL(10,2));</pre>
Data Output	Messages
CREATE TABLE	
Query returned successfully in 183 msec.	

INSERT DATA:

Query	Query History
1 2 3 4 5	<pre>INSERT INTO Products VALUES (1, 'Keyboard', 'Electronics', 1200), (2, 'Mouse', 'Electronics', 800), (3, 'Chair', 'Furniture', 2500), (4, 'Desk', 'Furniture', 5500);</pre>
Data Output	Messages
INSERT 0 4	
Query returned successfully in 11 secs 90 msec.	

CREATE TABLE FOR SALES:

Query	Query History
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	<pre> CREATE TABLE Sales (SaleID INT PRIMARY KEY, ProductID INT, Quantity INT, SaleDate DATE, FOREIGN KEY (ProductID) REFERENCES Products(ProductID)); </pre>
Data Output	Messages
	<p>CREATE TABLE</p> <p>Query returned successfully in 30 secs 967 msec.</p>

INSERT DATA:

Query	Query History
1 2 3 4 5 6	<pre> INSERT INTO Sales VALUES (1, 1, 4, '2024-01-05'), (2, 2, 10, '2024-01-06'), (3, 3, 2, '2024-01-10'), (4, 4, 1, '2024-01-11'); </pre>
Data Output	Messages
	<p>INSERT 0 4</p> <p>Query returned successfully in 19 secs 103 msec.</p>

Q6. CTE to calculate total revenue for each product where revenue > 3000

Query:

Query Query History

```
1 WITH ProductRevenue AS (  
2     SELECT p.ProductID, p.ProductName,  
3           p.Price * s.Quantity AS Revenue  
4     FROM Products p  
5     JOIN Sales s ON p.ProductID = s.ProductID  
6 )  
7 SELECT * FROM ProductRevenue  
8 WHERE Revenue > 3000;  
9
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 4

	productid [PK] integer	productname character varying (100)	revenue numeric
1	1	Keyboard	4800.00
2	2	Mouse	8000.00
3	3	Chair	5000.00
4	4	Desk	5500.00

Total rows: 4 Query complete 00:00:20.742

Explanation:

First, the CTE calculates revenue by multiplying price and quantity.
Then, the main query filters products whose revenue is greater than 3000.
Using CTE avoids repeating the calculation logic.

Q7. Create a view showing category-wise summary

Query:

Query Query History

```
1 CREATE VIEW vw_CategorySummary AS
2 SELECT Category,
3         COUNT(*) AS TotalProducts,
4         AVG(Price) AS AveragePrice
5 FROM Products
6 GROUP BY Category;
7
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

CREATE VIEW

Query returned successfully in 21 secs 414 msec.

Explanation:

This view shows how many products are available in each category and their average price. Such views are helpful for management reports.

Q8. Create an updatable view and update price

Query:

Query	Query History
1 2 3 4	<pre>CREATE VIEW vw_ProductDetails AS SELECT ProductID, ProductName, Price FROM Products;</pre>
Data Output	Messages Notifications
	<p>CREATE VIEW</p> <p>Query returned successfully in 10 secs 946 msec.</p>

Query	Query History
1 2 3 4	<pre>UPDATE vw_ProductDetails SET Price = 1300 WHERE ProductID = 1;</pre>
Data Output	Messages Notifications
	<p>UPDATE 1</p> <p>Query returned successfully in 12 secs 582 msec.</p>

Explanation:

Since the view is based on one table and contains no aggregation, it is updatable. Updating the view updates the base table automatically.

Q9. Create a stored procedure to return products by category.

Query:

Query	Query History
1	CREATE PROCEDURE GetProductsByCategory(IN cat_name VARCHAR)
2	LANGUAGE plpgsql
3	AS \$\$
4	BEGIN
5	SELECT ProductID, ProductName, Category, Price
6	FROM Products
7	WHERE Category = cat_name;
8	END;
9	\$\$;
10	

Data Output	Messages	Notifications
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Explanation:

This procedure takes category name as input and returns products of that category. It avoids writing the same query multiple times.

Q10. Create a trigger to archive deleted products.

Query:

Query	Query History
1	CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION archive_deleted_product()
2	RETURNS TRIGGER
3	LANGUAGE plpgsql
4	AS \$\$
5	BEGIN
6	INSERT INTO ProductArchive
7	VALUES (
8	OLD.ProductID,
9	OLD.ProductName,
10	OLD.Category,
11	OLD.Price,
12	NOW()
13);
14	RETURN OLD;
15	END;
16	\$\$;
17	

Query Query History

```
1 CREATE TRIGGER trg_after_delete
2 AFTER DELETE ON Products
3 FOR EACH ROW
4 EXECUTE FUNCTION archive_deleted_product();
5
```

Explanation:

Whenever a product is deleted, the trigger stores its details in the archive table. This ensures no important data is lost.