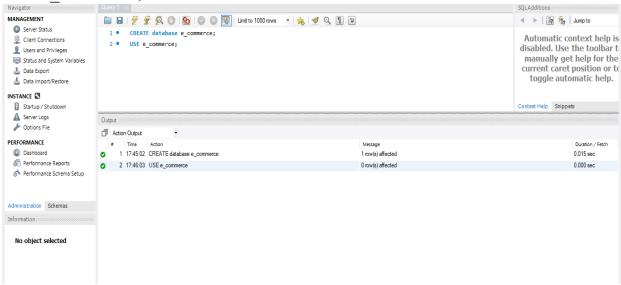
SQL Assignment – 1

1. Create database e commerce

CREATE database e commerce;

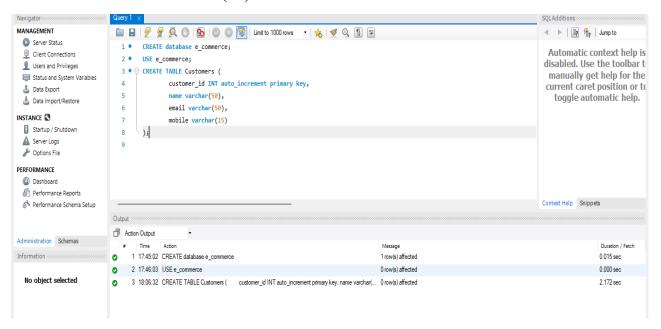
USE e commerce;



2. Create following Tables:

Customers:

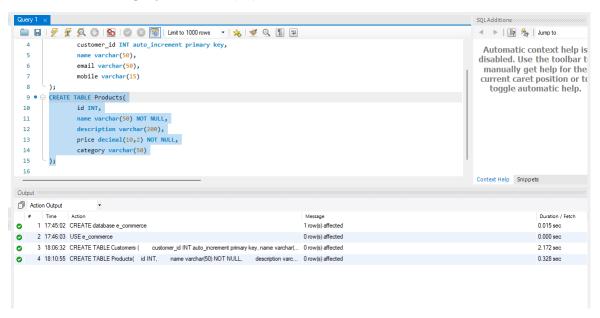
- a. customer_id int auto-increment primary key
- b. name varchar(50)
- c. email varchar(50)
- d. mobile varchar(15)



Products:

- a. id int
- b. name varchar(50) not null

- c. description varchar(200)
- d. price decimal(10, 2) not null
- e. category varchar(50)

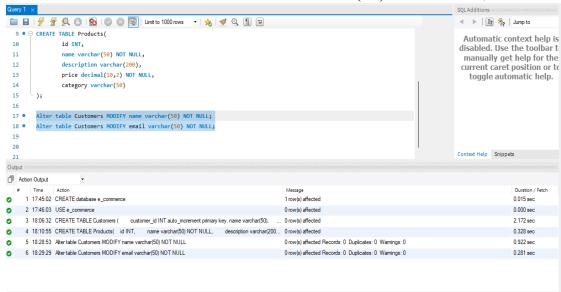


3. Modify Tables(using Alter keyword):

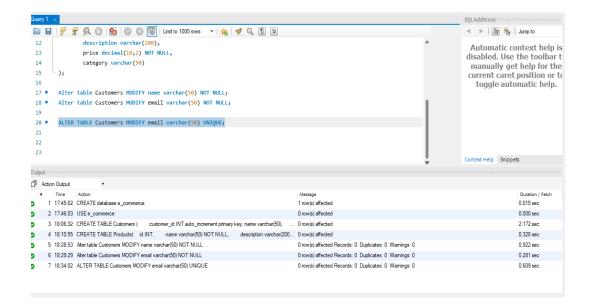
a. Add not null on name and email in the Customers table.

Alter table Customers MODIFY name varchar(50) NOT NULL;

Alter table Customers MODIFY email varchar(50) NOT NULL;



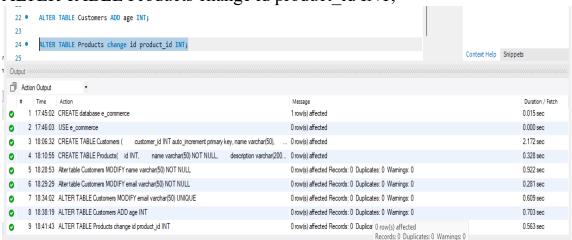
b. Add unique key on email in the Customers table ALTER TABLE Customers MODIFY email varchar(50) UNIQUE;



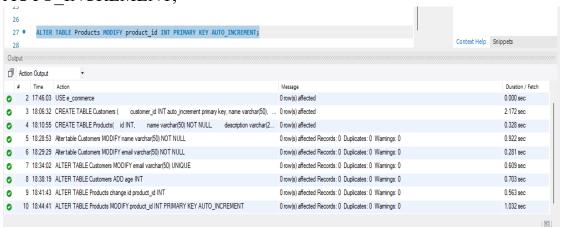
c. Add column age in the Customers table ALTER TABLE Customers ADD age INT;



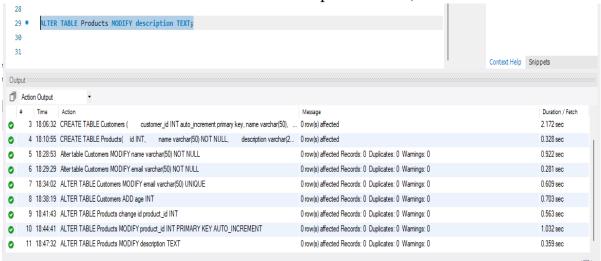
d. Change column name from id to product_id in the Products table; ALTER TABLE Products change id product id INT;



e. Add primary key and auto increment on product_id in the Products table.
 ALTER TABLE Products MODIFY product_id INT PRIMARY KEY
 AUTO INCREMENT;



f. Change datatype of description from varchar to text in the Products table. ALTER TABLE Products MODIFY description TEXT;

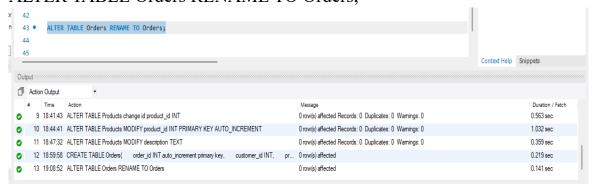


4. Create table Order:



5. Modify Orders Table(using Alter keyword):

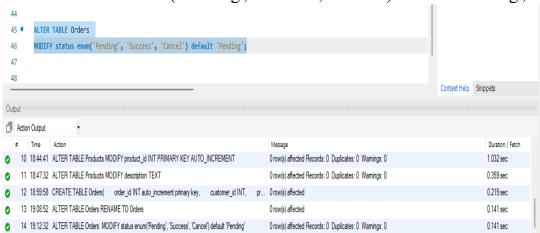
a. Change table name Order -> Orders
 ALTER TABLE Orders RENAME TO Orders;



b. Set default value pending in status.

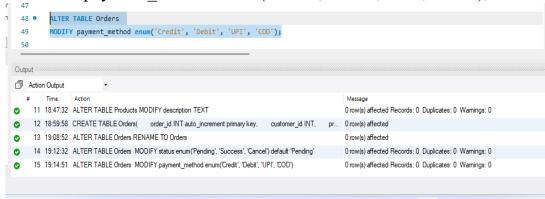
ALTER TABLE Orders

MODIFY status enum('Pending', 'Success', 'Cancel') default 'Pending';

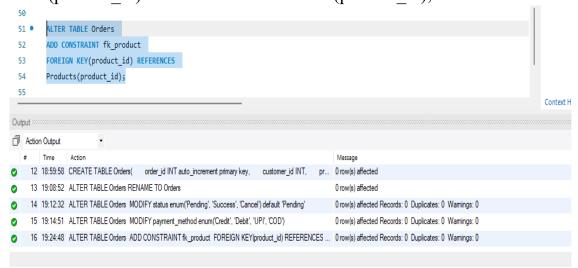


c. Modify payment_method ENUM to add one more value: 'COD' ALTER TABLE Orders

MODIFY payment method enum('Credit', 'Debit', 'UPI', 'COD');

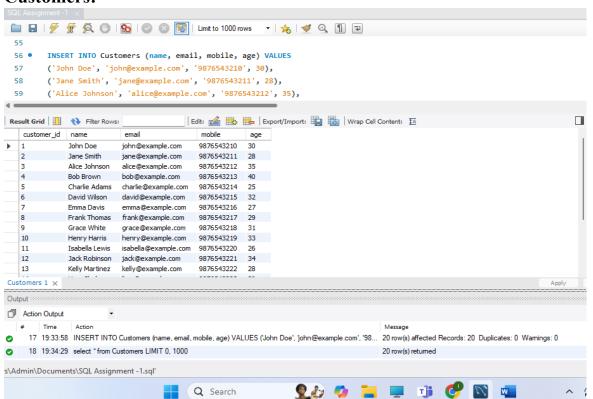


d. Make product id as foreign key
 ALTER TABLE Orders ADD CONSTRAINT fk_product FOREIGN
 KEY(product id) REFERENCES Products(product id);

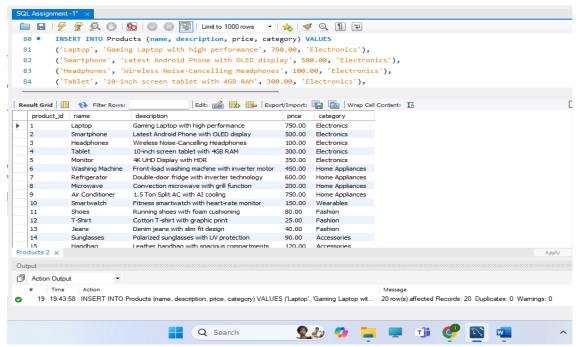


6. Insert 20 sample records in all the tables.

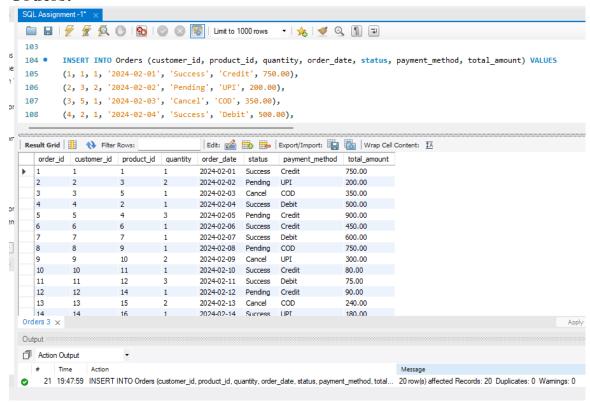
Customers:



Products:

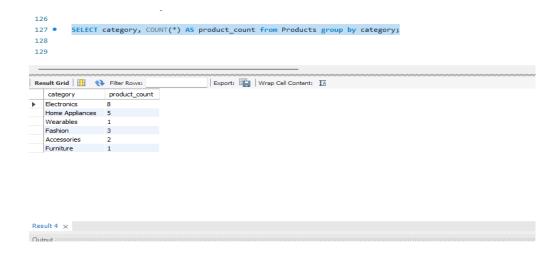


Orders:

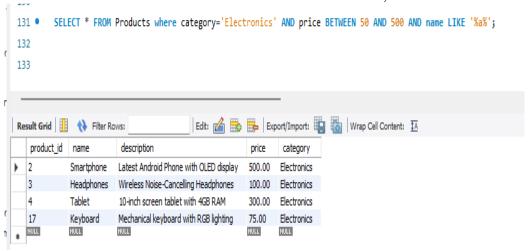


7. Perform following queries:

a. Count the number of products as product_count in each category.
 SELECT category, COUNT(*) AS product_count from Products group by category;

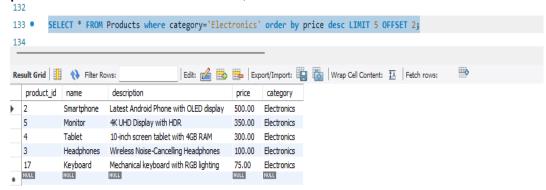


b. Retrieve all products that belong to the 'Electronics' category, have a price between \$50 and \$500, and whose name contains the letter 'a'. SELECT * FROM Products where category='Electronics' AND price BETWEEN 50 AND 500 AND name LIKE '%a%';

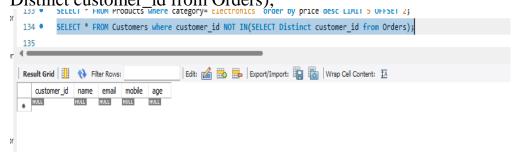


c. Get the top 5 most expensive products in the 'Electronics' category, skipping the first 2.

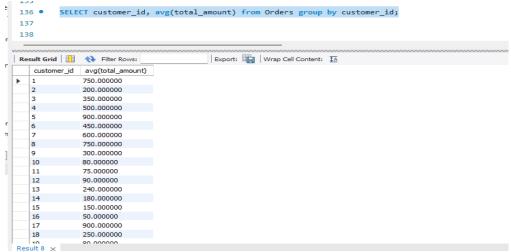
SELECT * FROM Products where category='Electronics' order by price desc LIMIT 5 OFFSET 2;



d. Retrieve customers who have not placed any orders.
 SELECT * FROM Customers where customer_id NOT IN(SELECT Distinct customer_id from Orders);

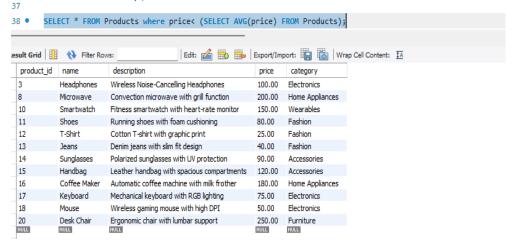


e. Find the average total amount spent by each customer.
 SELECT customer_id, avg(total_amount) from Orders group by customer_id;

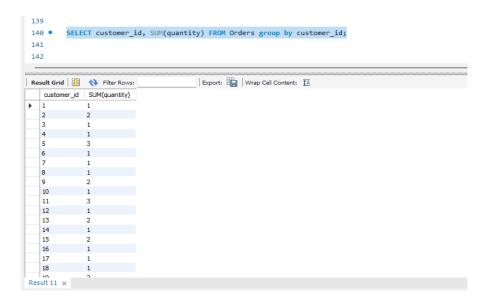


f. Get the products that have a price less than the average price of all products.

SELECT * FROM Products where price< (SELECT AVG(price) FROM Products);



g. Calculate the total quantity of products ordered by each customer. SELECT customer_id, SUM(quantity) FROM Orders group by customer_id;

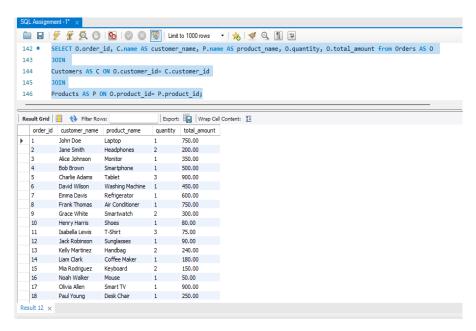


h. List all orders along with customer name and product name.

SELECT O.order_id, C.name AS customer_name, P.name AS product_name, O.quantity, O.total_amount from Orders AS O JOIN

Customers AS C ON O.customer_id= C.customer_id JOIN

Products AS P ON O.product_id= P.product_id;



i. Find products that have never been ordered.SELECT * FROM Products where product_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT product_id FROM Orders);

