ADVANCED
SQL

IN JUST 10 DAYS!

Unlock Expert Level

Advanced Querying

🎯 Aim

Understand subqueries and nested queries and their usage in SQL queries.

🖨️ Resources:

- "SQL Subqueries" on w3schools.com (https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_subqueries.asp)

- "Subqueries in SQL: A Complete Guide" on sqlshack.com (https://www.sqlshack.com/subqueries-in-sql-a-complete-guide/)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Retrieve all customers who have made at least one purchase.
2. Find the names of customers who have not made any purchases.
3. Get the order details for orders with a total quantity greater than the average quantity of all orders.

Practice Questions

1. Write a query to find the top 5 customers with the highest total order amount.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date, order_amount)

2. Retrieve the names of customers who have placed orders in the past 30 days.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date)

3. Find the products that have been ordered at least three times.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

4. Retrieve the order details for orders placed by customers from a specific city.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name, city), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Order_Details (order_id, product_id, quantity)

5. Write a query to find the customers who have placed orders for products with a price greater than $100.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Products (product_id, product_name, price), Order_Details (order_id, product_id, quantity)

Practice Questions

6. Get the average order amount for each customer.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date, order_amount)

7. Find the products that have never been ordered.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

8. Retrieve the names of customers who have placed orders on weekends (Saturday or Sunday).
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date)

9. Get the total order amount for each month.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date, order_amount)

10. Write a query to find the customers who have placed orders for more than two different products.
    Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

Joins

🎯 Aim

Understand different types of joins and their applications in SQL queries.

🖨️ Resources:

- "SQL Joins" on mode.com (https://mode.com/sql-tutorial/sql-joins/)

- "A Visual Explanation of SQL Joins" by Coding Horror (https://blog.codinghorror.com/a-visual-explanation-of-sql-joins/)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Retrieve the order details along with the customer names for all orders.
2. Find the products and their corresponding categories.
3. Get a list of customers and their total order amounts.

Practice Questions

1. Retrieve the order details along with the customer name and product name for each order.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

2. Find the products and their corresponding suppliers' names.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, supplier_id), Suppliers (supplier_id, supplier_name)

3. Get a list of customers who have never placed an order.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id)

4. Retrieve the names of customers along with the total quantity of products they ordered.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

5. Find the products that have been ordered by customers from a specific country.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id), Customers (customer_id, country)

6. Get the total order amount for each customer, including those who have not placed any orders.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_amount)

Practice Questions

7. Retrieve the order details for orders placed by customers with a specific occupation.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name, occupation), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

8. Find the customers who have placed orders for products with a price higher than the average price of all products.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Products (product_id, product_name, price), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

9. Retrieve the names of customers along with the total number of orders they have placed.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id)

10. Get a list of products and the total quantity ordered for each product.
    Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

Advanced Filtering and Sorting

🎯 Aim

Learn advanced filtering techniques and sorting options in SQL queries.

🖨️ Resources:

- "SQL Wildcards" and "SQL Regular Expressions" on tutorialspoint.com (https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-regular-expressions.htm)

- "Sorting Rows with NULL Values in SQL" on stackoverflow.com (https://stackoverflow.com/questions/18411081/sorting-rows-with-null-values-in-sql)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Retrieve all employees whose names start with 'J'.
2. Find the products with names containing the word 'red'.
3. Get the list of employees sorted by their hire date in descending order.

Practice Questions

1. Retrieve all customers with names starting with 'A' and ending with 'n'.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name)

2. Find the products with names containing at least one digit.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name)

3. Get the list of employees sorted by their salary in ascending order. NULL values should appear at the end.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary)

4. Retrieve the customers whose names contain exactly five characters.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name)

5. Find the products with names starting with 'S' and ending with 'e'. Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name)

6. Get the list of employees sorted by their last name and then by their first name. Dataset: Employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary)

7. Retrieve the orders placed on a specific date and sort them by the customer name in alphabetical order. Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date, customer_id)

8. Find the products with names containing exactly three letters. Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name)

9. Get the list of employees sorted by their salary in descending order. NULL values should appear at the beginning. Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary)

10. Retrieve the customers whose names contain a space character. Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name)

Aggregations and Grouping

🎯 Aim

Understand aggregate functions and grouping data using the GROUP BY clause.

🖨️ Resources:

- "SQL Aggregate Functions" on sqlservertutorial.net (https://www.sqlservertutorial.net/sql-server-aggregate-functions/)

- "GROUP BY Clause" on geeksforgeeks.org (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sql-group-by/)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Calculate the total order amount for each customer.
2. Find the average salary for each department.
3. Get the maximum and minimum quantities ordered for each product.

Practice Questions

1. Calculate the total quantity and total amount for each order.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity, amount)

2. Find the average age and the number of employees for each job title.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, age, job_title)

3. Get the total number of products in each category.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, category_id), Categories (category_id, category_name)

4. Calculate the average rating and the number of reviews for each product.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Reviews (product_id, rating)

5. Find the customers with the highest and lowest total order amounts.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_amount)

6. Get the maximum and minimum ages for each department.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, age, department)

7. Calculate the total sales amount and the number of orders for each month.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date, order_amount)

Practice Questions

8. Find the average price and the number of products for each supplier.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, price, supplier_id), Suppliers (supplier_id, supplier_name)

9. Get the maximum and minimum prices for each product category.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, category_id), Categories (category_id, category_name)

10. Calculate the average rating and the number of reviews for each product category.
    Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, category_id), Reviews (product_id, rating)

Advanced Data Manipulation

🎯 Aim

Learn to update and delete data, and handle transactions and concurrency.

🖨️ Resources:

- "SQL UPDATE Statement" and "SQL DELETE Statement" on techonthenet.com (https://www.techonthenet.com/sql/update.php)

- "SQL Transactions" on tutorialspoint.com (https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-transactions.htm)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Update the email address of a specific customer.
2. Delete all orders placed by a certain customer.
3. Insert a new product into the database and ensure transactional integrity.

Practice Questions

1. Increase the salary of all employees by 10%.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary)

2. Delete all orders older than 1 year and their associated order items.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

3. Insert a new category into the database and update all products of a specific category to the new category in a single transaction.
   Dataset: Categories (category_id, category_name), Products (product_id, product_name, category_id)

4. Update the discount percentage for all products in a specific price range.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, price, discount_percentage)

5. Delete all reviews with a rating lower than 3.
   Dataset: Reviews (product_id, rating, review_text)

6. Insert a new customer into the database along with their associated orders and order items in a single transaction.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

7. Increase the salary of all employees in a specific department by 15%.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary, department)

Practice Questions

8. Delete all products that have not been ordered.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

9. Insert a new supplier into the database along with their associated products and ensure that all the records are inserted or none at all.
   Dataset: Suppliers (supplier_id, supplier_name), Products (product_id, product_name, supplier_id)

10. Update the order dates for all orders placed on weekends to the following Monday.
    Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date)

Advanced Database Concepts

🎯 Aim

Understand views and their usage, as well as indexing and optimization techniques.

🖨️ Resources:

- "SQL Views" on oracle.com (https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/19/sqlrf/CREATE-VIEW.html)

- "SQL Indexing and Performance Tuning" on sqlshack.com (https://www.sqlshack.com/sql-indexing-and-performance-tuning/)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Create a view to retrieve the list of products and their quantities in stock.
2. Optimize a slow-performing query using proper indexing techniques.

Practice Questions

1. Create a view to display the total sales amount for each product.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity, amount)

2. Optimize a query that retrieves the order details for a specific customer, sorting them by the order date in descending order.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date, order_amount)

3. Create an index on the "last_name" column of the "Employees" table and measure the performance improvement on a specific query.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary)

4. Create a view to display the average rating and the number of reviews for each product.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Reviews (product_id, rating)

5. Optimize a query that retrieves the top 10 customers with the highest total order amounts.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_amount)

6. Create an index on the "order_date" column of the "Orders" table and analyze the query performance for a specific date range.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date, order_amount)

7. Create a view to display the average salary for each department.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary, department)

Practice Questions

8. Optimize a query that retrieves the list of products with their respective categories, filtering them by a specific category.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, category_id), Categories (category_id, category_name)

9. Create an index on the "product_name" column of the "Products" table and analyze the query performance for a specific search term.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, category_id)

10. Create a view to display the total order amount for each customer.
    Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_amount)

Advanced SQL Functions

🎯 Aim

Explore window functions and stored procedures.

🗄️ Resources:

- "SQL Window Functions" on postgresql.org (https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/tutorial-window.html)

- "SQL Stored Procedures" on tutorialspoint.com (https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-stored-procedures.htm)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Calculate the cumulative sales amount for each product using a window function.
2. Create a stored procedure to insert a new customer into the database.

Practice Questions

1. Retrieve the top 3 customers based on their total order amounts, and calculate the percentage of each customer's order amount compared to the total.
    Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_amount)

2. Create a stored procedure to update the salary of an employee and log the change in a separate table.
    Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, salary), Salary_Log (log_id, employee_id, old_salary, new_salary, modified_date)

3. Calculate the average rating for each product and assign a rank based on the rating using a window function.
    Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Ratings (product_id, rating)

4. Implement a stored procedure to insert a new order along with its order items into the database.
    Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity, amount)

5. Retrieve the top 5 products based on the cumulative sales amount using a window function.
    Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity, amount)

6. Create a stored procedure to calculate the total order amount for a specific customer and return the result.
    Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_amount)

Practice Questions

7. Calculate the average rating for each product category and assign a rank based on the rating using a window function.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, category_id), Ratings (product_id, rating), Categories (category_id, category_name)

8. Implement a stored procedure to delete a customer and all associated orders and order items from the database.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

9. Retrieve the top 3 employees based on their total sales amounts using a window function.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name), Orders (order_id, employee_id, order_amount)

10. Create a stored procedure to update the quantity in stock for a specific product and log the change in a separate table.
    Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, quantity_in_stock), Stock_Log (log_id, product_id, old_quantity, new_quantity, modified_date)

Advanced SQL Concepts

🎯 Aim

Explore data modeling and normalization concepts, as well as advanced SQL techniques.

🖨️ Resources:

- "Database Normalization" on studytonight.com (https://www.studytonight.com/dbms/database-normalization.php)

- "Advanced SQL" on tutorialspoint.com (https://www.tutorialspoint.com/advanced_sql/index.htm)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Design a database schema for an online bookstore using entity-relationship modeling.
2. Write a recursive SQL query to find all employees and their subordinates in a hierarchical organization structure.

Practice Questions

1. Normalize the given unnormalized table into 3rd normal form (3NF).
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, department, city, country)

2. Write a recursive SQL query to find all ancestors of a specific employee in a hierarchical employee table.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, manager_id)

3. Use advanced SQL techniques to pivot the given table and transform rows into columns.
   Dataset: Sales (product_id, month, amount)

4. Design a database schema for a university system using entity-relationship modeling.
   Dataset: Students (student_id, student_name), Courses (course_id, course_name), Enrollments (enrollment_id, student_id, course_id)

5. Write a recursive SQL query to find all dependent employees under a specific manager in a hierarchical organization structure.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, manager_id)

6. Use advanced SQL techniques to unpivot the given table and transform columns into rows.
   Dataset: Sales (product_id, month1_amount, month2_amount, month3_amount)

7. Design a database schema for an online marketplace using entity-relationship modeling.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Products (product_id, product_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, product_id)

Practice Questions

8. Write a recursive SQL query to find all categories and their subcategories in a hierarchical category table.
   Dataset: Categories (category_id, category_name, parent_category_id)

9. Use advanced SQL techniques to perform a cross join between two tables.
   Dataset: Table1 (column1), Table2 (column2)

10. Design a database schema for a music streaming service using entity-relationship modeling.
    Dataset: Users (user_id, username), Songs (song_id, song_name), Playlists (playlist_id, user_id, song_id)

SQL Performance Optimization

🎯 Aim

Learn techniques for optimizing SQL queries and improving performance.

🖨️ Resources:

- "Tips for Optimizing SQL Queries" on dev.to (https://dev.to/techgirl1908/tips-for-optimizing-sql-queries-28f3)

- "SQL Query Optimization Techniques" on tutorialgateway.org (https://www.tutorialgateway.org/sql-query-optimization-techniques/)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Identify and eliminate redundant or unnecessary joins in a complex query.
2. Rewrite a subquery as a join to improve query performance.
3. Use appropriate indexes to optimize query execution.

Practice Questions

1. Optimize a query that retrieves customer details along with their total order amounts for a specific date range.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date, order_amount)

2. Identify and eliminate unnecessary joins in a query that retrieves product details and their corresponding categories.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, category_id), Categories (category_id, category_name)

3. Rewrite a subquery as a join in a query that retrieves the order details along with the customer names for all orders.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date), Customers (customer_id, customer_name)

4. Optimize a query that calculates the average rating for each product by using appropriate indexes.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Ratings (product_id, rating)

5. Identify and eliminate redundant joins in a query that retrieves employee details along with their department information.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, department_id), Departments (department_id, department_name)

6. Rewrite a subquery as a join in a query that retrieves the names of customers who have placed at least two orders.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id)

Practice Questions

7. Optimize a query that calculates the total sales amount for each month by using appropriate indexes.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date, order_amount)

8. Identify and eliminate unnecessary joins in a query that retrieves product details and their corresponding suppliers' names.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name, supplier_id), Suppliers (supplier_id, supplier_name)

9. Rewrite a subquery as a join in a query that retrieves the names of customers who have placed orders in the past 30 days.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_date)

10. Optimize a query that retrieves the top 5 products with the highest sales amounts by using appropriate indexes.
    Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity, amount)

Advanced SQL Techniques

🎯 Aim

Explore advanced SQL techniques and concepts, including recursive queries, common table expressions, and window functions.

🖨️ Resources:

- "SQL Recursive Queries" on postgresql.org (https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/queries-with.html)

- "Introduction to Common Table Expressions" on sqlshack.com (https://www.sqlshack.com/introduction-to-common-table-expressions-ctes-in-sql-server/)

- "Window Functions" on sqlite.org (https://www.sqlite.org/windowfunctions.html)

❓ Example Questions:

1. Write a recursive SQL query to find all employees and their subordinates in a hierarchical organization structure.
2. Use a common table expression to calculate the running total of sales amounts for each product.
3. Apply window functions to calculate moving averages of product ratings.

Practice Questions

1. Write a recursive SQL query to find all categories and their subcategories in a hierarchical category table.
   Dataset: Categories (category_id, category_name, parent_category_id)

2. Use a common table expression to calculate the running total of order amounts for each customer.
   Dataset: Customers (customer_id, customer_name), Orders (order_id, customer_id, order_amount)

3. Apply window functions to calculate the average rating and the maximum rating for each product.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Ratings (product_id, rating)

4. Write a recursive SQL query to find all employees and their direct reports in a hierarchical employee table.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, manager_id)

5. Use a common table expression to calculate the cumulative sum of quantities for each product.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, quantity)

6. Apply window functions to calculate the minimum and maximum order amounts for each month.
   Dataset: Orders (order_id, order_date, order_amount)

7. Write a recursive SQL query to find all ancestors of a specific employee in a hierarchical employee table.
   Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, manager_id)

Practice Questions

8. Use a common table expression to calculate the average rating and the number of reviews for each product.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Reviews (product_id, rating)
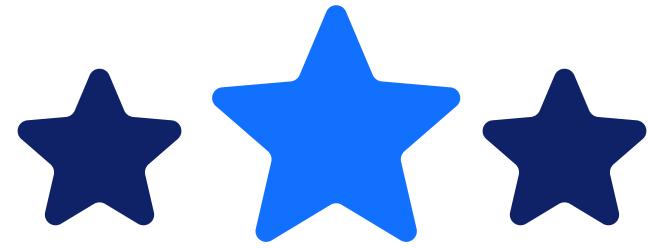
9. Apply window functions to calculate the rank and dense rank of sales amounts for each product.
   Dataset: Products (product_id, product_name), Order_Items (order_id, product_id, amount)

10. Write a recursive SQL query to find all dependent employees under a specific manager in a hierarchical organization structure.
    Dataset: Employees (employee_id, employee_name, manager_id)

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