#### Kalai Chelvan

- 1. Assuming you are ready with ER Model (from Morning session Assignment), transform it into a Database schema. Create tables keeping up good practices and send me the create scripts you've written.
- 2. Write a query to retrieve the most sold product per day in a specific location (take any location) in last week.
- 3. Write a query to list all the sales persons details along with the count of products sold by them (if any) till current date.

Note: Along with the queries you've written, attach screenshots of the output for Q's 2 & 3.

- 1. Create scripts attached in this folder itself
  - a. AUTables.sql holds all the create and alter foreign key statements
  - b. AUInserts.sql holds all the tuple insert statements
  - c. AUQueries.sql holds all the gueries to be executed

Note: Since int and Bigint holds more memory, I have used varchar(10) to store the mobile numbers

```
Create tables with primary key and some check constraints
        check contraint checks whether the gender is in either of the 3 mentioned type
CREATE TABLE PRODUCT(
    PROD_CODE VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,
    PROD_NAME VARCHAR(15),
    CAT CODE VARCHAR(5),
    UNIT_PRICE FLOAT(5,3)
);
CREATE TABLE CATEGORY(
    CAT_CODE VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,
    CAT_NAME VARCHAR(15)
);
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER(
    CUST ID VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,
    CUST_NAME VARCHAR(20),
    CUST_DOB DATE,
    CUST GENDER CHAR(1),
    CUST_MOBILE VARCHAR(10),
    LOC_CODE VARCHAR(5),
    CONSTRAINT CHECK_CUSTOMER_GENDER CHECK(CUST_GENDER IN ('M', 'F', 'O'))
);
CREATE TABLE SALES_EXE(
    SE ID VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,
    SE NAME VARCHAR(20),
    SE_DOB DATE,
    SE GENDER CHAR(1),
    SE MOBILE VARCHAR(10),
```

```
LOC CODE VARCHAR(5),
    CONSTRAINT CHECK_SE_GENDER CHECK(SE_GENDER IN('M', 'F', 'O'))
);
CREATE TABLE LOCATION(
    LOC CODE VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,
    LOC NAME VARCHAR(15)
);
CREATE TABLE SALE(
    SALE_ID VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,
    SE_ID VARCHAR(5),
    CUST ID VARCHAR(5),
    DOP DATE,
    LOC_CODE VARCHAR(5)
);
CREATE TABLE SALE_PRODUCT(
    SALE_ID VARCHAR(5),
    PROD_CODE VARCHAR(5),
    NOP INT,
    PRIMARY KEY(SALE_ID, PROD_CODE)
);
-- Updating Foreign keys to the tables
ALTER TABLE PRODUCT ADD FOREIGN KEY (CAT CODE) REFERENCES CATEGORY(CAT CODE);
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER ADD FOREIGN KEY (LOC_CODE) REFERENCES LOCATION(LOC_CODE);
ALTER TABLE SALES_EXE ADD FOREIGN KEY (LOC_CODE) REFERENCES LOCATION(LOC_CODE);
ALTER TABLE SALE ADD FOREIGN KEY (SE_ID) REFERENCES SALES_EXE(SE_ID);
ALTER TABLE SALE ADD FOREIGN KEY (CUST_ID) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CUST_ID);
ALTER TABLE SALE_PRODUCT ADD FOREIGN KEY (SE_ID) REFERENCES SALES_EXE(SE_ID);
ALTER TABLE SALE_PRODUCT ADD FOREIGN KEY (PROD_CODE) REFERENCES PRODUCT(PROD_CODE);
```

# Query 1:

```
-- View to find all the sales done in the past 7 days

CREATE VIEW LAST_WEEK_SALES AS SELECT * FROM SALES WHERE DOP BETWEEN date_sub(current_date(), interval 7 DAY) and current_date();

-- Write a query to retrieve the most sold product per day in a specific location
-- (take any location) in last week.

select P.PROD_CODE, P.PROD_NAME, T.DOP AS DATE_OF_SALE, max(TOT_UNITS) AS MAX_UNITS_SOLD_P

ERDAY from PRODUCT P

INNER JOIN

(SELECT sum(NOU) as TOT_UNITS, PROD_CODE, DOP

FROM LAST_WEEK_SALES S,CUSTOMER C

WHERE C.LOC_CODE="L001"

AND C.CUST_ID=S.CUST_ID

GROUP BY DOP,PROD_CODE) T

ON T.PROD_CODE=P.PROD_CODE GROUP BY T.DOP;
```

In the above query the max units retrieved correctly but the respective product is not, it returns the first product in each group and also retrieves only one record per day, even if there are two products have the same max value. In-order to get that I have altered query and some schema changes.

Q1.

```
SELECT RESF.DOP, RESF.TOT_UNITS, RESF.PROD_CODE, P.PROD_NAME FROM

(SELECT DOP, PROD_CODE, SALE_ID, sum(NOU) as TOT_UNITS
        FROM( SELECT S.DOP,S.SALE_ID,SP.PROD_CODE,SP.NOU FROM LAST_WEEK_SALES S, SALE_PRODUCT SP WHERE S.SALE_I

D=SP.SALE_ID AND LOC_CODE="L001") AS RES1
        GROUP BY DOP, PROD_CODE ORDER BY DOP) AS RESF

INNER JOIN

(SELECT RES2.DOP AS DOP12, MAX(TOT_UNITS) AS TOT_UNITS12 FROM
        (SELECT DOP, PROD_CODE, SALE_ID, sum(NOU) as TOT_UNITS
        FROM( SELECT S.DOP,S.SALE_ID,SP.PROD_CODE,SP.NOU FROM LAST_WEEK_SALES S, SALE_PRODUCT SP WHERE S.SALE_I

D=SP.SALE_ID AND LOC_CODE="L001") AS RES1
        GROUP BY DOP, PROD_CODE ORDER BY DOP) AS RES2

GROUP BY RES2.DOP) AS RES3

ON RES3.DOP12=RESF.DOP AND RES3.TOT_UNITS12=RESF.TOT_UNITS

,
PRODUCT P
WHERE P.PROD_CODE=RESF.PROD_CODE;
```

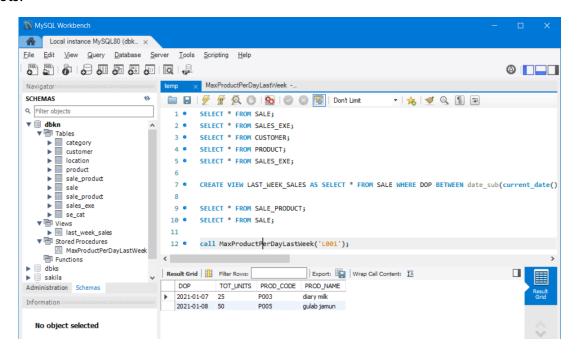
To avoid repeated subqueries and change location, implemented a procedure as below

```
GROUP BY RES2.DOP;

SELECT DOP, TOT_UNITS, P.PROD_CODE, P.PROD_NAME FROM MaxProductPerDayLastWeek2 AS RES2
INNER JOIN MaxProductPerDayLastWeek3 AS RES3
ON RES3.DOP12=DOP AND RES3.TOT_UNITS12=TOT_UNITS
,
PRODUCT P
WHERE P.PROD_CODE=RES2.PROD_CODE;
END
```

# Call MaxProductPerDayLastWeek('L001');

## Screenshots:



## Query 2:

```
-- Write a query to list all the sales persons details along with the count of products
-- sold by them (if any) till current date.

SELECT SE.*, IFNULL(PRODUCTS_SOLD, 0) AS NO_OF_PRODUCTS_SOLD, IFNULL(NO_OF_UNITS_SOLD, 0) AS NO_OF_UNITS_SOLD

FROM SALES_EXE SE

LEFT JOIN

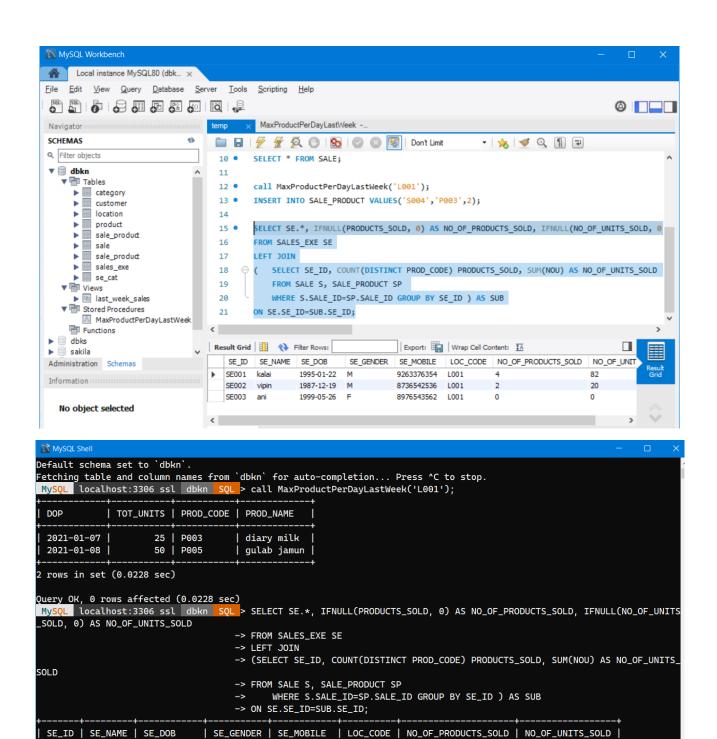
( SELECT SE_ID, COUNT(DISTINCT PROD_CODE) PRODUCTS_SOLD, SUM(NOU) AS NO_OF_UNITS_SOLD

FROM SALE S, SALE_PRODUCT SP

WHERE S.SALE_ID=SP.SALE_ID GROUP BY SE_ID ) AS SUB

ON SE.SE_ID=SUB.SE_ID;
```

#### Screenshots:



9263376354

8976543562

L001

L001

8736542536

4

2

0

82

0

20

1995-01-22

М

F

1987-12-19

1999-05-26

SE001

SE002

SE003

kalai

vipin

ani 3 rows in set (0.0400 sec)