

Products Table

The Products table contains details about products, including their names, categories, and unit prices. It provides reference data for linking product information to sales transactions.

Query:

-- Create Products table

```
CREATE TABLE Products (  
  product_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  product_name VARCHAR(100),  
  category VARCHAR(50),  
  unit_price DECIMAL(10, 2)  
);
```

-- Insert sample data into Products table

```
INSERT INTO Products (product_id, product_name, category, unit_price) VALUES  
(101, 'Laptop', 'Electronics', 500.00),  
(102, 'Smartphone', 'Electronics', 300.00),  
(103, 'Headphones', 'Electronics', 30.00),  
(104, 'Keyboard', 'Electronics', 20.00),  
(105, 'Mouse', 'Electronics', 15.00);
```

1. Retrieve all columns from the product table.

ANS: mysql> select * from products;

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| product_id | product_name | category | unit_price |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 101 | Laptop | Electronics | 500.00 |  
| 102 | Smartphone | Electronics | 300.00 |  
| 103 | Headphones | Electronics | 30.00 |  
| 104 | Keyboard | Electronics | 20.00 |  
| 105 | Mouse | Electronics | 15.00 |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

2. Retrieve the product_name and unit_price from the Products table.

Ans: mysql> select product_name,unit_price from products;

```
+-----+-----+  
| product_name | unit_price |  
+-----+-----+
```

Laptop		500.00	
Smartphone		300.00	
Headphones		30.00	
Keyboard		20.00	
Mouse		15.00	

+-----+-----+

3. Filter the Products table to show only products in the 'Electronics' category.

ANS: mysql> select * from products where category='Electronics';

product_id		product_name		category		unit_price	
101		Laptop		Electronics		500.00	
102		Smartphone		Electronics		300.00	
103		Headphones		Electronics		30.00	
104		Keyboard		Electronics		20.00	
105		Mouse		Electronics		15.00	

+-----+-----+-----+

4. Retrieve the product_id and product_name from the Products table for products with a unit_price greater than \$100.

ANS: mysql> select product_id,product_name from products where unit_price >100;

product_id		product_name	
101		Laptop	
102		Smartphone	

+-----+-----+

5. Calculate the average unit_price of products in the Products table.

ANS: mysql> select avg(unit_price) from Products;

avg(unit_price)	
-----------------	--

+-----+

	173.000000	
--	------------	--

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

6. Retrieve product_name and unit_price from the Products table with the Highest Unit Price.

ANS: mysql> select product_name,unit_price from Products order by unit_price desc limit 1;

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

	product_name		unit_price	
--	--------------	--	------------	--

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

	Laptop		500.00	
--	--------	--	--------	--

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

7. Retrieve the product_name and unit_price from the Products table, ordering the results by unit_price in descending order.

ANS: mysql> select product_name,unit_price from Products order by unit_price desc;

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

	product_name		unit_price	
--	--------------	--	------------	--

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

	Laptop		500.00	
--	--------	--	--------	--

	Smartphone		300.00	
--	------------	--	--------	--

	Headphones		30.00	
--	------------	--	-------	--

	Keyboard		20.00	
--	----------	--	-------	--

	Mouse		15.00	
--	-------	--	-------	--

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

8. Retrieve the product_name and unit_price from the Products table, filtering the unit_price to show only values between \$20 and \$600.

ANS: mysql> select product_name,unit_price from Products where unit_price>20 and unit_price<600;

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

	product_name		unit_price	
--	--------------	--	------------	--

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

	Laptop		500.00	
--	--------	--	--------	--

	Smartphone		300.00	
--	------------	--	--------	--

	Headphones		30.00	
--	------------	--	-------	--

+	-----	+
---	-------	---

9. Retrieve the product_name and category from the Products table, ordering the results by category in ascending order.

ANS: select product_name,category from Products order by category asc;

product_name	category
Laptop	Electronics
Smartphone	Electronics
Headphones	Electronics
Keyboard	Electronics
Mouse	Electronics

Sales Table

The Sales table records information about product sales, including the quantity sold, sale date, and total price for each sale. It serves as a transactional data source for analyzing sales trends.

Query:

-- Create Sales table

```
CREATE TABLE Sales (  
  sale_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  product_id INT,  
  quantity_sold INT,  
  sale_date DATE,  
  total_price DECIMAL(10, 2)  
);
```

-- Insert sample data into Sales table

```
INSERT INTO Sales (sale_id, product_id, quantity_sold, sale_date, total_price) VALUES  
(1, 101, 5, '2024-01-01', 2500.00),  
(2, 102, 3, '2024-01-02', 900.00),  
(3, 103, 2, '2024-01-02', 60.00),  
(4, 104, 4, '2024-01-03', 80.00),  
(5, 105, 6, '2024-01-03', 90.00);
```

1. Retrieve all columns from the Sales table.

Ans: mysql> select * from Sales;

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| sale_id | product_id | quantity_sold | sale_date | total_price |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1 | 101 | 5 | 2024-01-01 | 2500.00 |  
| 2 | 102 | 3 | 2024-01-02 | 900.00 |  
| 3 | 103 | 2 | 2024-01-02 | 60.00 |  
| 4 | 104 | 4 | 2024-01-03 | 80.00 |  
| 5 | 105 | 6 | 2024-01-03 | 90.00 |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

2. Retrieve the sale_id and sale_date from the Sales table.

ANS: mysql> select sale_id, sale_date from Sales;

```
+-----+-----+
| sale_id | sale_date |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | 2024-01-01 |
| 2 | 2024-01-02 |
| 3 | 2024-01-02 |
| 4 | 2024-01-03 |
| 5 | 2024-01-03 |
+-----+-----+
```

3. Filter the Sales table to show only sales with a total_price greater than \$100.

ANS: mysql> select * from Sales where total_price>100;

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sale_id | product_id | quantity_sold | sale_date | total_price |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 101 | 5 | 2024-01-01 | 2500.00 |
| 2 | 102 | 3 | 2024-01-02 | 900.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

4. Retrieve the sale_id and total_price from the Sales table for sales made on January 3, 2024.

ANS: mysql> select sale_id, total_price from Sales where sale_date="2024-01-03";

```
+-----+-----+
| sale_id | total_price |
+-----+-----+
| 4 | 80.00 |
| 5 | 90.00 |
+-----+-----+
```

5. Calculate the total revenue generated from all sales in the Sales table.

ANS: mysql> select sum(total_price) from Sales;

```
+-----+
| sum(total_price) |
+-----+
|      3630.00 |
+-----+
```

6. Calculate the total quantity_sold from the Sales table.

ANS: mysql> select sum(quantity_sold) from Sales;

```
+-----+
| sum(quantity_sold) |
+-----+
|           20 |
+-----+
```

7. Retrieve the sale_id, product_id, and total_price from the Sales table for sales with a quantity_sold greater than 4.

ANS: mysql> select sale_id, product_id, total_price from Sales where quantity_sold>4;

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| sale_id | product_id | total_price |
+-----+-----+-----+
|    1    |    101    |   2500.00   |
|    5    |    105    |    90.00    |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

8. Calculate the average total_price of sales in the Sales table.

ANS: mysql> select avg(total_price) from Sales;

```
+-----+
| avg(total_price) |
+-----+
|    726.000000 |
+-----+
```