

Coding Assessment – MySql

1. Update refrigerator product price to 800.

Ans : update products set price = 800.00 where product_id = 7;

```
Query 1
1 • update products set price = 800.00 where product_id = 7;
2 • select * from products;
3 |
```

product_id	name	price	description	stockQuantity
4	Headphones	150.00	Noise-canceling	30
5	TV	900.00	4K Smart TV	5
6	Coffee Maker	50.00	Automatic coffee maker	25
7	Refrigerator	800.00	Energy-efficient	10
8	Microwave Oven	80.00	Countertop microwave	15
9	Blender	70.00	High-speed blender	20
10	Vacuum Cleaner	120.00	Bagless vacuum cleaner	10

2. Remove all cart items for a specific customer.

Ans: delete from cart where customer_ID = 7

```
Query 1
1 • delete from cart where customer_ID = 7;
2 • select * from cart;
3 |
```

cart_id	customer_id	product_id	quantity
5	3	5	2
6	4	6	1
7	5	1	1
8	6	10	2
9	6	9	3
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. Retrieve Products Priced Below \$100.

Ans: `select * from products where price < 100.00;`

Query 1

```
1 • select * from products where price < 100.00;
```

Result Grid

product_id	name	price	description	stockQuantity
6	Coffee Maker	50.00	Automatic coffee maker	25
8	Microwave Oven	80.00	Countertop microwave	15
9	Blender	70.00	High-speed blender	20

4. Find Products with Stock Quantity Greater Than 5.

Ans: `select * from products where stockQuantity > 5;`

Query 1

```
1 • select * from products where stockQuantity > 5;
```

Result Grid

product_id	name	price	description	stockQuantity
1	Laptop	800.00	High-performance laptop	10
2	Smartphone	600.00	Latest smartphone	15
3	Tablet	300.00	Portable tablet	20
4	Headphones	150.00	Noise-canceling	30
6	Coffee Maker	50.00	Automatic coffee maker	25
7	Refrigerator	800.00	Energy-efficient	10
8	Microwave Oven	80.00	Countertop microwave	15

5. Retrieve Orders with Total Amount Between \$500 and \$1000.

Ans: select * from orders where total_price between 500.00 and 1000.00;

```
Query 1 x
1 • select * from orders where total_price between 500.00 and 1000.00;
```

	order_id	customer_id	order_date	total_price	shipping_address
▶	2	2	2023-02-10	900.00	NULL
	7	7	2023-07-05	700.00	NULL
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

orders 13 x

6. Find Products which name end with letter 'r'.

Ans: select * from products where name like '%r';

```
Query 1 x
1 • SELECT * FROM products WHERE name LIKE '%r';
2 |
```

	product_id	name	price	description	stockQuantity
▶	6	Coffee Maker	50.00	Automatic coffee maker	25
	7	Refrigerator	800.00	Energy-efficient	10
	9	Blender	70.00	High-speed blender	20
	10	Vacuum Cleaner	120.00	Bagless vacuum cleaner	10
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

products 14 x

7. Retrieve Cart Items for Customer 5.

Ans: `select * from cart where customer_ID = 5;`



Result Grid

	cart_id	customer_id	product_id	quantity
▶	7	5	1	1
•				

cart 15

8. Find Customers Who Placed Orders in 2023.

Ans: `select distinct c.* from customers c inner join orders o on c.customer_ID = o.customer_ID where year(o.order_Date) = 2023;`

Query 1

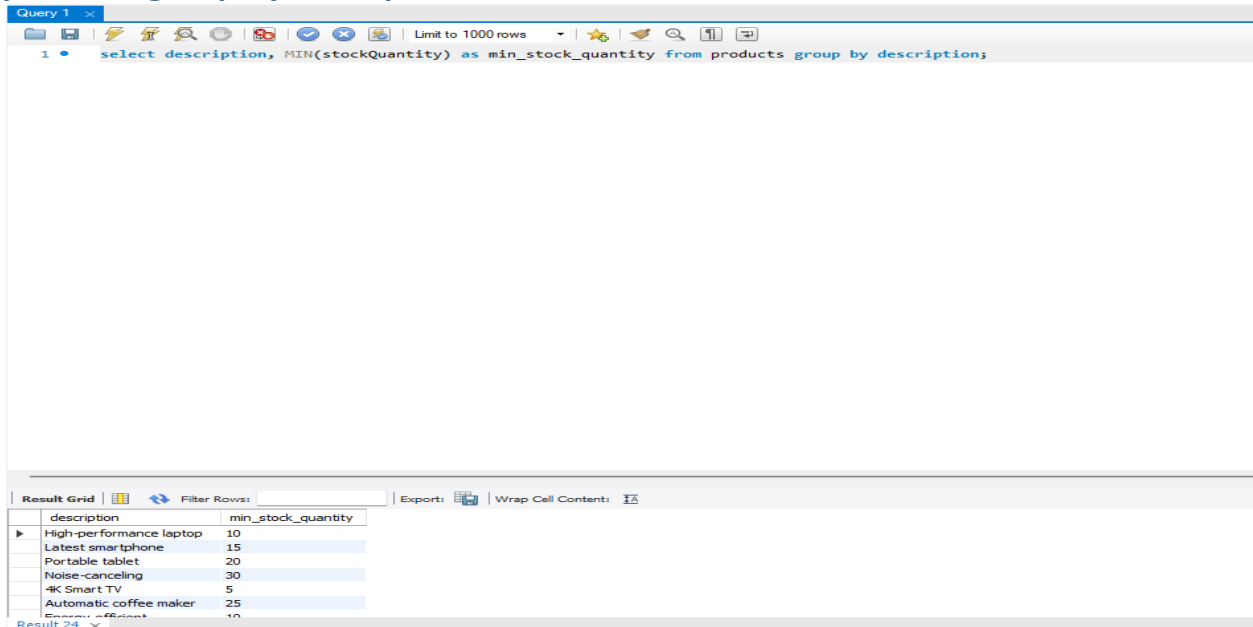
1 • `select distinct c.* from customers c inner join orders o on c.customer_ID = o.customer_ID where year(o.order_Date) = 2023;`

Result Grid

	customer_id	Firstname	last_name	email	address
▶	1	John	Doe	john.doe@example.com	123 Main St, City
	2	Jane	Smith	jane.smith@example.com	456 Elm St, Town
	3	Robert	Johnson	robert@example.com	789 Oak St, Village
	4	Sarah	Brown	sarah@example.com	101 Pine St, Suburb
	5	David	Lee	david@example.com	234 Cedar St, District
	6	Laura	Hall	laura@example.com	567 Birch St, County
Result 21	7	Michael	Davis	michael@example.com	890 Maple St, State

9. Determine the Minimum Stock Quantity for Each Product Category.

Ans: select description, MIN(stockQuantity) as min_stock_quantity from products group by description;

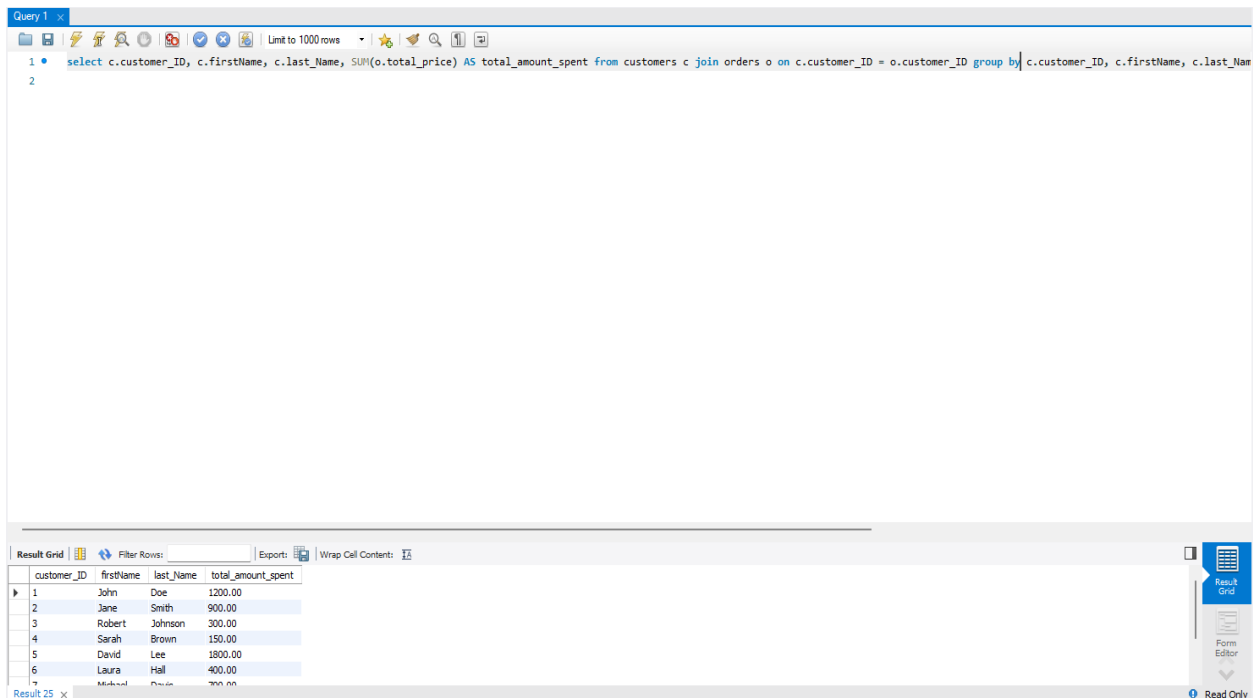


The screenshot shows a database query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query is: `1 • select description, MIN(stockQuantity) as min_stock_quantity from products group by description;`. Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'description' and 'min_stock_quantity'.

description	min_stock_quantity
High-performance laptop	10
Latest smartphone	15
Portable tablet	20
Noise-canceling	30
4K Smart TV	5
Automatic coffee maker	25
Smartwatch	10

10. Calculate the Total Amount Spent by Each Customer.

Ans: select c.customer_ID, c.firstName, c.last_Name, SUM(o.total_price) AS total_amount_spent from customers c join orders o on c.customer_ID = o.customer_ID group by c.customer_ID, c.firstName, c.last_Name;



The screenshot shows a database query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query is: `1 • select c.customer_ID, c.firstName, c.last_Name, SUM(o.total_price) AS total_amount_spent from customers c join orders o on c.customer_ID = o.customer_ID group by c.customer_ID, c.firstName, c.last_Name;`. Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with four columns: 'customer_ID', 'firstName', 'last_Name', and 'total_amount_spent'.

customer_ID	firstName	last_Name	total_amount_spent
1	John	Doe	1200.00
2	Jane	Smith	900.00
3	Robert	Johnson	300.00
4	Sarah	Brown	150.00
5	David	Lee	1800.00
6	Laura	Hall	400.00
7	Michael	Davis	700.00

11. Find the Average Order Amount for Each Customer.

Ans: `select c.customer_ID,c.firstName,c.last_Name, AVG(o.total_price) as average_order_amount from customers c join orders o on c.customer_ID = o.customer_ID group by c.customer_ID, c.firstName, c.last_Name;`

Query 1

12. Count the Number of Orders Placed by Each Customer.

Ans: `select c.customer_ID,c.firstName,c.last_Name, COUNT(o.order_ID) as num_orders from customers c join orders o on c.customer_ID = o.customer_ID group by c.customer_ID, c.firstName, c.last_Name;`

Query 1

Limit to 1000 rows

1 • `select c.customer_ID,c.firstName,c.last_Name, COUNT(o.order_ID) as num_orders from customers c join orders o on c.customer_ID = o.customer_ID group by c.customer_ID, c.firstName, c.last_Name;`

2

Result Grid

Fiber Rows

Export

Wrap Cell Content

	customer_ID	firstName	last_Name	num_orders
1	John	Doe	1	
2	Jane	Smith	1	
3	Robert	Johnson	1	
4	Sarah	Brown	1	
5	David	Lee	1	
6	Laura	Hall	1	

Result 26 x

Read Only

13. Find the Maximum Order Amount for Each Customer.

Ans: `select c.customer_id,c.firstname,c.last_name,MAX(o.total_price) as max_order_amount from customers c join orders o on c.customer_id = o.customer_id group by c.customer_id, c.firstname, c.last_name;`

Query 1

<

14. Get Customers Who Placed Orders Totaling Over \$1000.

Ans: `select c.customer_id,c.firstname,c.last_name from customers c join (select customer_id,SUM(total_price) as total_order_amount from orders group by customer_id having SUM(total_price) > 1000) o on c.customer_id = o.customer_id;`

Query 1

```
1 • select c.customer_id,c.firstname,c.last_name from customers c join
2 (select customer_id,SUM(total_price) as total_order_amount from orders group by customer_id having SUM(total_price) > 1000)
3 o on c.customer_id = o.customer_id;
```

Result Grid

	customer_id	firstname	last_name
1	John	Doe	
5	David	Lee	
10	Olivia	Adams	

Result 33

15. Subquery to Find Products Not in the Cart.

Ans: `select * from products where product_ID not in (select distinct product_ID from cart);`

```
Query 1 x
Limit to 1000 rows
1 • select * from products where product_ID not in (select distinct product_ID from cart);
2
```

	product_id	name	price	description	stockQuantity
▶	7	Refrigerator	800.00	Energy-efficient	10
	8	Microwave Oven	80.00	Countertop microwave	15
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

16. Subquery to Find Customers Who Haven't Placed Orders.

Ans: `select * from customers where customer_id not in (select distinct customer_id from orders);`

```
Query 1 x
Limit to 1000 rows
1 • select * from customers where customer_id not in (
2   select distinct customer_id from orders);
```

	customer_id	Firstname	last_name	email	address
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

17. Subquery to Calculate the Percentage of Total Revenue for a Product.

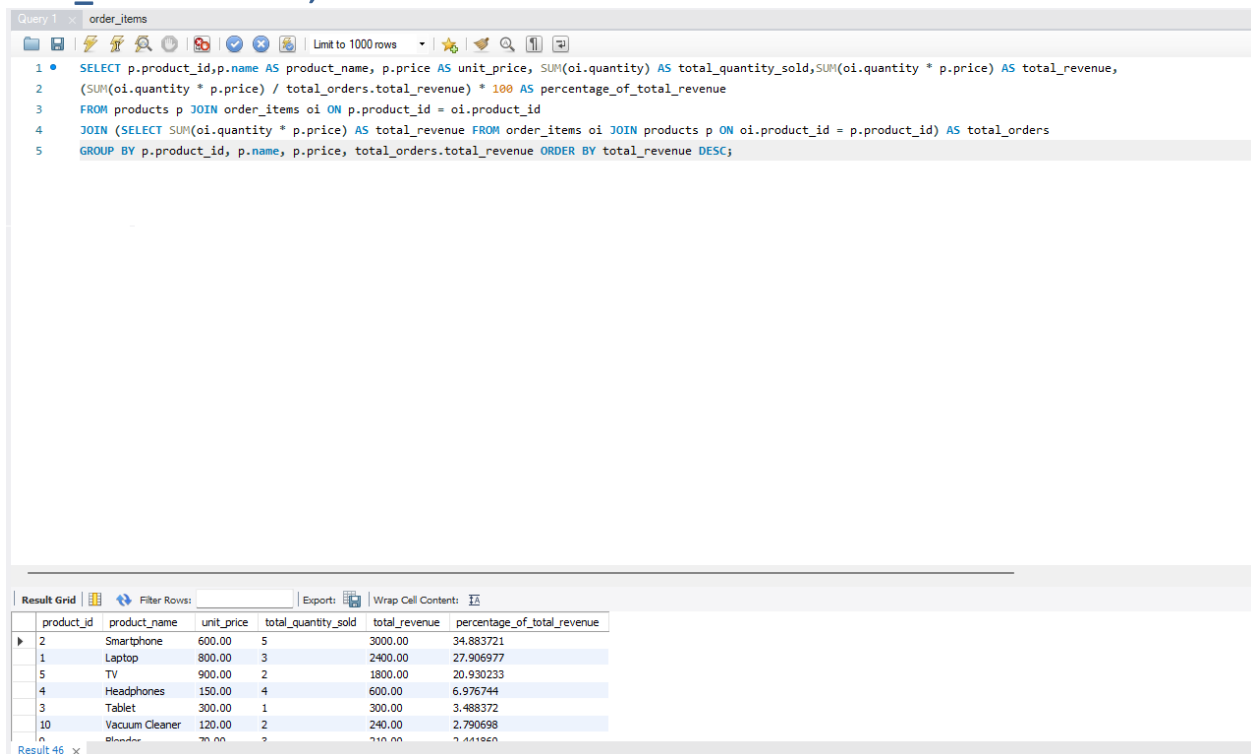
Ans: `SELECT p.product_id,p.name AS product_name, p.price AS unit_price, SUM(oi.quantity) AS total_quantity_sold,SUM(oi.quantity * p.price) AS total_revenue,`

`(SUM(oi.quantity * p.price) / total_orders.total_revenue) * 100 AS percentage_of_total_revenue`

`FROM products p JOIN order_items oi ON p.product_id = oi.product_id`

`JOIN (SELECT SUM(oi.quantity * p.price) AS total_revenue FROM order_items oi JOIN products p ON oi.product_id = p.product_id) AS total_orders`

`GROUP BY p.product_id, p.name, p.price, total_orders.total_revenue ORDER BY total_revenue DESC;`



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT p.product_id,p.name AS product_name, p.price AS unit_price, SUM(oi.quantity) AS total_quantity_sold,SUM(oi.quantity * p.price) AS total_revenue,
2 (SUM(oi.quantity * p.price) / total_orders.total_revenue) * 100 AS percentage_of_total_revenue
3 FROM products p JOIN order_items oi ON p.product_id = oi.product_id
4 JOIN (SELECT SUM(oi.quantity * p.price) AS total_revenue FROM order_items oi JOIN products p ON oi.product_id = p.product_id) AS total_orders
5 GROUP BY p.product_id, p.name, p.price, total_orders.total_revenue ORDER BY total_revenue DESC;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: product_id, product_name, unit_price, total_quantity_sold, total_revenue, and percentage_of_total_revenue. The results are ordered by total_revenue in descending order.

product_id	product_name	unit_price	total_quantity_sold	total_revenue	percentage_of_total_revenue
2	Smartphone	600.00	5	3000.00	34.883721
1	Laptop	800.00	3	2400.00	27.906977
5	TV	900.00	2	1800.00	20.930233
4	Headphones	150.00	4	600.00	6.976744
3	Tablet	300.00	1	300.00	3.488372
10	Vacuum Cleaner	120.00	2	240.00	2.790698
6	Blender	70.00	2	140.00	1.611850

18. Subquery to Find Products with Low Stock.

Ans : select p.product_id,p.name AS product_name,p.stockQuantity

from products p where p.stockQuantity < (select AVG(stockQuantity) from products)order by p.stockQuantity ASC;

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 select p.product_id,p.name AS product_name,p.stockQuantity
2 from products p where p.stockQuantity < (select AVG(stockQuantity) from products)
3 order by p.stockQuantity ASC;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

product_id	product_name	stockQuantity
5	TV	5
1	Laptop	10
7	Refrigerator	10
10	Vacuum Cleaner	10
2	Smartphone	15
8	Microwave Oven	15

19. Subquery to Find Customers Who Placed High-Value Orders.

Ans: SELECT customer_id, firstname, last_name FROM customers WHERE customer_id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id HAVING AVG(total_price) > (SELECT AVG(total_price) FROM orders));

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 SELECT customer_id, firstname, last_name FROM customers WHERE customer_id IN (
2     SELECT customer_id FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id HAVING AVG(total_price) > (
3         SELECT AVG(total_price) FROM orders
4     )
5 );
```

The result grid displays the following data:

customer_id	firstname	last_name
1	John	Doe
2	Jane	Smith
5	David	Lee
10	Olivia	Adams