



## Worksheet 2

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**Branch:**MCA (AI&ML)  
**Semester:**2nd  
**Subject Name:-** DBMS LAB

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**Section/Group:**1/A  
**Date of Performance:**22/01/2026  
**Subject Code:** 25CAP652

### 1. Aim of the Session

To implement and analyze SQL SELECT queries using filtering, sorting, grouping, and aggregation concepts in PostgreSQL for efficient data retrieval and analytical reporting.

### 2. Software Requirements

- PostgreSQL (Database Server)
- pgAdmin
- Windows Operating System

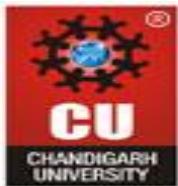
### 3. Objective of the Session

After completing this practical, the student will be able to:

- Retrieve specific data using filtering conditions
- Sort query results using single and multiple attributes
- Perform aggregation using grouping techniques
- Apply conditions on aggregated data using HAVING clause
- Understand real-world analytical queries commonly asked in placement interviews

### 4. Practical / Experiment Steps

- Create a sample table representing customer orders
- Insert realistic records into the table



- Retrieve filtered data using WHERE clause
- Sort query results using ORDER BY
- Group records and apply aggregate functions
- Apply conditions on grouped data using HAVING
- Analyze execution order of WHERE and HAVING clauses

## 5. Procedure of the Practical

**(i)** Start the system and log in to the computer.

**(ii)** Open PostgreSQL software.

**iii) Create and select the database.**

```
create database CompanyDB;
```

**iv) Create table using DDL command.**

```
create table customer_orders(
```

```
order_id serial primary key,
```

```
customer_name varchar(20),
```

```
product varchar(20),
```

```
quantity int,
```

```
price numeric(10,2),
```

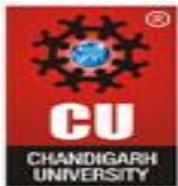
```
order_date date
```

```
);
```

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**(v) Insert records into the table.**

```
insert into customer_orders(customer_name,product,quantity,price,order_date) values  
('Amit', 'Laptop', 1, 55000, '2025-01-05'),
```



('Amit', 'Mouse', 2, 800, '2025-01-06'),  
('Riya', 'Mobile', 1, 22000, '2025-01-10'),  
('Riya', 'Headphones', 1, 2000, '2025-01-10'),  
('Karan', 'Laptop', 1, 60000, '2025-02-02'),  
('Karan', 'Keyboard', 1, 1500, '2025-02-05'),  
('Neha', 'Mobile', 2, 21000, '2025-02-15'),  
('Neha', 'Charger', 3, 900, '2025-02-18');

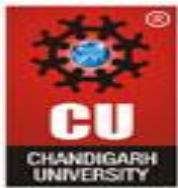
**(vi) Display all records.**

select \* from customer\_orders;

|   | order_id<br>[PK] integer | customer_name<br>character varying (20) | product<br>character varying (20) | quantity<br>integer | price<br>numeric (10,2) | order_date<br>date |
|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 1                        | Amit                                    | Laptop                            | 1                   | 55000.00                | 2025-01-05         |
| 2 | 2                        | Amit                                    | Mouse                             | 2                   | 800.00                  | 2025-01-06         |
| 3 | 3                        | Riya                                    | Mobile                            | 1                   | 22000.00                | 2025-01-10         |
| 4 | 4                        | Riya                                    | Headphones                        | 1                   | 2000.00                 | 2025-01-10         |
| 5 | 5                        | Karan                                   | Laptop                            | 1                   | 60000.00                | 2025-02-02         |
| 6 | 6                        | Karan                                   | Keyboard                          | 1                   | 1500.00                 | 2025-02-05         |
| 7 | 7                        | Neha                                    | Mobile                            | 2                   | 21000.00                | 2025-02-15         |
| 8 | 8                        | Neha                                    | Charger                           | 3                   | 900.00                  | 2025-02-18         |

**(vii) Filtering Data Using WHERE clause.**

select order\_id, customer\_name, product, quantity, price  
from customer\_orders  
where price > 20000;



|   | order_id<br>[PK] integer | customer_name<br>character varying (20) | product<br>character varying (20) | quantity<br>integer | price<br>numeric (10,2) |
|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 1                        | Amit                                    | Laptop                            | 1                   | 55000.00                |
| 2 | 3                        | Riya                                    | Mobile                            | 1                   | 22000.00                |
| 3 | 5                        | Karan                                   | Laptop                            | 1                   | 60000.00                |
| 4 | 7                        | Neha                                    | Mobile                            | 2                   | 21000.00                |

### (viii) Sorting Query Results.

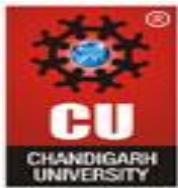
#### Ascending Order

```
select order_id, customer_name, product, quantity, price
from customer_orders
where price > 20000
order by price;
```

|   | order_id<br>[PK] integer | customer_name<br>character varying (20) | product<br>character varying (20) | quantity<br>integer | price<br>numeric (10,2) |
|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 7                        | Neha                                    | Mobile                            | 2                   | 21000.00                |
| 2 | 3                        | Riya                                    | Mobile                            | 1                   | 22000.00                |
| 3 | 1                        | Amit                                    | Laptop                            | 1                   | 55000.00                |
| 4 | 5                        | Karan                                   | Laptop                            | 1                   | 60000.00                |

#### Descending Order

```
select order_id, customer_name, product, quantity, price
from customer_orders
where price > 20000
```



order by price desc;

|   | order_id<br>[PK] integer | customer_name<br>character varying (20) | product<br>character varying (20) | quantity<br>integer | price<br>numeric (10,2) |
|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 5                        | Karan                                   | Laptop                            | 1                   | 60000.00                |
| 2 | 1                        | Amit                                    | Laptop                            | 1                   | 55000.00                |
| 3 | 3                        | Riya                                    | Mobile                            | 1                   | 22000.00                |
| 4 | 7                        | Neha                                    | Mobile                            | 2                   | 21000.00                |

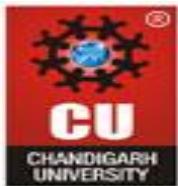
### (ix) Grouping Data for Aggregation.

```
select product, count(*) as total_product_sale  
from customer_orders  
group by product;
```

|   | product<br>character varying (20) | total_product_sale<br>bigint |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Charger                           | 1                            |
| 2 | Mobile                            | 2                            |
| 3 | Mouse                             | 1                            |
| 4 | Keyboard                          | 1                            |
| 5 | Laptop                            | 2                            |
| 6 | Headphones                        | 1                            |

### (x) Applying conditions on aggregated data (HAVING).

```
select product,  
sum(quantity*price) as total_revenue  
from customer_orders  
group by product
```



having sum(quantity\*price) > 50000;

|   | product<br>character varying (20) | total_revenue<br>numeric |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Mobile                            | 64000.00                 |
| 2 | Laptop                            | 115000.00                |

### (xi) Using WHERE and HAVING together.

select product, sum(quantity\*price) as total\_revenue

from customer\_orders

where order\_date >= '2025-01-01'

group by product

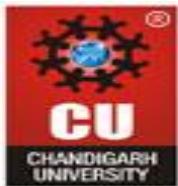
having sum(quantity\*price) > 50000;

|   | product<br>character varying (20) | total_revenue<br>numeric |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Mobile                            | 64000.00                 |
| 2 | Laptop                            | 115000.00                |

## 6. I/O Analysis (Input / Output)

### Input:

- Customer order details
- Filtering, sorting, grouping, and aggregation queries



## Output:

- Filtered customer records
- Sorted result sets
- Group-wise sales summary
- Aggregated revenue reports

(Screenshots of execution and output attached)

## 7. Learning Outcomes

- Students understand how data can be filtered to retrieve only relevant records.
- Students learn how sorting improves readability and usefulness of reports.
- Students gain the ability to group data for analytical purposes.
- Students clearly differentiate between WHERE and HAVING clauses.
- Students develop confidence in writing analytical SQL queries.
- Students are better prepared for SQL-based placement and interview questions.