INDIAN CENSUS

MY SQL PROJECT

IN THIS PROJECT I HAVE UTILISED MYSQL QUERIES TO SOLVE QUESTIONS RELATED TO INDIAN CENSUS.

COUNT TOTAL DATA COLLECTED FROM MADHYA PRADESH ?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) data FROM population.dataset1
WHERE STATE = "Madhya Pradesh"
```

Result Grid

	data
▶	46

CALCULATE THE TOTAL POPULATION OF INDIA .

```
3    SELECT
4        SUM(Population)
5        as total_population
6    FROM
7        population.dataset2 ;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

total_population
1210854977

FIND THE AVG POPULATION GROWTH OF COUNTRY

```sql
SELECT
    AVG(Growth) * 100 AS growthrate
FROM
    population.dataset1;
```

Result Grid | Filter R

	growthrate
▶	20.39186691312388

FIND AVG GROWTH RATE OF TOP 5 STATES.

```sql
SELECT
    State, AVG(Growth) * 100 AS growthrate
FROM
    population.dataset1
GROUP BY State
ORDER BY growthrate DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

State	growthrate
Nagaland	82.27272727272728
Daman and Diu	68
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56.00000000000001
Meghalaya	31.2
Manipur	30.33333333333333

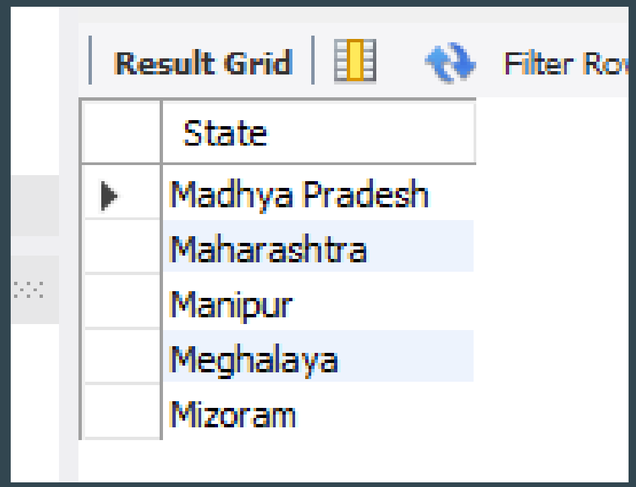
FIND THE STATES WHICH AVG LITERACY RATE MORE THAN 85

```sql
SELECT
    State, ROUND(AVG(Literacy), 2) AS avgrate
FROM
    population.dataset1
GROUP BY State
HAVING ROUND(AVG(Literacy), 2) > 85
ORDER BY avgrate DESC;
```

State	avgrate
Lakshadweep	91.85
Goa	88.58
Mizoram	88.14
Daman and Diu	88.07
Tripura	86.64
Delhi	86.56
Chandigarh	86.05

SHOW THE STATES WHICH LETTER STARTS FROM ‘M’

```
select distinct State from population.dataset1
where lower(State) like 'M%';
```



SHOW THE MOST POPULATED DISTRICTS WHICH AREA IS LESS THAN 5000KM.

```sql
SELECT
    District, Population, Area_km2
FROM
    population.dataset2
HAVING Area_km2 < 5000
ORDER BY Population DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

District	Population	Area_km2
North Twenty Four Parganas	10009781	4094
Bangalore	9621551	2196
Mumbai Suburban	9356962	446
Surat	6081322	4549
Patna	5838465	3202

CALCULATE GENDER FROM SEX RATIO WITH GROUP BY STATES.

```
3   select d.State , sum(d.males) total_males , sum(d.females) total_females from
4   (select c.District,c.State,round(c.population/(c.Sex_Ratio+1),0)
5   males,round((c.population*c.Sex_Ratio)/(c.Sex_Ratio+1),0) females from
6    (select a.District,a.State,a.Sex_Ratio/1000 Sex_Ratio,b.Population
7    from population.dataset1  a
8    join population.dataset2  b on
9    a.District = b.District)c)d
10   group by d.State ;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap

State	total_males	total_females
Uttar Pradesh	96858317	87712096
Gujarat	29907504	27369789
Maharashtra	57463165	53395094
Rajasthan	37170091	34587487
Haryana	13495175	11856287
Punjab	14111571	12637139
Andhra Pradesh	24931562	24465750
Jammu and Kashmir	6640603	5900699
Arunachal Pradesh	540656	495732
Orissa	15447301	14886944
Madhya Pradesh	32965914	30525287
Bihar	52250693	47888658

CALCULATE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES.

```sql
SELECT
    e.total_males,
    e.total_females,
    (e.total_males - e.total_females) diff
FROM
    (SELECT
        SUM(d.males) total_males, SUM(d.females) total_females
    FROM
        (SELECT
        c.District,
            c.State,
            ROUND(c.population / (c.Sex_Ratio + 1), 0) males,
            ROUND((c.population * c.Sex_Ratio) / (c.Sex_Ratio + 1), 0) females
    FROM
        (SELECT
        a.District,
            a.State,
            a.Sex_Ratio / 1000 Sex_Ratio,
            b.Population
    FROM
        population.dataset1 a
    JOIN population.dataset2 b ON a.District = b.District) c) d) e;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

total_males	total_females	diff
531380366	495185006	36195360

THANK YOU