SQL

STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE

SevenMentor
PVT.LTD

A

PROJECT REPORT

On

“RETAILERS DETAILS” AND THEIR “SHOP NAMES INFO ” ANALYSIS USING A SQL

A report submitted to

Seven Mentors Institute, Pune 2023

Date :

20 April, 2023

Submitted by :

Pratik Kishor Pol

DECLARATION OF CERTIFICATE

Sub : SQL **DATE**: 20 April, 2023

I hereby declare that, The project entitled is an outcome of my own efforts Under the guidance of **Mr. Sagar Gade Sir**. The project is submitted to the **Seven Mentor Institute Pune**. For the partial fulfilment of the "**Structure Query Language Course"** 2023.

I also declare that this project report has not been previously submitted to any other institute.

PLACE: Pune **Pratik Kishor Pol**

INDEX

10.	**References**	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I'm sincerely thankful to our Training Institute 'Seven Mentor' for their valuable timely help.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our deep since of humbleness as well as our sincere, earful and proud gratitude to our project guide Mr. Sagar Gade Sir.

A special thanks to Mrs. Arti Rahulkar for being so helpful and kind during the course completion.

INTRODUCTION

Quotation provided by different suppliers might include different contents, items, formats, etc. To give a brief introduction of the quotation content, we list the items from commonly-used quotation formats and explain the items you need in different stages.

Items in Quotation

- **Retailer info: First name, Last name, age , location , product**

- **Selling price, Profit and Loss.**
- **Project name: Retailer and Their Shop Info.**

TECHNOLOGY USED IN PROJECT

The latest support for working with MySQL is version number v5.8. It contains many essential changes, including new features added and removed, fixed bugs and security issues, etc. This version contains the release history from MySQL 8.0 to MySQL 8.0.21. It is available from April 2018 and ends the support in April 2026.

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SQL is designed for a specific purpose: to query data contained in a relational database. SQL is a set-based, declarative programming language, not an imperative programming language like C or BASIC. However, extensions to Standard SQL add procedural programming language functionality, such as control-of-flow constructs.

- **SQL stands for Structured Query Language**
- **SQL lets you access and manipulate databases**
- **SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute**
- **(ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for**
- **Standardization (ISO) in 1987**
- **SQL can execute queries against a database**
- **SQL can retrieve data from a database**
- **SQL can insert records in a database**
- **SQL can update records in a database**
- **SQL can delete records from a database**

- **SQL can create new databases**
- **SQL can create new tables in a database**
- **SQL can create stored procedures in a database**
- **SQL can create views in a database**
- **SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views**
- **An RDBMS database program (i.e. MS Access, SQL Server, MySQL)**
- **To use a server-side scripting language, like PHP or ASP**
- **To use SQL to get the data you want**

✞ Some of The Most Important SQL Commands:

- **SELECT - extracts data from a database**
- **UPDATE - updates data in a database**
- **DELETE - deletes data from a database**
- **INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database**
- **CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database**
- **ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database**
- **CREATE TABLE - creates a new table**
- **ALTER TABLE - modifies a table**
- **DROP TABLE - deletes a table**
- **CREATE INDEX - creates an index (search key)**

EXPLAINATION

Making of the Project

SAMPLE CODES FOR RETAILER DETAILS AND THIER SHOP INFO:

```
CREATE DATABASE  shop_info;

USE Shop_info;

CREATE TABLE Retailers

(

create table retailers (

ID int primary key ,

f_name varchar(50) not null,

l_name varchar(50) not null,

age int ,

location varchar(30) not null,

products varchar(30) not null,

selling_price varchar(50) not null,

profit int,

loss int

);

SHOW TABLES;
```

DESC Retailers;

- SECOND TABLE

Create Table shop_name(

ID int primary key,

Seller_ID int,

Shop_Names Varchar(50),

dep_location varchar(50));Quotation_Amount decimal(10,2),

Customer_No int,

Quotation_Date date,

PRIMARY KEY (Quotation_No)

);

SHOW

- ***INSERTED VALUES INTO FIRST TABLE***

INSERT INTO Retailers;

insert into retailers values(1, 'Mahesh','Lande',22,'pune','RealMe',70000,50000,1000);

insert into retailers values(2,'Aditi','Jadhav',22,'Beed','RealMe',45000,3000,0);

insert into retailers values(3,'Shraddha','Kale',21,'nagar','oppo',30000,2500,2000);

insert into retailers values(4,'Swin','Willa',43,'Pune','Asus TUF',75000,20000,0);

insert into retailers values(5,'Iris','Devine',33,'Mumbai','Dell Vostro',25000,1500,0);

insert into retailers values(6,'Peter','Kewin',40,'Nashik','HP 14s',40000,0,0);

insert into retailers values(7,'Joseph','Alzery',26,'Pune','Asus Vivobook',44000,9000,0);

insert into retailers values(8,'John','Bottom',26,'Mumbai','HP Pavilion', 60000,4000,2000);

insert into retailers values(9,'Stephen','Hwkward',35,'Nashik','Asus Vivobook',50000,15000,500);

insert into retailers values(10, 'Suzi','Yann',45,'pune','Asus TUF',60000, 5000,0);SELECT*FROM Customer;

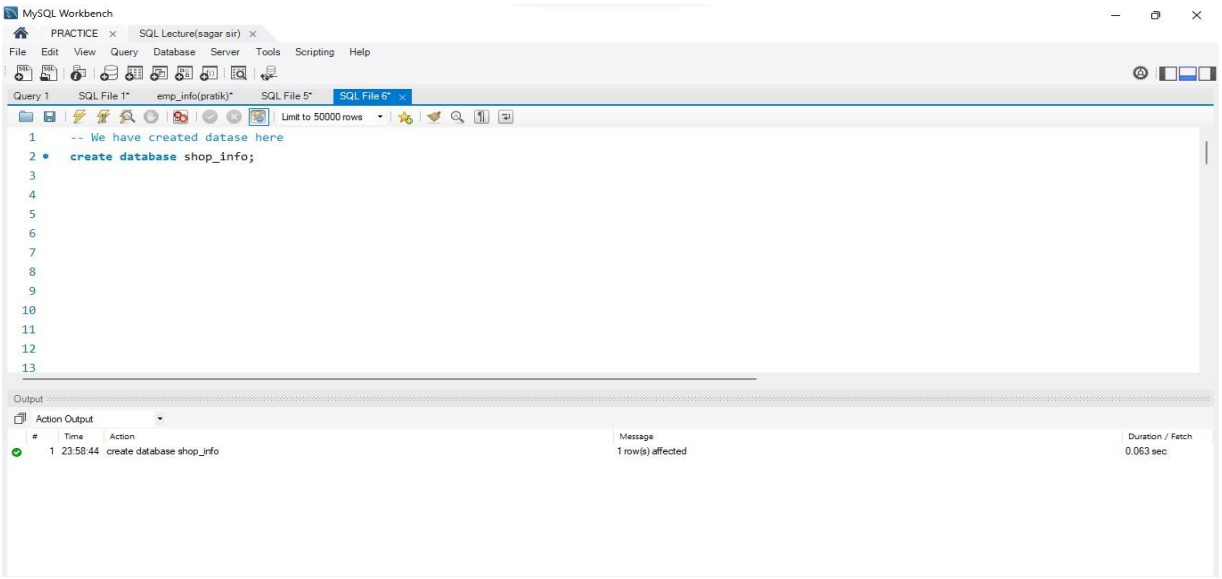
- ***INSERTED VALUES IN SECOND TABLE :***

```
insert into shop_name values (1,101,'Mahii Computers','Pune');

insert into shop_name values (2,102,'Sai Computers','Beed');

insert into shop_name values (3,103,'Shraddha Computers','Beed');

insert into shop_name values (4,104,'Sairaj Computers','Mumbai');

insert into shop_name values (5,105,'Abhi Computers', 'Mumbai');

insert into shop_name values (6,106,'Ekta Computers', 'Delhi');

insert into shop_name values (7,107, 'Sarang Computers','Nashik');

insert into shop_name values (8,108,'Rupali Computers','Delhi');

insert into shop_name values (9,109,'Mahesh Computers','Pune');

insert into shop_name values (10,110,'Shiv Computers','Delhi');SELECT *FROM Quotation;
```

Input/Output Screens:

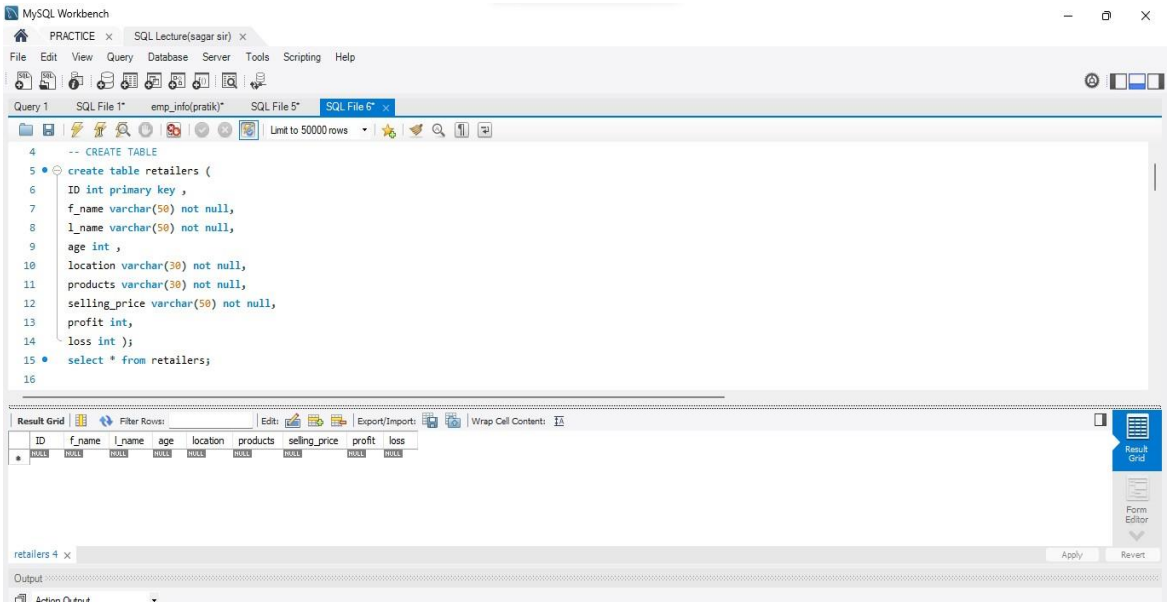
- *We have created a DATABASE here,*

CREATE DATABASE shop_info;



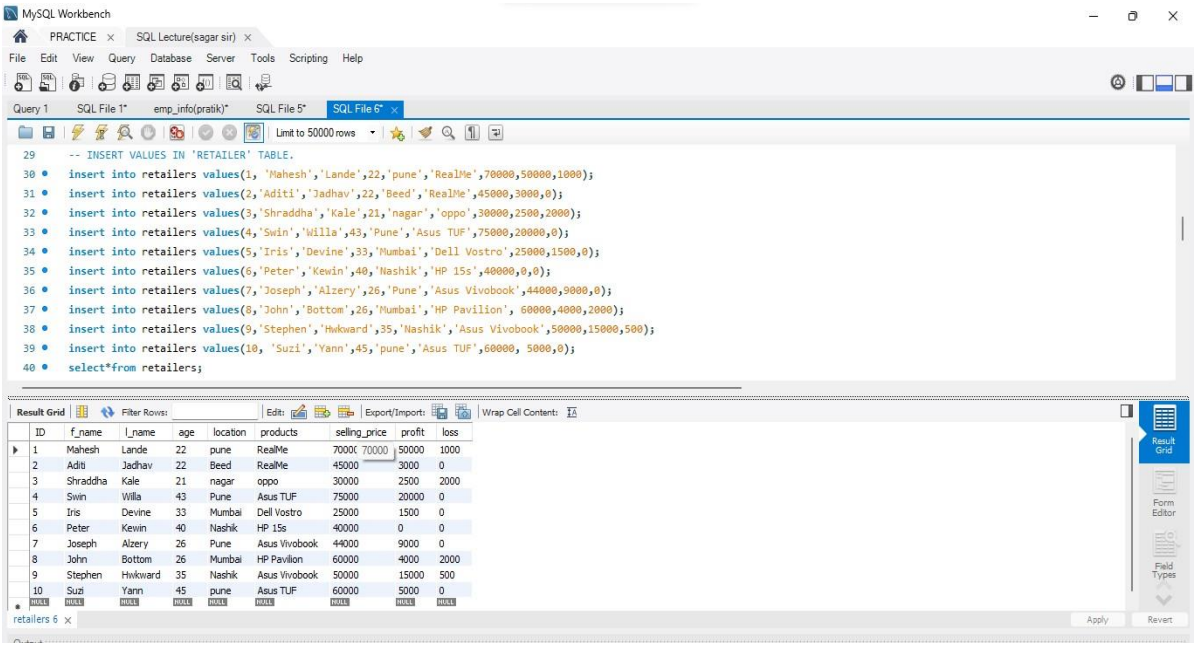
CREATED TABLE < Table_name >

CREATE TABLE retailer;



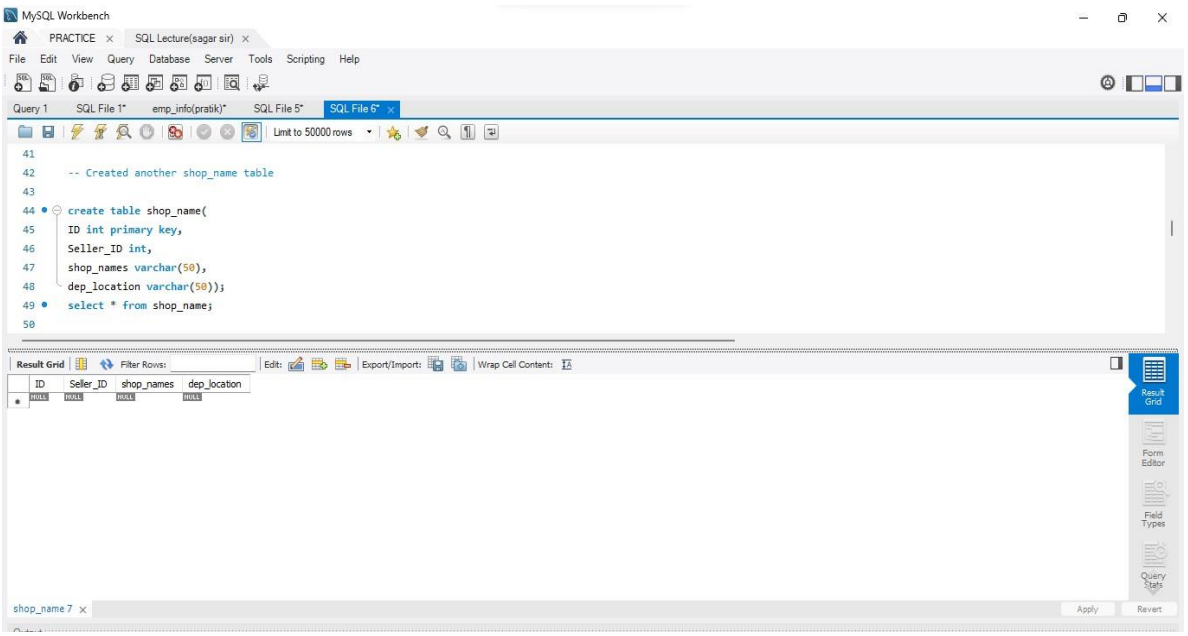
- INSERT VALUES IN TABLE :

  INSERT INTO Retailer values (….);

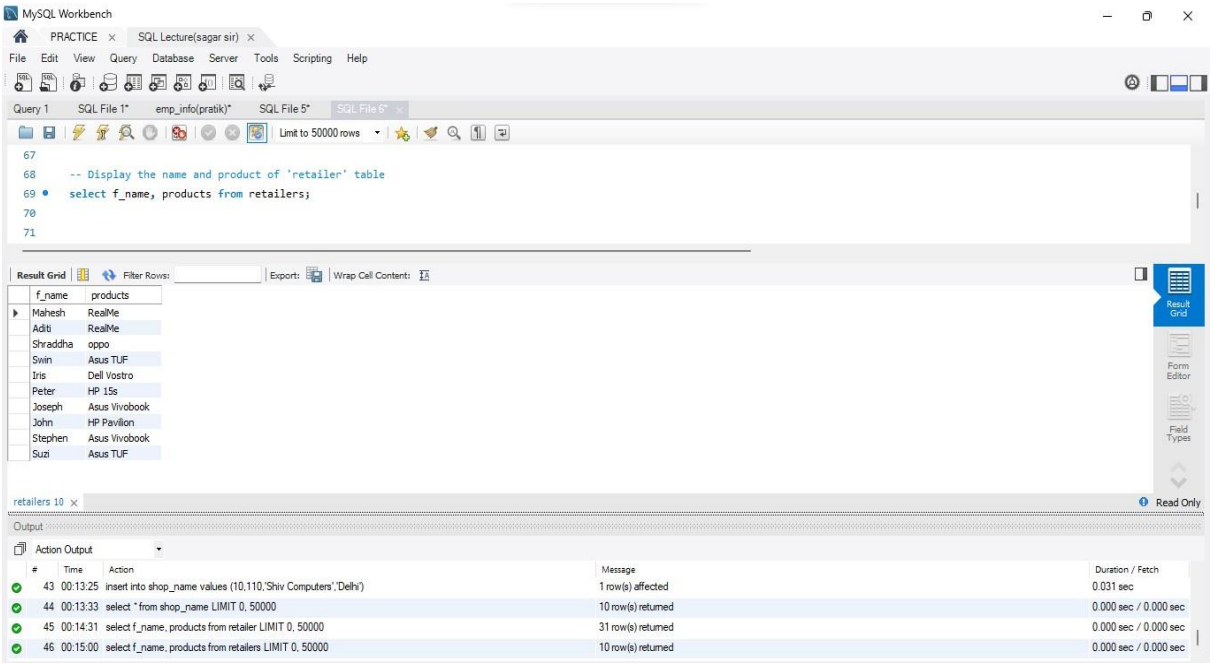


TO CREATE SECOND TABLE :

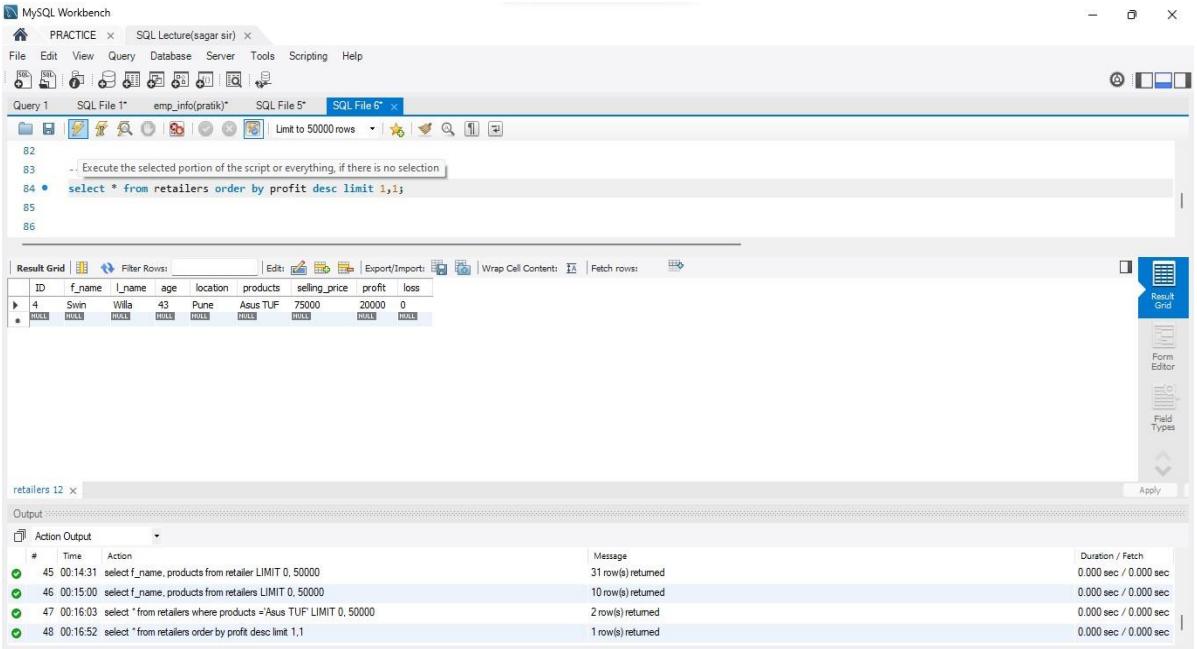
CREATE TABLE shop_info



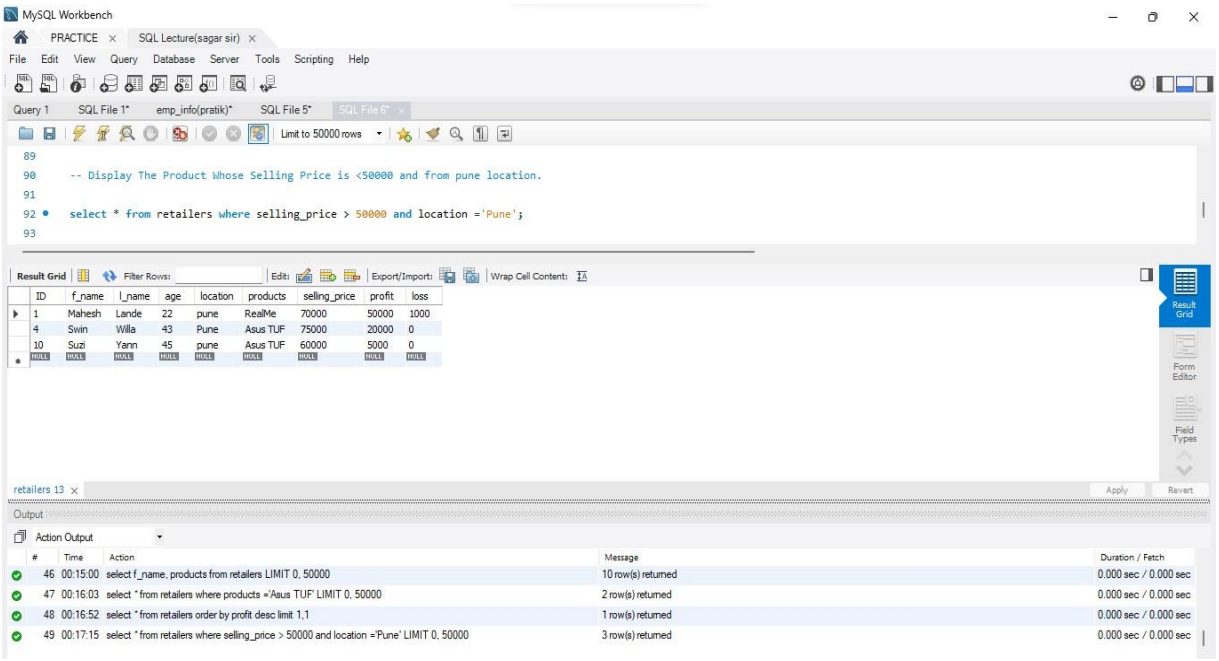
Query 1 : Display the Name and Products of ‘retails’ in table



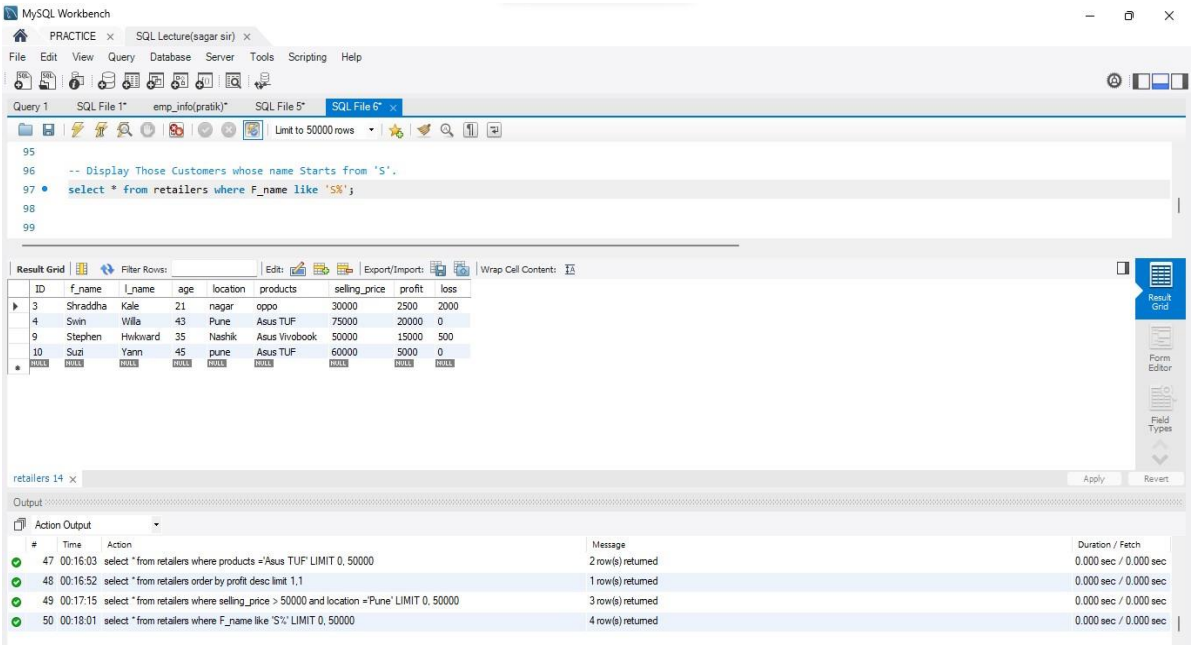
Query 2 : Show the second highest ‘Profit’ of product



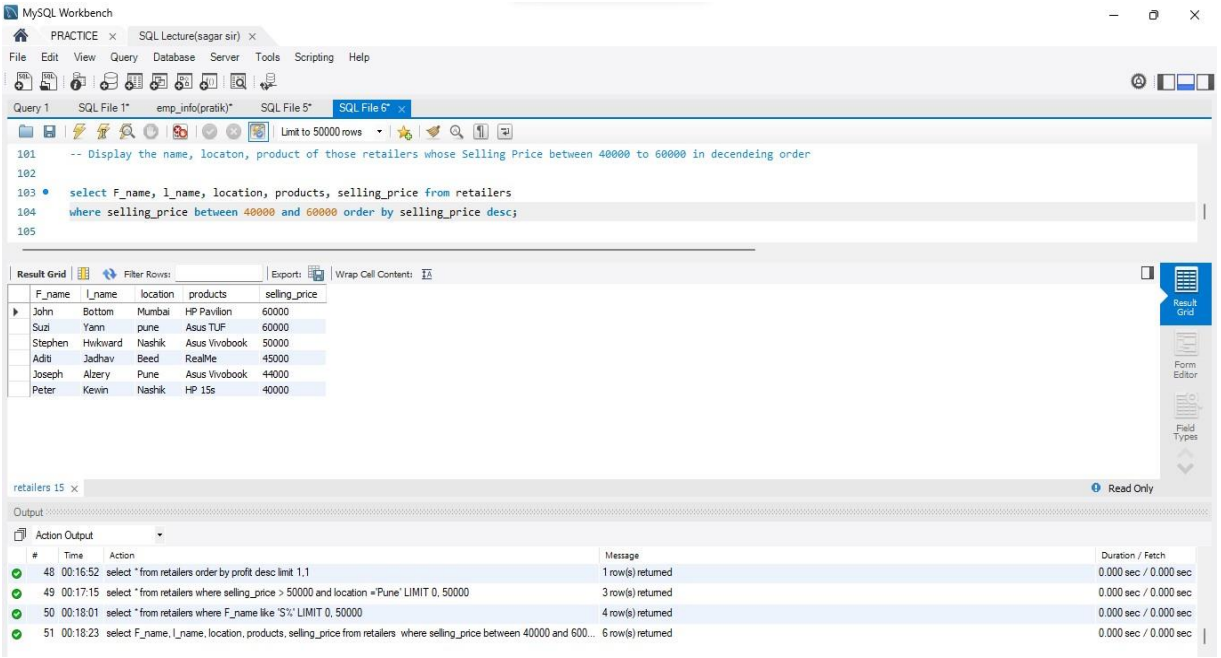
Query 3 : Display the Product whose selling price is greater than 50000 and from pune location.



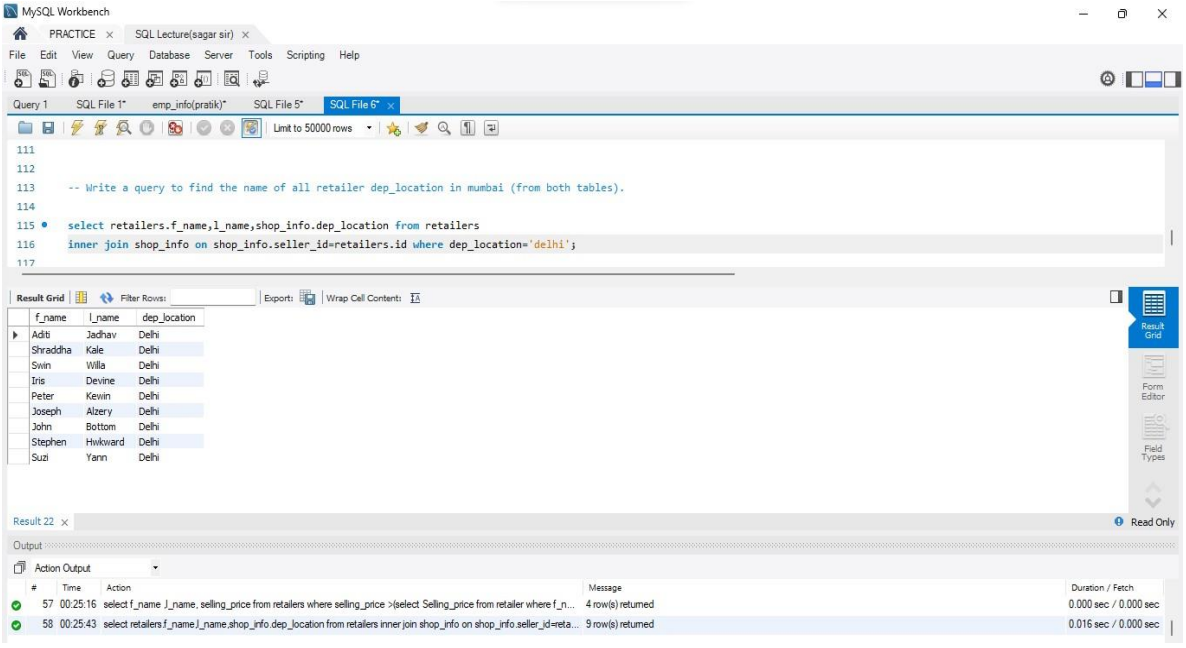
Query 4 : Display those customers whose name starts from ‘S’ in table.



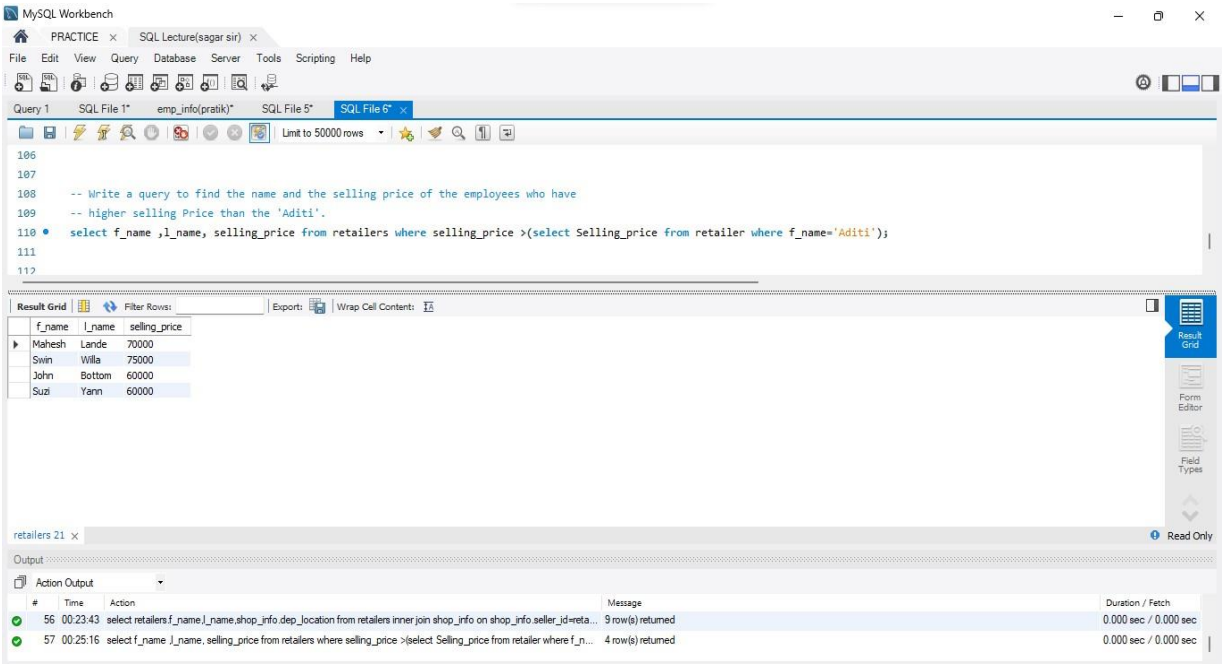
Query 6 : Display the name, location, product, selling price from retailers.



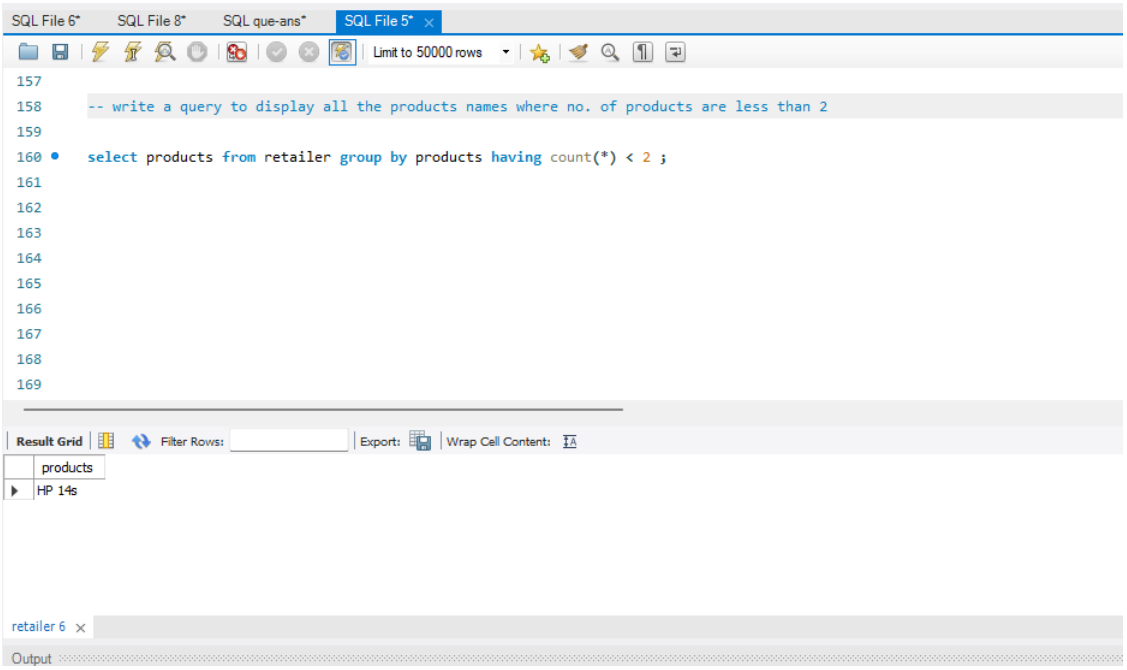
Query 7 : Write a query to find the name of all retailer department location in Mumbai



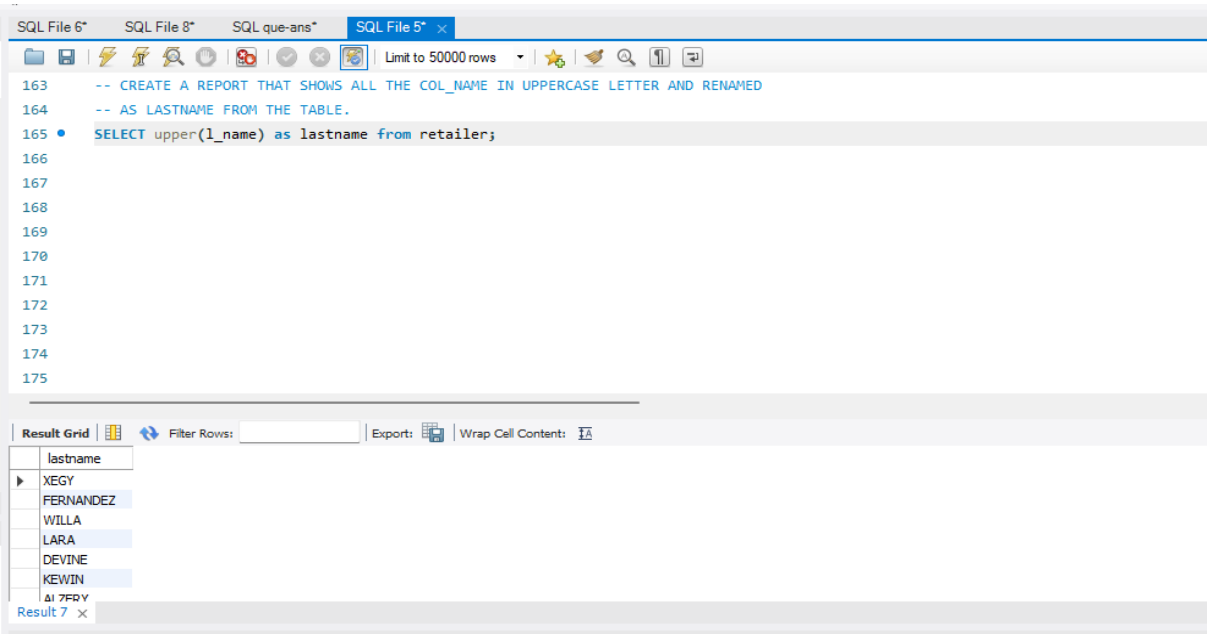
Query 8 : Write a query to find the name and selling price of the employees who have higher Selling price than ‘Aditi’ retailer.



Query 9 : Write a query to display all the products names where no. of products are less than 2



Query 10 : Create a Report that shows all the col_name inUPPER case and renamed as lastname from the table.



PROBLEM STATEMENT

In this project I had some queries to run, while doing that I faced problem such as the queries were correct but still it used to not be executed.

The MYSQL workbench gets updated if the updates are available sometimes the software give problem (giving syntax error).

So I tried to run the queries on other device. surprisingly, It could run on that device.

CONCLUSION

This module has presented all the basic hurdles to using and understanding SQL. You should understand, play with, and feel comfortable with these statements because you will use them constantly when you work with an SQL database system. You will be using the SELECT statement in extracting the information needed for the class project. It's the core of most of the work you will be doing with SQL.

It would be a good idea to review this module before continuing. From here, we will build on the SELECT statement and show how you can do more advanced database queries. The balance of the language is built on the INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements.

SQL statements let you perform simple tasks with a database such as creating a new table or inserting a record. By combining many SQL statements into a script, you can perform elaborate procedures such as creating and initializing a database from scratch. It describes the benefits of using scripts to create databases and discusses some of the issues that you should understand before writing those scripts.

FUTURE SCOPE

- **SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS): This service helps you with the integration of multiple databases, database objects and entities as per your requirement.**
- **Microsoft SQL Server: This is the most difficult yet intriguing job for SQL developer where he has to work on server performance, integrity as well as server maintenance. This is one of the highly paid SQL Developer skills where developers get attractive remuneration and other opportunities too.**
- **Analytical skills: Developers must analyse and understand the needs of the user and then design the software accordingly to meet those needs.**
- **Creativity: Developers must be creative enough to find new solutions to conventional problems.**
- **Detail-oriented: Developers usually work on several parts of an application or system simultaneously and therefore must be able to focus and pay attention to even the minute details.**
- **Interpersonal skills: Developers must be able to work in harmony with others who help in developing and creating successful software.**
- **Problem-solving skills: Since developers are in charge of software from beginning to end, they should be capable of solving problems that may occur along the design process.**