

Assignment 5

Create Database

```
mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| bookingsystem |
| couriermanagementsystem |
| hmbank |
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| petpals |
| sakila |
| sisdb |
| subquery |
| sys |
| techshop |
| ticketbookingsystem |
| world |
+-----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use BookingSystem;
Database changed
mysql> |
```

Create Tables

- Venue
- Event
- Customer
- Booking

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Venue (
->     venue_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     venue_name VARCHAR(100),
->     address VARCHAR(255)
-> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

```
mysql> desc Venue;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
venue_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
venue_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
address	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Event (
->     event_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     event_name VARCHAR(100),
->     event_date DATE,
->     event_time TIME,
->     venue_id INT,
->     total_seats INT,
->     available_seats INT,
->     ticket_price DECIMAL(10, 2),
->     event_type ENUM('Movie', 'Sports', 'Concert'),
->     booking_id INT,
->     FOREIGN KEY (venue_id) REFERENCES Venue(venue_id)
-> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

```
mysql> desc Event;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
event_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
event_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
event_date	date	YES		NULL	
event_time	time	YES		NULL	
venue_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
total_seats	int	YES		NULL	
available_seats	int	YES		NULL	
ticket_price	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	
event_type	enum('Movie','Sports','Concert')	YES		NULL	
booking_id	int	YES		NULL	

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Customer (
->     customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     customer_name VARCHAR(100),
->     email VARCHAR(100),
->     phone_number VARCHAR(15),
->     booking_id INT);
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

```
mysql> desc Customer;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customer_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
customer_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
email	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
phone_number	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
booking_id	int	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Booking (
->     booking_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     customer_id INT,
->     event_id INT,
->     num_tickets INT,
->     total_cost DECIMAL(10, 2),
->     booking_date DATETIME,
->     FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customer(customer_id),
->     FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES Event(event_id)
-> );
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)

```
mysql> desc Booking;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
booking_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
customer_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
event_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
num_tickets	int	YES		NULL	
total_cost	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	
booking_date	datetime	YES		NULL	

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Insert at least 10 values in each of the table

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Venue (venue_id, venue_name, address)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Example Venue 1', '123 Main Street, City1, Country1'),
-> (2, 'Example Venue 2', '456 Park Avenue, City2, Country2'),
-> (3, 'Example Venue 3', '789 Oak Lane, City3, Country3'),
-> (4, 'Example Venue 4', '101 Pine Road, City4, Country4'),
-> (5, 'Example Venue 5', '202 Cedar Street, City5, Country5'),
-> (6, 'Example Venue 6', '303 Elm Avenue, City6, Country6'),
-> (7, 'Example Venue 7', '404 Birch Lane, City7, Country7'),
-> (8, 'Example Venue 8', '505 Maple Road, City8, Country8'),
-> (9, 'Example Venue 9', '606 Walnut Street, City9, Country9'),
-> (10, 'Example Venue 10', '707 Spruce Avenue, City10, Country10');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Venue;
+-----+-----+-----+
| venue_id | venue_name | address |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Example Venue 1 | 123 Main Street, City1, Country1 |
| 2 | Example Venue 2 | 456 Park Avenue, City2, Country2 |
| 3 | Example Venue 3 | 789 Oak Lane, City3, Country3 |
| 4 | Example Venue 4 | 101 Pine Road, City4, Country4 |
| 5 | Example Venue 5 | 202 Cedar Street, City5, Country5 |
| 6 | Example Venue 6 | 303 Elm Avenue, City6, Country6 |
| 7 | Example Venue 7 | 404 Birch Lane, City7, Country7 |
| 8 | Example Venue 8 | 505 Maple Road, City8, Country8 |
| 9 | Example Venue 9 | 606 Walnut Street, City9, Country9 |
| 10 | Example Venue 10 | 707 Spruce Avenue, City10, Country10 |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Event (event_id, event_name, event_date, event_time, venue_id, total_seats, available_seats, ticket_price, event_type, booking_id)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'Concert A', '2023-12-15', '19:00:00', 1, 500, 500, 50.00, 'Concert', 1),
-> (2, 'Movie Night', '2023-12-18', '20:30:00', 2, 300, 300, 10.00, 'Movie', 2),
-> (3, 'Sports Tournament', '2023-12-20', '14:00:00', 3, 1000, 1000, 20.00, 'Sports', 3),
-> (4, 'Concert B', '2023-12-22', '18:30:00', 4, 700, 700, 40.00, 'Concert', 4),
-> (5, 'Conference', '2023-12-25', '09:00:00', 5, 200, 200, 30.00, 'Movie', 5),
-> (6, 'Movie Premiere', '2023-12-28', '19:45:00', 6, 400, 400, 15.00, 'Movie', 6),
-> (7, 'Concert Z', '2023-12-30', '21:00:00', 7, 600, 600, 25.00, 'Concert', 7),
-> (8, 'Sports Game', '2024-01-02', '15:30:00', 8, 800, 800, 35.00, 'Sports', 8),
-> (9, 'Concert C', '2024-01-05', '20:00:00', 9, 900, 900, 45.00, 'Concert', 9),
-> (10, 'Sports Show', '2024-01-08', '12:00:00', 10, 150, 150, 5.00, 'Sports', 10);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from Event;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name | event_date | event_time | venue_id | total_seats | available_seats | ticket_price | event_type | booking_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Concert A | 2023-12-15 | 19:00:00 | 1 | 500 | 500 | 50.00 | Concert | 1 |
| 2 | Movie Night | 2023-12-18 | 20:30:00 | 2 | 300 | 300 | 10.00 | Movie | 2 |
| 3 | Sports Tournament | 2023-12-20 | 14:00:00 | 3 | 1000 | 1000 | 20.00 | Sports | 3 |
| 4 | Concert B | 2023-12-22 | 18:30:00 | 4 | 700 | 700 | 40.00 | Concert | 4 |
| 5 | Conference | 2023-12-25 | 09:00:00 | 5 | 200 | 200 | 30.00 | Movie | 5 |
| 6 | Movie Premiere | 2023-12-28 | 19:45:00 | 6 | 400 | 400 | 15.00 | Movie | 6 |
| 7 | Concert Z | 2023-12-30 | 21:00:00 | 7 | 600 | 600 | 25.00 | Concert | 7 |
| 8 | Sports Game | 2024-01-02 | 15:30:00 | 8 | 800 | 800 | 35.00 | Sports | 8 |
| 9 | Concert C | 2024-01-05 | 20:00:00 | 9 | 900 | 900 | 45.00 | Concert | 9 |
| 10 | Sports Show | 2024-01-08 | 12:00:00 | 10 | 150 | 150 | 5.00 | Sports | 10 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Customer (customer_id, customer_name, email, phone_number, booking_id)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@email.com', '123-456-7890', 1),
-> (2, 'Alice Smith', 'alice.smith@email.com', '234-567-8901', 2),
-> (3, 'Bob Johnson', 'bob.johnson@email.com', '345-678-9012', 3),
-> (4, 'Emily Davis', 'emily.davis@email.com', '456-789-0123', 4),
-> (5, 'Michael Wilson', 'michael.wilson@email.com', '567-890-1234', 5),
-> (6, 'Sophia Brown', 'sophia.brown@email.com', '678-901-2345', 6),
-> (7, 'Daniel Lee', 'daniel.lee@email.com', '789-012-3456', 7),
-> (8, 'Olivia Turner', 'olivia.turner@email.com', '890-123-4567', 8),
-> (9, 'Liam Miller', 'liam.miller@email.com', '901-234-5678', 9),
-> (10, 'Emma Harris', 'emma.harris@email.com', '012-345-6789', 10);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Customer;
```

customer_id	customer_name	email	phone_number	booking_id
1	John Doe	john.doe@email.com	123-456-7890	1
2	Alice Smith	alice.smith@email.com	234-567-8901	2
3	Bob Johnson	bob.johnson@email.com	345-678-9012	3
4	Emily Davis	emily.davis@email.com	456-789-0123	4
5	Michael Wilson	michael.wilson@email.com	567-890-1234	5
6	Sophia Brown	sophia.brown@email.com	678-901-2345	6
7	Daniel Lee	daniel.lee@email.com	789-012-3456	7
8	Olivia Turner	olivia.turner@email.com	890-123-4567	8
9	Liam Miller	liam.miller@email.com	901-234-5678	9
10	Emma Harris	emma.harris@email.com	012-345-6789	10

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> |
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Booking (booking_id, customer_id, event_id, num_tickets, total_cost, booking_date)
-> VALUES
-> (1, 1, 1, 2, 100.00, '2023-12-10 15:30:00'),
-> (2, 2, 2, 3, 30.00, '2023-12-11 18:45:00'),
-> (3, 3, 3, 5, 100.00, '2023-12-12 12:00:00'),
-> (4, 4, 4, 1, 40.00, '2023-12-13 20:15:00'),
-> (5, 5, 5, 4, 120.00, '2023-12-14 14:30:00'),
-> (6, 6, 6, 2, 30.00, '2023-12-15 17:45:00'),
-> (7, 7, 7, 3, 75.00, '2023-12-16 19:00:00'),
-> (8, 8, 8, 6, 210.00, '2023-12-17 21:15:00'),
-> (9, 9, 9, 1, 45.00, '2023-12-18 11:30:00'),
-> (10, 10, 10, 2, 10.00, '2023-12-19 13:45:00');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from Booking;
```

booking_id	customer_id	event_id	num_tickets	total_cost	booking_date
1	1	1	2	100.00	2023-12-10 15:30:00
2	2	2	3	30.00	2023-12-11 18:45:00
3	3	3	5	100.00	2023-12-12 12:00:00
4	4	4	1	40.00	2023-12-13 20:15:00
5	5	5	4	120.00	2023-12-14 14:30:00
6	6	6	2	30.00	2023-12-15 17:45:00
7	7	7	3	75.00	2023-12-16 19:00:00
8	8	8	6	210.00	2023-12-17 21:15:00
9	9	9	1	45.00	2023-12-18 11:30:00
10	10	10	2	10.00	2023-12-19 13:45:00

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> |
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Event
-> ADD FOREIGN KEY (booking_id) REFERENCES Booking(booking_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Customer
-> ADD FOREIGN KEY (booking_id) REFERENCES Booking(booking_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> |
```

Tasks 2: Select, Where, Between, AND, LIKE:

Write a SQL query to list all Events.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Concert A	2023-12-15	19:00:00	1	500	500	50.00	Concert	1
2	Movie Night	2023-12-18	20:30:00	2	300	300	10.00	Movie	2
3	Sports Tournament	2023-12-20	14:00:00	3	1000	1000	20.00	Sports	3
4	Concert B	2023-12-22	18:30:00	4	700	700	40.00	Concert	4
5	Conference	2023-12-25	09:00:00	5	200	200	30.00	Movie	5
6	Movie Premiere	2023-12-28	19:45:00	6	400	400	15.00	Movie	6
7	Concert Z	2023-12-30	21:00:00	7	600	600	25.00	Concert	7
8	Sports Game	2024-01-02	15:30:00	8	800	800	35.00	Sports	8
9	Concert C	2024-01-05	20:00:00	9	900	900	45.00	Concert	9
10	Sports Show	2024-01-08	12:00:00	10	150	150	5.00	Sports	10

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to select events with available tickets

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event
-> WHERE available_seats > 0;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Concert A	2023-12-15	19:00:00	1	500	500	50.00	Concert	1
2	Movie Night	2023-12-18	20:30:00	2	300	300	10.00	Movie	2
3	Sports Tournament	2023-12-20	14:00:00	3	1000	1000	20.00	Sports	3
4	Concert B	2023-12-22	18:30:00	4	700	700	40.00	Concert	4
5	Conference	2023-12-25	09:00:00	5	200	200	30.00	Movie	5
6	Movie Premiere	2023-12-28	19:45:00	6	400	400	15.00	Movie	6
7	Concert Z	2023-12-30	21:00:00	7	600	600	25.00	Concert	7
8	Sports Game	2024-01-02	15:30:00	8	800	800	35.00	Sports	8
9	Concert C	2024-01-05	20:00:00	9	900	900	45.00	Concert	9
10	Sports Show	2024-01-08	12:00:00	10	150	150	5.00	Sports	10

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to select events name partial match with 'sports'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event
-> WHERE event_name LIKE '%Sports%';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
3	Sports Tournament	2023-12-20	14:00:00	3	1000	1000	20.00	Sports	3
8	Sports Game	2024-01-02	15:30:00	8	800	800	35.00	Sports	8
10	Sports Show	2024-01-08	12:00:00	10	150	150	5.00	Sports	10

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to select events with ticket price range is between 20 to 40

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event
-> WHERE ticket_price BETWEEN 20 AND 40;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
3	Sports Tournament	2023-12-20	14:00:00	3	1000	1000	20.00	Sports	3
4	Concert B	2023-12-22	18:30:00	4	700	700	40.00	Concert	4
5	Conference	2023-12-25	09:00:00	5	200	200	30.00	Movie	5
7	Concert Z	2023-12-30	21:00:00	7	600	600	25.00	Concert	7
8	Sports Game	2024-01-02	15:30:00	8	800	800	35.00	Sports	8

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to retrieve events with dates falling within a specific range.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event
-> WHERE event_date BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-12-31';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Concert A	2023-12-15	19:00:00	1	500	500	50.00	Concert	1
2	Movie Night	2023-12-18	20:30:00	2	300	300	10.00	Movie	2
3	Sports Tournament	2023-12-20	14:00:00	3	1000	1000	20.00	Sports	3
4	Concert B	2023-12-22	18:30:00	4	700	700	40.00	Concert	4
5	Conference	2023-12-25	09:00:00	5	200	200	30.00	Movie	5
6	Movie Premiere	2023-12-28	19:45:00	6	400	400	15.00	Movie	6
7	Concert Z	2023-12-30	21:00:00	7	600	600	25.00	Concert	7

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to retrieve events with available tickets that also have "Concert" in their name.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event
-> WHERE available_seats > 0 AND event_name LIKE '%Concert%';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Concert A	2023-12-15	19:00:00	1	500	500	50.00	Concert	1
4	Concert B	2023-12-22	18:30:00	4	700	700	40.00	Concert	4
7	Concert Z	2023-12-30	21:00:00	7	600	600	25.00	Concert	7
9	Concert C	2024-01-05	20:00:00	9	900	900	45.00	Concert	9

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to retrieve bookings details contains booked no of ticket more than 4.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Booking
-> WHERE num_tickets > 4;
```

booking_id	customer_id	event_id	num_tickets	total_cost	booking_date
3	3	3	5	100.00	2023-12-12 12:00:00
8	8	8	6	210.00	2023-12-17 21:15:00

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to retrieve customer information whose phone number end with '1234'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Customer
-> WHERE phone_number LIKE '%1234';
```

customer_id	customer_name	email	phone_number	booking_id
5	Michael Wilson	michael.wilson@email.com	567-890-1234	5

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to retrieve the events in order whose seat capacity more than 300

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event
-> WHERE total_seats > 300
-> ORDER BY total_seats;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
6	Movie Premiere	2023-12-28	19:45:00	6	400	400	15.00	Movie	6
1	Concert A	2023-12-15	19:00:00	1	500	500	50.00	Concert	1
7	Concert Z	2023-12-30	21:00:00	7	600	600	25.00	Concert	7
4	Concert B	2023-12-22	18:30:00	4	700	700	40.00	Concert	4
8	Sports Game	2024-01-02	15:30:00	8	800	800	35.00	Sports	8
9	Concert C	2024-01-05	20:00:00	9	900	900	45.00	Concert	9
3	Sports Tournament	2023-12-20	14:00:00	3	1000	1000	20.00	Sports	3

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to select events name not start with 'x', 'y', 'z'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event
-> WHERE event_name NOT LIKE 'x%' AND event_name NOT LIKE 'y%' AND event_name NOT LIKE 'z%';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Concert A	2023-12-15	19:00:00	1	500	500	50.00	Concert	1
2	Movie Night	2023-12-18	20:30:00	2	300	300	10.00	Movie	2
3	Sports Tournament	2023-12-20	14:00:00	3	1000	1000	20.00	Sports	3
4	Concert B	2023-12-22	18:30:00	4	700	700	40.00	Concert	4
5	Conference	2023-12-25	09:00:00	5	200	200	30.00	Movie	5
6	Movie Premiere	2023-12-28	19:45:00	6	400	400	15.00	Movie	6
7	Concert Z	2023-12-30	21:00:00	7	600	600	25.00	Concert	7
8	Sports Game	2024-01-02	15:30:00	8	800	800	35.00	Sports	8
9	Concert C	2024-01-05	20:00:00	9	900	900	45.00	Concert	9
10	Sports Show	2024-01-08	12:00:00	10	150	150	5.00	Sports	10

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```


Tasks 3: Aggregate functions, Having, Order By, GroupBy and Joins:

Write a SQL query to List Events and Their Average Ticket Prices.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_id,
->     e.event_name,
->     AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> JOIN
->     Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_id, e.event_name;
+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name | average_ticket_price |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Concert A | 50.000000 |
| 2 | Movie Night | 10.000000 |
| 3 | Sports Tournament | 20.000000 |
| 4 | Concert B | 40.000000 |
| 5 | Conference | 30.000000 |
| 6 | Movie Premiere | 15.000000 |
| 7 | Concert Z | 25.000000 |
| 8 | Sports Game | 35.000000 |
| 9 | Concert C | 45.000000 |
| 10 | Sports Show | 5.000000 |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to Calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue
-> FROM
->     Booking;
+-----+
| total_revenue |
+-----+
| 760.00 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to find the event with the highest ticket sales.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_id,
->     e.event_name,
->     SUM(b.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> JOIN
->     Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_id, e.event_name
-> ORDER BY
->     total_tickets_sold DESC
-> LIMIT 1;
+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name | total_tickets_sold |
+-----+-----+-----+
|         8 | Sports Game |                   6 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_id,
->     e.event_name,
->     SUM(b.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> JOIN
->     Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_id, e.event_name;
+-----+-----+-----+
| event_id | event_name      | total_tickets_sold |
+-----+-----+-----+
|         1 | Concert A       |                   2 |
|         2 | Movie Night     |                   3 |
|         3 | Sports Tournament |                   5 |
|         4 | Concert B       |                   1 |
|         5 | Conference      |                   4 |
|         6 | Movie Premiere  |                   2 |
|         7 | Concert Z       |                   3 |
|         8 | Sports Game     |                   6 |
|         9 | Concert C       |                   1 |
|        10 | Sports Show     |                   2 |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to Find Events with No Ticket Sales.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_id,
->     e.event_name
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> LEFT JOIN
->     Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> WHERE
->     b.booking_id IS NULL;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to Find the User Who Has Booked the Most Tickets.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     c.customer_id,
->     c.customer_name,
->     SUM(b.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_booked
-> FROM
->     Customer c
-> JOIN
->     Booking b ON c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY
->     c.customer_id,c.customer_name
-> ORDER BY
->     total_tickets_booked DESC
-> LIMIT 1;
+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | total_tickets_booked |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          8 | Olivia Turner |                    6 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to List Events and the total number of tickets sold for each month.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_id,
->     e.event_name,
->     MONTH(b.booking_date) AS month,
->     YEAR(b.booking_date) AS year,
->     SUM(b.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> JOIN
->     Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_id, e.event_name, MONTH(b.booking_date), YEAR(b.booking_date);
```

event_id	event_name	month	year	total_tickets_sold
1	Concert A	12	2023	2
2	Movie Night	12	2023	3
3	Sports Tournament	12	2023	5
4	Concert B	12	2023	1
5	Conference	12	2023	4
6	Movie Premiere	12	2023	2
7	Concert Z	12	2023	3
8	Sports Game	12	2023	6
9	Concert C	12	2023	1
10	Sports Show	12	2023	2

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |

Write a SQL query to calculate the average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     v.venue_id,
->     v.venue_name,
->     AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM
->     Venue v
-> JOIN
->     Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id
-> GROUP BY
->     v.venue_id, v.venue_name;
```

venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	Example Venue 1	50.000000
2	Example Venue 2	10.000000
3	Example Venue 3	20.000000
4	Example Venue 4	40.000000
5	Example Venue 5	30.000000
6	Example Venue 6	15.000000
7	Example Venue 7	25.000000
8	Example Venue 8	35.000000
9	Example Venue 9	45.000000
10	Example Venue 10	5.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |

Write a SQL query to calculate the total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Type.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_type,
->     SUM(b.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> JOIN
->     Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_type;
```

event_type	total_tickets_sold
Concert	7
Movie	9
Sports	13

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to calculate the total Revenue Generated by Events in Each Year.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     YEAR(b.booking_date) AS year,
->     SUM(b.total_cost) AS total_revenue
-> FROM
->     Booking b
-> JOIN
->     Event e ON b.event_id = e.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     YEAR(b.booking_date);
```

year	total_revenue
2023	760.00

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to list users who have booked tickets for multiple events.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   c.Customer_id,
->   c.Customer_name
-> FROM
->   Customer c
-> JOIN
->   Booking b ON c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY
->   c.customer_id,c.customer_name
-> HAVING
->   COUNT(DISTINCT b.event_id) > 1;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events for Each User

```
mysql> SELECT
->   c.Customer_id,
->   c.Customer_name,
->   SUM(b.total_cost) AS total_revenue
-> FROM
->   Customer c
-> JOIN
->   Booking b ON c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY
->   c.customer_id,c.customer_name;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Customer_id | Customer_name | total_revenue |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John Doe | 100.00 |
| 2 | Alice Smith | 30.00 |
| 3 | Bob Johnson | 100.00 |
| 4 | Emily Davis | 40.00 |
| 5 | Michael Wilson | 120.00 |
| 6 | Sophia Brown | 30.00 |
| 7 | Daniel Lee | 75.00 |
| 8 | Olivia Turner | 210.00 |
| 9 | Liam Miller | 45.00 |
| 10 | Emma Harris | 10.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Category and Venue.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   v.venue_id,
->   v.venue_name,
->   e.event_type,
->   AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM
->   Venue v
-> JOIN
->   Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id
-> GROUP BY
->   v.venue_id, v.venue_name, e.event_type;
```

venue_id	venue_name	event_type	average_ticket_price
1	Example Venue 1	Concert	50.000000
2	Example Venue 2	Movie	10.000000
3	Example Venue 3	Sports	20.000000
4	Example Venue 4	Concert	40.000000
5	Example Venue 5	Movie	30.000000
6	Example Venue 6	Movie	15.000000
7	Example Venue 7	Concert	25.000000
8	Example Venue 8	Sports	35.000000
9	Example Venue 9	Concert	45.000000
10	Example Venue 10	Sports	5.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Write a SQL query to list Users and the Total Number of Tickets They've Purchased in the Last 30 Days.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   c.Customer_id,
->   c.Customer_name,
->   SUM(b.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_purchased
-> FROM
->   Customer c
-> JOIN
->   Booking b ON c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> WHERE
->   b.booking_date >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 30 DAY
-> GROUP BY
->   c.customer_id, c.customer_name;
```

Customer_id	Customer_name	total_tickets_purchased
1	John Doe	2
2	Alice Smith	3
3	Bob Johnson	5
4	Emily Davis	1
5	Michael Wilson	4
6	Sophia Brown	2
7	Daniel Lee	3
8	Olivia Turner	6
9	Liam Miller	1
10	Emma Harris	2

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Tasks 4: Subquery and its types

Calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue Using a Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   v.venue_id,
->   v.venue_name,
->   (
->     SELECT AVG(e.ticket_price)
->     FROM Event e
->     WHERE e.venue_id = v.venue_id
->   ) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM
->   Venue v;
+-----+-----+-----+
| venue_id | venue_name | average_ticket_price |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Example Venue 1 | 50.000000 |
| 2 | Example Venue 2 | 10.000000 |
| 3 | Example Venue 3 | 20.000000 |
| 4 | Example Venue 4 | 40.000000 |
| 5 | Example Venue 5 | 30.000000 |
| 6 | Example Venue 6 | 15.000000 |
| 7 | Example Venue 7 | 25.000000 |
| 8 | Example Venue 8 | 35.000000 |
| 9 | Example Venue 9 | 45.000000 |
| 10 | Example Venue 10 | 5.000000 |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Find Events with More Than 50% of Tickets Sold using subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT
->   e.event_id,
->   e.event_name
-> FROM
->   Event e
-> WHERE
->   (
->     SELECT COUNT(*)
->     FROM Booking b
->     WHERE b.event_id = e.event_id
->   ) > 0.5 * e.total_seats;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```


Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_id,
->     e.event_name,
->     SUM(b.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> JOIN
->     Booking b ON e.event_id = b.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_id, e.event_name;
```

event_id	event_name	total_tickets_sold
1	Concert A	2
2	Movie Night	3
3	Sports Tournament	5
4	Concert B	1
5	Conference	4
6	Movie Premiere	2
7	Concert Z	3
8	Sports Game	6
9	Concert C	1
10	Sports Show	2

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Find Users Who Have Not Booked Any Tickets Using a NOT EXISTS Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     customer_id,
->     customer_name
-> FROM
->     Customer c
-> WHERE
->     NOT EXISTS (
->         SELECT 1
->         FROM Booking b
->         WHERE b.customer_id=c.customer_id);
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

List Events with No Ticket Sales Using a NOT IN Subquery

```
mysql> SELECT
->     event_id,
->     event_name
-> FROM
->     Event
-> WHERE
->     event_id NOT IN (
->         SELECT DISTINCT event_id
->         FROM Booking
->     );
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Type Using a Subquery in the FROM Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_type,
->     SUM(subquery.num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> JOIN
->     (
->         SELECT
->             event_id,
->             num_tickets
->         FROM
->             Booking
->     ) subquery ON e.event_id = subquery.event_id
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_type;
+-----+-----+
| event_type | total_tickets_sold |
+-----+-----+
| Concert   | 7                  |
| Movie     | 9                  |
| Sports    | 13                 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Find Events with Ticket Prices Higher Than the Average Ticket Price Using a Subquery in the WHERE Clause

```
mysql> SELECT
->     event_id,
->     event_name,
->     ticket_price
-> FROM
->     Event
-> WHERE
->     ticket_price > (
->         SELECT AVG(ticket_price)
->         FROM Event
->     );
```

event_id	event_name	ticket_price
1	Concert A	50.00
4	Concert B	40.00
5	Conference	30.00
8	Sports Game	35.00
9	Concert C	45.00

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events for Each User Using a Correlated Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     c.customer_id,
->     c.customer_name,
->     (
->         SELECT SUM(b.total_cost)
->         FROM Booking b
->         WHERE b.customer_id=c.customer_id
->     ) AS total_revenue
-> FROM
->     Customer c;
```

customer_id	customer_name	total_revenue
1	John Doe	100.00
2	Alice Smith	30.00
3	Bob Johnson	100.00
4	Emily Davis	40.00
5	Michael Wilson	120.00
6	Sophia Brown	30.00
7	Daniel Lee	75.00
8	Olivia Turner	210.00
9	Liam Miller	45.00
10	Emma Harris	10.00

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

List Users Who Have Booked Tickets for Events in a Given Venue Using a Subquery in the WHERE Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     c.customer_id,
->     c.customer_name
-> FROM
->     Customer c
-> WHERE
->     customer_id IN(
->         SELECT DISTINCT b.customer_id
->         FROM Booking b
->         JOIN Event e ON b.event_id = e.event_id
->         WHERE e.venue_id =6);
+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name |
+-----+-----+
|          6 | Sophia Brown  |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Category Using a Subquery with GROUP BY.

```
mysql> SELECT
->     e.event_type,
->     (
->         SELECT SUM(b.num_tickets)
->         FROM Booking b
->         WHERE b.event_id IN (
->             SELECT e_inner.event_id
->             FROM Event e_inner
->             WHERE e_inner.event_type = e.event_type
->         )
->     ) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM
->     Event e
-> GROUP BY
->     e.event_type;
+-----+-----+
| event_type | total_tickets_sold |
+-----+-----+
| Concert   |          7         |
| Movie     |          9         |
| Sports    |         13         |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

Find Users Who Have Booked Tickets for Events in each Month Using a Subquery with DATE_FORMAT

```
mysql> SELECT
->   c.customer_id,
->   c.customer_name,
->   DATE_FORMAT(b.booking_date, '%Y-%m') AS booking_month
-> FROM
->   Customer c
-> JOIN
->   Booking b ON c.customer_id=b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY
->   c.customer_id,c.customer_name,booking_month;
```

customer_id	customer_name	booking_month
1	John Doe	2023-12
2	Alice Smith	2023-12
3	Bob Johnson	2023-12
4	Emily Davis	2023-12
5	Michael Wilson	2023-12
6	Sophia Brown	2023-12
7	Daniel Lee	2023-12
8	Olivia Turner	2023-12
9	Liam Miller	2023-12
10	Emma Harris	2023-12

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue Using a Subquery

```
mysql> SELECT
->   v.venue_id,
->   v.venue_name,
->   (
->     SELECT AVG(e.ticket_price)
->     FROM Event e
->     WHERE e.venue_id = v.venue_id
->   ) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM
->   Venue v;
```

venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	Example Venue 1	50.000000
2	Example Venue 2	10.000000
3	Example Venue 3	20.000000
4	Example Venue 4	40.000000
5	Example Venue 5	30.000000
6	Example Venue 6	15.000000
7	Example Venue 7	25.000000
8	Example Venue 8	35.000000
9	Example Venue 9	45.000000
10	Example Venue 10	5.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |

Entity Relationship Diagram

