

Assignment No: 5

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- SQL Queries
 - Here I Used the database named as 'Practice' and created table named as 'Students' and 'Courses' to perform exercises.

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\de11 (71))*

```
use practice;
--Assignment no 4
--create table and insert dummy data

create table students(
    id int primary key,
    name varchar(40),
    age int,
    grade varchar(5),
    c_id int references course(c_id)
);

create table course(
    c_id int primary key,
    c_name varchar(50)
);

insert into students(id,name,age,grade) values(2,'stella',20,'A+',1);
insert into students(id,name,age,grade) values(1,'appu',20,'A+',4);
insert into students(id,name,age,grade) values(5,'bob',21,'C',2);
insert into students(id,name,age,grade) values(6,'sunny',21,null,3);
insert into students(id,name,age,grade) values(7,null,21,'C',3);
```

```
insert into course (c_id, c_name) values (1, 'Mathematics');
insert into course (c_id, c_name) values (2, 'Computer Science');
insert into course (c_id, c_name) values (3, 'History');
insert into course (c_id, c_name) values (4, 'English Literature');
insert into course (c_id, c_name) values (5, 'Physics');
```

```
select * from students;
select * from course;
```

142 %

Results Messages

	id	name	age	grade	email	c_id
1	1	appu	20	A+	appu.gmail.com	4
2	2	stella	20	A+	stella.gmail.com	1
3	5	bob	21	C	bob.gmail.com	2
4	6	sunny	21	NULL	sunny.gmail.com	3

	c_id	c_name
1	1	Mathematics
2	2	Computer Science
3	3	History
4	4	English Literature
5	5	Physics

- Data Cleansing and Transformation:

- Check for Missing Values:

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\dehl (71))*

--1) Checking for null values

```
select * from students where name is null  
or grade is null  
or email is null  
or c_id is null;
```

```
select name,  
       coalesce(name, 'Unknown') Names,  
       coalesce(grade, 'Unknown') Grades,  
       coalesce(email, 'Unknown') Emails,  
       coalesce(c_id, 0) Course_id  
from students;
```

142 %

Results Messages

	name	Names	Grades	Emails	Course_id
1	appu	appu	A+	appu.gmail.com	4
2	stella	stella	A+	stella.gmail.com	1
3	bob	bob	C	bob.gmail.com	2
4	sunny	sunny	Unknown	sunny.gmail.com	3
5	NULL	Unknown	C	Unknown	0
6	pratik	pratik	A	pratik.email.com	2
7	sunny	sunny	A	sunny.gmail.com	3

○ Check for Duplicate Rows:

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\deli (71))*

--Check for Duplicate Rows

```
select email, count(*) as total_id_count
from students
group by email
having count(*) > 1;
```

```
delete rec1 from students as rec1, students as rec2
where rec1.email = rec2.email
and rec1.id > rec2.id;
```

```
select * from students;
```

142 %

Results Messages

	email	total_id_count
1	sunny@gmail.com	2

	id	name	age	grade	email	c_id
1	1	appu	20	A+	appu@gmail.com	4
2	2	stella	20	A+	stella@gmail.com	1
3	5	bob	21	C	bob@gmail.com	2
4	6	sunny	21	NULL	sunny@gmail.com	3
5	7	NULL	21	C	NULL	NULL
6	8	pratik	22	A	pratik.email.com	2

○ Standardizing and Transforming Data:

- Replace
- Upper or Lower
- Substring
- Trim
- Date Format
- Use Case

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\deli (71))*

```
--3)Standardizing and Transforming Data

--upper or lower
select upper(name) as U_names,lower(name) as L_names from students;

--replace
select name, id, replace(email,'gmail','email') email
from students;

--substring
Select substring(name,1,1) first_letter,name,id from students;
```

142 %

Results Messages

	U_names	L_names
1	APPU	appu
2	STELLA	stella
3	BOB	bob
4	SUNNY	sunny
5	NULL	NULL
6	PRATIK	pratik

	name	id	email
1	appu	1	appu.email.com
2	stella	2	stella.email.com
3	bob	5	bob.email.com
4	sunny	6	sunny.email.com
5	NULL	7	NULL
6	pratik	8	pratik.email.com

	first_letter	name	id
1	a	appu	1
2	s	stella	2
3	b	bob	5
4	s	sunny	6
5	NULL	NULL	7
6	p	pratik	8

```
--trim
Select TRIM(email) AS trimmed_email from students;

--Use case
select *,
       case
       when c_id<=2 then 'High'
       when 2<c_id and c_id<5 then 'Midium'
       when c_id>=5 then 'Low'
       end as 'Demand'
from students;
```

142 %

Results Messages

	trimmed_email
1	appu@gmail.com
2	stella@gmail.com
3	bob@gmail.com
4	sunny@gmail.com
5	NULL
6	pratik.email.com

	id	name	age	grade	email	c_id	Demand
1	1	appu	20	A+	appu@gmail.com	4	Midium
2	2	stella	20	A+	stella@gmail.com	1	High
3	5	bob	21	C	bob@gmail.com	2	High
4	6	sunny	21	NULL	sunny@gmail.com	3	Midium
5	7	NULL	21	C	NULL	NULL	NULL
6	8	pratik	22	A	pratik.email.com	2	High

○ Updating Data / Column Data Types:

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the Object Explorer shows the database structure for 'DataEngB1'. The 'Tables' folder is expanded, showing 'dbo.students'. The 'Columns' folder for 'dbo.students' is also expanded, listing the columns: 'id' (PK, int, not null), 'name' (varchar(70), null), 'age' (int, null), 'grade' (varchar(5), null), 'email' (varchar(30), null), and 'c_id' (FK, int, null). The 'Keys' folder is also visible.

The main window shows a SQL query in the 'SQLQuery1.sql' file. The query is as follows:

```
--4) Updating Data / Column Data Types

update students
set email = 'example.email.com'
where id=1;

select * from students;

alter table students alter column name varchar(70);
```

The query results are displayed in the 'Results' tab. The results show the following data:

	id	name	age	grade	email	c_id
1	1	appu	20	A+	example.email.com	4
2	2	stella	20	A+	stella.gmail.com	1
3	5	bob	21	C	bob.gmail.com	2
4	6	sunny	21	NULL	sunny.gmail.com	3
5	7	NULL	21	C	NULL	NULL
6	8	pratik	22	A	pratik.email.com	2

- System Function:

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\dell (55))*

```
-- SYSTEM functions  
select HOST_ID() as id;  
select host_name() as hostname;
```

142 %

Results Messages

	id
1	16992

	hostname
1	PRATIK

- Stored Procedure:

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\de11 (55))*

--Stored Procedure

```
create procedure P1
as
select * from students
go;

exec p1;
```

142 %

Results Messages

	id	name	age	grade	email	c_id
1	1	appu	20	A+	example.email.com	4
2	2	stella	20	A+	stella.gmail.com	1
3	5	bob	21	C	bob.gmail.com	2
4	6	sunny	21	NULL	sunny.gmail.com	3
5	7	NULL	21	C	NULL	NULL
6	8	pratik	22	A	pratik.email.com	2

- Group by Extension(Rollup) and Grouping:

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\de11 (55))*

```
--Group by Extension
--using rollup

select SalesYear,SalesQuartes,SalesMonth ,sum(SalesTotal) as SalesTotal
from SalesList group by rollup(SalesYear, SalesQuartes, SalesMonth);

SELECT SalesYear,SalesQuartes,SUM(SalesTotal) AS SalesTotal ,
GROUPING(SalesQuartes) AS SalesQuarterGrp,
GROUPING(SalesYear) AS SYearGrp
FROM SalesList
GROUP BY ROLLUP(SalesYear, SalesQuartes);
```

142 %

Results Messages

	SalesYear	SalesQuartes	SalesMonth	SalesTotal
1	2019	Q1	March	60.00
2	2019	Q1	NULL	60.00
3	2019	Q2	May	30.00
4	2019	Q2	NULL	30.00
5	2019	Q3	July	160.00
6	2019	Q3	NULL	160.00
7	2019	Q4	November	300.00
8	2019	Q4	October	150.00
9	2019	Q4	NULL	450.00
10	2019	NULL	NULL	700.00
11	2020	Q1	March	220.00
12	2020	Q1	NULL	220.00
13	2020	Q3	July	10.00
14	2020	Q3	NULL	10.00
15	2020	Q4	November	120.00
16	2020	Q4	NULL	120.00
17	2020	NULL	NULL	350.00
18	NULL	NULL	NULL	1050.00

```
--Group by Extension  
--using rollup
```

```
select SalesYear,SalesQuartes,SalesMonth ,sum(SalesTotal) as SalesTotal  
from SalesList group by rollup(SalesYear, SalesQuartes, SalesMonth);
```

```
SELECT SalesYear,SalesQuartes,SUM(SalesTotal) AS SalesTotal ,  
GROUPING(SalesQuartes) AS SalesQuarterGrp,  
GROUPING(SalesYear) AS SYearGrp  
FROM SalesList  
GROUP BY ROLLUP(SalesYear, SalesQuartes);
```

142 %

Results Messages

	SalesYear	SalesQuartes	SalesTotal	SalesQuarterGrp	SYearGrp
1	2019	Q1	60.00	0	0
2	2019	Q2	30.00	0	0
3	2019	Q3	160.00	0	0
4	2019	Q4	450.00	0	0
5	2019	NULL	700.00	1	0
6	2020	Q1	220.00	0	0
7	2020	Q3	10.00	0	0
8	2020	Q4	120.00	0	0
9	2020	NULL	350.00	1	0
10	NULL	NULL	1050.00	1	1

- CTE

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\de11 (55))*

--CTE

```
with cte as(  
    select SalesMonth,SalesTotal,  
    row_number() over(order by newid())  
    as RowNum from SalesList)  
  
select RowNum ,SalesMonth,SUM(SalesTotal) AS SalesTotal  
from cte  
group by rollup(SalesMonth,RowNum);
```

142 %

Results Messages

	RowNum	SalesMonth	SalesTotal
1	3	July	160.00
2	4	July	10.00
3	NULL	July	170.00
4	2	March	170.00
5	5	March	50.00
6	9	March	60.00
7	NULL	March	280.00
8	8	May	30.00
9	NULL	May	30.00
10	6	November	120.00
11	7	November	180.00
12	10	November	120.00
13	NULL	November	420.00
14	1	October	150.00
15	NULL	October	150.00
16	NULL	NULL	1050.00

- Rank Function:

SQLQuery1.sql - PRA...(PRATIK\dell (55))*

--Rank

SELECT

SalesQuartes,

SalesYear,

RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SalesQuartes) AS ranking

FROM

SalesList;

142 %

Results Messages

	SalesQuartes	SalesYear	ranking
1	Q1	2019	1
2	Q1	2020	1
3	Q1	2020	1
4	Q2	2019	4
5	Q3	2020	5
6	Q3	2019	5
7	Q4	2019	7
8	Q4	2019	7
9	Q4	2019	7
10	Q4	2020	7

