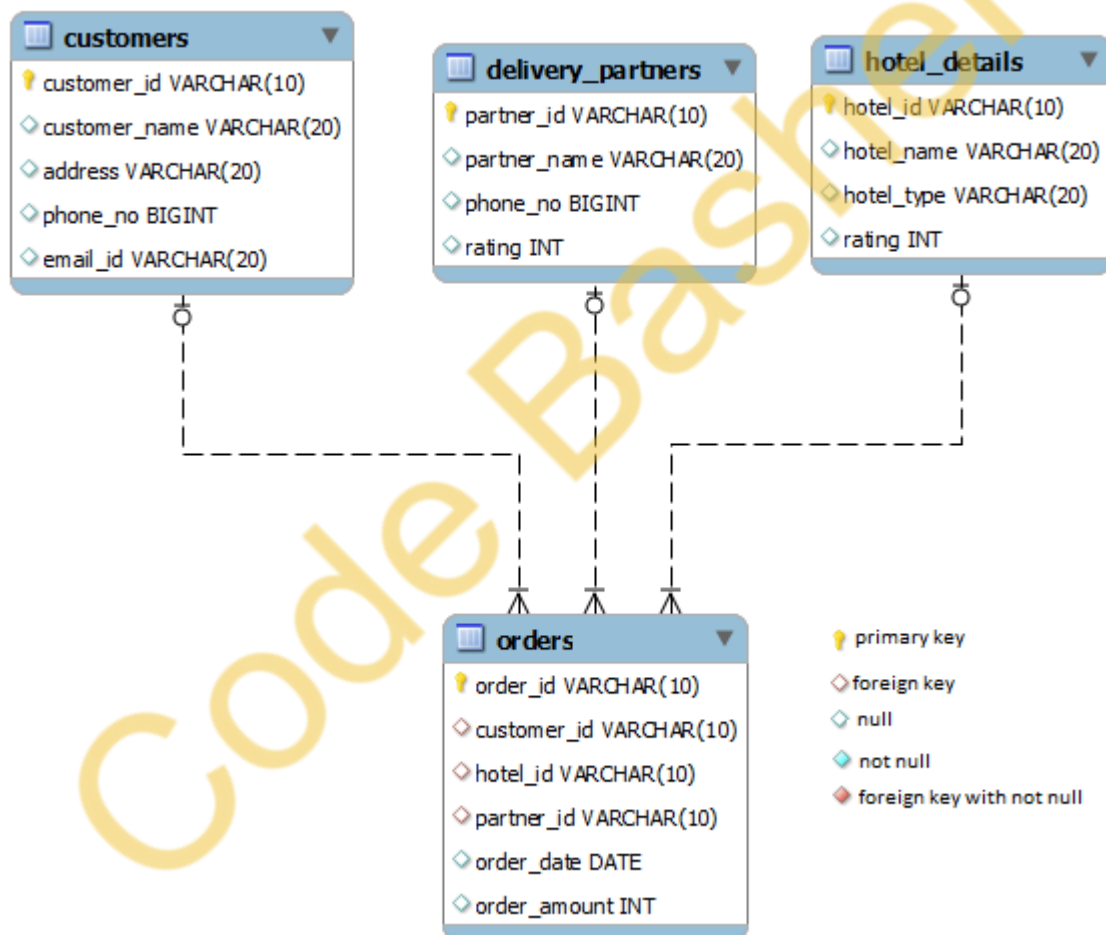


1. Question 1:

Write a query to display distinct hotel id, hotel name, and rating of hotels that have taken order in the month of July. Sort the result based on hotel id in ascending order.

(HINT: Use Hotel_details and Orders tables to retrieve records. Order date='2019-07-14')

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

```
select distinct hotel_details.hotel_id, hotel_details.hotel_name,
hotel_details.rating
```

from hotel_details, orders

where hotel_details.hotel_id = orders.hotel_id

and month(orders.order_date) = 7

order by hotel_details.hotel_id;

2. Question 2:

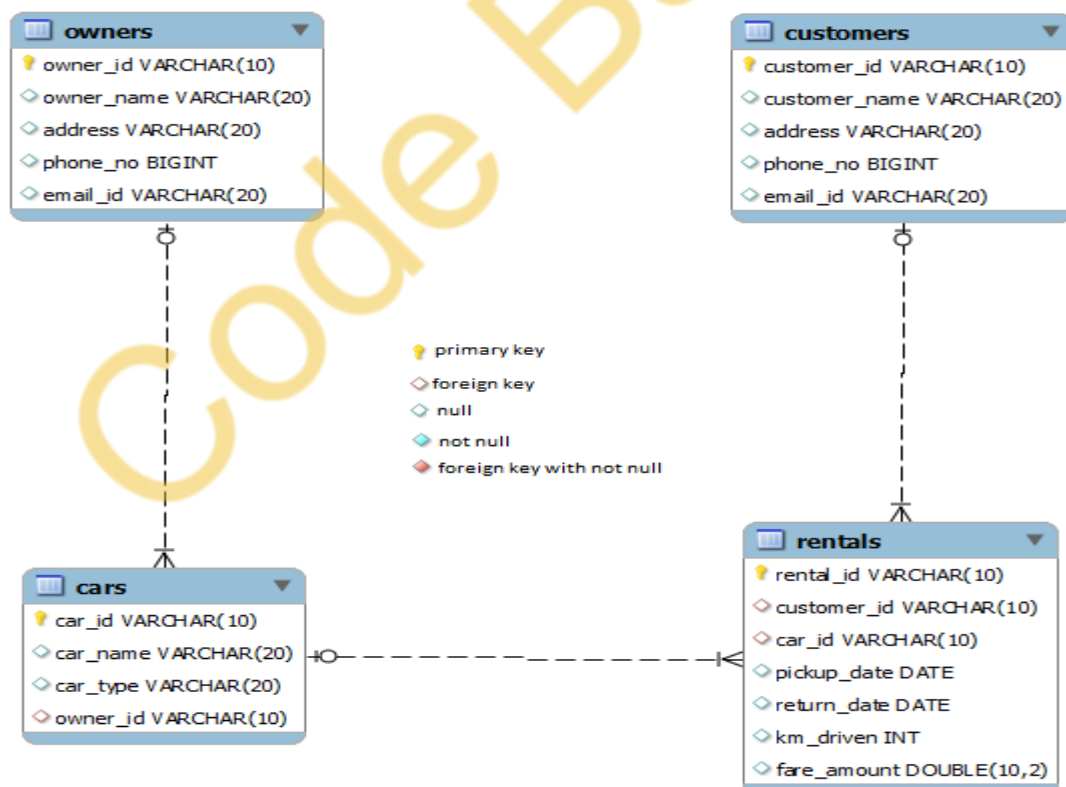
Car & owner details based on car type

Write a query to display car id, car name and owner id of all the cars whose car type is 'Hatchback' or 'SUV'. Sort the result based on car id.

(Hint: Use CARS tables to retrieve records. Data is case-sensitive. E.g: Car_type='Hatchback'. Use IN operator)

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description

PRACT01



```
select car_id, car_name, owner_id
from cars
where car_type in ("Hatchback", "SUV")
order by car_id;
```

3. Question 3:

Concatenating Details

Write a query to display address details by concatenating address and city of students . Give an alias as Address and sort the result based on the concatenated column in descending order

Example:

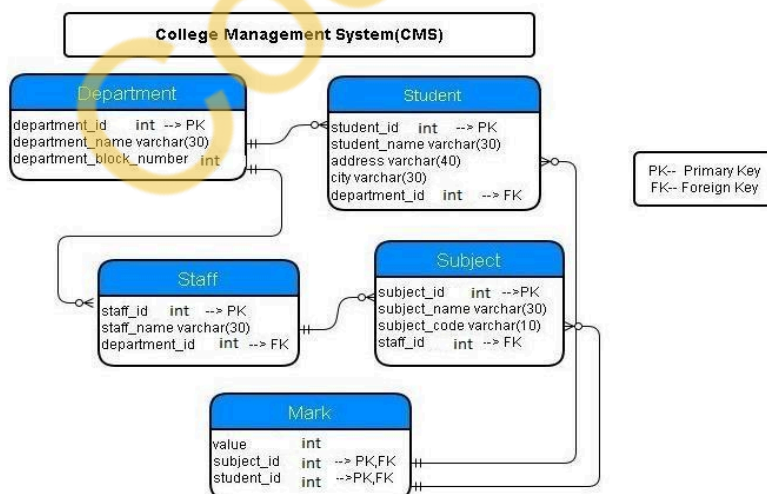
Address - Toms Town

City - Bangalore

Output:

Toms Town, Bangalore

Refer the below schema diagram:



Query:

```
select concat(address, ', ', city) as address
from student
order by concat(address, city) desc;
```

4. Credential details

Refer to the schema. Write a query to display the username and password of all owners. Give an alias name as USERNAME and PASSWORD. Sort the result based on the username in ascending order.

Username and password is generated as mentioned below

USERNAME: concatenate the owner's name with owner id.

PASSWORD: concatenate first 3 character of owner name with owner id.

For Example:

Owner_id - 01

Owner_name - jeeva

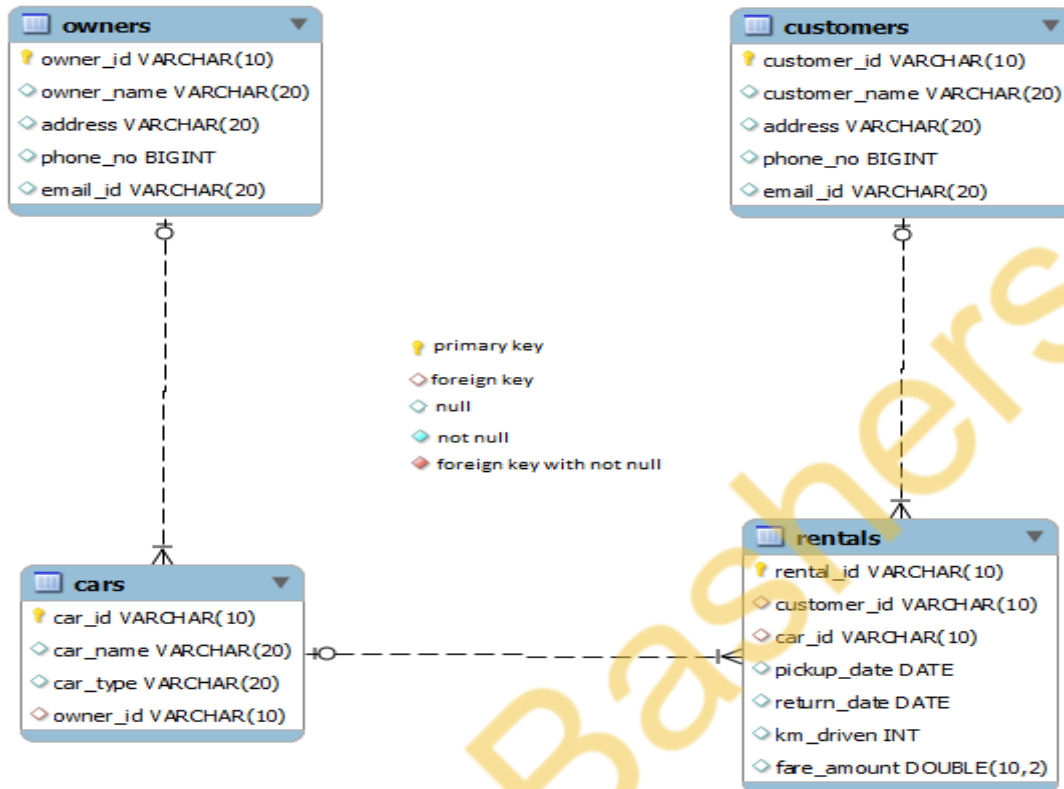
Sample Output:

USERNAME	PASSWORD
----------	----------

jeeva01	jee01
---------	-------

HINT: Use Owners table to retrieve records.

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



QUERY

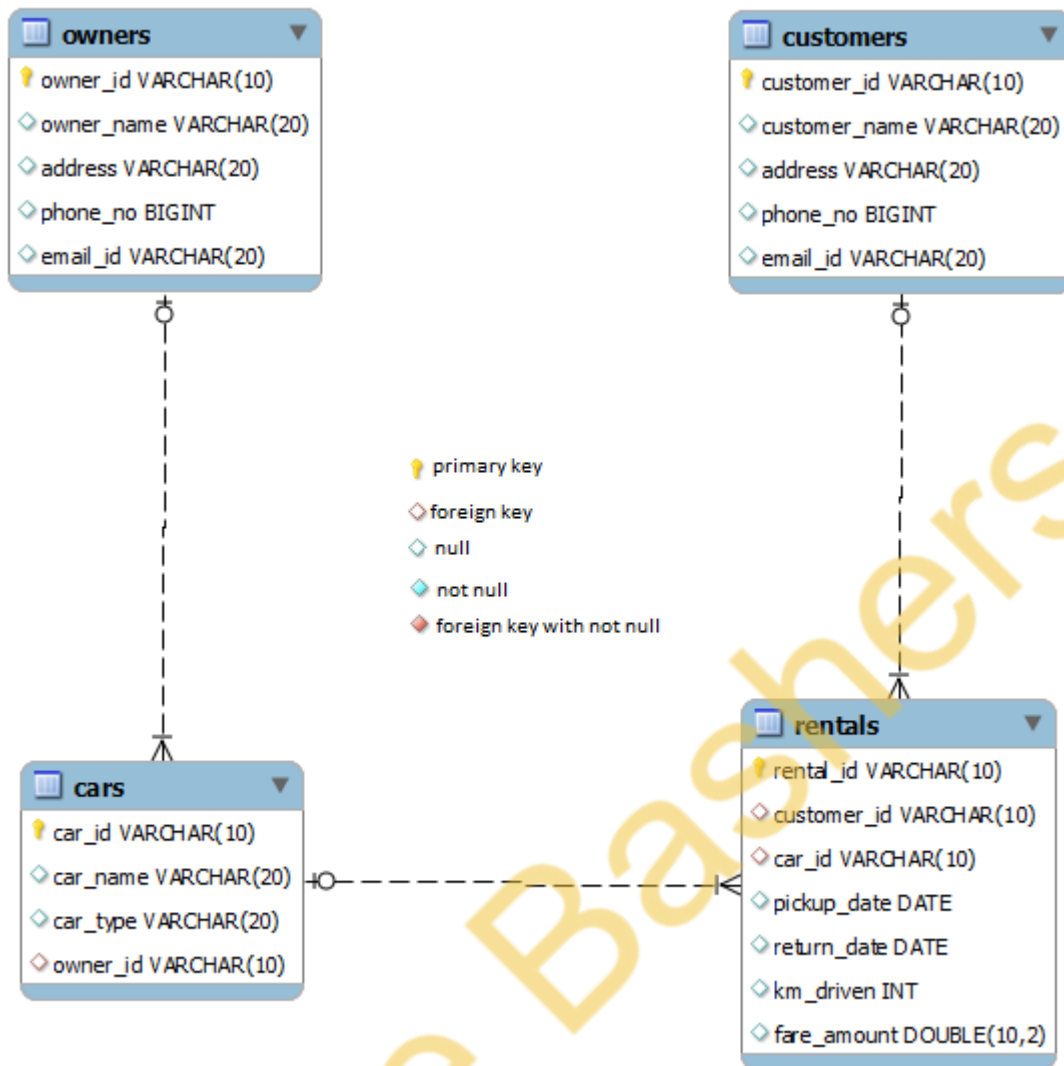
```

select concat(owner_name, owner_id) as username, concat(left(owner_name, 3), owner_id) as
password
from owners
order by concat(owner_name, owner_id);
  
```

5. Customer contact details

Write a query to display the customer id, customer name and contact details of customers. If address is missing, display the email id. If both address and email is missing then display 'NA'. Give an alias name as CONTACT_DETAILS. Sort the results based on customer id in ascending order.

(HINT : Use Customers table to retrieve records.)



Query

```

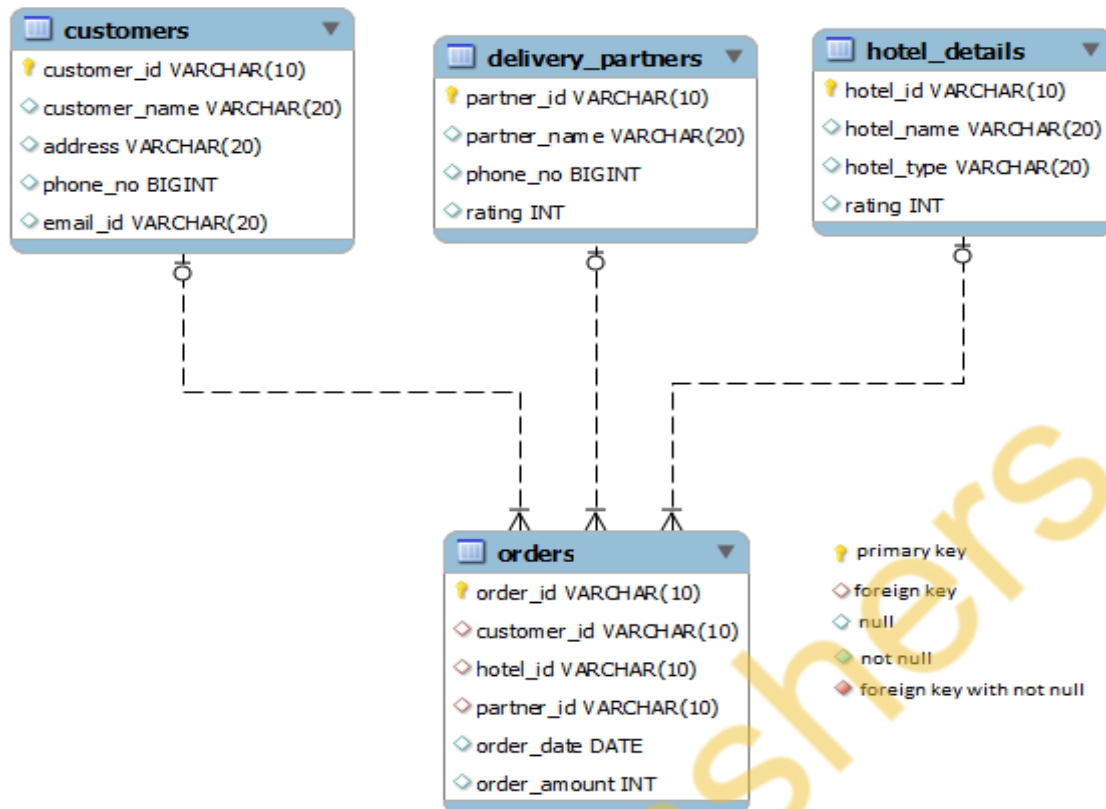
select customer_id, customer_name, ifnull(address, ifnull(email_id, "NA")) as
contact_details
from customers
order by customer_id;
  
```

6. Delivery Partner details based on rating

Write a query to display partner id, partner name, phone number of delivery partners whose rating is between 3 to 5, sort the result based on partner id.

(Hint: Use Delivery_partners table to retrieve records.)

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

```

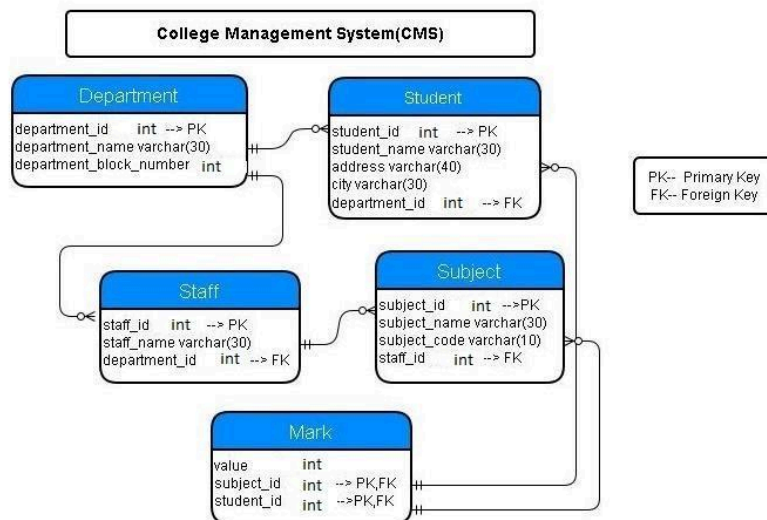
SELECT partner_id, partner_name, phone_no
from delivery_partners
where rating between 3 and 5
order by partner_id;
  
```

7. Insert Records - Department

Insert the following records into the department table

Department_id	Department_name	department_block_number
1	CSE	3
2	IT	3
3	SE	3

Refer the below schema diagram:



Query

insert into department (Department_id, Department_name, department_block_number)

values (1, "CSE", 3),

(2, "IT", 3),

(3, "SE", 3);

8. Hotel_info

Refer to the schema. Write a query to display the hotel name along with the type. Display the details in the below format.

Give an alias name as hotel_info. Sort the result in descending order.

For Example:

Hotel_name - 'A2B'

Hotel_type - 'VEG'

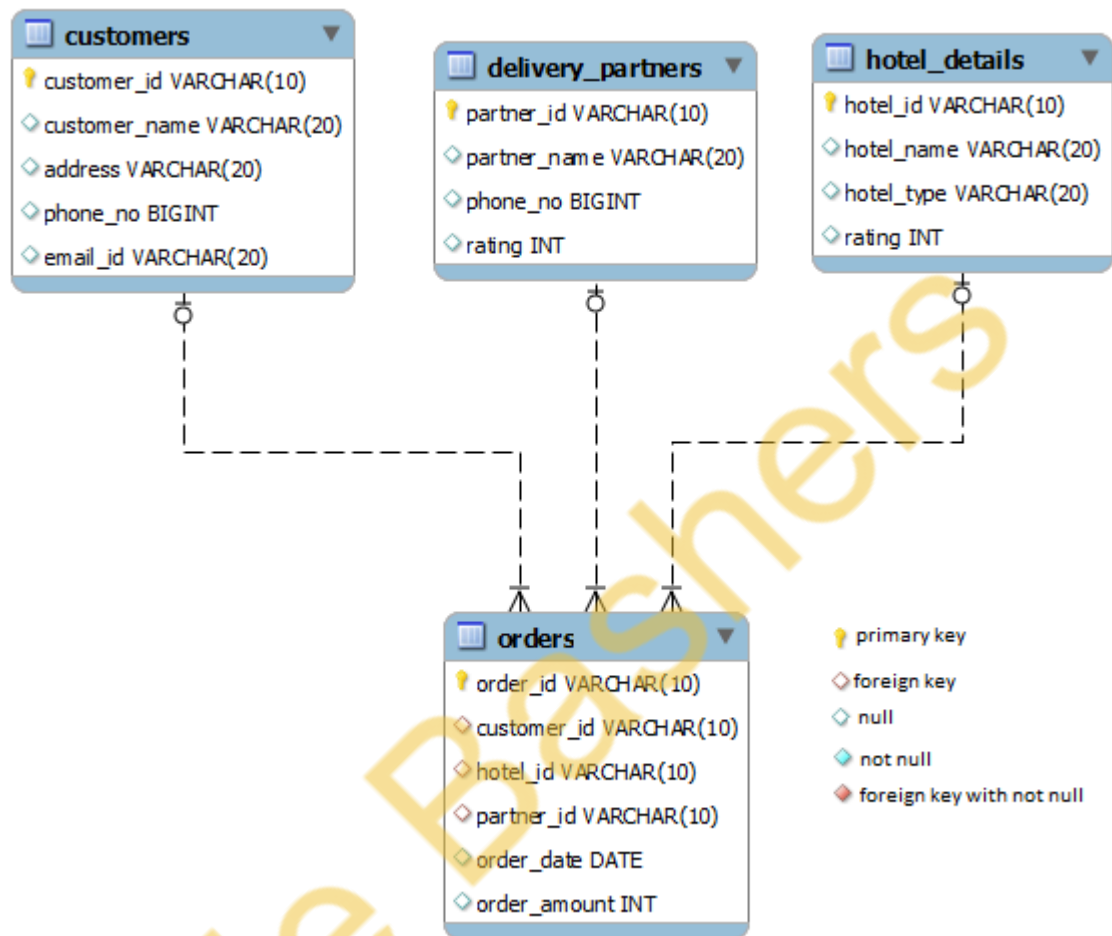
Sample Output:

hotel_info

A2B is a VEG hotel

HINT: Use Hotel_details table to retrieve records.

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

```

select concat(hotel_name, ' is a ', hotel_type, ' hotel') as hotel_info
from hotel_details
order by hotel_name desc;
    
```

9. Maruthi car owner details

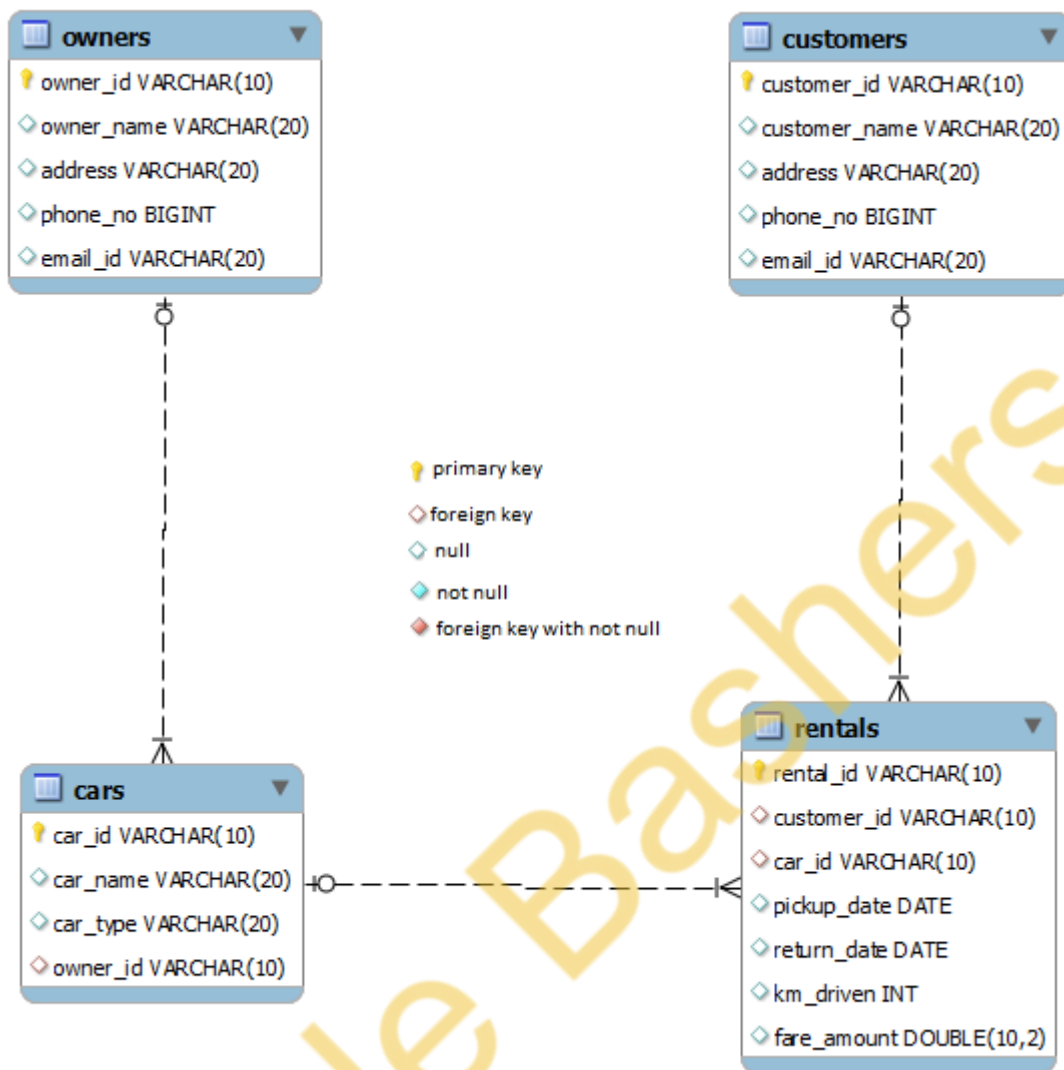
Write a query to display distinct owner id, owner name, address, and phone no of owners who owns 'Maruthi' company car. Sort the result based on owner id.

Note: If car_name contains a string 'Maruthi' it is a Maruthi company car.

Example: 'Maruthi swift','Maruthi 800'

HINT: Use Owners and Cars tables to retrieve records.

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

```

select distinct owner_id, owner_name, address, phone_no
from owners
where owner_id in (select distinct owner_id from cars where car_name like "Maruthi%");
  
```

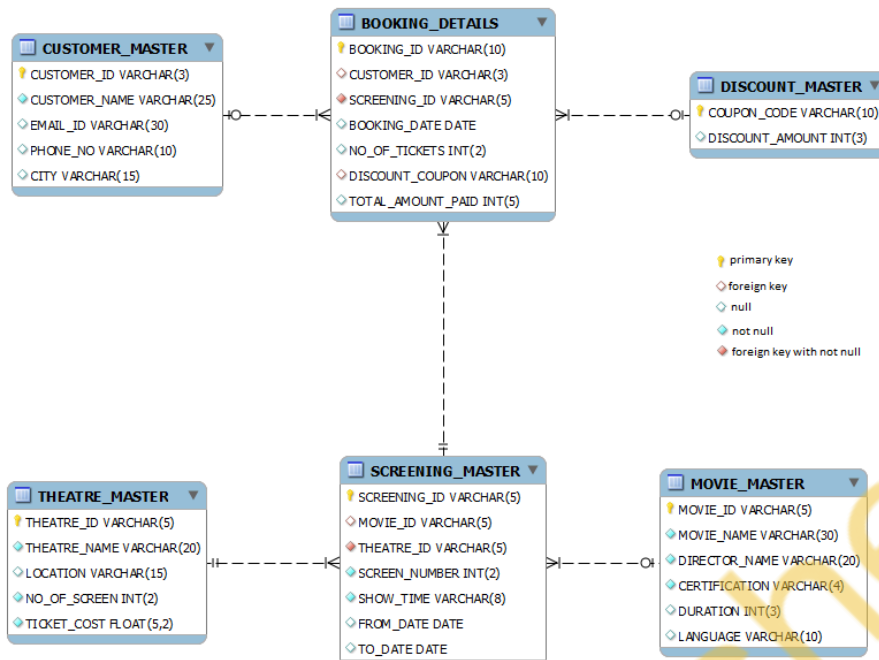
10. Minimum & Maximum Discount Amount

Write a query to display the minimum discount amount and the maximum discount amount offered as per the coupon. Give an alias name as MIN_DISCOUNT to the minimum discount amount and MAX_DISCOUNT to the maximum discount amount.

NOTE:

Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description

MOVIE TICKET BOOKING



Query

```

SELECT A.MIN_DISCOUNT, B.MAX_DISCOUNT
FROM (
    SELECT MIN(DISCOUNT_AMOUNT) AS `MIN_DISCOUNT`
    FROM DISCOUNT_MASTER
) A,
(
    SELECT MAX(DISCOUNT_AMOUNT) AS `MAX_DISCOUNT`
    FROM DISCOUNT_MASTER
) B;
    
```

11. Hostel-Insert Student Records set2

Refer to the given schema diagram. Insert the below records into Student_details Table.

STUDENT_ID	STUDENT_NAME	DEPARTMENT	DOB	ADDRESS	PHONE_NO	EMAIL_ID
S1001	Varsha	ECE	1999-06-12	CHENNAI	9845712345	varsha123@gmail.com
S1002	William	ECE	1999-02-04	CALCUTTA	6845712345	william123@gmail.com
S1003	Basha	EEE	1999-06-14	DELHI	9945712345	basha222@gmail.com
S1004	Catherine	CSE	1998-08-16	DELHI	6785712345	cathu123@gmail.com
S1005	Kate	ECE	1999-06-30	BANGALORE	7685712345	katedd@gmail.com
S1006	Michel	ECE	1998-06-04	COIMBATORE	6645712345	michel000@gmail.com

Query

```
INSERT INTO STUDENT_DETAILS
VALUES
```

```
("S1001", "Varsha", "ECE", "1999-06-12", "CHENNAI", "9845712345",
"varsha123@gmail.com"),
```

```
("S1002", "William", "ECE", "1999-02-04", "CALCUTTA", "6845712345",
"william123@gmail.com"),
```

```
("S1003", "Basha", "EEE", "1999-06-14", "DELHI", "9945712345", "basha222@gmail.com"),
```

```
("S1004", "Catherine", "CSE", "1998-08-16", "DELHI", "6785712345",
"cathu123@gmail.com"),
```

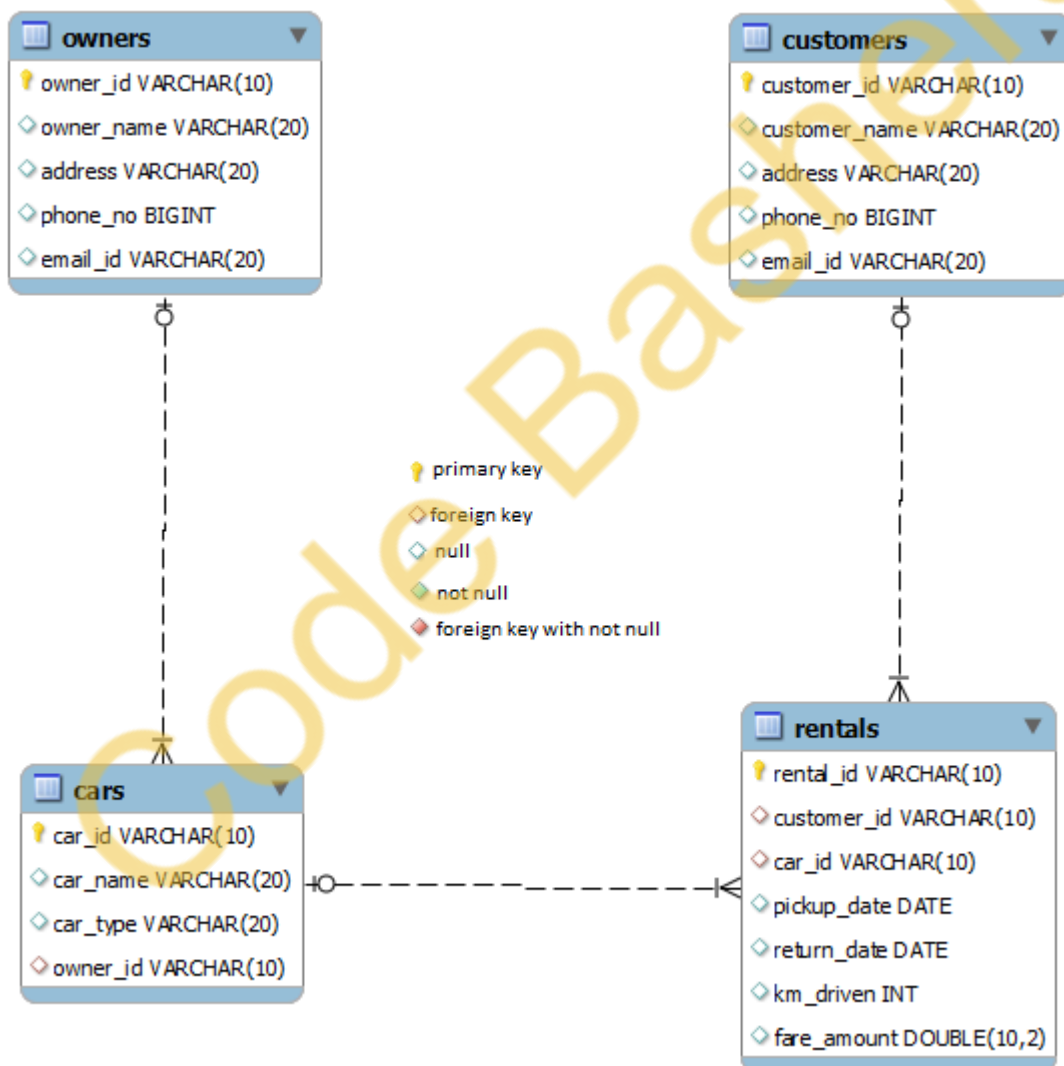
("S1005", "Kate", "ECE", "1999-06-30", "BANGALORE", "7685712345",
"katedd@gmail.com"),

("S1006", "Michel", "ECE", "1998-06-04", "COIMBATORE", "6645712345",
"michel000@gmail.com");

12. No of time rented by each car

Write a query to display car id and number of times car taken for rental. Give an alias name to the number of times car taken for rental as 'NO_OF_TRIPS'. Sort the records based on car id in ascending order.

(HINT: Use Rentals table to retrieve records.)



Query

```
select car_id, count(car_id)
from rentals
```

group by car_id

order by car_id;

13. Patient Appointment Details based on reason

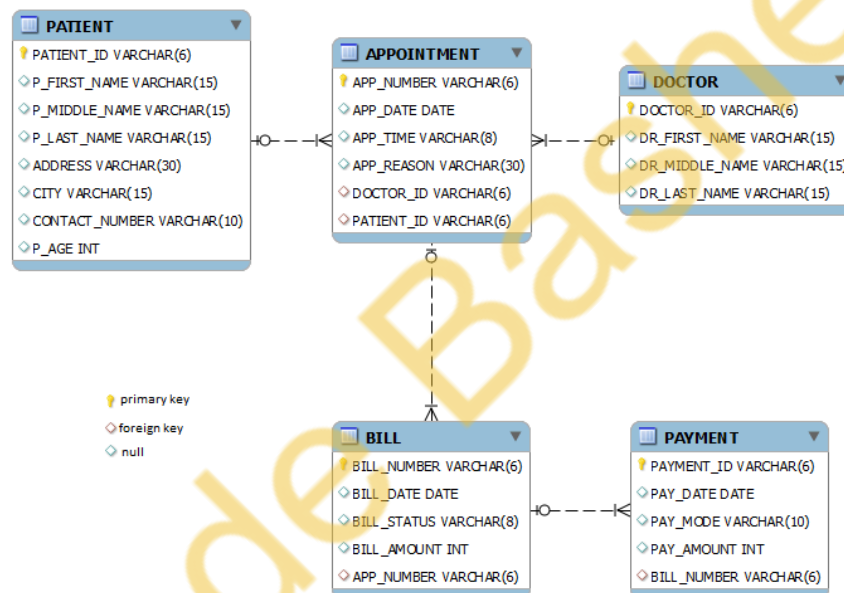
Refer to the given schema.

Write a query to display the patient id, patient first name, patient age, appointment number and the date of appointment of those patients whose reason for the appointment is 'FEVER'. Sort the records based on patient id.

Hint:

Use the Appointment table and Patient table to retrieve the records. Data is case-sensitive

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT BOOKING



Query

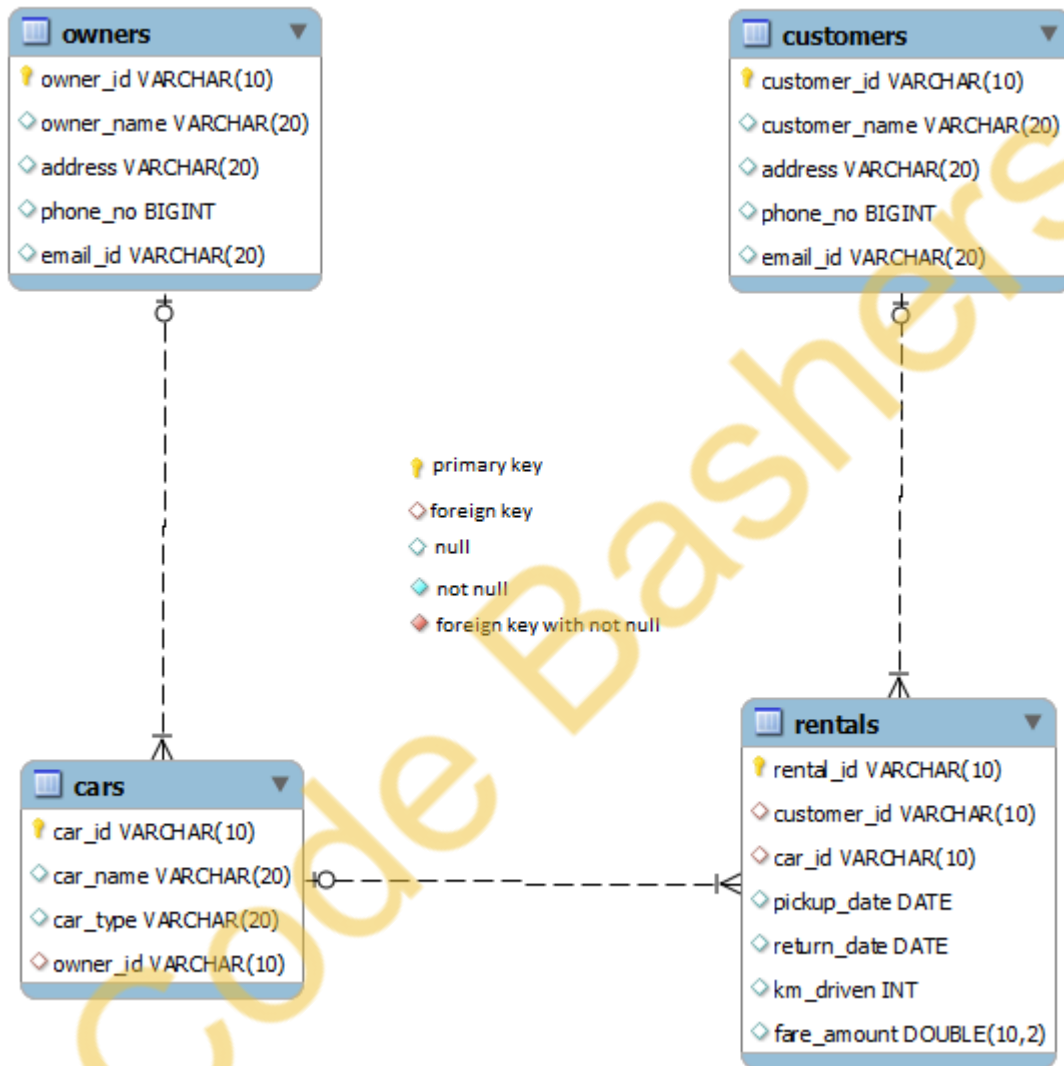
```
SELECT P.PATIENT_ID, P.P_FIRST_NAME, P.P_AGE, A.APP_NUMBER, A.APP_DATE
FROM PATIENT P, APPOINTMENT A
WHERE P.PATIENT_ID = A.PATIENT_ID
      AND A.APP_REASON = 'FEVER'
ORDER BY P.PATIENT_ID;
```

14. Rental details based on date

Write a query to display rental id, car id, customer id and km driven of rentals taken during 'AUGUST 2019'. Sort the result based on rental id.

(HINT : Use Rentals table to retrieve records. Eg: return date: 2019-08-12)

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

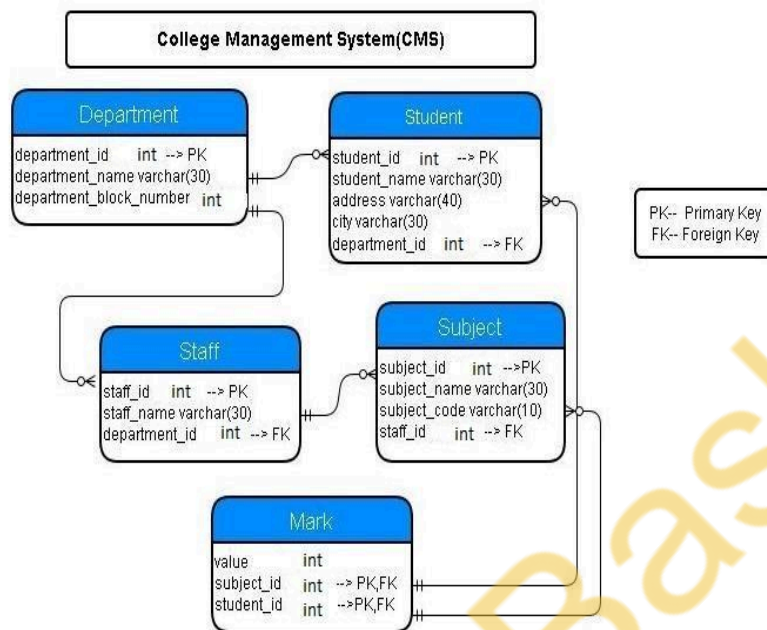
```
select rental_id, car_id, customer_id, km_driven
from rentals
where month(pickup_date) = 8
      and year(pickup_date) = 2019
```

order by rental_id;

15. Student and their Department Based on City

Write a query to display list of students name and their department name who are all from 'Coimbatore'. Sort the result based on students name

Refer the below schema diagram:



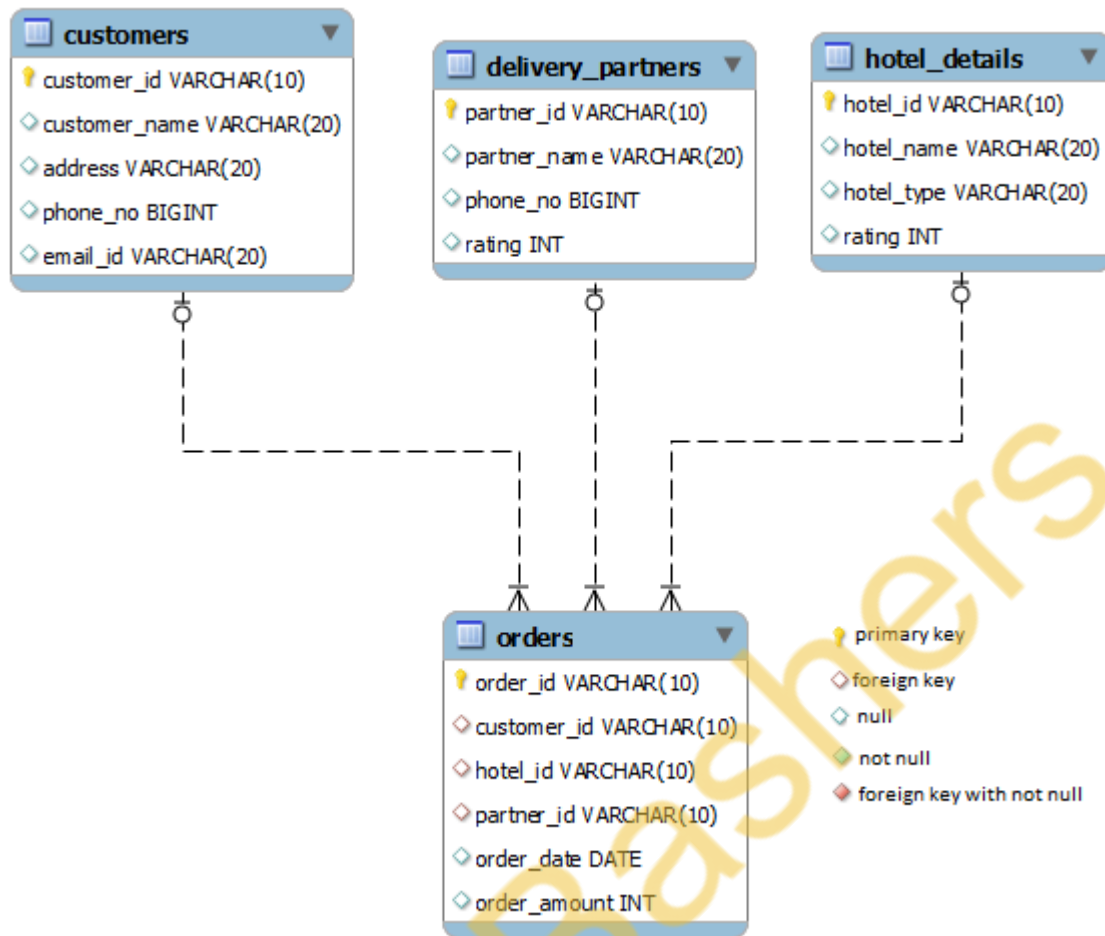
```
select s.student_name, d.department_name
from student s
inner join department d
on s.city = "Coimbatore"
and s.department_id = d.department_id
order by s.student_name;
```

16. Total sale daywise

Write a query to display order_date, total order amount in each day. Give an alias name for total order amount as 'TOTAL_SALE'. Sort the result based on order_date.

HINT : Use Orders table to retrieve records.

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

```

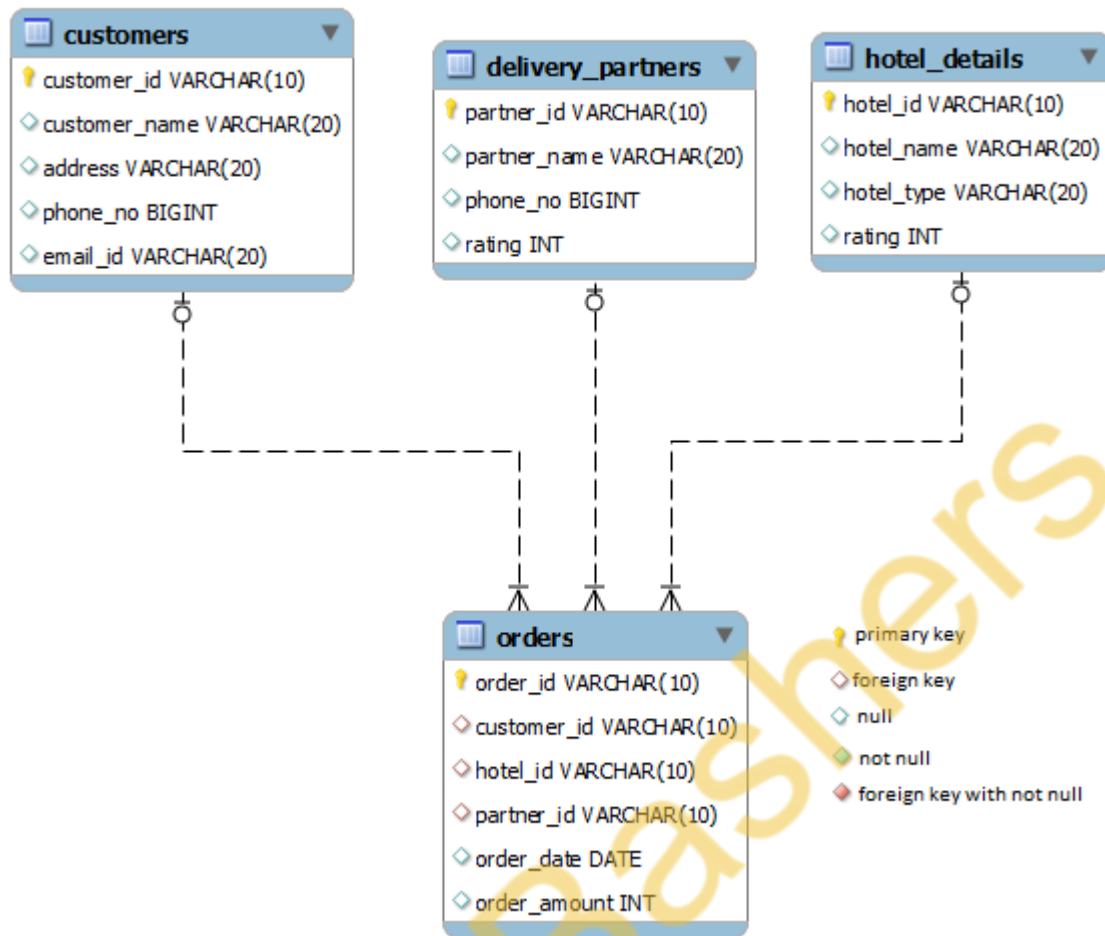
select order_date, sum(order_amount) as total_sale
from orders
group by order_date;
  
```

✓ 17. Hotels that took order based on month

Write a query to display distinct hotel id, hotel name, and rating of hotels that have taken order in the month of July. Sort the result based on hotel id in ascending order.

(HINT: Use Hotel_details and Orders tables to retrieve records. Order date='2019-07-14')

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

```

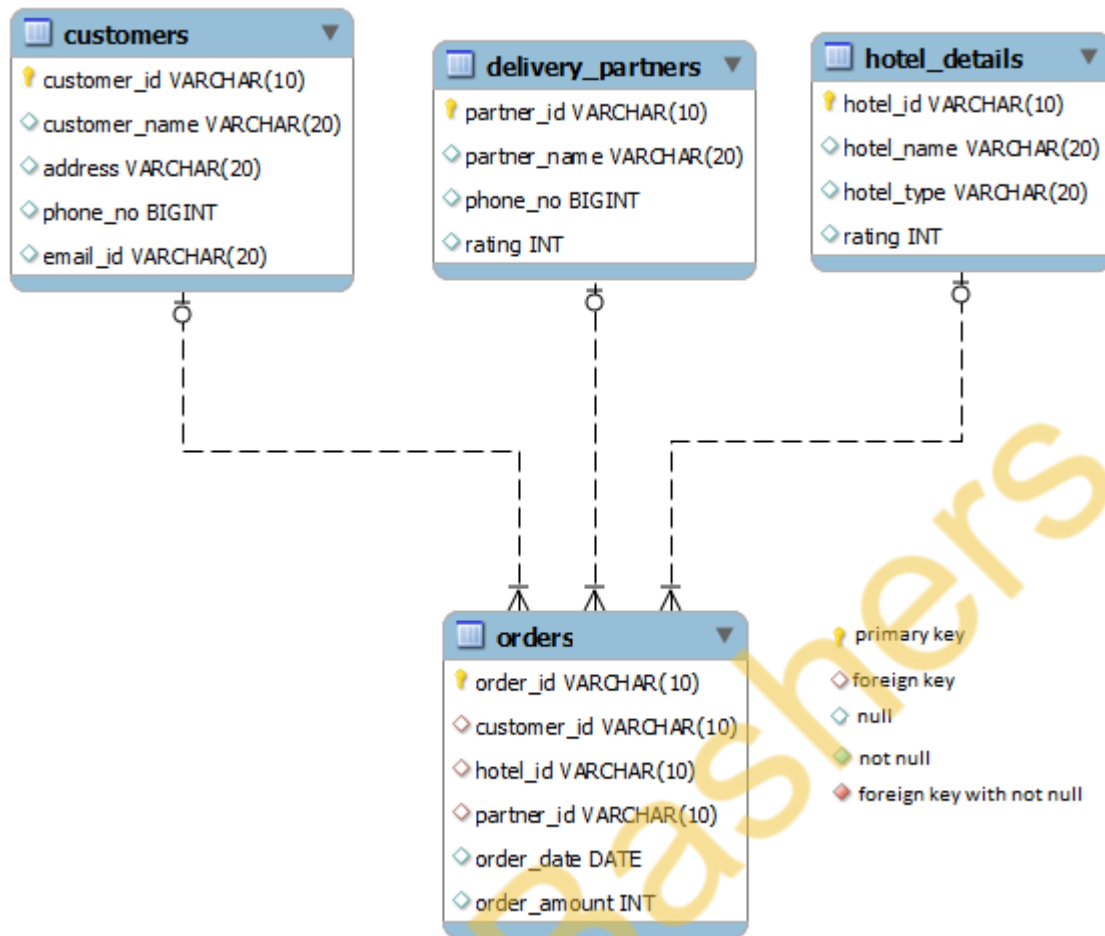
select distinct hotel_details.hotel_id, hotel_details.hotel_name, hotel_details.rating
from hotel_details, orders
where hotel_details.hotel_id = orders.hotel_id
    and month(orders.order_date) = 7
order by hotel_details.hotel_id;
  
```

✓ 18. Hotels not taken orders in a specific month

Write a query to display hotel id, hotel name and hotel type of hotels which has not taken any orders in the month of 'MAY 19'. Sort the result based on hotel id in ascending order.

HINT: Use Hotel_details and Orders tables to retrieve records. Eg: order_date= 2019-05-12

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Queries

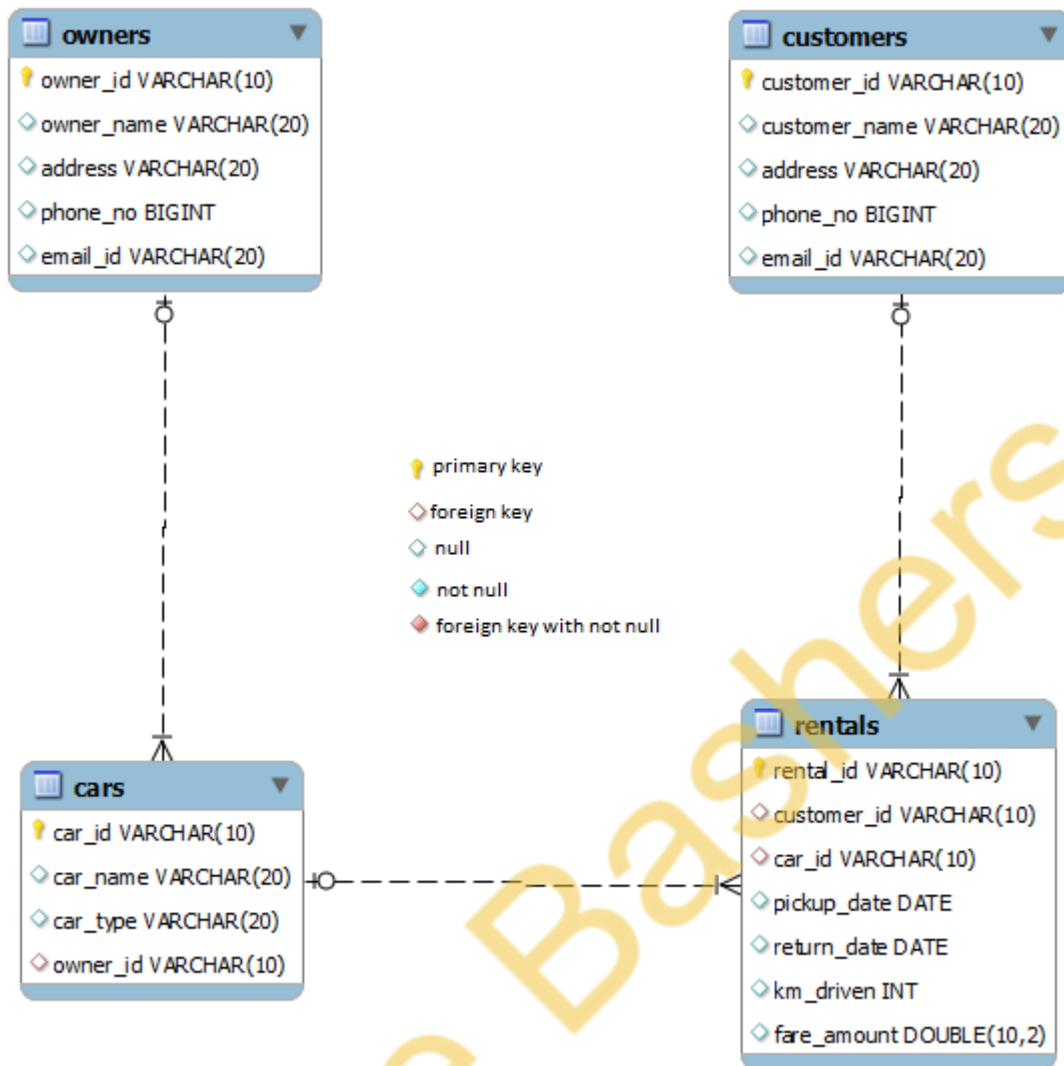
```

select hotel_id, hotel_name, hotel_type
from hotel_details
where hotel_id not in (select hotel_id
from orders
where month(order_date) = 5 and year(order_date) = 2019);
  
```

- ✓ 19. Write a query to display customer id, customer name, address, and phone number of customers having Gmail id. Sort the result based on customer id.

(HINT: Use Customers table to retrieve records. Email id='xxxxx@gmail.com'. Data is case sensitive.)

NOTE: Maintain the same sequence of column order, as specified in the question description



Query

```

select customer_id, customer_name, address, phone_no
from customers
where email_id like "%gmail%"
order by customer_id;
  
```

✓ 20. Review of delivery partner based on rating

Write a query to display partner id, partner name and review of the delivery partner, give alias name for partner review as 'REVIEW', sort the result based on partner id in ascending order.

Note: Review is based on the following condition

IF rating >= 4 then 'GOOD'

IF rating between >= 2 and < 4 then 'AVERAGE'

IF rating < 2 then 'WORST'

HINT : Use Delivery_partners table to retrieve records.

Query

```
select partner_id, partner_name, (  
  case  
    when rating >= 4 then "GOOD"  
    when rating >= 2 and rating < 4 then "AVERAGE"  
    else "WORST"  
  end  
) as review  
from delivery_partners  
order by partner_id;
```