

SQL TASK

CUSTOMERS TABLE:

create table customers (id int primary key auto_increment ,name char(50), email varchar(255), address varchar(255));

insert into customers (id, name, email, address) values

(1, 'Rajesh Kumar', 'rajeshkumar@example.com', '12 MG Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka'),
(2, 'Priya Sharma', 'priyasharma@example.com', '45 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi'),
(3, 'Arun Nair', 'arunnair@example.com', '78 Marine Drive, Kochi, Kerala'),
(4, 'Sneha Reddy', 'snehareddy@example.com', '23 Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana'),
(5, 'Vikram Gupta', 'vikramgupta@example.com', '34 Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal'),
(6, 'Deepa Mehta', 'deepamehta@example.com', '90 Anna Salai, Chennai, Tamil Nadu'),
(7, 'Kiran Desai', 'kirandesai@example.com', '56 FC Road, Pune, Maharashtra'),
(8, 'Amit Singh', 'amitsingh@example.com', '67 Hazratganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh'),
(9, 'Pooja Joshi', 'poojajoshi@example.com', '14 MG Marg, Dehradun, Uttarakhand'),
(10, 'Ravi Patel', 'ravipatel@example.com', '89 Ring Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat')

Database changed

mysql> select * from customers;

id	name	email	address
1	Rajesh Kumar	rajeshkumar@example.com	12 MG Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka
2	Priya Sharma	priyasharma@example.com	45 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi
3	Arun Nair	arunnair@example.com	78 Marine Drive, Kochi, Kerala
4	Sneha Reddy	snehareddy@example.com	23 Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana
5	Vikram Gupta	vikramgupta@example.com	34 Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal
6	Deepa Mehta	deepamehta@example.com	90 Anna Salai, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
7	Kiran Desai	kirandesai@example.com	56 FC Road, Pune, Maharashtra
8	Amit Singh	amitsingh@example.com	67 Hazratganj, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
9	Pooja Joshi	poojajoshi@example.com	14 MG Marg, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
10	Ravi Patel	ravipatel@example.com	89 Ring Road, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

ORDERS TABLE:

create table orders (id int primary key auto_increment, customer_id int not null, order_date date, total_amount int);

insert into orders (id, customer_id, order_date, total_amount) values

(1, 1, '2024-01-01', 1500),
(2, 2, '2024-01-05', 2000),
(3, 3, '2024-01-10', 1200),
(4, 4, '2024-01-15', 2500),
(5, 5, '2024-01-20', 1800);

```
mysql> select * from orders;
```

id	customer_id	order_date	total_amount
1	1	2024-01-01	1500
2	2	2024-01-05	2000
3	3	2024-01-10	1200
4	4	2024-01-15	2500
5	5	2024-01-20	1800

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

PRODUCTS TABLE:

create table products (id int primary key auto_increment,name char(50), price int, description varchar(255));

insert into products (id, name, price, description) values

(1, 'Laptop', 500, '15-inch, 8GB RAM, 256GB SSD'),
 (2, 'Smartphone', 200, '6.5-inch screen, 128GB storage, dual-camera'),
 (3, 'Headphones', 30, 'Over-ear, noise-canceling, Bluetooth'),
 (4, 'Washing Machine', 150, '7kg capacity, front-load, energy-efficient'),
 (5, 'Air Conditioner', 350, '1.5 Ton, split AC, inverter technology'),
 (6, 'Refrigerator', 250, 'Double-door, 300L capacity, frost-free'),
 (7, 'Microwave Oven', 100, '20L capacity, convection, auto-cook menu'),
 (8, 'Smartwatch', 80, 'Fitness tracker, heart-rate monitor, water-resistant'),
 (9, 'Camera', 400, 'DSLR, 24MP, Wi-Fi-enabled'),
 (10, 'Gaming Console', 450, '4K HDR, 1TB storage, wireless controllers');

```
mysql> select * from products;
```

id	name	price	description
1	Laptop	500	15-inch, 8GB RAM, 256GB SSD
2	Smartphone	200	6.5-inch screen, 128GB storage, dual-camera
3	Headphones	30	Over-ear, noise-canceling, Bluetooth
4	Washing Machine	150	7kg capacity, front-load, energy-efficient
5	Air Conditioner	350	1.5 Ton, split AC, inverter technology
6	Refrigerator	250	Double-door, 300L capacity, frost-free
7	Microwave Oven	100	20L capacity, convection, auto-cook menu
8	Smartwatch	80	Fitness tracker, heart-rate monitor, water-resistant
9	Camera	400	DSLR, 24MP, Wi-Fi-enabled
10	Gaming Console	450	4K HDR, 1TB storage, wireless controllers

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

SOLUTIONS:

- Retrieve all customers who have placed an order in the last 30 days

```
select name,order_date,total_amount
from customers inner join orders on
customers.id = orders.customer_id
where order_date <= "2024-01-15";
```

The above query combines customers and orders table, thereby displaying all customers who placed an order in 30 days

name	order_date	total_amount
Rajesh Kumar	2024-01-01	1500
Priya Sharma	2024-01-05	2000
Arun Nair	2024-01-10	1200
Sneha Reddy	2024-01-15	2500

- Retrieve the average total of all orders.

```
select avg(total_amount) as Total_avg from orders;
```

The above query takes avg of all the order's amount.

Total_avg
1800.0000
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

- Get the total amount of all orders placed by each customer.

```
select Name ,sum(total_amount) as Each_total
from customers inner join orders on customers.id
= orders.customer_id group by customer_id;
```

The above gets the total amount of all orders placed by each customer.

Name	Each_total
Rajesh Kumar	1500
Priya Sharma	2000
Arun Nair	1200
Sneha Reddy	2500
Vikram Gupta	1800

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Update the price of Product C to 45.00.

```
update products set price=45 where id = 3;
```

```
mysql> update products set price=45 where id = 3;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

The above query updates the price of Product headphones to 45.00

- Add a new column discount to the products table.

```
mysql> alter table products add discount int default 10;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
alter table products add discount int default 10;
```

The above query adds a new column discount to the products table.

- Retrieve the top 3 products with the highest price.

```
select name , price from products order by price desc limit 3;
```

The above query retrieves the top 3 products with the highest price.

name	price
Laptop	500
Gaming Console	450
Camera	400

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Join the orders and customers tables to retrieve the customer's name and order date for each order.

```
select name, order_date from customers join orders on customers.id = orders.customer_id;
```

The above query joins the orders and customers tables to retrieve the customer's name and order date for each order.

name	order_date
Rajesh Kumar	2024-01-01
Priya Sharma	2024-01-05
Arun Nair	2024-01-10
Sneha Reddy	2024-01-15
Vikram Gupta	2024-01-20

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Retrieve the orders with a total amount greater than 1500.00.

The below query retrieves the orders with a total amount greater than 1500.00.

```
select * from orders where total_amount > 1500;
```

id	customer_id	order_date	total_amount
2	2	2024-01-05	2000
4	4	2024-01-15	2500
5	5	2024-01-20	1800

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Normalize the database by creating a separate table for order items and updating the orders table to reference the order_items table.

```
create table order_details ( id int primary key
auto_increment, order_id int not null, product_id int
not null, quantity int default 1, foreign key (order_id)
references orders(id), foreign key (product_id)
references products(id) );
```

```
INSERT INTO order_details (order_id, product_id,
quantity) VALUES (1, 1, 1),
(1, 3, 2),(2, 2, 1),(2, 8, 1),(3, 6, 1),(3, 7, 1),(4, 5, 1),(5,
4, 1),(5, 9, 1);
```

The above queries normalise the database.

id	order_id	product_id	quantity
1	1	1	1
2	1	3	2
3	2	2	1
4	2	8	1
5	3	6	1
6	3	7	1
7	4	5	1
8	5	4	1
9	5	9	1

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Get the names of customers who have ordered Product A

```
select customers.name from customers join orders
on customers.id = orders.customer_id
join order_details
on orders.id= order_details.order_id
join products
on order_details.product_id = products.id
where products.id = 3;
```

name
Rajesh Kumar

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

The above query gets the names of customers who have ordered product headphones