

ANSI SQL Using MySQL Exercises Solution

➤ Creating table according to the schema

1. Users

Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Users (  
    user_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    full_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,  
    city VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    registration_date DATE NOT NULL  
);
```

2. Events

Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Events (  
    event_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    title VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,  
    description TEXT,  
    city VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
    start_date DATETIME NOT NULL,  
    end_date DATETIME NOT NULL,  
    status ENUM('upcoming', 'completed', 'cancelled'),  
    organizer_id INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (organizer_id) REFERENCES  
    Users(user_id)  
);
```

3. Sessions

Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Sessions (  
    session_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    event_id INT,
```

```
title VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,  
speaker_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
start_time DATETIME NOT NULL,  
end_time DATETIME NOT NULL,  
FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES  
Events(event_id)  
);
```

4. Registrations

Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Registrations (  
    registration_id INT PRIMARY KEY  
    AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    user_id INT,  
    event_id INT,  
    registration_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES  
    Events(event_id)  
);
```

5. Feedback

Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Feedback (  
    feedback_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    user_id INT,  
    event_id INT,  
    rating INT CHECK (rating BETWEEN 1 AND 5),  
    comments TEXT,  
    feedback_date DATE NOT NULL,  
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id),  
    FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES  
    Events(event_id)  
);
```

6. Resources

Code:

```
CREATE TABLE Resources (  
    resource_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
```

```
event_id INT,  
resource_type ENUM('pdf', 'image', 'link'),  
resource_url VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
uploaded_at DATETIME NOT NULL,  
FOREIGN KEY (event_id) REFERENCES  
Events(event_id)  
);
```

➤ Inserting data in the table according to the sample dataset

- Users:

- Code:

- INSERT INTO Users (user_id, full_name, email, city, registration_date) VALUES
(1, 'Alice Johnson', 'alice@example.com', 'New York', '2024-12-01'),
(2, 'Bob Smith', 'bob@example.com', 'Los Angeles', '2024-12-05'),
(3, 'Charlie Lee', 'charlie@example.com', 'Chicago', '2024-12-10'),
(4, 'Diana King', 'diana@example.com', 'New York', '2025-01-15'),
(5, 'Ethan Hunt', 'ethan@example.com', 'Los Angeles', '2025-02-01');

- Events

- Code:

- INSERT INTO Events (event_id, title, description, city, start_date, end_date, status, organizer_id) VALUES
(1, 'Tech Innovators Meetup', 'A meetup for tech enthusiasts.', 'New York', '2025-06-10 10:00:00', '2025-06-10 16:00:00', 'upcoming', 1),
(2, 'AI & ML Conference', 'Conference on AI and ML advancements.', 'Chicago', '2025-05-15 09:00:00', '2025-05-15 17:00:00', 'completed', 3),
(3, 'Frontend Development Bootcamp', 'Hands-on training on frontend tech.', 'Los Angeles', '2025-07-01 10:00:00', '2025-07-03 16:00:00', 'upcoming', 2);

- Sessions

- Code:

```
INSERT INTO Sessions (session_id, event_id, title,
speaker_name, start_time, end_time) VALUES
(1, 1, 'Opening Keynote', 'Dr. Tech', '2025-06-10
10:00:00', '2025-06-10 11:00:00'),
(2, 1, 'Future of Web Dev', 'Alice Johnson', '2025-06-
10 11:15:00', '2025-06-10 12:30:00'),
(3, 2, 'AI in Healthcare', 'Charlie Lee', '2025-05-15
09:30:00', '2025-05-15 11:00:00'),
(4, 3, 'Intro to HTML5', 'Bob Smith', '2025-07-01
10:00:00', '2025-07-01 12:00:00');
```

- Registrations

Code:

```
INSERT INTO Registrations (registration_id, user_id,
event_id, registration_date) VALUES
(1, 1, 1, '2025-05-01'),
(2, 2, 1, '2025-05-02'),
(3, 3, 2, '2025-04-30'),
(4, 4, 2, '2025-04-28'),
(5, 5, 3, '2025-06-15');
```

- Feedback

Code:

```
INSERT INTO Feedback (feedback_id, user_id,
event_id, rating, comments, feedback_date) VALUES
(1, 3, 2, 4, 'Great insights!', '2025-05-16'),
(2, 4, 2, 5, 'Very informative.', '2025-05-16'),
(3, 2, 1, 3, 'Could be better.', '2025-06-11');
```

- Resources

Code:

```
INSERT INTO Resources (resource_id, event_id,
resource_type, resource_url, uploaded_at) VALUES
(1, 1, 'pdf',
'https://portal.com/resources/tech_meetup_agenda.pdf',
'2025-05-01 10:00:00'),
(2, 2, 'image',
'https://portal.com/resources/ai_poster.jpg', '2025-04-
20 09:00:00'),
(3, 3, 'link', 'https://portal.com/resources/html5_docs',
'2025-06-25 15:00:00');
```

❖ EXERCISE:

1) User Upcoming Events:

```
SELECT u.full_name, e.title, e.city, e.start_date
FROM Users u
JOIN Registrations r ON u.user_id = r.user_id
JOIN Events e ON r.event_id = e.event_id
WHERE e.status = 'upcoming'
AND e.city = u.city
ORDER BY e.start_date;
```

2) Top Rated Events:

```
SELECT e.title, AVG(f.rating) AS avg_rating
FROM Feedback f
JOIN Events e ON f.event_id = e.event_id
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title
HAVING COUNT(f.feedback_id) >= 10
ORDER BY avg_rating DESC;
```

3) Inactive Users:

```
SELECT u.*
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Registrations r ON u.user_id = r.user_id
GROUP BY u.user_id
HAVING MAX(r.registration_date) IS NULL
OR MAX(r.registration_date) < DATE('now', '-90 days');
```

4) Peak Session Hours:

```
SELECT e.title, COUNT(*) AS session_count
FROM Sessions s
JOIN Events e ON s.event_id = e.event_id
WHERE TIME(s.start_time) BETWEEN '10:00:00' AND
'11:59:59'
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title;
```

5) Most Active Cities:

```
SELECT u.city, COUNT(DISTINCT r.user_id) AS user_count
FROM Users u
```

```
JOIN Registrations r ON u.user_id = r.user_id
GROUP BY u.city
ORDER BY user_count DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

6) Event Resource Summary:

```
SELECT e.title,
       SUM(CASE WHEN r.resource_type = 'pdf' THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) AS pdfs,
       SUM(CASE WHEN r.resource_type = 'image' THEN 1 ELSE
0 END) AS images,
       SUM(CASE WHEN r.resource_type = 'link' THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) AS links
FROM Events e
LEFT JOIN Resources r ON e.event_id = r.event_id
GROUP BY e.title;
```

7) Low Feedback Alerts:

```
SELECT u.full_name, e.title, f.rating, f.comments
FROM Feedback f
JOIN Users u ON f.user_id = u.user_id
JOIN Events e ON f.event_id = e.event_id
WHERE f.rating < 3;
```

8) Sessions per Upcoming Event:

```
SELECT e.title, COUNT(s.session_id) AS session_count
FROM Events e
LEFT JOIN Sessions s ON e.event_id = s.event_id
WHERE e.status = 'upcoming'
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title;
```

9) Organizer Event Summary:

```
SELECT u.full_name AS organizer_name, e.status,
COUNT(e.event_id) AS total_events
FROM Events e
JOIN Users u ON e.organizer_id = u.user_id
GROUP BY u.user_id, e.status;
```

- 10) Feedback Gap:
SELECT e.title
FROM Events e
JOIN Registrations r ON e.event_id = r.event_id
LEFT JOIN Feedback f ON r.event_id = f.event_id
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title
HAVING COUNT(f.feedback_id) = 0;
- 11) Daily New User Count:
SELECT registration_date, COUNT(*) AS new_users
FROM Users
WHERE registration_date >= DATE('now', '-6 days')
GROUP BY registration_date
ORDER BY registration_date;
- 12) Event with Maximum Sessions:
SELECT e.title, COUNT(s.session_id) AS session_count
FROM Events e
JOIN Sessions s ON e.event_id = s.event_id
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title
ORDER BY session_count DESC
LIMIT 1;
- 13) Average Rating per City:
SELECT e.city, AVG(f.rating) AS avg_rating
FROM Events e
JOIN Feedback f ON e.event_id = f.event_id
GROUP BY e.city;
- 14) Most Registered Events:
SELECT e.title, COUNT(r.registration_id) AS
total_registrations
FROM Events e
JOIN Registrations r ON e.event_id = r.event_id
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title
ORDER BY total_registrations DESC
LIMIT 3;

- 15) Event Session Time Conflict:
SELECT s1.event_id, s1.title AS session1, s2.title AS session2
FROM Sessions s1
JOIN Sessions s2 ON s1.event_id = s2.event_id AND
s1.session_id < s2.session_id
WHERE s1.start_time < s2.end_time AND s2.start_time < s1.end_time;
- 16) Unregistered Active Users:
SELECT u.*
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Registrations r ON u.user_id = r.user_id
WHERE u.registration_date >= DATE('now', '-30 days')
AND r.registration_id IS NULL;
- 17) Multi-Session Speakers:
SELECT speaker_name, COUNT(*) AS session_count
FROM Sessions
GROUP BY speaker_name
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
- 18) Resource Availability Check:
SELECT e.title
FROM Events e
LEFT JOIN Resources r ON e.event_id = r.event_id
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title
HAVING COUNT(r.resource_id) = 0;
- 19) Completed Events with Feedback Summary:
SELECT e.title, COUNT(DISTINCT r.user_id) AS registrations, AVG(f.rating) AS avg_rating
FROM Events e
LEFT JOIN Registrations r ON e.event_id = r.event_id
LEFT JOIN Feedback f ON e.event_id = f.event_id
WHERE e.status = 'completed'
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title;

- 20) User Engagement Index:
SELECT u.full_name,
COUNT(DISTINCT r.event_id) AS events_attended,
COUNT(DISTINCT f.feedback_id) AS
feedbacks_given
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Registrations r ON u.user_id = r.user_id
LEFT JOIN Feedback f ON u.user_id = f.user_id
GROUP BY u.user_id;
- 21) Top Feedback Providers:
SELECT u.full_name, COUNT(f.feedback_id) AS
feedback_count
FROM Users u
JOIN Feedback f ON u.user_id = f.user_id
GROUP BY u.user_id
ORDER BY feedback_count DESC
LIMIT 5;
- 22) Duplicate Registrations Check:
SELECT user_id, event_id, COUNT(*) AS duplicate_count
FROM Registrations
GROUP BY user_id, event_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
- 23) Registration Trends:
SELECT STRFTIME('%Y-%m', registration_date) AS
month, COUNT(*) AS registrations
FROM Registrations
GROUP BY month
ORDER BY month;
- 24) Average Session Duration per Event:
SELECT e.title,
AVG(
(JULIANDAY(s.end_time) -
JULIANDAY(s.start_time)) * 24 * 60
) AS avg_duration_minutes

```
FROM Events e
JOIN Sessions s ON e.event_id = s.event_id
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title;
```

25) Events Without Sessions:

```
SELECT e.title
FROM Events e
LEFT JOIN Sessions s ON e.event_id = s.event_id
GROUP BY e.event_id, e.title
HAVING COUNT(s.session_id) = 0;
```