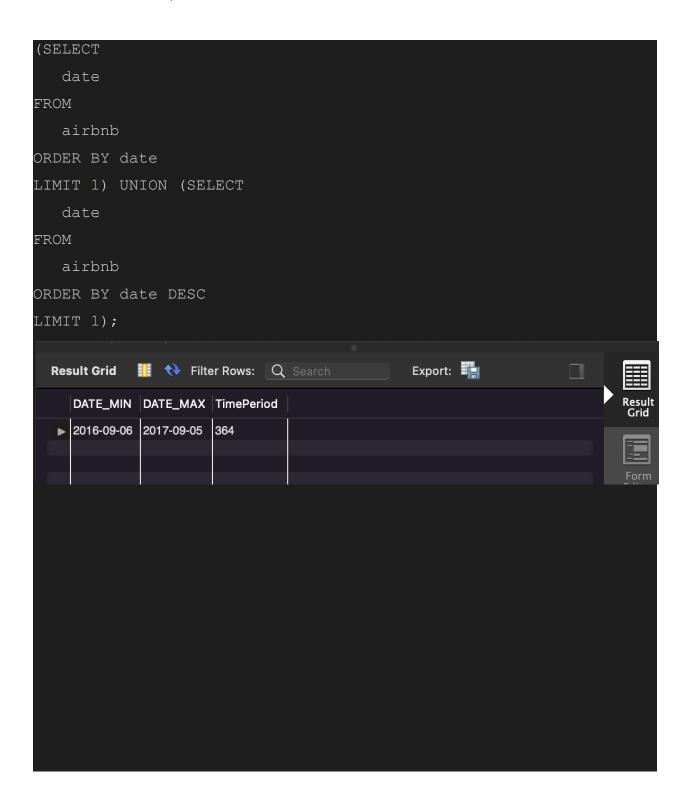
```
Name - Shivam Raj Employee ID - TAS047
-- Creating the database
create database shivam;
use shivam;
-- Creating the Table in the Database
CREATE TABLE `shivam`.`airbnb` (
  `listing id` INT NOT NULL,
  `date` DATE NULL,
  `available` VARCHAR(1) NULL,
  `price` VARCHAR(10) NULL
);
desc airbnb;
drop table airbnb;
SELECT
FROM
  airbnb;
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE "secure file priv";
-- Importing the CSV FILE
load data infile "/tmp/airbnb calendar.csv"
into table airbnb
fields terminated by ','
enclosed by '"'
lines terminated by '\n'
```

```
ignore 1 rows;
SELECT
FROM
  airbnb
ORDER BY listing_id;
-- Cleaning the Data
SET SQL SAFE UPDATES = 0;
UPDATE airbnb
SET
  price = NULL
WHERE
  price = '';
UPDATE airbnb
SET
  price = TRIM(LEADING '$' FROM price);
```

```
/*======Q1=======*/
```

Q1. What is the time period used?



```
/*======Q2=======*/
```

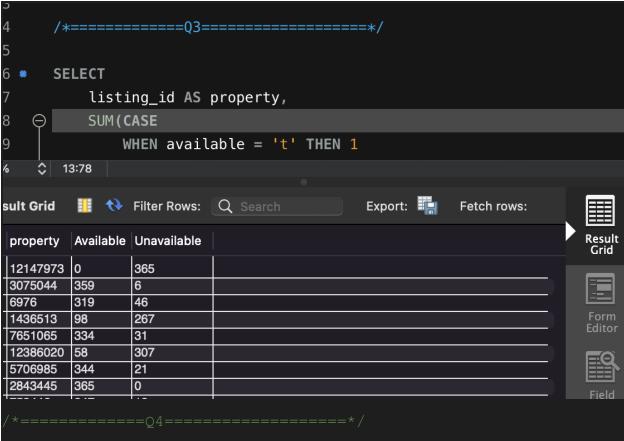
Q2. How many properties have duplicate entries? Remove duplicate rows (say a row appears 3 times, remove 2 and keep 1)

```
SELECT
   listing id, date, COUNT(*) c
FROM
   airbnb
GROUP BY listing id , date
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
DELETE t1 FROM (SELECT *, ROW NUMBER () OVER(listing id ) as
rownum FROM airbnb) t1
INNER JOIN (SELECT *, ROW NUMBER() OVER(listing id) as rownum
FROM airbnb) t2
WHERE
t1.date= t2.date AND
t1.listing id = t2.listing id AND
ti.rownum < t2.rownum;
 59
 60 •
        SELECT
            listing_id, date, COUNT(*) c
 61
 62
        FROM
 63
            airbnb
 64
        GROUP BY listing_id , date
100%
      $ 5:62
                                           Export:
 Result Grid
           Filter Rows: Q Search
   listing_id date
 ▶ 12898806 | 2016-09-06 | 2
   12898806 2016-09-07 2
```

```
/*======Q3=======*/
```

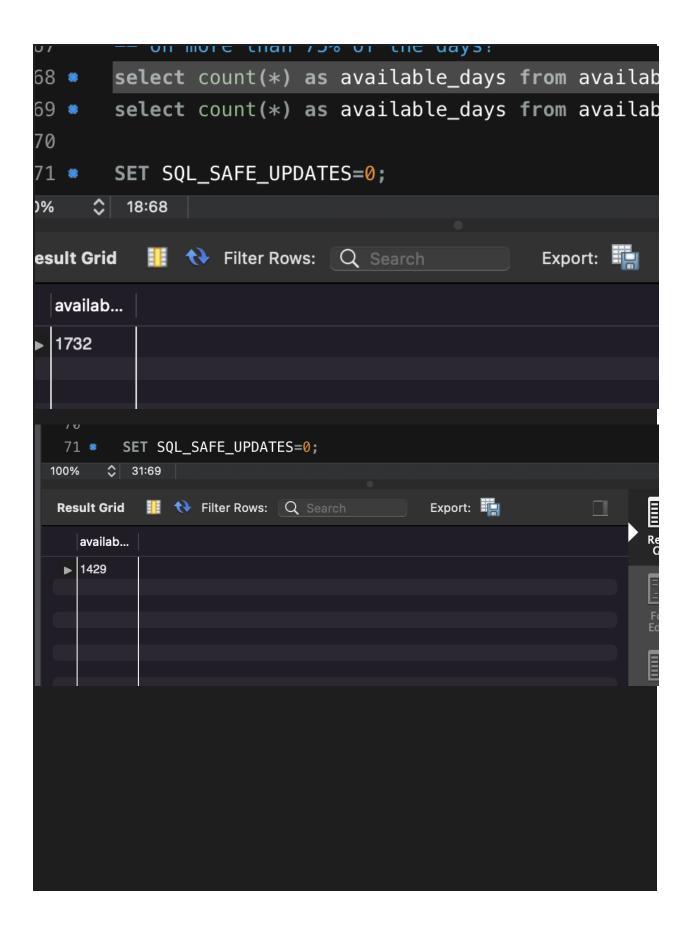
Q3. For each property, find out the number of days the property was available and not available (create a table with listing_id, available days, unavailable days and available days as a fraction of total days)

```
SELECT
  listing_id AS property,
  SUM(CASE
     WHEN available = 't' THEN 1
     ELSE 0
  END) AS Available,
  SUM(CASE
     WHEN available = 'f' THEN 1
     ELSE 0
  END) AS Unavailable
FROM
  airbnb
GROUP BY listing_id;
```

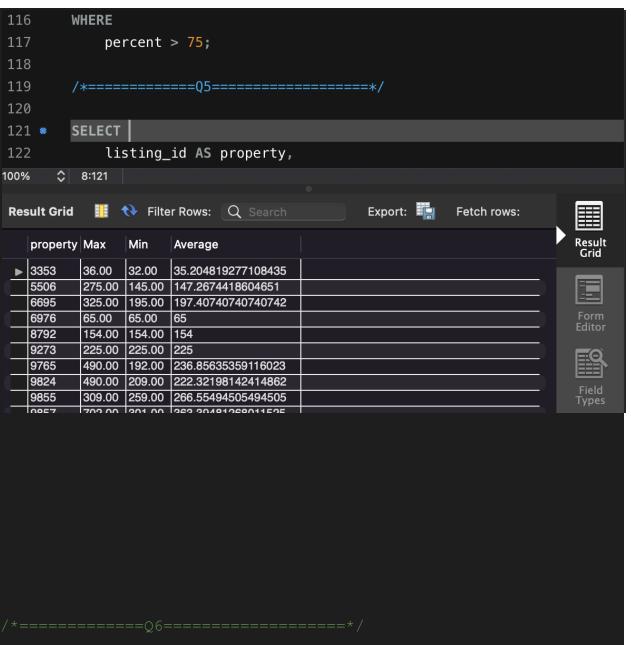


Q4. How many properties were available on more than 50% of the days? How many properties were available on more than 75% of the days?

```
listing id, percent
FROM
   (SELECT
        listing id,
             (COUNT (CASE
                  WHEN available = 't' THEN 1
             END) / COUNT(*)) * 100 AS percent
   FROM
        airbnb
   GROUP BY listing id) AS temp
WHERE
   percent > 75;
             airbnb
        GROUP BY listing_id;
 89
 90
        /*========04=========*/
 91
 92 • SELECT
 93
             listing_id, percent
       $ 15:93
100%
                                              Export:
 Result Grid ## Filter Rows: Q Search
                                                        Fetch rows:
   listing_id percent
 ▶ 3075044
           98.3562
           87.3973
   6976
           91.5068
    7651065
                                                                        Form
Editor
   5706985
          94.2466
   2843445 100.0000
   753446
           95.0685
   12023024 93.9726
   1668313 93.4247
                                                                         Field
Types
   5434353 87.3973
```



```
Q5. Create a table with max, min and average price of each property.
   listing_id AS property,
   MAX(price) AS Max,
  MIN(price) AS Min,
  AVG(price) AS Average
FROM
  airbnb
GROUP BY listing_id;
```



Q6. Extract properties with an average price of more than \$500.

```
SELECT
listing_id, Price

FROM

(SELECT

AVG(price) AS Price, listing_id

FROM

airbnb

GROUP BY listing_id) AS temp
```

