

MINI PROJECT

INSURANCE MANAGEMENT BY USING MS SQL

TABLES:

- Customer
- Policy
- Payment
- Claim

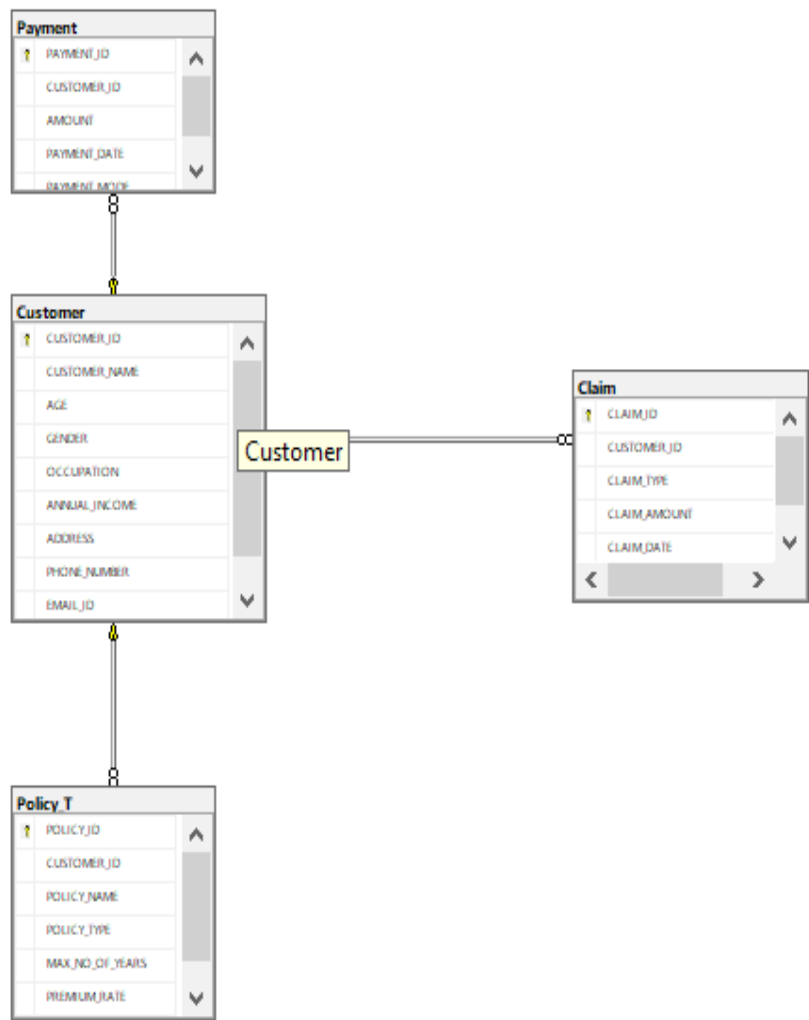
ATTRIBUTE:

- Customer
 - CUSTOMER_ID
 - CUSTOMER_NAME
 - AGE
 - GENDER
 - OCCUPATION
 - ANNUAL_INCOME
 - ADDRESS
 - PHONE_NUMBER
 - EMAIL_ID
- Policy
 - POLICY_ID
 - CUSTOMER_ID
 - POLICY_NAME
 - POLICY_TYPE
 - MAX_NO_OF_YEARS
 - PREMIUM_RATE
 - MAX_SUM_ASSURED
- Payment
 - PAYMENT_ID
 - CUSTOMER_ID
 - AMOUNT
 - PAYMENT_DATE
 - PAYMENT_MODE
- Claim
 - CLAIM_ID
 - CUSTOMER_ID
 - CLAIM_TYPE
 - CLAIM_AMOUNT
 - CLAIM_DATE

USING THE DATABASE SAMPLE:

```
--Using database
use sample;
```

DATABASE DIAGRAM



CREATING THE TABLE:

Creating the table Customer

```
--creating the table customer
CREATE TABLE Customer (
    CUSTOMER_ID VARCHAR(25) PRIMARY KEY,
    CUSTOMER_NAME VARCHAR(25),
    AGE INT,
    GENDER VARCHAR(10),
    OCCUPATION VARCHAR(30),
    ANNUAL_INCOME Decimal,
    ADDRESS VARCHAR(255),
    PHONE_NUMBER BIGINT,
    EMAIL_ID VARCHAR(25)
);
```

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2024-07-31T09:00:02.4757814+05:30

Inserting the values in the Customer table

```
--Inserting the values for the table Customer
insert into Customer values('Cust101','Swathi',21,'Female','Software Engineer',300000,'K.P.S Nagar,Thanjavur',8248596247,'swathi@gm
insert into Customer values('Cust102','Yuvraj',22,'Male','Doctor',500000,'V.P.N Nagar,Kumbakonam',8248236247,'yuva@gmail.com');
insert into Customer values('Cust103','Sanjeev',24,'Male','Teacher',200000,'kadapa,Andhra',9442683621,'sanjeev@gmail.com');
insert into Customer values('Cust104','Keerthana',25,'Female','Software Developer',600000,'K.P.S Nagar,Coimbatore',3546938329,'Keer
insert into Customer values('Cust105','Tapan',21,'Male','Director',700000,'Periyar Nagar,Chennai',9790467819,'tapan@gmail.com');
```

110 %

Messages

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

Creating the table Policy

```
--Creating the table Policy
CREATE TABLE Policy (
    POLICY_ID VARCHAR(25) PRIMARY KEY,
    POLICY_NAME VARCHAR(50),
    POLICY_TYPE VARCHAR(30),
    MAX_NO_OF_YEARS INT,
    PREMIUM_RATE decimal,
    MAX_SUM_ASSURED INT
);

--Inserting the values for the policy customer
```

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2024-07-31T09:11:59.5654430+05:30

Inserting the values in the Policy table

```
--Inserting the values for the policy customer

insert into Policy values('Policy101','Life Insurance Plan','Life Insurance',5,0.05,500000);
insert into Policy values('Policy102','Health Insurance Plan','Health Insurance',7,0.03,300000);
insert into Policy values('Policy103','Vehicle Insurance Plan','Vehicle Insurance',2,0.08,200000);
insert into Policy values('Policy104','Life Insurance Plan','Life Insurance',3,0.06,300000);
insert into Policy values('Policy105','Travel Insurance Plan','Travel Insurance',1,0.04,100000);

--Creating the table for Payment

%
Messages

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-31T09:05:16.1535684+05:30
```

Creating the table Payment

```
--Creating the table for Payment
CREATE TABLE Payment (
    PAYMENT_ID VARCHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,
    CUSTOMER_ID VARCHAR(25),
    AMOUNT DECIMAL,
    PAYMENT_DATE DATE,
    PAYMENT_MODE VARCHAR(30),
    FOREIGN KEY(CUSTOMER_ID) REFERENCES Customer(CUSTOMER_ID),
);

%
Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2024-07-31T09:11:59.5654430+05:30
```

Inserting the values in the Payment table

```
--Inserting the values for the Payment
insert into Payment values('Pay101','Cust101',1000,'2024-07-23','Gpay');
insert into Payment values('Pay102','Cust102',2000,'2024-06-01','Phonepe');
insert into Payment values('Pay103','Cust103',3000,'2024-05-20','Amazon Pay');
insert into Payment values('Pay104','Cust104',4000,'2024-01-18','Gpay');
insert into Payment values('Pay105','Cust105',5000,'2024-03-23','Phonepe');

--Creating the table for claim

%
Messages

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-31T09:14:53.3296281+05:30
```

Creating the table Claim

```
--Creating the table for claim
CREATE TABLE Claim (
  CLAIM_ID VARCHAR(30) PRIMARY KEY,
  CUSTOMER_ID VARCHAR(25),
  CLAIM_TYPE VARCHAR(30),
  CLAIM_AMOUNT DECIMAL,
  CLAIM_DATE DATE,
  FOREIGN KEY (CUSTOMER_ID) REFERENCES Customer(CUSTOMER_ID),
);
```

10 %

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2024-07-31T09:15:48.2925939+05:30

Inserting the values in the Claim table

```
--Inserting the values for the Claim table
insert into Claim values('Claim1','Cust101','Health',550000,'2025-06-03');
insert into Claim values('Claim2','Cust102','Life',350000,'2025-04-01');
insert into Claim values('Claim3','Cust103','Accident',220000,'2025-02-09');
insert into Claim values('Claim4','Cust104','Health',375000,'2025-01-13');
insert into Claim values('Claim5','Cust105','Health',130000,'2025-06-23');
```

0 %

Messages

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

(1 row affected)

Completion time: 2024-07-31T09:16:41.7972903+05:30

1. Retrieve All Records from a Table

Query Task: Select all records from the customers table.

QUERY:

```
select * from Customer;
```

OUTPUT:

```
--Retrieve records from the table
select * from Customer;
select * from Payment;
select * from Claim;
select * from Policy;

--Filter Records Based on a Condition
```

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	AGE	GENDER	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL_INCOME	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL_ID
1	Cust101	Swathi	21	Female	Software Engineer	300000	K.P.S Nagar,Thanjavur	8248596247	swathi@gmail.com
2	Cust102	Yuvraj	22	Male	Doctor	500000	V.P.N Nagar,Kumbakonam	8248236247	yuva@gmail.com
3	Cust103	Sarjeev	24	Male	Teacher	200000	kadapa,Andhra	9442683621	sarjeev@gmail.com
4	Cust104	Keerthana	25	Female	Software Developer	600000	K.P.S Nagar,Coimbatore	3546383329	Keethi@gmail.com
5	Cust105	Tapan	21	Male	Director	700000	Periyar Nagar,Chennai	9790467819	tapan@gmail.com

QUERY:

```
select * from Payment;
```

OUTPUT:

```
select * from Payment;
select * from Claim;
select * from Policy;

--Filter Records Based on a Condition
```

	PAYMENT_ID	CUSTOMER_ID	AMOUNT	PAYMENT_DATE	PAYMENT_MODE
1	Pay101	Cust101	1000	2024-07-23	Gpay
2	Pay102	Cust102	2000	2024-06-01	Phonepe
3	Pay103	Cust103	3000	2024-05-20	Amazon Pay
4	Pay104	Cust104	4000	2024-01-18	Gpay
5	Pay105	Cust105	5000	2024-03-23	Phonpe

QUERY:

```
select * from Claim;
```

OUTPUT:

```
select * from Payment;
select * from Claim;
select * from Policy;

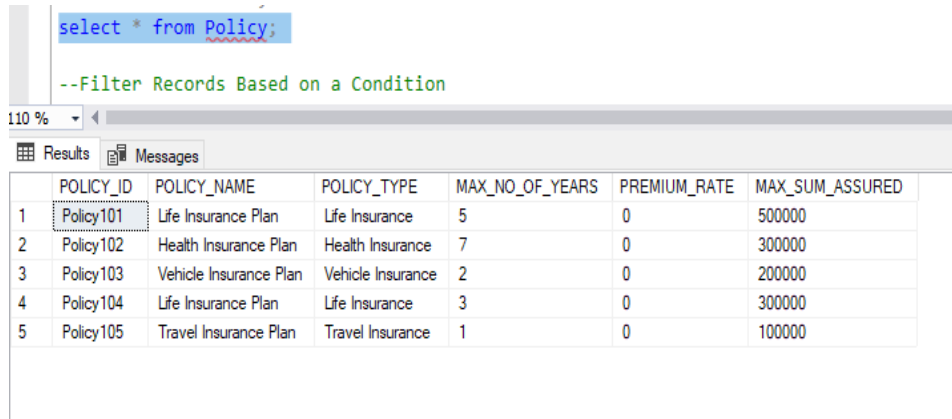
--Filter Records Based on a Condition
```

	CLAIM_ID	CUSTOMER_ID	CLAIM_TYPE	CLAIM_AMOUNT	CLAIM_DATE
1	Claim1	Cust101	Health	550000	2025-06-03
2	Claim2	Cust102	Life	350000	2025-04-01
3	Claim3	Cust103	Accident	220000	2025-02-09
4	Claim4	Cust104	Health	375000	2025-01-13
5	Claim5	Cust105	Health	130000	2025-06-23

QUERY:

```
select * from Policy_T;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query `select * from Policy;` and a comment `--Filter Records Based on a Condition`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 6 columns: POLICY_ID, POLICY_NAME, POLICY_TYPE, MAX_NO_OF_YEARS, PREMIUM_RATE, and MAX_SUM_ASSURED. The table contains 5 rows of data.

	POLICY_ID	POLICY_NAME	POLICY_TYPE	MAX_NO_OF_YEARS	PREMIUM_RATE	MAX_SUM_ASSURED
1	Policy101	Life Insurance Plan	Life Insurance	5	0	500000
2	Policy102	Health Insurance Plan	Health Insurance	7	0	300000
3	Policy103	Vehicle Insurance Plan	Vehicle Insurance	2	0	200000
4	Policy104	Life Insurance Plan	Life Insurance	3	0	300000
5	Policy105	Travel Insurance Plan	Travel Insurance	1	0	100000

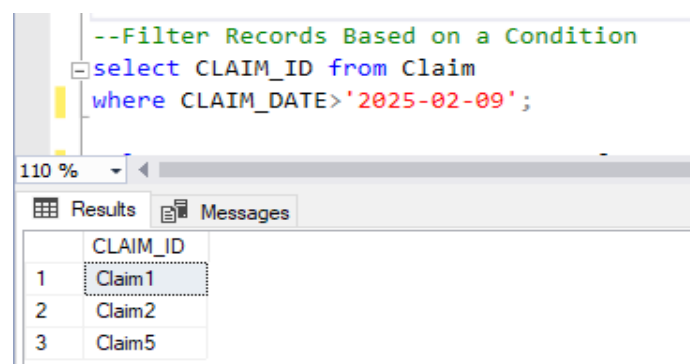
2. Filter Records Based on a Condition

Query Task: Select all orders from the orders table where the order date is after January 1, 2023.

QUERY:

```
select CLAIM_ID from Claim  
where CLAIM_DATE>'2025-02-09';
```

OUTPUT:



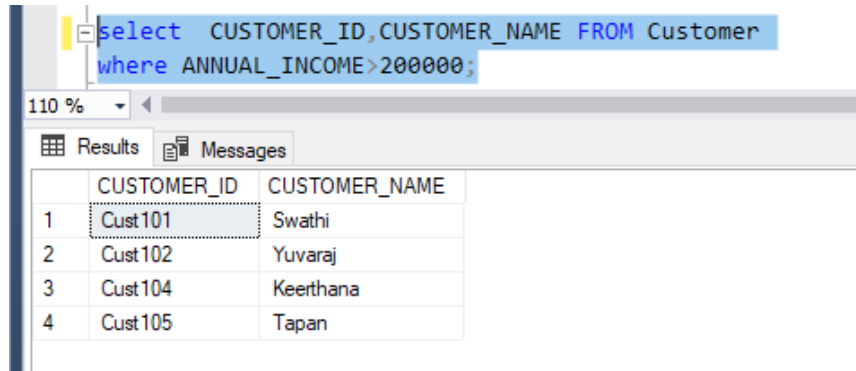
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query `select CLAIM_ID from Claim where CLAIM_DATE>'2025-02-09';` and a comment `--Filter Records Based on a Condition`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 2 columns: CLAIM_ID. The table contains 3 rows of data.

	CLAIM_ID
1	Claim1
2	Claim2
3	Claim5

QUERY:

```
select CUSTOMER_ID,CUSTOMER_NAME FROM Customer
where ANNUAL_INCOME>200000;
```

OUTPUT:



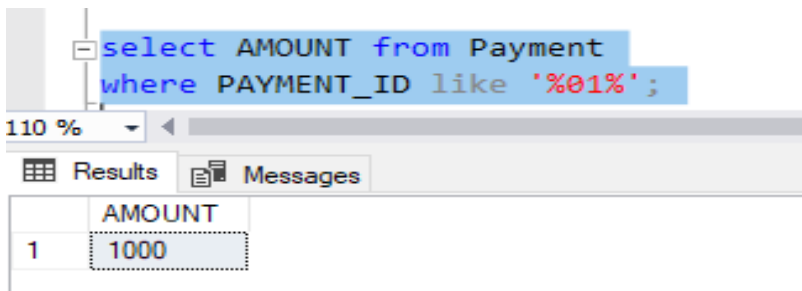
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query: `select CUSTOMER_ID,CUSTOMER_NAME FROM Customer where ANNUAL_INCOME>200000;`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 4 rows and 2 columns: CUSTOMER_ID and CUSTOMER_NAME. The rows are numbered 1 to 4.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME
1	Cust101	Swathi
2	Cust102	Yuvaraj
3	Cust104	Keerthana
4	Cust105	Tapan

QUERY:

```
select AMOUNT from Payment
where PAYMENT_ID like '%01%';
```

OUTPUT:



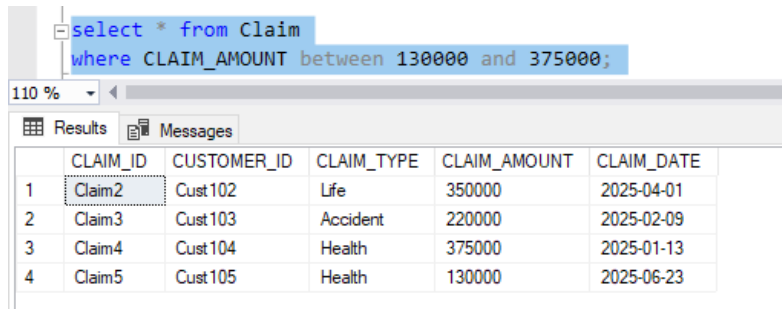
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query: `select AMOUNT from Payment where PAYMENT_ID like '%01%';`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 1 row and 1 column: AMOUNT. The row is numbered 1.

	AMOUNT
1	1000

QUERY:

```
select * from Claim
where CLAIM_AMOUNT between 130000 and 375000;
```

OUTPUT:



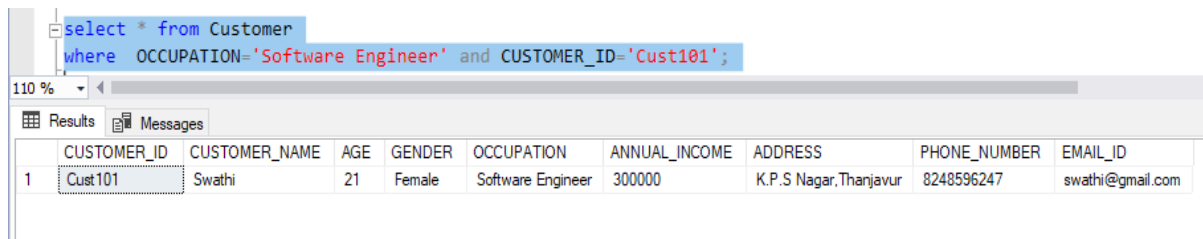
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `select * from Claim where CLAIM_AMOUNT between 130000 and 375000;`. Below the query, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 6 columns: CLAIM_ID, CUSTOMER_ID, CLAIM_TYPE, CLAIM_AMOUNT, and CLAIM_DATE. There are 4 rows of data.

	CLAIM_ID	CUSTOMER_ID	CLAIM_TYPE	CLAIM_AMOUNT	CLAIM_DATE
1	Claim2	Cust102	Life	350000	2025-04-01
2	Claim3	Cust103	Accident	220000	2025-02-09
3	Claim4	Cust104	Health	375000	2025-01-13
4	Claim5	Cust105	Health	130000	2025-06-23

QUERY:

```
select * from Customer
where OCCUPATION='Software Engineer' and CUSTOMER_ID='Cust101';
```

OUTPUT:



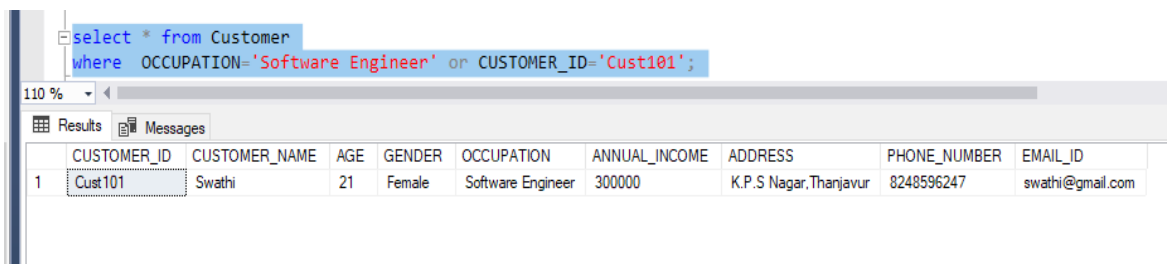
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `select * from Customer where OCCUPATION='Software Engineer' and CUSTOMER_ID='Cust101';`. Below the query, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 10 columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, AGE, GENDER, OCCUPATION, ANNUAL_INCOME, ADDRESS, PHONE_NUMBER, and EMAIL_ID. There is 1 row of data.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	AGE	GENDER	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL_INCOME	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL_ID
1	Cust101	Swathi	21	Female	Software Engineer	300000	K.P.S Nagar, Thanjavur	8248596247	swathi@gmail.com

QUERY:

```
select * from Customer
where OCCUPATION='Software Engineer' or CUSTOMER_ID='Cust101';
```

OUTPUT:



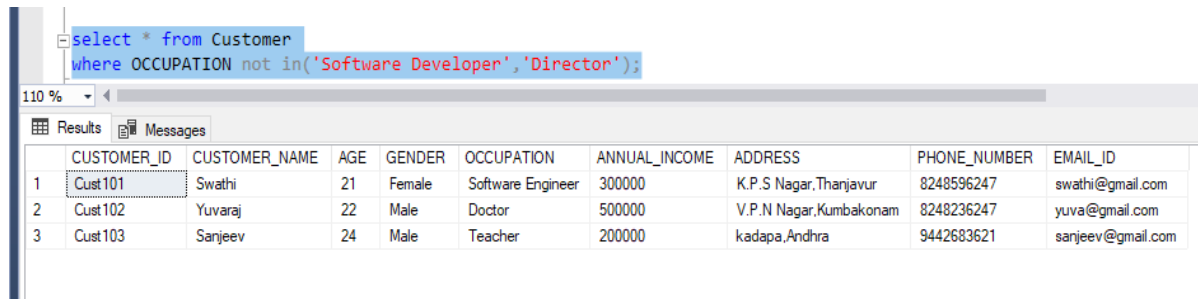
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `select * from Customer where OCCUPATION='Software Engineer' or CUSTOMER_ID='Cust101';`. Below the query, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 10 columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, AGE, GENDER, OCCUPATION, ANNUAL_INCOME, ADDRESS, PHONE_NUMBER, and EMAIL_ID. There is 1 row of data.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	AGE	GENDER	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL_INCOME	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL_ID
1	Cust101	Swathi	21	Female	Software Engineer	300000	K.P.S Nagar, Thanjavur	8248596247	swathi@gmail.com

QUERY:

```
select * from Customer
where OCCUPATION not in('Software Developer','Director');
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select * from Customer
where OCCUPATION not in('Software Developer','Director');
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, AGE, GENDER, OCCUPATION, ANNUAL_INCOME, ADDRESS, PHONE_NUMBER, and EMAIL_ID.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	AGE	GENDER	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL_INCOME	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL_ID
1	Cust101	Swathi	21	Female	Software Engineer	300000	K.P.S Nagar,Thanjavur	8248596247	swathi@gmail.com
2	Cust102	Yuvaraj	22	Male	Doctor	500000	V.P.N Nagar,Kumbakonam	8248236247	yuva@gmail.com
3	Cust103	Sanjeev	24	Male	Teacher	200000	kadapa,Andhra	9442683621	sanjeev@gmail.com

3. Join Two Tables

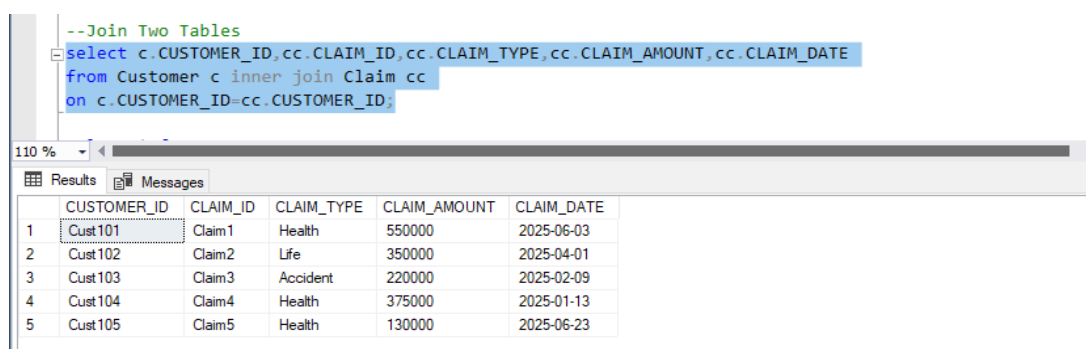
Query Task: Retrieve the names of customers along with their order IDs from the customers and orders tables.

Hint: Use an INNER JOIN/outer join/cross join to combine data from both tables based on a common column.

QUERY:

```
select
c.CUSTOMER_ID,cc.CLAIM_ID,cc.CLAIM_TYPE,cc.CLAIM_AMOUNT,cc.CLAIM_DATE
from Customer c inner join Claim cc
on c.CUSTOMER_ID=cc.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
--Join Two Tables
select c.CUSTOMER_ID,cc.CLAIM_ID,cc.CLAIM_TYPE,cc.CLAIM_AMOUNT,cc.CLAIM_DATE
from Customer c inner join Claim cc
on c.CUSTOMER_ID=cc.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

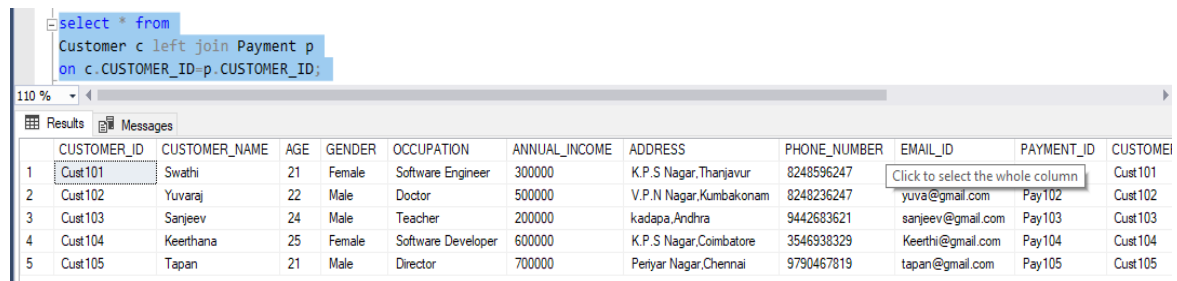
The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CLAIM_ID, CLAIM_TYPE, CLAIM_AMOUNT, and CLAIM_DATE.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CLAIM_ID	CLAIM_TYPE	CLAIM_AMOUNT	CLAIM_DATE
1	Cust101	Claim1	Health	550000	2025-06-03
2	Cust102	Claim2	Life	350000	2025-04-01
3	Cust103	Claim3	Accident	220000	2025-02-09
4	Cust104	Claim4	Health	375000	2025-01-13
5	Cust105	Claim5	Health	130000	2025-06-23

QUERY:

```
select * from
Customer c left join Payment p
on c.CUSTOMER_ID=p.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select * from
Customer c left join Payment p
on c.CUSTOMER_ID=p.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

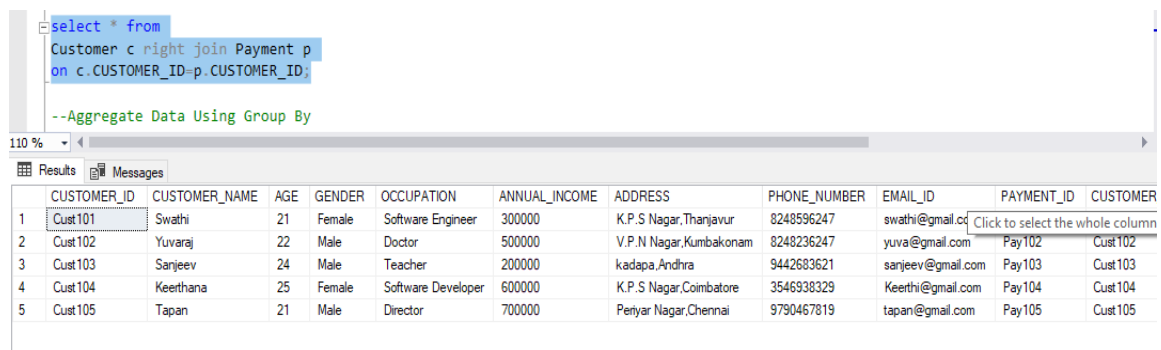
The results are displayed in a table with 11 columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, AGE, GENDER, OCCUPATION, ANNUAL_INCOME, ADDRESS, PHONE_NUMBER, EMAIL_ID, PAYMENT_ID, and CUSTOMER. The table contains 5 rows of data.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	AGE	GENDER	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL_INCOME	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL_ID	PAYMENT_ID	CUSTOMER
1	Cust101	Swathi	21	Female	Software Engineer	300000	K.P.S Nagar,Thanjavur	8248596247	swathi@gmail.com		Cust101
2	Cust102	Yuvaraj	22	Male	Doctor	500000	V.P.N Nagar,Kumbakonam	8248236247	yuva@gmail.com	Pay102	Cust102
3	Cust103	Sanjeev	24	Male	Teacher	200000	kadapa,Andhra	9442683621	sanjeev@gmail.com	Pay103	Cust103
4	Cust104	Keerthana	25	Female	Software Developer	600000	K.P.S Nagar,Coimbatore	3546938329	Keerthi@gmail.com	Pay104	Cust104
5	Cust105	Tapan	21	Male	Director	700000	Periyar Nagar,Chennai	9790467819	tapan@gmail.com	Pay105	Cust105

QUERY:

```
select * from
Customer c right join Payment p
on c.CUSTOMER_ID=p.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select * from
Customer c right join Payment p
on c.CUSTOMER_ID=p.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

The results are displayed in a table with 11 columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, AGE, GENDER, OCCUPATION, ANNUAL_INCOME, ADDRESS, PHONE_NUMBER, EMAIL_ID, PAYMENT_ID, and CUSTOMER. The table contains 5 rows of data.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	AGE	GENDER	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL_INCOME	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL_ID	PAYMENT_ID	CUSTOMER
1	Cust101	Swathi	21	Female	Software Engineer	300000	K.P.S Nagar,Thanjavur	8248596247	swathi@gmail.com		Cust101
2	Cust102	Yuvaraj	22	Male	Doctor	500000	V.P.N Nagar,Kumbakonam	8248236247	yuva@gmail.com	Pay102	Cust102
3	Cust103	Sanjeev	24	Male	Teacher	200000	kadapa,Andhra	9442683621	sanjeev@gmail.com	Pay103	Cust103
4	Cust104	Keerthana	25	Female	Software Developer	600000	K.P.S Nagar,Coimbatore	3546938329	Keerthi@gmail.com	Pay104	Cust104
5	Cust105	Tapan	21	Male	Director	700000	Periyar Nagar,Chennai	9790467819	tapan@gmail.com	Pay105	Cust105

4. Aggregate Data Using Group By

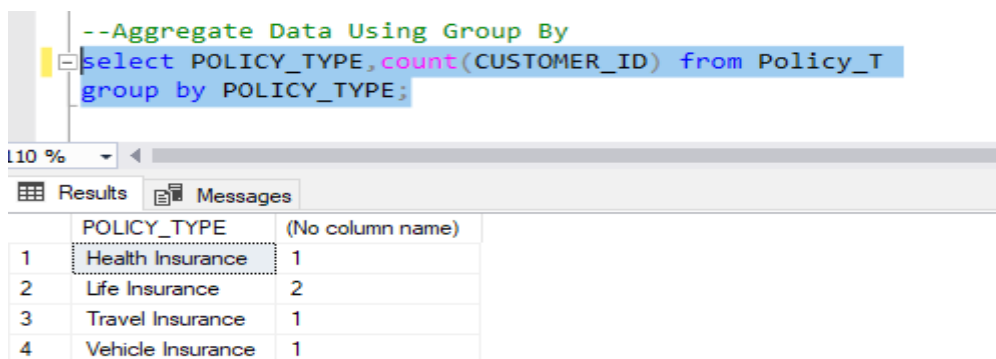
Query Task: Find the total number of orders placed by each customer.

Hint: Use the **GROUP BY** clause to group records and **COUNT** to aggregate.

QUERY:

```
select POLICY_TYPE,count(CUSTOMER_ID) from Policy_T
group by POLICY_TYPE;
```

OUTPUT:



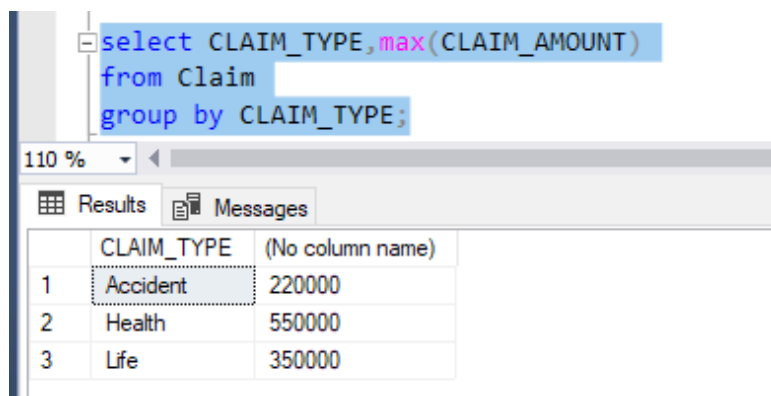
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following text: `--Aggregate Data Using Group By`, `select POLICY_TYPE,count(CUSTOMER_ID) from Policy_T`, and `group by POLICY_TYPE;`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 4 rows and 3 columns. The columns are 'POLICY_TYPE', '(No column name)', and an unlabeled column. The rows are: 1 Health Insurance 1, 2 Life Insurance 2, 3 Travel Insurance 1, and 4 Vehicle Insurance 1.

	POLICY_TYPE	(No column name)
1	Health Insurance	1
2	Life Insurance	2
3	Travel Insurance	1
4	Vehicle Insurance	1

QUERY:

```
select CLAIM_TYPE,max(CLAIM_AMOUNT)
from Claim
group by CLAIM_TYPE;
```

OUTPUT:



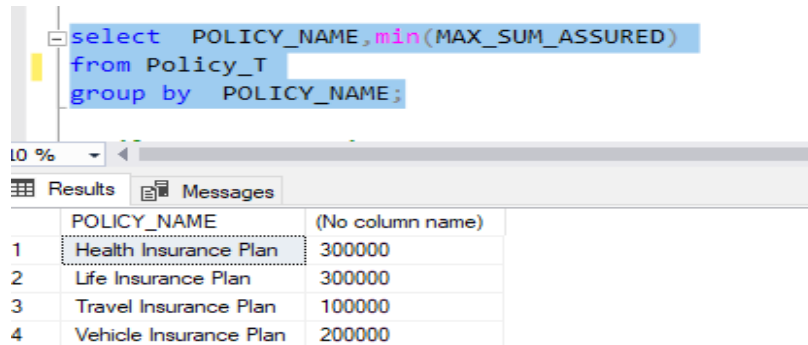
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following text: `select CLAIM_TYPE,max(CLAIM_AMOUNT)`, `from Claim`, and `group by CLAIM_TYPE;`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 3 rows and 3 columns. The columns are 'CLAIM_TYPE', '(No column name)', and an unlabeled column. The rows are: 1 Accident 220000, 2 Health 550000, and 3 Life 350000.

	CLAIM_TYPE	(No column name)
1	Accident	220000
2	Health	550000
3	Life	350000

QUERY:

```
select POLICY_NAME,min(MAX_SUM_ASSURED)
from Policy_T
group by POLICY_NAME;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a database query editor with the following SQL query:

```
select POLICY_NAME,min(MAX_SUM_ASSURED)
from Policy_T
group by POLICY_NAME;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying the following table:

	POLICY_NAME	(No column name)
1	Health Insurance Plan	300000
2	Life Insurance Plan	300000
3	Travel Insurance Plan	100000
4	Vehicle Insurance Plan	200000

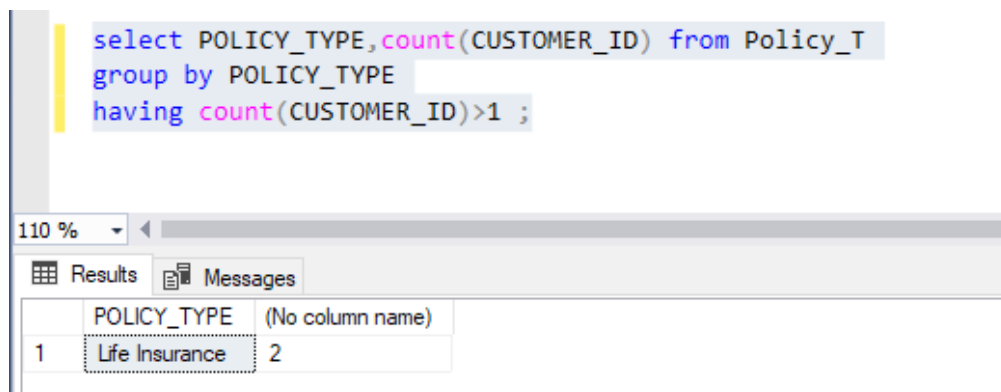
5. Filter Groups Using HAVING

Query Task: Retrieve the customer IDs and their total number of orders, but only for customers who have placed more than 5 orders.

QUERY:

```
SELECT POLICY_TYPE,count(CUSTOMER_ID) from Policy_T
group by POLICY_TYPE
having count(CUSTOMER_ID)>1 ;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a database query editor with the following SQL query:

```
select POLICY_TYPE,count(CUSTOMER_ID) from Policy_T
group by POLICY_TYPE
having count(CUSTOMER_ID)>1 ;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying the following table:

	POLICY_TYPE	(No column name)
1	Life Insurance	2

6. Order Results Using ORDER BY

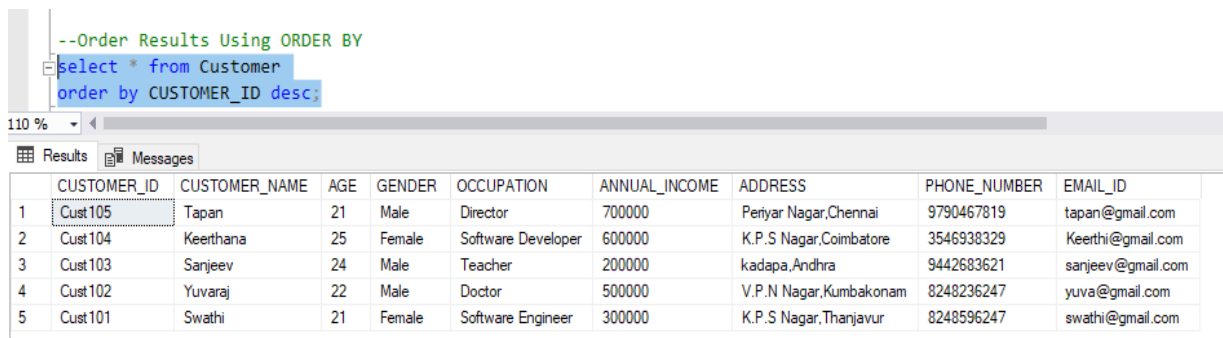
Query Task: Select all products from the products table and order them by price in descending order.

Hint: Use the ORDER BY clause to sort the results

QUERY:

```
select * from Customer
order by CUSTOMER_ID desc;
```

OUTPUT;



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
--Order Results Using ORDER BY
select * from Customer
order by CUSTOMER_ID desc;
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table with 9 columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, AGE, GENDER, OCCUPATION, ANNUAL_INCOME, ADDRESS, PHONE_NUMBER, and EMAIL_ID. The results are ordered by CUSTOMER_ID in descending order.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	AGE	GENDER	OCCUPATION	ANNUAL_INCOME	ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	EMAIL_ID
1	Cust105	Tapan	21	Male	Director	700000	Periyar Nagar,Chennai	9790467819	tapan@gmail.com
2	Cust104	Keerthana	25	Female	Software Developer	600000	K.P.S Nagar,Coimbatore	3546938329	Keerthi@gmail.com
3	Cust103	Sanjeev	24	Male	Teacher	200000	kadapa,Andhra	9442683621	sanjeev@gmail.com
4	Cust102	Yuvaraj	22	Male	Doctor	500000	V.P.N Nagar,Kumbakonam	8248236247	yuva@gmail.com
5	Cust101	Swathi	21	Female	Software Engineer	300000	K.P.S Nagar,Thanjavur	8248596247	swathi@gmail.com

7. Retrieve Data with a Subquery

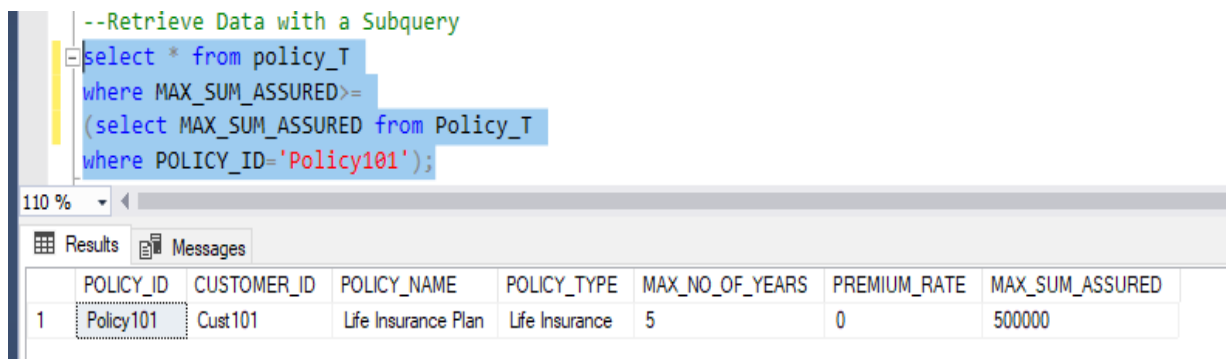
Query Task: Find the names of customers who have placed orders with a total amount greater than Rs.1000.

Hint: Use a subquery to calculate the total order amount for each customer

QUERY:

```
select * from policy_T
where MAX_SUM_ASSURED >=
(select MAX_SUM_ASSURED from Policy_T
where POLICY_ID='Policy101');
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a database query editor with a SQL query entered in the top pane. The query is designed to retrieve all columns from the 'policy_T' table where the 'MAX_SUM_ASSURED' value is greater than or equal to the 'MAX_SUM_ASSURED' value of the policy with 'Policy101' as its ID. The bottom pane displays the results of this query as a table with 8 columns: POLICY_ID, CUSTOMER_ID, POLICY_NAME, POLICY_TYPE, MAX_NO_OF_YEARS, PREMIUM_RATE, and MAX_SUM_ASSURED. A single row of data is shown, corresponding to 'Policy101'.

```
--Retrieve Data with a Subquery
select * from policy_T
where MAX_SUM_ASSURED >=
(select MAX_SUM_ASSURED from Policy_T
where POLICY_ID='Policy101');
```

	POLICY_ID	CUSTOMER_ID	POLICY_NAME	POLICY_TYPE	MAX_NO_OF_YEARS	PREMIUM_RATE	MAX_SUM_ASSURED
1	Policy101	Cust101	Life Insurance Plan	Life Insurance	5	0	500000

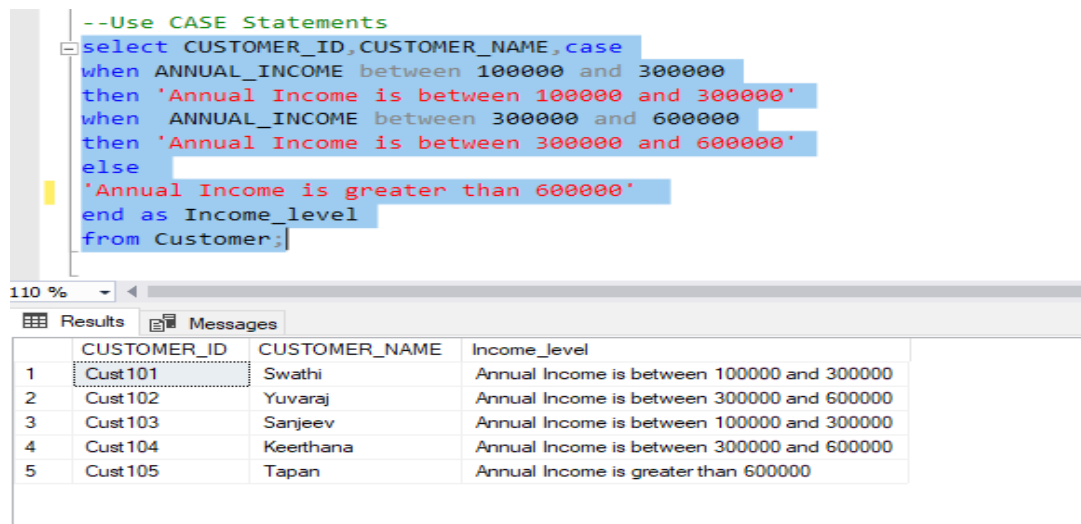
8. Use CASE Statements

Query Task: Retrieve order details along with a column that indicates if the order amount is 'High', 'Medium', or 'Low'.

QUERY:

```
select CUSTOMER_ID,CUSTOMER_NAME,case
when ANNUAL_INCOME between 100000 and 300000
then 'Annual Income is between 100000 and 300000'
when ANNUAL_INCOME between 300000 and 600000
then 'Annual Income is between 300000 and 600000'
else
'Annual Income is greater than 600000'
end as Income_level
from Customer;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, a query is entered in a text area, using a CASE statement to categorize annual income into three levels. Below the query, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 5 rows and 4 columns. The columns are CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, and Income_level. The data rows show customer details and their corresponding income level descriptions.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	Income_level
1	Cust101	Swathi	Annual Income is between 100000 and 300000
2	Cust102	Yuvaraj	Annual Income is between 300000 and 600000
3	Cust103	Sanjeev	Annual Income is between 100000 and 300000
4	Cust104	Keerthana	Annual Income is between 300000 and 600000
5	Cust105	Tapan	Annual Income is greater than 600000