



# Sportswear Database

In the following advanced SQL exercises, we'll use a **sportswear database** that stores information about clothes, clothing categories, colors, customers, and orders. It contains five tables: **color**, **customer**, **category**, **clothing**, and **clothing\_order**. Let's look at the data in this database.

The **color** table contains the following columns:

- **id** stores the unique ID for each color.
- **name** stores the name of the color.
- **extra\_fee** stores the extra charge (if any) added for clothing ordered in this color.

In the **customer** table, you'll find the following columns:

- **id** stores customer IDs.
- **first\_name** stores the customer's first name.
- **last\_name** stores the customer's last name.
- **favorite\_color\_id** stores the ID of the customer's favorite color (references the **color** table).

The **category** table contains these columns:

- **id** stores the unique ID for each category.
- **name** stores the name of the category.
- **parent\_id** stores the ID of the main category for this category (if it's a subcategory). If this value is NULL, it denotes that this category is a main category. Note: Values are related to those in the **id** column in this table.

The **clothing** table stores data in the following columns:

- **id** stores the unique ID for each item.
- **name** stores the name of that item.
- **size** stores the size of that clothing: S, M, L, XL, 2XL, or 3XL.
- **price** stores the item's price.
- **color\_id** stores the item's color (references the **color** table).
- **category\_id** stores the item's category (references the **category** table).

The **clothing\_order** table contains the following columns:

- **id** stores the unique order ID.
- **customer\_id** stores the ID of the customer ordering the clothes (references the **customer** table).
- **clothing\_id** stores the ID of the item ordered (references the **clothing** table).
- **items** stored how many of that clothing item the customer ordered.
- **order\_date** stores the date of the order.

**Write SQL Queries for following with reference to sportswear database,**

1. List the customers whose favorite color is **Red** or **Green** and name is **Jay** or **Dhruv**
2. List the different types of **Joggers** with their sizes.
3. List the orders of **Jay** of **T-Shirt** after **1<sup>st</sup> April 2024**.
4. List the customer whose favorite color is charged extra.
5. List category wise clothing's maximum price, minimum price, average price and number of clothing items.
6. List the customers with no purchases at all.
7. List the orders of favorite color with all the details.
8. List the customers with total purchase value, number of orders and number of items purchased.
9. List the Clothing item, Size, Order Value and Number of items sold during financial year 2024-25
10. List the customers who wears **XL** size.