

Project: Querying a Large Relational Database

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Problem Statement:

How to get details about customers by querying a database?

Introduction to SQL (Structured Query Language)

In the digital age, data has become the lifeblood of organizations and businesses worldwide. The ability to effectively store, retrieve, manipulate, and analyze data is critical for making informed decisions and driving success. This is where SQL, or Structured Query Language, emerges as an indispensable tool.

SQL is the universal language of data. It is the means by which we communicate with relational database management systems (RDBMS), the software that underpins much of the data infrastructure across industries. Whether you're managing a small business's customer records, analyzing massive datasets in a multinational corporation, or even building web applications, SQL is the foundation upon which you can build efficient, organized, and scalable data solutions.

At its core, SQL enables you to perform a multitude of tasks:

- 1. Data Retrieval: You can extract specific information from vast databases with precision, making it possible to answer questions like, "Which products sold the most last month?" or "Who are our top-performing customers?"
- **2. Data Manipulation:** SQL allows you to add, update, and delete records, ensuring that your data remains accurate and up-to-date.
- **3. Data Definition:** You can create and modify the structure of databases, defining tables, relationships, and constraints to maintain data integrity.
- **4. Data Analysis:** SQL's power shines when it comes to aggregating data, performing calculations, and generating reports. It's a fundamental tool for data scientists and analysts.
- **5. Automation:** You can automate repetitive tasks by creating stored procedures and triggers, which execute SQL commands when certain conditions are met.
- **6. Security:** SQL provides robust security mechanisms, ensuring that sensitive data is protected from unauthorized access.

Table Basics and Data Types:

Tables: In a relational database, data is stored in tables, which are organized into rows and columns. Each row represents a record, and each column represents an attribute of that record.

Data Types: Data types define the type of data that can be stored in a column. Common data types include:

INTEGER: Used for whole numbers.

VARCHAR(size): Variable-length character strings.

DATE: Stores date values.

BOOLEAN: Represents true or false values.

DECIMAL(precision, scale): Used for decimal numbers with specified precision and scale.

BLOB: Binary Large Object, for storing binary data.

Various SQL Operators:

Comparison Operators:

- '= '(Equal)
- '<>'or '!= ' (Not Equal)
- < (Less Than)
- > (Greater Than)
- <= (Less Than or Equal To)
- >= (Greater Than or Equal To)

Logical Operators:

- AND: Combines multiple conditions, requiring all conditions to be true.
- **OR:** Combines multiple conditions, requiring at least one condition to be true.
- NOT: Negates a condition, making a true condition false and vice versa.

Arithmetic Operators:

- + (Addition)
- (Subtraction)
- * (Multiplication)
- / (Division)
- % (Modulo)

Concatenation Operator:

|| (Double Pipe): Used to concatenate strings.

IN Operator:

Allows you to specify a list of values to check against in a WHERE clause.

LIKE Operator:

Used for pattern matching in text fields, often with wildcard characters % (matches any sequence of characters) and _ (matches any single character).

Various SQL Functions:

Aggregate Functions:

SUM(): Calculates the sum of values in a column.

AVG(): Computes the average of values in a column.

COUNT(): Counts the number of rows.

MIN(): Finds the minimum value in a column.

MAX(): Finds the maximum value in a column.

String Functions:

CONCAT(): Concatenates strings.

SUBSTRING(): Extracts a substring from a string.

UPPER() and **LOWER()**: Convert text to uppercase or lowercase.

LENGTH() or **LEN()**: Returns the length of a string.

Date and Time Functions:

NOW(): Returns the current date and time.

DATE() and **TIME()**: Extract the date or time portion from a datetime.

DATEDIFF(): Calculates the difference between two dates.

Math Functions:

ABS(): Returns the absolute value of a number.

ROUND(): Rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places.

CEIL() and **FLOOR**(): Round up or down to the nearest integer.

Tasks To Be Performed:

1. Download the AdventureWorks database from the following location and restore it in your server:

Location:

https://github.com/Microsoft/sql-server-samples/releases/tag/adventureworks

File Name: AdventureWorks2012.bak

AdventureWorks is a sample database shipped with SQL Server and it can be downloaded from the GitHub site. AdventureWorks has replaced Northwind and Pubs sample databases that were available in SQL Server in 2005. Microsoft keeps updating the sample database as it releases new versions.

2. Restore Backup:

Follow the below steps to restore a backup of your database using SQL Server Management Studio:

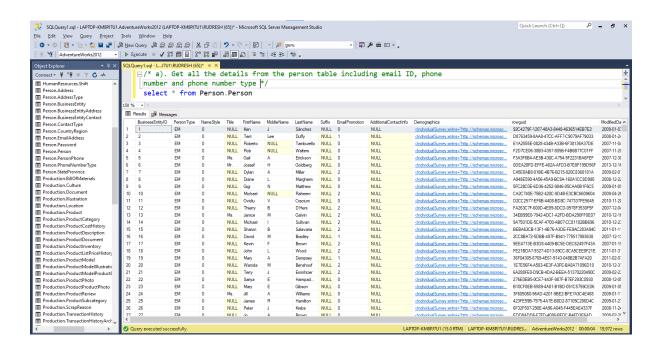
- a. Open SQL Server Management Studio and connect to the target SQL Server instance
- b. Right-click on the Databases Node and select Restore Database
- **c.** Select Device and click on the ellipsis (...)
- **d.** In the dialog box, select Backup devices, click on Add, navigate to the database backup in the file system of the server, select the backup, and click on OK.
- **e.** If needed, change the target location for the data and log files in the Files pane

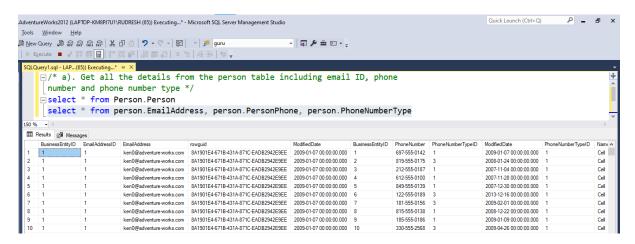
Note: It is a best practice to place the data and log files on different drives.

f. Now, click on OK

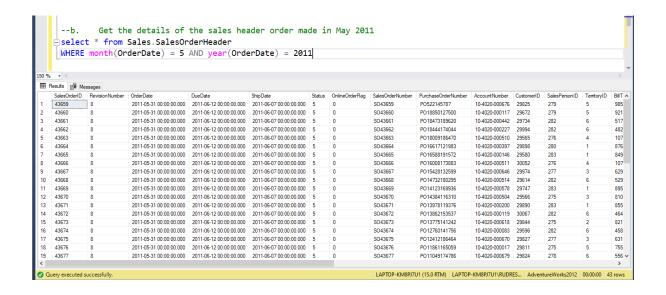
3. Perform the following with help of the above database:

 a. Get all the details from the person table including email ID, phone number and phone number type

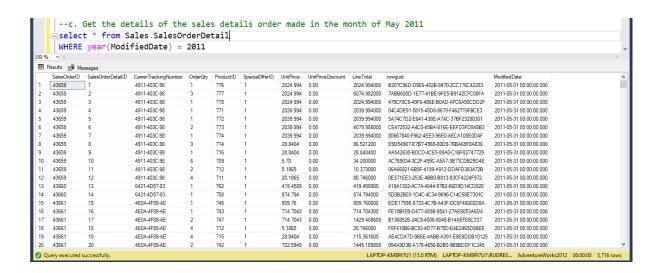




b. Get the details of the sales header order made in May 2011



Get the details of the sales details order made in the month of May
 2011



d. Get the total sales made in May 2011

```
--d. Get the total sales made in May 2011
select * from Sales.SalesOrderDetail

SELECT SalesOrderID, SUM(orderqty) AS Total_sales
FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail
WHERE YEAR(modifieddate) = 2011
GROUP BY SalesOrderID

select sum(orderqty) as total_sales from Sales.SalesOrderDetail
where year(modifieddate) = 2011

| Solution | Sum | S
```

e. Get the total sales made in the year 2011 by month order by increasing sales

```
Get the total sales made in the year 2011 by month order by increasing sales
     select * from Sales.SalesOrderDetail
   ⊨select
         datepart(month, modifieddate) AS Month,
         sum(orderqty) AS Total_Sales
     from
         Sales.SalesOrderDetail
     where
         year(modifieddate) = 2011
     GROUP BY
         DATEPART(MONTH, modifieddate)
     ORDER BY
         Total_Sales;
150 % - 4
Results Messages Dia Client Statistics
   Month Total_Sales
        157
        825
        2209
        2904
        5382
```

