

## Assignment – 05

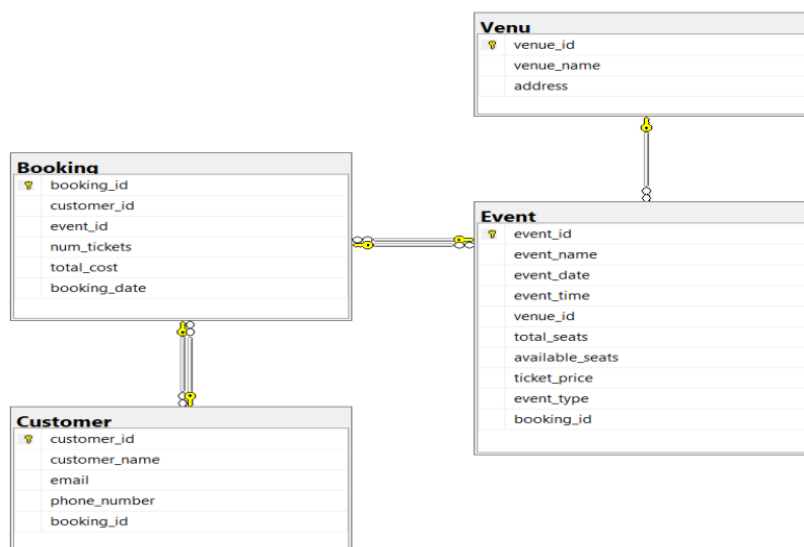
### Task-1 Database Design:

1. Create the database named "TicketBookingSystem".

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE TicketBookingSystem;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> USE TicketBookingSystem;
Database changed
```

2. ERD.



3. Write SQL scripts to create the mentioned tables with appropriate data types, constraints, and relationships.

Venu:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Venu (
->     venue_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     venue_name VARCHAR(255),
->     address VARCHAR(255)
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

Event:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Event (
->     event_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
->     event_name VARCHAR(255),
->     event_date DATE,
->     event_time TIME,
->     venue_id INT,
->     total_seats INT,
->     available_seats INT,
->     ticket_price DECIMAL(10, 2),
->     event_type VARCHAR(50),
->     booking_id INT
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

Customers:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Customer (  
->     customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
->     customer_name VARCHAR(255),  
->     email VARCHAR(255),  
->     phone_number VARCHAR(15),  
->     booking_id INT  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

Booking:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Booking (  
->     booking_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
->     customer_id INT,  
->     event_id INT,  
->     num_tickets INT,  
->     total_cost DECIMAL(10, 2),  
->     booking_date DATE  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

4. Create appropriate Primary Key and Foreign Key constraints for referential integrity.

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Customer  
-> ADD FOREIGN KEY (booking_id) REFERENCES Booking(booking_id);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Event  
-> ADD CHECK (event_type IN ('Movie', 'Sports', 'Concert'));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

## Task-2 Select, Where, Between, AND, LIKE:

1. Write a SQL query to insert at least 10 sample records into each table.

Venu:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Venu (venue_id, venue_name, address) VALUES
-> (1, 'Grand Theater', '123 Main Street, Cityville'),
-> (2, 'City Arena', '456 Center Avenue, Townsville'),
-> (3, 'Sports Stadium', '789 Stadium Road, Sportstown'),
-> (4, 'Film Palace', '101 Movie Lane, Cinemaville'),
-> (5, 'Concert Hall', '202 Melody Street, Harmonytown'),
-> (6, 'Community Center', '303 Social Square, Gatherburg'),
-> (7, 'Live Lounge', '404 Entertainment Avenue, Showville'),
-> (8, 'Cinematic Complex', '505 Film Street, Filmington'),
-> (9, 'Soccer Park', '606 Goal Street, Kicksville'),
-> (10, 'Music Dome', '707 Harmony Road, Concertburg');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Event:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Event (event_id, event_name, event_date, event_time, venue_id, total_seats, available_seats, ticket_price, event_type, booking_id) VALUES
-> (1, 'Movie Night: Inception', '2023-01-15', '18:00:00', 1, 150, 120, 2220.00, 'Movie', NULL),
-> (2, 'Concert: Acoustic Vibes', '2023-02-20', '20:00:00', 2, 300, 250, 1235.00, 'Concert', NULL),
-> (3, 'Soccer Match: City Rivals', '2023-03-25', '19:30:00', 3, 200, 180, 1525.00, 'Sports', NULL),
-> (4, 'Movie Night: The Great Gatsby', '2023-04-10', '21:00:00', 4, 120, 80, 1555.00, 'Movie', NULL),
-> (5, 'Concert: Pop Explosion', '2023-05-05', '17:45:00', 5, 250, 200, 3330.00, 'Concert', NULL),
-> (6, 'Live Music: Jazz Evening', '2023-06-12', '19:00:00', 6, 300, 280, 1440.00, 'Concert', NULL),
-> (7, 'Basketball Game: Finals', '2023-07-08', '18:30:00', 7, 350, 300, 1330.00, 'Sports', NULL),
-> (8, 'Movie Night: Casablanca', '2023-08-20', '20:15:00', 8, 150, 120, 2220.00, 'Movie', NULL),
-> (9, 'Soccer Match: International Clash', '2023-09-18', '19:45:00', 9, 200, 180, 1225.00, 'Sports', NULL),
-> (10, 'Concert: Rock Revolution', '2023-10-30', '22:00:00', 10, 250, 200, 3310.00, 'Concert', NULL);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Customers:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Customer (customer_id, customer_name, email, phone_number, booking_id) VALUES
-> (1, 'John Doe', 'john.doe@email.com', '555-1234', NULL),
-> (2, 'Jane Smith', 'jane.smith@email.com', '555-5678', NULL),
-> (3, 'Robert Johnson', 'robert.j@email.com', '555-9012', NULL),
-> (4, 'Samantha Brown', 'samantha.b@email.com', '555-3456', NULL),
-> (5, 'Chris Miller', 'chris.m@email.com', '555-7890', NULL),
-> (6, 'Emma White', 'emma.w@email.com', '555-2345', NULL),
-> (7, 'Michael Davis', 'michael.d@email.com', '555-6789', NULL),
-> (8, 'Olivia Taylor', 'olivia.t@email.com', '555-1234', NULL),
-> (9, 'Daniel Wilson', 'daniel.w@email.com', '555-5678', NULL),
-> (10, 'Sophia Adams', 'sophia.a@email.com', '555-9012', NULL);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

Booking:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO Booking (booking_id, customer_id, event_id, num_tickets, total_cost, booking_date) VALUES
-> (1, 1, 1, 2, 4440.00, '2023-01-15'),
-> (2, 2, 2, 3, 3705.00, '2023-02-20'),
-> (3, 3, 3, 1, 1525.00, '2023-03-25'),
-> (4, 4, 4, 4, 6220.00, '2023-04-10'),
-> (5, 5, 5, 2, 6660.00, '2023-05-05'),
-> (6, 6, 6, 3, 4320.00, '2023-06-12'),
-> (7, 7, 7, 5, 6650.00, '2023-07-08'),
-> (8, 8, 8, 1, 2220.00, '2023-08-20'),
-> (9, 9, 9, 2, 2450.00, '2023-09-18'),
-> (10, 10, 10, 3, 9930.00, '2023-10-30');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

- Write a SQL query to list all Events.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	2023-06-12	19:00:00	6	300	280	1440.00	Concert	6
7	Basketball Game: Finals	2023-07-08	18:30:00	7	350	300	1330.00	Sports	7
8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2023-08-20	20:15:00	8	150	120	2220.00	Movie	8
9	Soccer Match: International Clash	2023-09-18	19:45:00	9	200	180	1225.00	Sports	9
10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Write a SQL query to select events with available tickets.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event WHERE available_seats > 0;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	2023-06-12	19:00:00	6	300	280	1440.00	Concert	6
7	Basketball Game: Finals	2023-07-08	18:30:00	7	350	300	1330.00	Sports	7
8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2023-08-20	20:15:00	8	150	120	2220.00	Movie	8
9	Soccer Match: International Clash	2023-09-18	19:45:00	9	200	180	1225.00	Sports	9
10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Write a SQL query to select events name partial match with 'cup'.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event WHERE event_name LIKE '%cup%';
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

- Write a SQL query to select events with ticket price range is between 1000 to 2500.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event WHERE ticket_price BETWEEN 1000 AND 2500;
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	2023-06-12	19:00:00	6	300	280	1440.00	Concert	6
7	Basketball Game: Finals	2023-07-08	18:30:00	7	350	300	1330.00	Sports	7
8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2023-08-20	20:15:00	8	150	120	2220.00	Movie	8
9	Soccer Match: International Clash	2023-09-18	19:45:00	9	200	180	1225.00	Sports	9

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Write a SQL query to retrieve events with dates falling within a specific range.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event WHERE event_date BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-05-31';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Write a SQL query to retrieve events with available tickets that also have "Concert" in their name.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event WHERE available_seats > 0 AND event_name LIKE '%Concert%';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- Write a SQL query to retrieve users in batches of 5, starting from the 6th user.

```
mysql> select * from Customer LIMIT 5 OFFSET 5;
```

customer_id	customer_name	email	phone_number	booking_id
6	Emma White	emma.w@email.com	555-2345	6
7	Michael Davis	michael.d@email.com	555-6789	7
8	Olivia Taylor	olivia.t@email.com	555-1234	8
9	Daniel Wilson	daniel.w@email.com	555-5678	9
10	Sophia Adams	sophia.a@email.com	555-9012	10

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

9. Write a SQL query to retrieve bookings details contains booked no of ticket more than 4.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Booking WHERE num_tickets > 4;
```

booking_id	customer_id	event_id	num_tickets	total_cost	booking_date
7	7	7	5	6650.00	2023-07-08

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Write a SQL query to retrieve customer information whose phone number end with '000'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE phone_number LIKE '%000';
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

11. Write a SQL query to retrieve the events in order whose seat capacity more than 15000.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event WHERE total_seats > 15000 ORDER BY total_seats;
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

12. Write a SQL query to select events name not start with 'x', 'y', 'z'

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Event WHERE NOT event_name LIKE '[x-z]%';
```

event_id	event_name	event_date	event_time	venue_id	total_seats	available_seats	ticket_price	event_type	booking_id
1	Movie Night: Inception	2023-01-15	18:00:00	1	150	120	2220.00	Movie	1
2	Concert: Acoustic Vibes	2023-02-20	20:00:00	2	300	250	1235.00	Concert	2
3	Soccer Match: City Rivals	2023-03-25	19:30:00	3	200	180	1525.00	Sports	3
4	Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	2023-04-10	21:00:00	4	120	80	1555.00	Movie	4
5	Concert: Pop Explosion	2023-05-05	17:45:00	5	250	200	3330.00	Concert	5
6	Live Music: Jazz Evening	2023-06-12	19:00:00	6	300	280	1440.00	Concert	6
7	Basketball Game: Finals	2023-07-08	18:30:00	7	350	300	1330.00	Sports	7
8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2023-08-20	20:15:00	8	150	120	2220.00	Movie	8
9	Soccer Match: International Clash	2023-09-18	19:45:00	9	200	180	1225.00	Sports	9
10	Concert: Rock Revolution	2023-10-30	22:00:00	10	250	200	3310.00	Concert	10

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

### Task-3 Aggregate functions, Having, Order By, Group By and Joins:

1. Write a SQL query to List Events and Their Average Ticket Prices.

```
mysql> SELECT event_name, AVG(ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM Event GROUP BY event_name;
```

event_name	average_ticket_price
Movie Night: Inception	2220.000000
Concert: Acoustic Vibes	1235.000000
Soccer Match: City Rivals	1525.000000
Movie Night: The Great Gatsby	1555.000000
Concert: Pop Explosion	3330.000000
Live Music: Jazz Evening	1440.000000
Basketball Game: Finals	1330.000000
Movie Night: Casablanca	2220.000000
Soccer Match: International Clash	1225.000000
Concert: Rock Revolution	3310.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. Write a SQL query to Calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events.

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue FROM Booking;
```

total_revenue
48120.00

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

3. Write a SQL query to find the event with the highest ticket sales.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold FROM Booking
-> GROUP BY event_id ORDER BY total_tickets_sold DESC LIMIT 1;
```

event_id	total_tickets_sold
7	5

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

4. Write a SQL query to Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM Booking GROUP BY event_id;
```

event_id	total_tickets_sold
1	2
2	3
3	1
4	4
5	2
6	3
7	5
8	1
9	2
10	3

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

5. Write a SQL query to Find Events with No Ticket Sales.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name FROM Event
-> WHERE event_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT event_id FROM Booking);
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

6. Write a SQL query to Find the User Who Has Booked the Most Tickets.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, COUNT(b.booking_id) AS total_tickets_booked
-> FROM Customer c JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name
-> ORDER BY total_tickets_booked DESC LIMIT 1;
```

customer_id	customer_name	total_tickets_booked
1	John Doe	1

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

7. Write a SQL query to List Events and the total number of tickets sold for each month.

```
mysql> SELECT MONTH(booking_date) AS month, event_id, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM Booking GROUP BY MONTH(booking_date), event_id;
```

month	event_id	total_tickets_sold
1	1	2
2	2	3
3	3	1
4	4	4
5	5	2
6	6	3
7	7	5
8	8	1
9	9	2
10	10	3

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

8. Write a SQL query to calculate the average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue.

```
mysql> SELECT v.venue_id, v.venue_name, AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM Venu v
-> JOIN Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id
-> GROUP BY v.venue_id, v.venue_name;
```

venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	Grand Theater	2220.000000
2	City Arena	1235.000000
3	Sports Stadium	1525.000000
4	Film Palace	1555.000000
5	Concert Hall	3330.000000
6	Community Center	1440.000000
7	Live Lounge	1330.000000
8	Cinematic Complex	2220.000000
9	Soccer Park	1225.000000
10	Music Dome	3310.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

9. Write a SQL query to calculate the total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Type.

```
mysql> SELECT event_type, SUM(num_tickets) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM Event
-> JOIN Booking ON Event.event_id = Booking.event_id
-> GROUP BY event_type;
```

event_type	total_tickets_sold
Movie	7
Concert	11
Sports	8

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

10. Write a SQL query to calculate the total Revenue Generated by Events in Each Year.

```
mysql> SELECT YEAR(booking_date) AS year, SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue
-> FROM Booking
-> GROUP BY YEAR(booking_date);
+-----+-----+
| year | total_revenue |
+-----+-----+
| 2023 |      48120.00 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

11. Write a SQL query to list users who have booked tickets for multiple events.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name
-> FROM Customer c
-> JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name
-> HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT b.event_id) > 1;
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

12. Write a SQL query to calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events for Each User.

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, SUM(total_cost) AS total_revenue
-> FROM Customer c
-> JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name;
+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | total_revenue |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John Doe | 4440.00 |
| 2 | Jane Smith | 3705.00 |
| 3 | Robert Johnson | 1525.00 |
| 4 | Samantha Brown | 6220.00 |
| 5 | Chris Miller | 6660.00 |
| 6 | Emma White | 4320.00 |
| 7 | Michael Davis | 6650.00 |
| 8 | Olivia Taylor | 2220.00 |
| 9 | Daniel Wilson | 2450.00 |
| 10 | Sophia Adams | 9930.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

13. Write a SQL query to calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Category and Venue.

```
mysql> SELECT v.venue_id, v.venue_name, e.event_type, AVG(e.ticket_price) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM Venue v
-> JOIN Event e ON v.venue_id = e.venue_id
-> GROUP BY v.venue_id, v.venue_name, e.event_type;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| venue_id | venue_name | event_type | average_ticket_price |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Grand Theater | Movie | 2220.000000 |
| 2 | City Arena | Concert | 1235.000000 |
| 3 | Sports Stadium | Sports | 1525.000000 |
| 4 | Film Palace | Movie | 1555.000000 |
| 5 | Concert Hall | Concert | 3330.000000 |
| 6 | Community Center | Concert | 1440.000000 |
| 7 | Live Lounge | Sports | 1330.000000 |
| 8 | Cinematic Complex | Movie | 2220.000000 |
| 9 | Soccer Park | Sports | 1225.000000 |
| 10 | Music Dome | Concert | 3310.000000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

14. Write a SQL query to list Users and the Total Number of Tickets They've Purchased in the Last 30 Days

```
mysql> SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_name, COUNT(b.booking_id) AS total_tickets_purchased
-> FROM Customer c
-> JOIN Booking b ON c.customer_id = b.customer_id
-> WHERE b.booking_date >= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTERVAL 30 DAY)
-> GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.customer_name;
+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | customer_name | total_tickets_purchased |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | John Doe | 1 |
| 2 | Jane Smith | 1 |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



#### Task-4 Subquery and its types:

1. Calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue Using a Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT venue_id, venue_name, (  
-> SELECT AVG(ticket_price)  
-> FROM Event  
-> WHERE venue_id = v.venue_id  
-> ) AS average_ticket_price  
-> FROM Venu v;  
  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| venue_id | venue_name | average_ticket_price |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1 | Grand Theater | 2220.000000 |  
| 2 | City Arena | 1235.000000 |  
| 3 | Sports Stadium | 1525.000000 |  
| 4 | Film Palace | 1555.000000 |  
| 5 | Concert Hall | 3330.000000 |  
| 6 | Community Center | 1440.000000 |  
| 7 | Live Lounge | 1330.000000 |  
| 8 | Cinematic Complex | 2220.000000 |  
| 9 | Soccer Park | 1225.000000 |  
| 10 | Music Dome | 3310.000000 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Find Events with More Than 50% of Tickets Sold using subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name FROM Event  
-> WHERE (  
-> SELECT SUM(num_tickets)  
-> FROM Booking  
-> WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id  
-> ) > 0.5 * total_seats;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name, (  
-> SELECT SUM(num_tickets)  
-> FROM Booking  
-> WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id  
-> ) AS total_tickets_sold  
-> FROM Event;  
  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| event_id | event_name | total_tickets_sold |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1 | Movie Night: Inception | 4 |  
| 2 | Concert: Acoustic Vibes | 6 |  
| 3 | Soccer Match: City Rivals | 1 |  
| 4 | Movie Night: The Great Gatsby | 4 |  
| 5 | Concert: Pop Explosion | 2 |  
| 6 | Live Music: Jazz Evening | 3 |  
| 7 | Basketball Game: Finals | 5 |  
| 8 | Movie Night: Casablanca | 1 |  
| 9 | Soccer Match: International Clash | 2 |  
| 10 | Concert: Rock Revolution | 3 |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Find Users Who Have Not Booked Any Tickets Using a NOT EXISTS Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT customer_id, customer_name  
-> FROM Customer c  
-> WHERE NOT EXISTS (  
-> SELECT 1  
-> FROM Booking b  
-> WHERE b.customer_id = c.customer_id  
-> );  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

5. List Events with No Ticket Sales Using a NOT IN Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name  
-> FROM Event  
-> WHERE event_id NOT IN (  
-> SELECT DISTINCT event_id  
-> FROM Booking  
-> );  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Type Using a Subquery in the FROM Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT event_type, SUM(total_tickets_sold) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM (
->   SELECT event_type, event_id, (
->     SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
->     FROM Booking
->     WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
->   ) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM Event
-> ) AS Subquery
-> GROUP BY event_type;
```

event_type	total_tickets_sold
Movie	9
Concert	14
Sports	8

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7. Find Events with Ticket Prices Higher Than the Average Ticket Price Using a Subquery in the WHERE Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name, ticket_price
-> FROM Event
-> WHERE ticket_price > (
->   SELECT AVG(ticket_price)
->   FROM Event
-> );
```

event_id	event_name	ticket_price
1	Movie Night: Inception	2220.00
5	Concert: Pop Explosion	3330.00
8	Movie Night: Casablanca	2220.00
10	Concert: Rock Revolution	3310.00

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

8. Calculate the Total Revenue Generated by Events for Each User Using a Correlated Subquery.

```
mysql> SELECT customer_id, customer_name, (
->   SELECT SUM(total_cost)
->   FROM Booking
->   WHERE Booking.customer_id = c.customer_id
-> ) AS total_revenue
-> FROM Customer c;
```

customer_id	customer_name	total_revenue
1	John Doe	8880.00
2	Jane Smith	7410.00
3	Robert Johnson	1525.00
4	Samantha Brown	6220.00
5	Chris Miller	6660.00
6	Emma White	4320.00
7	Michael Davis	6650.00
8	Olivia Taylor	2220.00
9	Daniel Wilson	2450.00
10	Sophia Adams	9930.00

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

9. List Users Who Have Booked Tickets for Events in a Given Venue Using a Subquery in the WHERE Clause.

```
mysql> SELECT customer_id, customer_name
-> FROM Customer
-> WHERE EXISTS (
->   SELECT 1
->   FROM Booking
->   JOIN Event ON Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
->   WHERE Event.venue_id = 1
->   AND Booking.customer_id = Customer.customer_id
-> );
```

customer_id	customer_name
1	John Doe

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

10. Calculate the Total Number of Tickets Sold for Each Event Category Using a Subquery with GROUP BY.

```
mysql> SELECT event_type, SUM(total_tickets_sold) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM (
->     SELECT event_type, (
->         SELECT SUM(num_tickets)
->         FROM Booking
->         WHERE Booking.event_id = Event.event_id
->     ) AS total_tickets_sold
-> FROM Event
-> ) AS Subquery
-> GROUP BY event_type;
```

event_type	total_tickets_sold
Movie	9
Concert	14
Sports	8

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

11. Find Users Who Have Booked Tickets for Events in each Month Using a Subquery with DATE\_FORMAT.

```
mysql> SELECT customer_id, customer_name
-> FROM Customer c
-> WHERE EXISTS (
->     SELECT *
->     FROM Booking b
->     WHERE b.customer_id = c.customer_id
->     AND FORMAT(b.booking_date, 'yyyy-MM') = '2023-03'
-> );
```

Empty set, 12 warnings (0.00 sec)

12. Calculate the Average Ticket Price for Events in Each Venue Using a Subquery

```
mysql> SELECT venue_id, venue_name, (
->     SELECT AVG(ticket_price)
->     FROM Event
->     WHERE venue_id = v.venue_id
-> ) AS average_ticket_price
-> FROM Venu v;
```

venue_id	venue_name	average_ticket_price
1	Grand Theater	2220.000000
2	City Arena	1235.000000
3	Sports Stadium	1525.000000
4	Film Palace	1555.000000
5	Concert Hall	3330.000000
6	Community Center	1440.000000
7	Live Lounge	1330.000000
8	Cinematic Complex	2220.000000
9	Soccer Park	1225.000000
10	Music Dome	3310.000000

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)