```
<Step 1: Create Tables</pre>
CREATE TABLE customers (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO INCREMENT,
   name VARCHAR(100),
   email VARCHAR(100),
   city VARCHAR(50)
);
CREATE TABLE orders (
   id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO INCREMENT,
   customer id INT,
   product VARCHAR(100),
   quantity INT,
   price DECIMAL(10,2),
   FOREIGN KEY (customer id) REFERENCES customers(id)
);
Step 2: Insert Data
INSERT INTO customers (name, email, city) VALUES
('John Doe', 'john@example.com', 'New York'),
('Alice Smith', 'alice@example.com', 'Los Angeles'),
('Bob Johnson', 'bob@example.com', 'Chicago');
INSERT INTO orders (customer id, product, quantity, price, order date)
VALUES
(1, 'Laptop', 1, 1000.00, '2024-02-01'),
(2, 'Phone', 2, 500.00, '2024-02-03'),
(3, 'Tablet', 1, 300.00, '2024-02-05');
Step 3: Perform SQL Queries
1. Select All Customers
SELECT * FROM customers;
2. Select Orders Where Price > 400
SELECT * FROM orders WHERE price > 400;
Update Customer Email
UPDATE customers SET email = 'newemail@example.com' WHERE id = 1;
```

```
4. Delete an Order
DELETE FROM orders WHERE id = 3;
Select Orders with LIKE (Find Products Containing 'Phone')
SELECT * FROM orders WHERE product LIKE '%Phone%';
6. Group Orders by Customer and Count Orders
SELECT customer id, COUNT(*) AS total orders
FROM orders GROUP BY customer id;
7. Use HAVING to Show Customers with More Than 1 Order
SELECT customer id, COUNT(*) AS total orders
FROM orders GROUP BY customer id HAVING total orders > 1;
8. Limit Results (Show Only 2 Customers)
SELECT * FROM customers LIMIT 2;
9. Offset Results (Skip First Record, Show Next 2)
SELECT * FROM customers LIMIT 2 OFFSET 1;
10. Subquery: Select Customers Who Placed Orders
SELECT * FROM customers WHERE id IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders);
11. Use AND, OR, NOT
SELECT * FROM orders WHERE quantity > 1 AND price < 800;
SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'New York' OR city = 'Chicago';
SELECT * FROM customers WHERE NOT city = 'Los Angeles';
```