

SQL ORDER BY, GROUP BY , HAVING CLAUSE

QUERIES

Q.1 Table : STUDENT

RollNo	Name	Class	DOB	Gender	City	Marks
1	Nanda	X	06-06-1995	M	Agra	551
2	Saurabh	XII	07-05-1993	M	Mumbai	462
3	Sanal	XI	06-05-1994	F	Delhi	400
4	Trisla	XII	08-08-1995	F	Mumbai	450
5	Store	XII	08-10-1995	M	Delhi	369
6	Marisla	XI	12-12-1994	F	Dubai	250
7	Neha	X	08-12-1995	F	Moscow	377
8	Nishant	X	12-06-1995	M	Moscow	489

Write SQL queries for following w/r to STUDENT table

i. Display data in ascending order of name

Ans. `SELECT * FROM STUDENT ORDER BY NAME;`

ii. Display data in descending order of name

Ans. `SELECT * FROM STUDENT ORDER BY NAME DESC;`

iii. Display data in asc order of city and desc order of name

Ans. `SELECT * FROM STUDENT ORDER BY CITY ASC, NAME DESC;`

iv. Count and display the number of student from each city

Ans. `SELECT CITY, COUNT(*) FROM STUDENT GROUP BY CITY;`

v. Count and display the number of student from each city where number of students are more than 1

vi. Ans. `SELECT CITY, COUNT(*) FROM STUDENT GROUP BY CITY HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;`

b.

Table: GARMENT

G CODE	G NAME	SIZE	COLOUR	PRICE
111	T Shirt	XL	Red	1400.00
112	Jeans	L	Blue	1600.00
113	Skirt	M	Black	1100.00
114	Ladies Jacket	XL	Blue	4000.00
115	Trousers	L	Brown	1500.00
116	Ladies Toop	L	Pink	1200.00

Write SQL queries for following w/r to GARMENT table

i. Display data in ascending order of GNAME

Ans. `SELECT * FROM GARMENT ORDER BY GNAME;`

ii. Display data in descending order of GNAME

Ans. `SELECT * FROM GARMENT ORDER BY GNAME DESC;`

iii. Display data in asc order of SIZE and desc order of GNAME

Ans. `SELECT * FROM GARMENT ORDER BY SIZE ASC,GNAME DESC;`

iv. Count and display the number of GARMENT in each SIZE

Ans. `SELECT SIZE,COUNT(*) FROM GARMENT GROUP BY SIZE;`

v. Count and display the number of GARMENT from each SIZE where number of GARMENTS are more than 1

Ans. `SELECT SIZE,COUNT(*) FROM GARMENT GROUP BY SIZE HAVING COUNT(*)>1;`

vi. Display the sum of price of each color garment

Ans. `SELECT COLOUR,SUM(PRICE) FROM GARMENT GROUP BY COLOUR;`

C. Table PRODUCT

prodID	prodCod	name	quantity	price
1001	PEN	Pen Red	4000	1.23
1002	PEN	Pen Blue	8000	1.25
1003	PEN	Pen Black	6000	1.25
1004	PEC	Pencil 2B	10000	0.48
1005	PEC	Pencil 2H	8000	0.49
1006	PEC	Pencil HB	4000	3.99

Write SQL queries for following w/r to PRODUCT table

i. Display data in ascending order of QUANTITY

Ans. `SELECT * FROM PRODUCT ORDER BY QUANTITY;`

ii. Display data in descending order of PRICE

Ans. `SELECT * FROM PRODUCT ORDER BY PRICE DESC;`

iii. Display data in asc order of QUANTITY and desc order of PRICE

Ans. `SELECT * FROM PRODUCT ORDER BY QUANTITY
ASC,PRICE DESC;`

iv. Count and display the number of PEN in each PRICE GROUP

Ans. `SELECT PRICE,SUM(QUANTITY) FROM PRODUCT GROUP
BY PRICE;`

v. Count and display the number of PEN in each PRICE GROUP
where number of PENS are more than 4000

Ans. `SELECT PRICE,SUM(QUANTITY) FROM PRODUCT GROUP
BY PRICE HAVING SUM(PRICE)>4000;`

d. TABLE : SOFTDRINK

Table : SOFTDRINK

DRINKCODE	DNAME	PRICE	CALORIES
101	Lime and Lemon	20.00	120
102	Apple Drink	18.00	120
103	Nature Nectar	15.00	115
104	Green Mango	15.00	140
105	Aam Panna	20.00	135
106	Mango Juice Bahaar	12.00	150

Write SQL queries for following w/r to SOFTDRINK table

- i. Display drink codes, names and calories of all drinks, in descending order of calories.

Ans. `SELECT DRINKCODE,DNAME,CALORIES FROM SOFTDRINK ORDER BY CALORIES DESC;`

- ii. Display data in ascending order of PRICE

Ans. `SELECT * FROM SOFTDRINK ORDER BY PRICE;`

- iii. Display data in asc order of PRICE and desc order of CALORIES

Ans. `SELECT * FROM SOFTDRINK ORDER BY PRICE ASC,CALORIES DESC;`

- iv. Count and display the number of DRINK in each PRICE GROUP

Ans. `SELECT PRICE,COUNT(*) FROM SOFTDRINK GROUP BY PRICE;`

- v. Count and display the number of DRINK in each PRICE GROUP where sum of price is >30

Ans. `SELECT PRICE,COUNT(*) FROM SOFTDRINK GROUP BY PRICE HAVING SUM(PRICE)>30;`