SECTION-D

32	Consider the table ORDERS as given below

```
O Id
      C Name
                  Product
                             Quantity
                                       Price
1001
       Jitendra
                                       12000
                  Laptop
                Smartphone
1002
       Mustafa
                                2
                                       10000
1003
        Dhwani
                 Headphone
                                1
                                       1500
```

Note: The table contains many more records than shown here.

- A) Write the following queries:
 - (I) To display the total Quantity for each Product, excluding Products with total Quantity less than 5.

SELECT SUM(Quantity) "Total"
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY Products
WHERE Total<5;

(II) To display the orders table sorted by total price in descending order.

SELECT SUM(Price) "TPrice" FROM ORDERS ORDER BY TPrice DESC;

- (III) To display the distinct customer names from the Orders table.

 SELECT DISTINCT(C_Name)

 FROM ORDERS;
- (IV) Display the sum of Price of all the orders for which the quantity is null.

SELECT SUM(Price)
FROM ORDERS
WHERE Quantity IS NULL;

OR

- B) Write the output
- (I) Select c_name, sum(quantity) as
 total_quantity from orders group by c_name;

```
c_name total_quantity
Jitendra 1
Mustafa 2
```

Dhwani 1

```
Select * from orders where product
(II)
like '%phone%';
        C Name
                   Product
                              Quantity Price
O Id
1002
        Mustafa
                    Smartphone
                                   2
                                        10000
1003
        Dhwani
                                   1
                     Headphone
                                        1500
(III)
         Select o id, c name, product, quantity,
price from orders where price between 1500 and 12000;
O Id
        C Name
                   Product
                              Quantity Price
1001
                                   1
          Jitendra Laptop
                                        12000
1002
         Mustafa
                    Smartphone
                                   2
                                        10000
1003
         Dhwani
                    Headphone
                                   1
                                        1500
(IV) Select max(price) from orders;
     max(price)
     12000
```

- A csv file "Happiness.csv" contains the data of a survey. Each record of the file contains the following data:
 - Name of a country
 - Population of the country
 - Sample Size (Number of persons who participated in the survey in that country)
 - Happy (Number of persons who accepted that they were Happy)

For example, a sample record of the file may be:

['Signiland', 5673000, 5000, 3426]

Write the following Python functions to perform the specified operations on this file:

(I) Read all the data from the file in the form of a list and display all those records for which the population is more than 5000000.

```
def show():
import csv
f=open("happiness.csv",'r')
rec=csv.reader(f)
for i in rec:
    if int(i[1])>5000000:
        print(i)
f.close()
```

(II) Count the number of records in the file.

```
def Count_records():
import csv
```

f=open("happiness.csv",'r')

rec=csv.reader(f)

count=0

for i in rec:

count+=1

print(count)

f.close()

Saman has been entrusted with the management of Law University Database. He needs to access some information from FACULTY and COURSES tables for a survey analysis. Help him extract the following information by writing the desired SQL queries as mentioned below.

Table: FACULTY

F_ID	FName	LName	Hire_Date	Salary
102	Amit	Mishra	12-10-1998	12000
103	Nitin	Vyas	24-12-1994	8000
104	Rakshit	Soni	18-5-2001	14000
105	Rashmi	Malhotra	11-9-2004	11000
106	Sulekha	Srivastava	5-6-2006	10000

Table: COURSES

C_ID	F_ID	CName	Fees
C21	102	Grid Computing	40000
C22	106	System Design	16000

(I) To display complete details (from both the tables) of those Faculties whose salary is less than 12000.

SELECT*

FROM FACULTY, COURSES

WHERE Salary<12000

AND Faculty.F ID=Courses.F ID;

(II) To display the details of courses whose fees is in the range of 20000 to 50000 (both values included).

SELECT *

FROM COURSES

WHERE Fees BETWEEN 20000 AND 50000;

(III) To increase the fees of all courses by 500 which have "Computer" in their Course names.

UPDATE Courses

SET Fees=Fess+500 WHERE CName LIKE'%Computer%';

(IV) (A) To display names (FName and LName) of faculty taking System Design.

SELECT Fnmae, LName FROM FACULTY, COURSES WHERE CName='System Design' AND Faculty.F_ID=Courses.F_ID;

OR

(B) To display the Cartesian Product of these two tables.

F_I	FName	LNa	Hire_D	Sala	C ID	FΙ	CName	Fees
, _,	i Name	me	ate	ry	םו_ס	D D	Civallie	1 663
102	Amit	Mishra	12-10- 1998	1200 0	C21	102	Grid Computing	40000
102	Amit	Mishra	12-10- 1998	1200 0	C22	106	System Design	16000
103	Nitin	Vyas	24-12- 1994	8000	C21	102	Grid Computing	40000
103	Nitin	Vyas	24-12- 1994	8000	C22	106	System Design	16000
105	Rashmi	Malhot ra	11-9- 2004	1100 0	C21	102	Grid Computing	40000
105	Rashmi	Malhot ra	11-9- 2004	1100 0	C22	106	System Design	16000
106	Sulekha	Srivast ava	5-6- 2006	1000 0	C21	102	Grid Computing	40000
106	Sulekha	Srivast ava	5-6- 2006	1000 0	C22	106	System Design	16000