Q1. Write a query that counts all orders for October 3.

```
KD2-86669-makarand@>select count(*) from orders where odate like '____-10-03';
+----------+
| count(*) |
+----------+
|        5 |
+----------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Q2. Write a query that counts the number of different non-NULL city values in the Customers table.

```
KD2-86669-makarand@>select count(distinct city) from customers;
+-----------------------+
| count(distinct city) |
+-----------------------+
|                     4 |
+-----------------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

KD2-86669-makarand@>
```

```
KD2-86669-makarand@>select count(distinct city) from customers where city is not null;
+----------------------+
| count(distinct city) |
+----------------------+
|                    4 |
+----------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

KD2-86669-makarand@>
```

Q3. Write a query that selects each customer's smallest order.

```
KD2-86669-makarand@>select cnum,min(amt) from orders group by cnum having min(amt);
+------+----------+
| cnum | min(amt) |
+------+----------+
| 2008 |    18.69 |
| 2001 |   767.19 |
| 2007 |  1900.10 |
| 2003 |  5160.45 |
| 2002 |  1713.23 |
| 2004 |    75.75 |
| 2006 |  4723.00 |
+------+----------+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Q4. Write a query that selects the first customer, in alphabetical order, whose name begins with G.

```
KD2-86669-makarand@>select cnum,cname from customers where cname = (select min(cname)from customers where cname like 'G%' );
+------+----------+
| cnum | cname    |
+------+----------+
| 2002 | Giovanni |
+------+----------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

KD2-86669-makarand@>
```

Q5. Write a query that selects the highest rating in each city.

```
KD2-86669-makarand@>select city, max(rating) from customers group by city;
+----------+-------------+
| city     | max(rating) |
+----------+-------------+
| London   |         100 |
| Rome     |         200 |
| San jose |         300 |
| Berlin   |         300 |
+----------+-------------+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

KD2-86669-makarand@>
```

Q6 Write a query that counts the number of salespeople registering orders for each day. (If a salesperson has more than one order on a given day, he or she should be counted only once.)

```
KD2-86669-makarand@>select odate,count(distinct snum) from orders group by odate;
+------------+----------------------+
| odate      | count(distinct snum) |
+------------+----------------------+
| 1990-10-03 |                    4 |
| 1990-10-04 |                    2 |
| 1990-10-05 |                    1 |
| 1990-10-06 |                    2 |
+------------+----------------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

KD2-86669-makarand@>
```