

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

```
KD3_86710_Tanmay@>select count(*) 'orders count' from orders where odate='1990-10-03';
+-----+
| orders count |
+-----+
|           5 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
KD3_86710_Tanmay@>select count(distinct city) from customers where city is not null;
+-----+
| count(distinct city) |
+-----+
|           4 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
KD3_86710_Tanmay@>select min(amt) from orders;
+-----+
| min(amt) |
+-----+
|    18.69 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

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

```
KD3_86710_Tanmay@>select min(Cname) from customers where Cname like 'g%';
+-----+
| min(Cname) |
+-----+
| giovanni   |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

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

```
KD3_86710_Tanmay@>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 (0.00 sec)
```

6. 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.).

```
KD3_86710_Tanmay@>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 (0.01 sec)
```