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**INTEPS25IPM004**

**SQL Practice**

* Question 1

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Ans:

Create database student

Use student

create table students (

id int primary key,

Name varchar(255),

Gender char(1)

);

Insert into students (ID, Name, Gender) values (3,'Kim','F'), (4,'Molina','F'), (5,'Dev','M');

select \* from students;

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* Question 2

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Ans:

create table Employee (Id int ,Salary int);

insert into Employee (Id, Salary) values

(1,100),

(2,200),

(3,300);

select \* from employee order by Salary limit 1 offset 1

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* Question 3

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Ans:

create table Calls (from\_id int,to\_id int,duration int);

insert into Calls (from\_id, to\_id, duration) values

(1, 2, 59),

(2, 1, 11),

(1, 3, 20),

(3, 4, 100),

(3, 4, 200),

(3, 4, 200),

(4, 3, 499);

Select least(from\_id, to\_id) AS person1,greatest(from\_id, to\_id) AS person2, count(\*) as call\_count,sum(duration) as total\_duration from Calls

group by person1, person2;

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1. Calculate Total Purchase Amount of All Orders

From the following table, write a SQL query to calculate total purchase amount of all orders. Return total purchase amount.

*Sample table*: orders

ord\_no purch\_amt ord\_date customer\_id salesman\_id

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70001 150.5 2012-10-05 3005 5002

70009 270.65 2012-09-10 3001 5005

70002 65.26 2012-10-05 3002 5001

70004 110.5 2012-08-17 3009 5003

70007 948.5 2012-09-10 3005 5002

70005 2400.6 2012-07-27 3007 5001

70008 5760 2012-09-10 3002 5001

70010 1983.43 2012-10-10 3004 5006

70003 2480.4 2012-10-10 3009 5003

70012 250.45 2012-06-27 3008 5002

70011 75.29 2012-08-17 3003 5007

70013 3045.6 2012-04-25 3002 5001

**Sample Output:**

sum

17541.18

Ans:

create table orders (ord\_no varchar(10) primary key, purch\_amt decimal(10, 2), ord\_date date, customer\_id varchar(10), salesman\_id varchar(10));

insert into orders (ord\_no, purch\_amt, ord\_date, customer\_id, salesman\_id) values

('70001', 150.50, '2012-10-05', '3005', '5002'),

('70009', 270.65, '2012-09-10', '3001', '5005'),

('70002', 65.26, '2012-10-05', '3002', '5001'),

('70004', 110.50, '2012-08-17', '3009', '5003'),

('70007', 948.50, '2012-09-10', '3005', '5002'),

('70005', 2400.60, '2012-07-27', '3007', '5001'),

('70008', 5760.00, '2012-09-10', '3002', '5001'),

('70010', 1983.43, '2012-10-10', '3004', '5006'),

('70003', 2480.40, '2012-10-10', '3009', '5003'),

('70012', 250.45, '2012-06-27', '3008', '5002'),

('70011', 75.29, '2012-08-17', '3003', '5007'),

('70013', 3045.60, '2012-04-25', '3002', '5001');

select SUM(purch\_amt) as totalpuramt

from orders;

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1. Count the Number of Customers

From the following table, write a SQL query to count the number of customers. Return number of customers.

*Sample table*: customer

customer\_id | cust\_name | city | grade | salesman\_id

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3002 | Nick Rimando | New York | 100 | 5001

3007 | Brad Davis | New York | 200 | 5001

3005 | Graham Zusi | California | 200 | 5002

3008 | Julian Green | London | 300 | 5002

3004 | Fabian Johnson | Paris | 300 | 5006

3009 | Geoff Cameron | Berlin | 100 | 5003

3003 | Jozy Altidor | Moscow | 200 | 5007

3001 | Brad Guzan | London | | 5005

**Sample Output:**

count

8

Ans:

create table customer (customer\_id int primary key, cust\_name varchar(255), city varchar(255), grade int, salesman\_id int);

insert into customer (customer\_id, cust\_name, city, grade, salesman\_id) values

(3002, 'nick rimando', 'new york', 100, 5001),

(3007, 'brad davis', 'new york', 200, 5001),

(3005, 'graham zusi', 'california', 200, 5002),

(3008, 'julian green', 'london', 300, 5002),

(3004, 'fabian johnson', 'paris', 300, 5006),

(3009, 'geoff cameron', 'berlin', 100, 5003),

(3003, 'jozy altidor', 'moscow', 200, 5007),

(3001, 'brad guzan', 'london', null, 5005);

select count(\*) as noofcust from customer;

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1. From the following tables, write a SQL query to find all salespeople and customers located in the city of London.

**Sample table: Salesman**

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Ans:

create table salesman (

salesman\_id int,

name varchar(50),

city varchar(50),

commission decimal(4,2)

);

insert into salesman values

(5001, 'James Hoog', 'New York', 0.15),

(5002, 'Nail Knite', 'Paris', 0.13),

(5005, 'Pit Alex', 'London', 0.11),

(5006, 'Mc Lyon', 'Paris', 0.14),

(5007, 'Paul Adam', 'Rome', 0.13),

(5003, 'Lauson Hen', 'San Jose', 0.12);

select customer\_id as id, cust\_name as name, 'customer' as type

from customer

where city = 'london'

union

select salesman\_id as id, name, 'salesman' as type

from salesman

where city = 'london';

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