



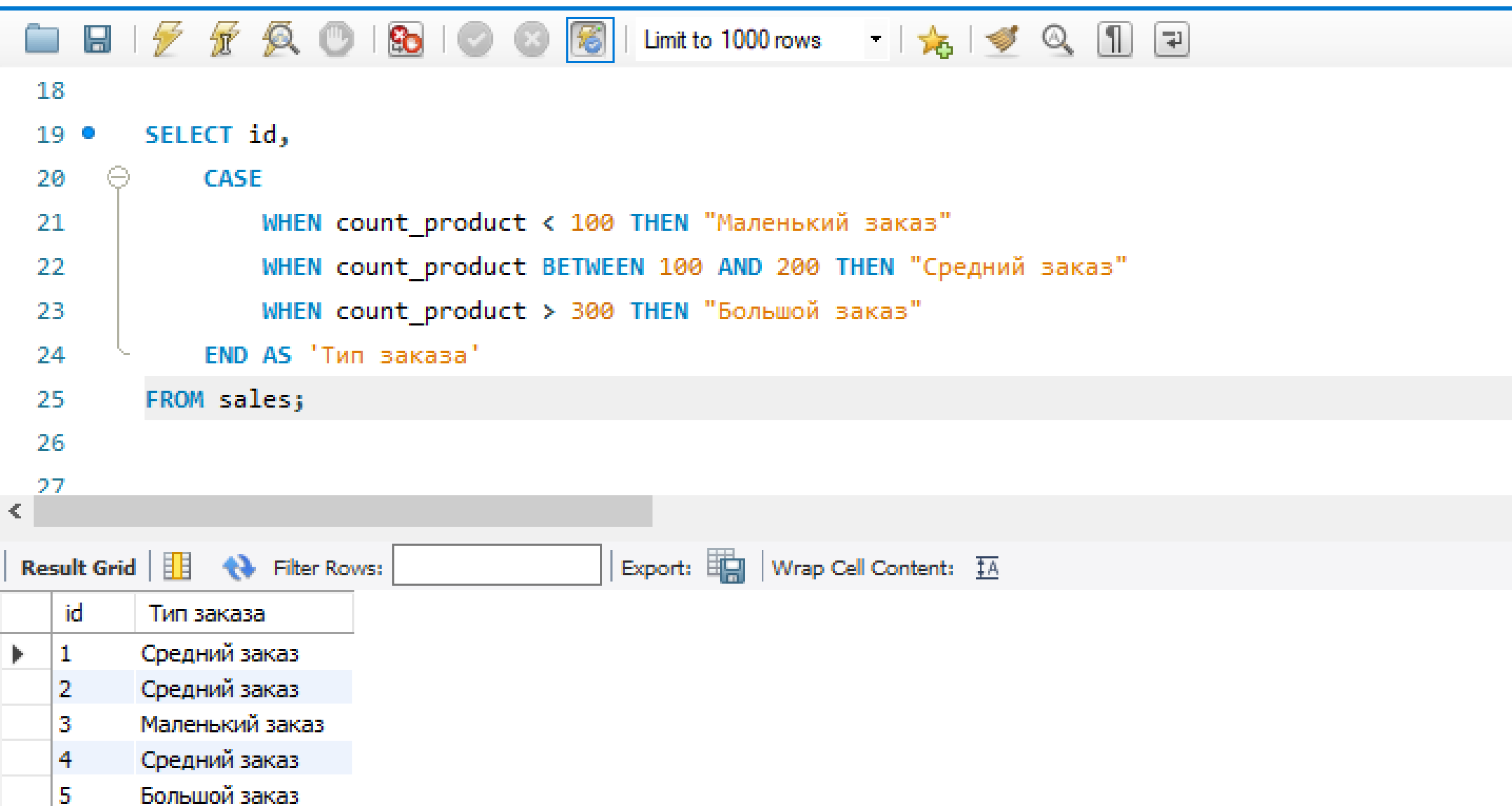
```
1 • USE home_work_02;
2
3 • CREATE TABLE sales(
4     id serial primary key,
5     order_date date not null,
6     count_product INT
7 );
8
9 • INSERT INTO sales(order_date, count_product)
10 VALUES
11 ('2022-01-01', 156),
12 ('2022-01-02', 180),
13 ('2022-01-03', 21),
14 ('2022-01-04', 124),
15 ('2022-01-05', 341);
16
17 • select * from sales;
```

1. Используя операторы языка SQL, создайте таблицу "sales". Заполните ее данными.

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

	id	order_date	count_product
▶	1	2022-01-01	156
	2	2022-01-02	180
	3	2022-01-03	21
	4	2022-01-04	124
	5	2022-01-05	341
	NULL	NULL	NULL

2. Для данных таблицы “sales” укажите тип заказа в зависимости от кол-ва : меньше 100 - Маленький заказ, от 100 до 300 - Средний заказ, больше 300 - Большой заказ



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top is a toolbar with various icons. Below it, a SQL query is written in a text editor. The query selects the 'id' from the 'sales' table and uses a CASE statement to categorize orders based on the 'count_product' column. The categories are 'Маленький заказ' (less than 100), 'Средний заказ' (between 100 and 300), and 'Большой заказ' (greater than 300). The results are displayed in a table at the bottom, showing 5 rows of data.

```
18
19 • SELECT id,
20 CASE
21     WHEN count_product < 100 THEN "Маленький заказ"
22     WHEN count_product BETWEEN 100 AND 200 THEN "Средний заказ"
23     WHEN count_product > 300 THEN "Большой заказ"
24 END AS 'Тип заказа'
25 FROM sales;
26
27
```

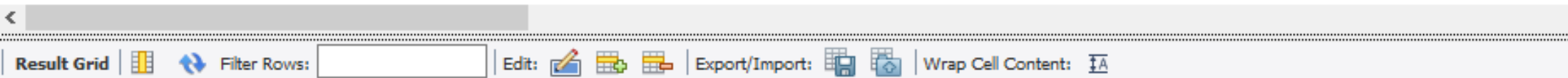
Result Grid

	id	Тип заказа
▶	1	Средний заказ
	2	Средний заказ
	3	Маленький заказ
	4	Средний заказ
	5	Большой заказ

3. Создайте таблицу "orders", заполните ее значениями



```
26
27 • CREATE TABLE orders(
28     id serial primary key,
29     employee_id VARCHAR(4) not null,
30     amount DECIMAL,
31     ordrt_status VARCHAR(20)
32 );
33
34 • INSERT INTO orders(employee_id, amount, ordrt_status)
35 VALUES
36 ('e03', 15.00, 'OPEN'),
37 ('e01', 25.50, 'OPEN'),
38 ('e05', 100.70, 'CLOSED'),
39 ('e02', 22.18, 'OPEN'),
40 ('e04', 9.50, 'CANSELLED');
41
42 • SELECT * FROM orders;
```



	id	employee_id	amount	ordrt_status
▶	1	e03	15	OPEN
	2	e01	26	OPEN
	3	e05	101	CLOSED
	4	e02	22	OPEN
	5	e04	10	CANSELLED

Выберите все заказы. В зависимости от поля order_status выведите столбец full_order_status:
OPEN – «Order is in open state» ; CLOSED - «Order is closed»; CANCELLED - «Order is cancelled»



```
43
44 • SELECT id, employee_id, amount, ordrt_status,
45      IF(ordrt_status = 'OPEN', 'Order is in open state',
46         IF(ordrt_status = 'CLOSED', 'Order is closed', 'Order is cancelled'))
47      ) AS 'full_ordrt_status'
48 FROM orders;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	id	employee_id	amount	ordrt_status	full_ordrt_status
▶	1	e03	15	OPEN	Order is in open state
	2	e01	26	OPEN	Order is in open state
	3	e05	101	CLOSED	Order is closed
	4	e02	22	OPEN	Order is in open state
	5	e04	10	CANSELLED	Order is cancelled