**MySQL Assignment (part1)**

**Task 1**

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, points, (points \* 10) +100

FROM customers;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, points, (points + 10) \*100 AS "discount\_factor"

FROM customers;

**Task2.**

SELECT name, unit\_price, unit\_price \*1.1

FROM products

SELECT name, unit\_price, (unit\_price \*1.1) AS "new price"

FROM products;

**Task 3.**

SELECT \*

FROM customers

WHERE birth\_date > "1990-01-01";

**Task 4.**

use sql\_inventory;

SELECT name

FROM products

ORDER BY quantity\_in\_stock DESC

LIMIT 1;

**Task 5.**

SELECT name

FROM products

ORDER BY unit\_price DESC

LIMIT 10;

TASK 6.

use sql\_store;

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, address, birth\_date

FROM customers

ORDER BY birth\_date ASC

LIMIT 1;

**EER Diagram**

Graphical user interface, table

Description automatically generated

From this EER Diagram we can see that we have almost in each table a primary key. For example in customers table we have customer\_id as a Primary key , it is unique and never will be changed, and in the order table the Primary key is order\_id, in products table PK is a product\_id and so on. So it is allowed to associate one product with a specific order (order\_id 6 and 9 can be associate with customer\_id 10). The relationship between customer table and order table that each customer can place so many orders( one to many relationships) and each order can be placed by so many customers. The product\_id and order\_id is Foreign keys in order\_items table. Foreign keys help us to understand how one entity relate to another. We have an order\_id as a Primary key in the order table and the customer\_id in a customer table as well. Why? For each order to record we would like to know exactly which product\_id has been placed in that order and what id the order\_id is. The order entity is simply referencing the product\_id from the customer entity and so on. We can notice that order\_items\_notes doesn’t have any connections with any any tables.