LAB # 06

Task 01 :

Write a query to list the names of employees that belongs to the same location as the employee named Nancy.

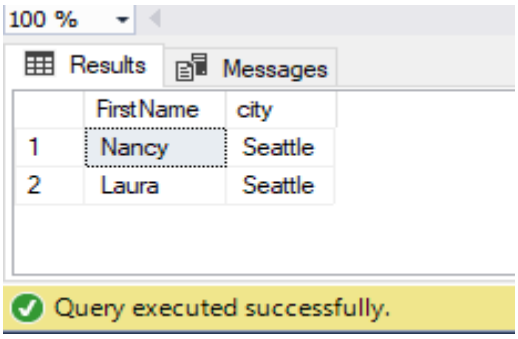
(Description)

The WHERE clause is used to filter records It is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

(Query Text)

```
select FirstName,city  from Employees where City = 'seattle'
```

(Query Output)



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Task 02 :

Write a query to list the name of employees in front of the names of their mangers.

(Description)

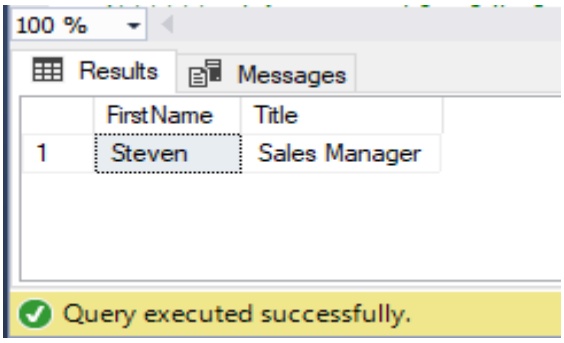
The WHERE clause is used to filter records

The SQL Like is used when we want to return the row if specific character string matches a specified pattern. The pattern can be a combination of regular characters and wildcard characters.

(Query text)

```
select FirstName,Title  from Employees where Title like '%Manager'
```

(Query Output)



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Task 03 :

Execute the script named Customer_Order.sql.

(Description)

The MIN() function returns the smallest value of the selected column.

The MAX() function returns the largest value of the selected column.

In SQL Server (Transact-SQL), the CAST function converts an expression from one datatype to another datatype. If the conversion fails, the function will return an error. Otherwise, it will return the converted value.

A field with a NULL value is a field with no value.If a field in a table is optional, it is possible to insert a new record or update a record without adding a value to this field. Then, the field will be saved with a NULL value.

(Query Text)

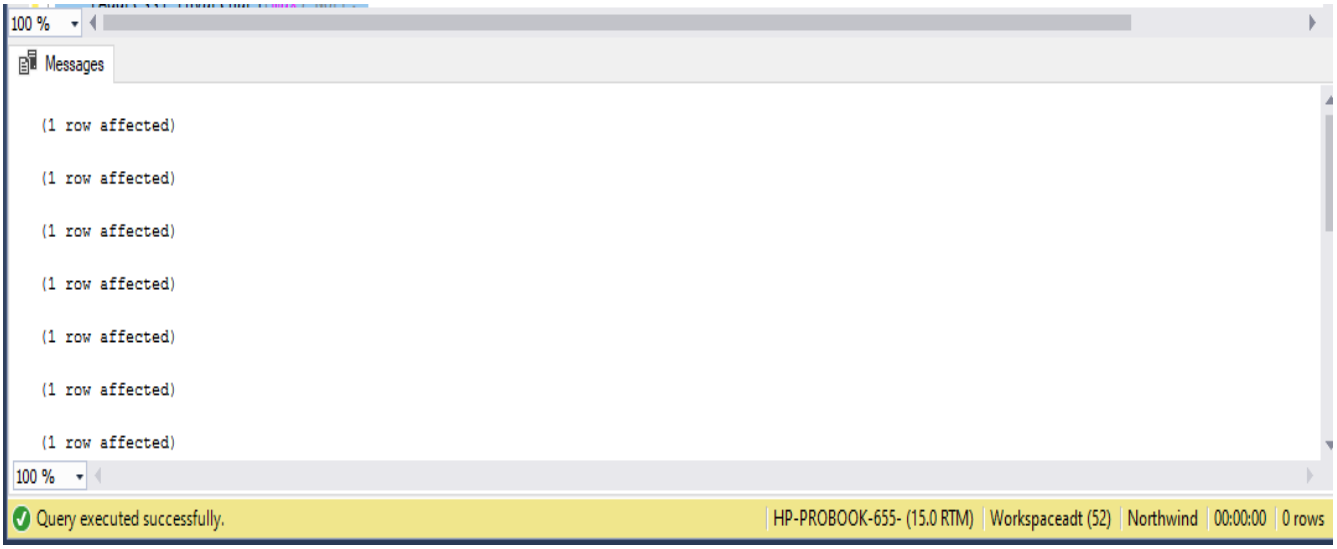
```
/****** Object:  Table [dbo].[tbl_Customers]    Script Date: 2/29/2016 10:51:59 AM ******/
SET ANSI_NULLS ON
GO
```

```
SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON
GO
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_Customers](
	[ID] [int] NULL,
	[Name] [nvarchar](max) NULL,
	[Age] [int] NULL,
	[Address] [nvarchar](max) NULL,
	[Salary] [decimal](18, 0) NULL
) ON [PRIMARY] TEXTIMAGE_ON [PRIMARY]

GO
/****** Object:  Table [dbo].[tbl_Orders]    Script Date: 2/29/2016 10:51:59 AM ******/
SET ANSI_NULLS ON
GO
SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON
GO
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[tbl_Orders](
	[OID] [int] NULL,
	[Date] [datetime] NULL,
	[Customer_Id] [int] NULL,
	[Amount] [int] NULL
) ON [PRIMARY]

GO
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Customers] ([ID], [Name], [Age], [Address], [Salary]) VALUES (1, N'Sidra', 33, N'Karachi',
CAST(2000 AS Decimal(18, 0)))
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Customers] ([ID], [Name], [Age], [Address], [Salary]) VALUES (2, N'Haroon', 30,
N'Lahore', CAST(2000 AS Decimal(18, 0)))
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Customers] ([ID], [Name], [Age], [Address], [Salary]) VALUES (3, N'Qasim', 29, N'Lahore',
CAST(3000 AS Decimal(18, 0)))
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Customers] ([ID], [Name], [Age], [Address], [Salary]) VALUES (4, N'Ali', 28, N'Islamabad',
CAST(9000 AS Decimal(18, 0)))
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Customers] ([ID], [Name], [Age], [Address], [Salary]) VALUES (5, N'Bilal', 29, N'Karachi',
CAST(6000 AS Decimal(18, 0)))
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Customers] ([ID], [Name], [Age], [Address], [Salary]) VALUES (6, N'Asif', 31,
N'Islamabad', CAST(9000 AS Decimal(18, 0)))
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Customers] ([ID], [Name], [Age], [Address], [Salary]) VALUES (7, N'Shahrukh', 34,
N'Karachi', CAST(4000 AS Decimal(18, 0)))
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Orders] ([OID], [Date], [Customer_Id], [Amount]) VALUES (101, CAST(N'2015-01-01
00:00:00.000' AS DateTime), 1, 100)
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Orders] ([OID], [Date], [Customer_Id], [Amount]) VALUES (102, CAST(N'2015-01-02
00:00:00.000' AS DateTime), 1, 100)
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Orders] ([OID], [Date], [Customer_Id], [Amount]) VALUES (103, CAST(N'2015-02-04
00:00:00.000' AS DateTime), 2, 100)
INSERT [dbo].[tbl_Orders] ([OID], [Date], [Customer_Id], [Amount]) VALUES (104, CAST(N'2015-02-05
00:00:00.000' AS DateTime), 4, 100)
```

(Query Output)



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Task 04 :

Write a query to display the following records of all the customers along with their order details (if any).

	ID	OID	NAME	AMOUNT	DATE

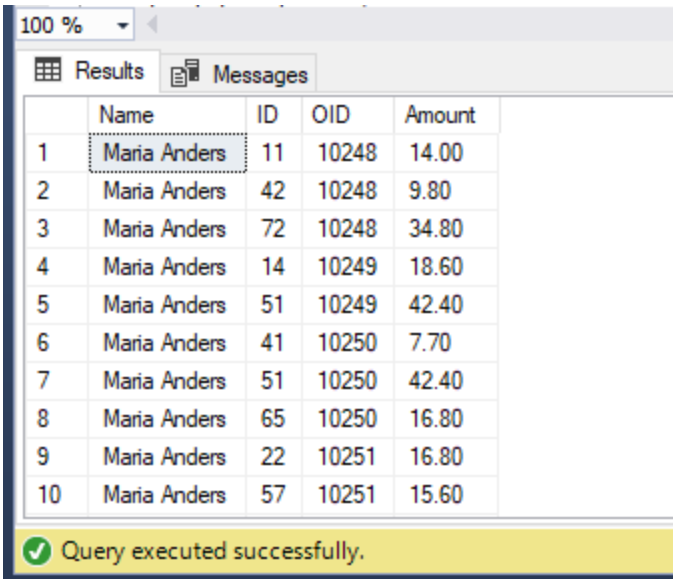
(Description)

SQL aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.An alias only exists for the duration of that query.An alias is created with the AS keyword.

(Query Text)

```
select contactname as Name,ProductId as ID,orderid as OID,UnitPrice as Amount from
Customers,[Order Details]
```

(Query Output)



100 %

Results | Messages

	Name	ID	OID	Amount
1	Maria Anders	11	10248	14.00
2	Maria Anders	42	10248	9.80
3	Maria Anders	72	10248	34.80
4	Maria Anders	14	10249	18.60
5	Maria Anders	51	10249	42.40
6	Maria Anders	41	10250	7.70
7	Maria Anders	51	10250	42.40
8	Maria Anders	65	10250	16.80
9	Maria Anders	22	10251	16.80
10	Maria Anders	57	10251	15.60

Query executed successfully.

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Task 05 :

Write a query to display all the orders placed by a customers.

	ID	OID	NAME	AMOUNT	DATE

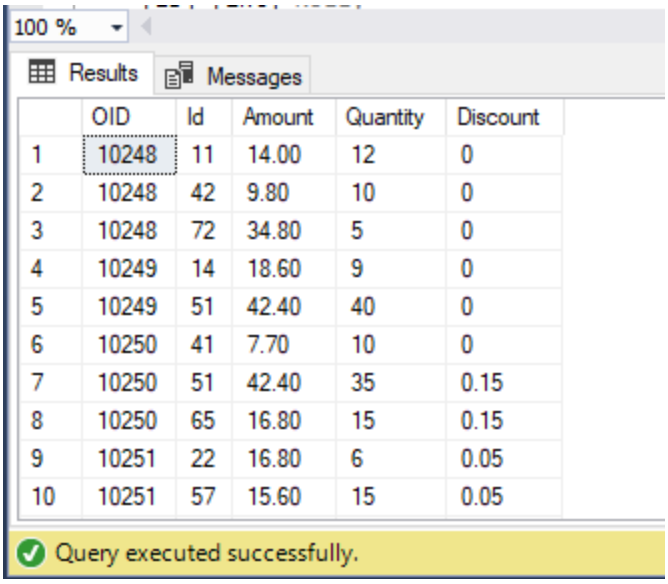
(Description)

SQL aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.An alias only exists for the duration of that query.An alias is created with the AS keyword.

(Query Text)

```
select orderId as OID,Productid as Id,UnitPrice as Amount,Quantity,Discount from [order
details]
```

(Query Output)



100 %

Results | Messages

	OID	Id	Amount	Quantity	Discount
1	10248	11	14.00	12	0
2	10248	42	9.80	10	0
3	10248	72	34.80	5	0
4	10249	14	18.60	9	0
5	10249	51	42.40	40	0
6	10250	41	7.70	10	0
7	10250	51	42.40	35	0.15
8	10250	65	16.80	15	0.15
9	10251	22	16.80	6	0.05
10	10251	57	15.60	15	0.05

Query executed successfully.

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Task 07 :

Name all the employees working in London.

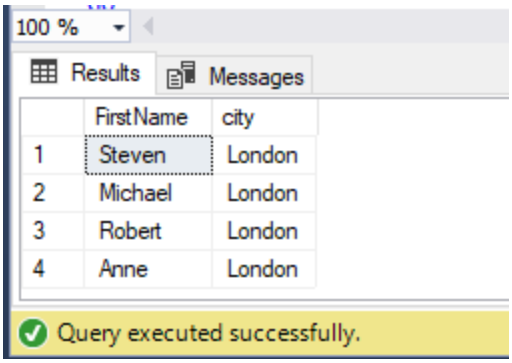
(Description)

The WHERE clause is used to filter records It is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

(Query Text)

```
select FirstName,city from Employees where city = 'london'
```

(Query Output)


100 %
Results
Messages
FirstName
city
1
Steven
London
2
Michael
London
3
Robert
London
4
Anne
London
Query executed successfully.

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