**Program 6 : Order Database**

**Consider the following schema for Order Database:**

**SALESMAN** (Salesman\_id, Name, City, Commission)

**CUSTOMER** (Customer\_id, Cust\_Name, City, Grade, Salesman\_id)

**ORDERS** (Ord\_No, Purchase\_Amt, Ord\_Date, Customer\_id, Salesman\_id)

**Write SQL queries to**

1. Count the customers with grades above Bangalore’s average.

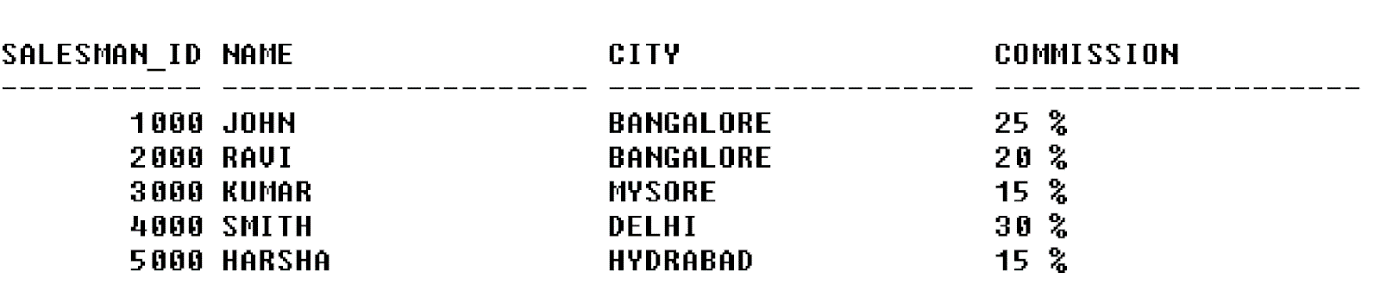
2. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.

3. List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don’t have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)

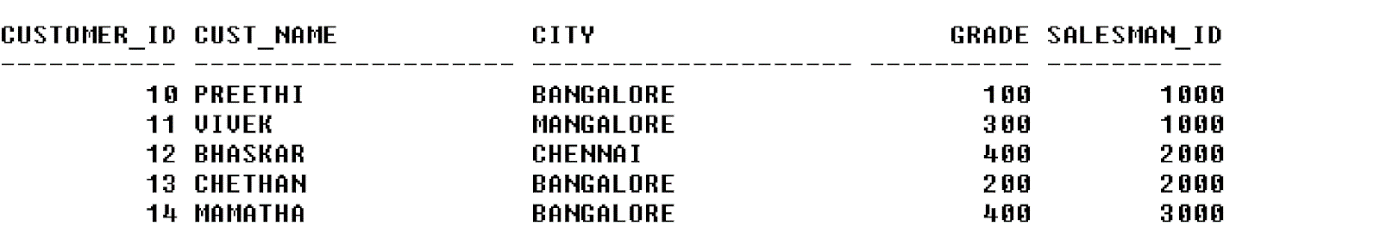
4. Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.

5. Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing salesman with id 1000. All his orders must also be deleted.

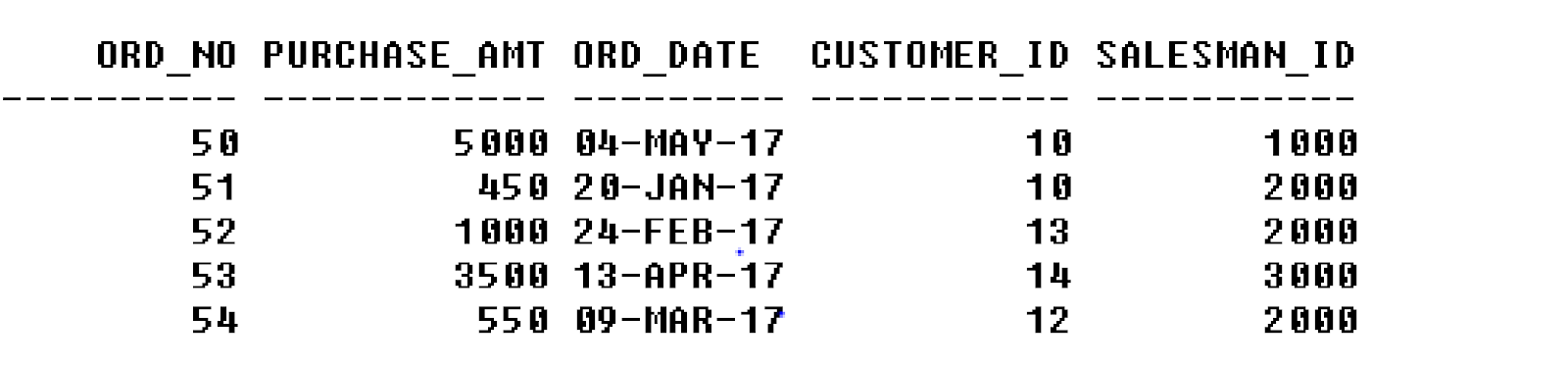
SELECT \* FROM SALESMAN;



SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMER1;



SELECT \* FROM ORDERS;



CREATE DATABASE ORDER\_DATABASE;

USE ORDER\_DATABASE;

CREATE TABLE SALESMAN

(

Salesman\_id int primary key,

Name varchar(40),

City varchar(20),

Commission decimal

);

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER

(

Customer\_id int primary key,

Cust\_Name varchar(40),

City varchar(20),

Grade int,

Salesman\_id int,

Foreign Key(Salesman\_id) references SALESMAN(Salesman\_id)

);

CREATE TABLE ORDERS

(

Ord\_No int primary key,

Purchase\_Amt int,

Ord\_Date Date,

Customer\_id int,

Salesman\_id int,

Foreign Key(Salesman\_id) references SALESMAN(Salesman\_id),

Foreign Key(Customer\_id) references CUSTOMER(Customer\_id)

);

insert into SALESMAN

values (1000,"John","Bangalore",25),

(2000,"Ravi","Bangalore",20),

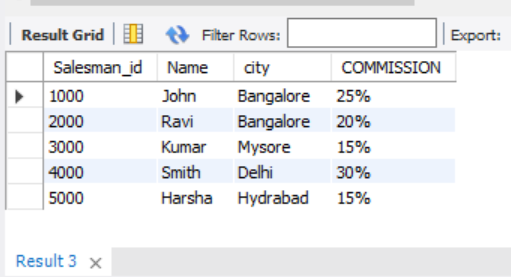
(3000,"Kumar","Mysore",15),

(4000,"Smith","Delhi",30),

(5000,"Harsha","Hydrabad",15);

SELECT Salesman\_id,Name,city,concat(Commission,'%') AS COMMISSION FROM SALESMAN;

select \* from SALESMAN;



insert into CUSTOMER

values (10,"Preethi","Bangalore",100,1000),

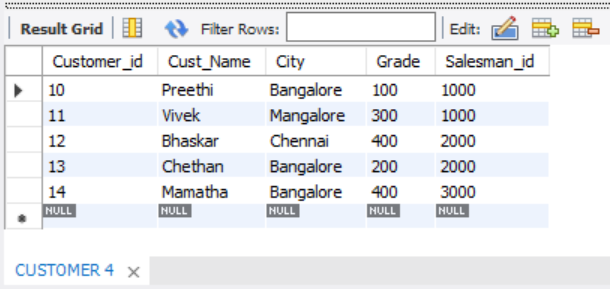
(11,"Vivek","Mangalore",300,1000),

(12,"Bhaskar","Chennai",400,2000),

(13,"Chethan","Bangalore",200,2000),

(14,"Mamatha","Bangalore",400,3000);

select \* from CUSTOMER;



insert into ORDERS

values (50,5000,'2017-05-04',10,1000),

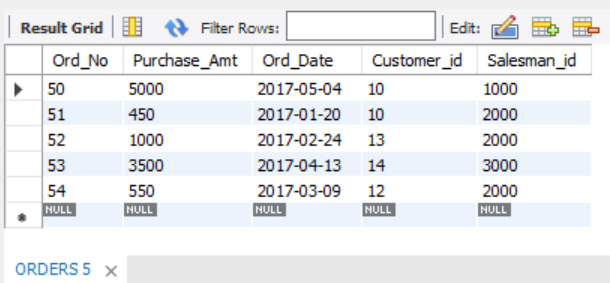
(51,450,'2017-01-20',10,2000),

(52,1000,'2017-02-24',13,2000),

(53,3500,'2017-04-13',14,3000),

(54,550,'2017-03-09',12,2000);

select \* from ORDERS;



1. Count the customers with grades above Bangalore’s average.

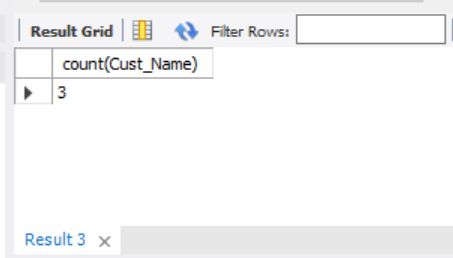
select count(Cust\_Name)

from CUSTOMER

where grade> (Select avg(grade)

from CUSTOMER

where city ='Bangalore');



1. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer.

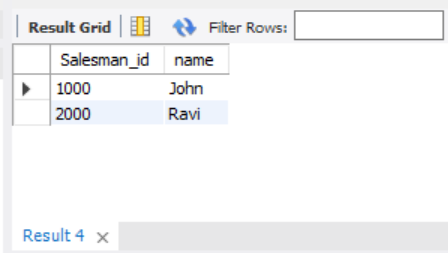
select distinct c.Salesman\_id,s.name

from CUSTOMER c,SALESMAN s

where c.Salesman\_id=s.Salesman\_id and 1<(select count(Customer\_id)

from CUSTOMER

where Salesman\_id=c.Salesman\_id);



1. List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don’t have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)

select s.Name,c.Cust\_name

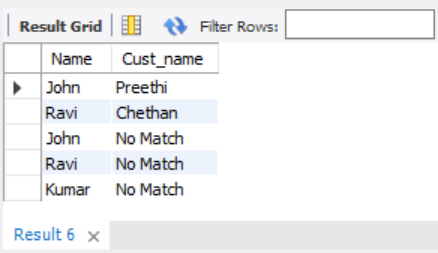
from SALESMAN s,CUSTOMER c

where s.Salesman\_id=c.Salesman\_id and c.City=s.City

union

select s.Name,'No Match' from SALESMAN s,CUSTOMER c

where s.Salesman\_id = c.Salesman\_id and c.City!=s.City;



1. Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.

create view Salesman\_view as

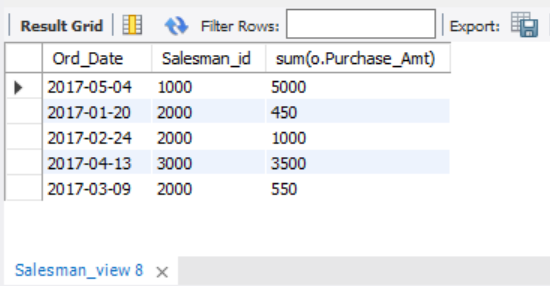
select o.Ord\_Date ,Salesman\_id,sum(o.Purchase\_Amt)

from ORDERS o

group by Ord\_Date

having sum(Purchase\_Amt)=(select max(sum(Purchase\_Amt))from CUSTOMER

where Ord\_Date =o.Ord\_Date and Salesman\_id =o.Salesman\_id);



5.Demonstrate the DELETE operation by removing salesman with id 1000. All his orders must also be deleted.

