1. Write a query that produces all rows from the Customers table for which the salesperson's number is 1001.

mysql> show tables; +----+ | Tables in sales | +----+ customers | orders | | salespeople | +----+ 3 rows in set (0.00 sec) mysql> SELECT * FROM customers; +----+ | cnum | cname | city | rating | snum | +----+ | 2001 | Hoffman | London | 100 | 1001 | | 2002 | Giovanni | Rome | 200 | 1003 | | 2003 | Liu | San Jose | 200 | 1002 | | 2004 | Grass | Berlin | 300 | 1002 | | 2006 | Clemens | London | 100 | 1001 | | 2008 | Cisneros | San Jose | 300 | 1007 | | 2007 | Pereira | Rome | 100 | 1004 | +----+ 7 rows in set (0.00 sec) mysgl> SELECT * FROM customers WHERE snum=1001; +----+ | cnum | cname | city | rating | snum | +----+ | 2001 | Hoffman | London | 100 | 1001 |

| 2006 | Clemens | London | 100 | 1001 | +-----+

2. Write a select command that produces the rating followed by the name of each customer in San Jose.

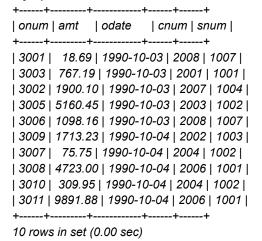
mysql> SELECT cname,rating FROM customers WHERE city='San Jose'; +-----+

```
| cname | rating |
+-----+
| Liu | 200 |
| Cisneros | 300 |
+------+
```

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

3. Write a query that will produce the snum values of all salespeople from the Orders table (with the duplicate values suppressed).

mysql> SELECT * FROM ORDERS;

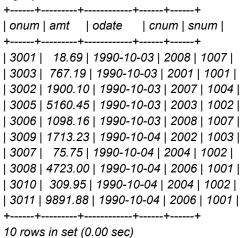


mysql> SELECT DISTINCT snum FROM Orders;

+----+ | snum | +----+ | 1007 | | 1001 | | 1004 | | 1002 | | 1003 | +----+

4. Write a query that will give you all orders for more than Rs. 1,000.

mysql> SELECT * FROM orders;



mysgl> SELECT * FROM orders WHERE amt>1000;

+----+

5. Write a query that will give you the names and cities of all salespeople in London with a commission above 0.10.

mysql> SELECT * FROM salespeople;

```
+----+
| snum | sname | city | comm |
+----+
| 1001 | Peel | London | 0.12 |
| 1002 | Serres | San Jose | 0.13 |
| 1004 | Motika | London | 0.11 |
| 1007 | Rifkin | Barcelona | 0.15 |
| 1003 | Axelrod | New York | 0.10 |
+----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> SELECT sname, city FROM salespeople WHERE city='london' AND comm>0.10;

```
+-----+
| sname | city |
+-----+
| Peel | London |
| Motika | London |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Write a query on the Customers table whose output will exclude all customers with a rating <= 100, unless they are located in Rome.

mysql> select * from customers;

```
+----+
| cnum | cname | city | rating | snum |
+----+
| 2001 | Hoffman | London | 100 | 1001 |
| 2002 | Giovanni | Rome | 200 | 1003 |
| 2003 | Liu | San Jose | 200 | 1002 |
| 2004 | Grass | Berlin | 300 | 1002 |
| 2006 | Clemens | London | 100 | 1001 |
```

```
| 2008 | Cisneros | San Jose | 300 | 1007 |
| 2007 | Pereira | Rome | 100 | 1004 |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> select * from customers WHERE city='Rome' OR rating>100;

```
+----+
| cnum | cname | city | rating | snum |
| +----+
| 2002 | Giovanni | Rome | 200 | 1003 |
| 2003 | Liu | San Jose | 200 | 1002 |
| 2004 | Grass | Berlin | 300 | 1002 |
| 2008 | Cisneros | San Jose | 300 | 1007 |
| 2007 | Pereira | Rome | 100 | 1004 |
| +----+
| 5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. What will be the output from the following query? Select * from Orders where (amt < 1000 OR NOT (odate = '1990-10- 03' AND cnum > 2003));

mysql> SELECT * FROM Orders;

mysql> SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE odate = '1990-10-03' AND cnum>2003;

```
+----+
| onum | amt | odate | cnum | snum |
+----+
| 3001 | 18.69 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3002 | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 | 2007 | 1004 |
| 3006 | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
+-----+
```

mysql> SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE NOT (odate = '1990-10-03' AND cnum>2003);

```
+----+
| onum | amt | odate | cnum | snum |
+----+
| 3003 | 767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001 | 1001 |
| 3005 | 5160.45 | 1990-10-04 | 2002 | 1003 |
| 3009 | 1713.23 | 1990-10-04 | 2002 | 1003 |
```

| 3007 | 75.75 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 | | 3010 | 309.95 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 | +-----+

| 3003 | 767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001 | 1001 |

mysql> SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE (AMT<1000 OR NOT (odate = '1990-10-03' AND cnum>2003));

8. What will be the output of the following query? Select * from Orders where NOT ((odate = '1990-10-03' OR snum >1006) AND amt >= 1500);

mysql> Select * from Orders;

```
+----+
| onum | amt | odate | cnum | snum |
+----+
| 3001 | 18.69 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3003 | 767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001 | 1001 |
| 3002 | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 | 2007 | 1004 |
| 3005 | 5160.45 | 1990-10-03 | 2003 | 1002 |
| 3006 | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3009 | 1713.23 | 1990-10-04 | 2002 | 1003 |
| 3007 | 75.75 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 |
| 3008 | 4723.00 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
| 3010 | 309.95 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
| 3011 | 9891.88 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
+-----+
```

mysql> Select * from Orders WHERE (odate='1990-10-03' OR snum>1006);

```
+----+
| onum | amt | odate | cnum | snum |
+----+
| 3001 | 18.69 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3003 | 767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001 | 1001 |
| 3002 | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 | 2007 | 1004 |
| 3005 | 5160.45 | 1990-10-03 | 2003 | 1002 |
| 3006 | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
+----+
mysql> Select * from Orders WHERE ((odate='1990-10-03' OR snum>1006) AND amt>=1500);
+----+
| onum | amt | odate | cnum | snum |
+----+
| 3002 | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 | 2007 | 1004 |
| 3005 | 5160.45 | 1990-10-03 | 2003 | 1002 |
+----+
mysql> Select * from Orders WHERE NOT ((odate='1990-10-03' OR snum>1006) AND amt>=1500);
+----+
| onum | amt | odate | cnum | snum |
+----+
| 3001 | 18.69 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3003 | 767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001 | 1001 |
| 3006 | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3009 | 1713.23 | 1990-10-04 | 2002 | 1003 |
| 3007 | 75.75 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 |
| 3008 | 4723.00 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
| 3010 | 309.95 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 |
| 3011 | 9891.88 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
+----+
```

9. What is a simpler way to write this query? Select snum, sname, city, comm from Salespeople Where (comm >= .12 or comm <= .14);

```
+----+
| 1001 | Peel | London | 0.12 |
| 1002 | Serres | San Jose | 0.13 |
| 1004 | Motika | London | 0.11 |
| 1007 | Rifkin | Barcelona | 0.15 |
| 1003 | Axelrod | New York | 0.10 |
```

mysql> Select * from Salespeople Where (comm >= .12 or comm <= .14);

```
+----+
| snum | sname | city | comm |
+----+
| 1001 | Peel | London | 0.12 |
| 1002 | Serres | San Jose | 0.13 |
```

```
| 1004 | Motika | London | 0.11 |
| 1007 | Rifkin | Barcelona | 0.15 |
| 1003 | Axelrod | New York | 0.10 |
+-----+
```

10. Write a query that selects all orders except those with zeroes or NULLs in the amt field.

mysql> select * from orders;

```
+----+
| onum | amt | odate | cnum | snum |
+----+
| 3001 | 18.69 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3003 | 767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001 | 1001 |
| 3002 | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 | 2007 | 1004 |
| 3005 | 5160.45 | 1990-10-03 | 2003 | 1002 |
| 3006 | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3009 | 1713.23 | 1990-10-04 | 2002 | 1003 |
| 3007 | 75.75 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 |
| 3008 | 4723.00 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
| 3010 | 309.95 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
| 3011 | 9891.88 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
+-----+
```