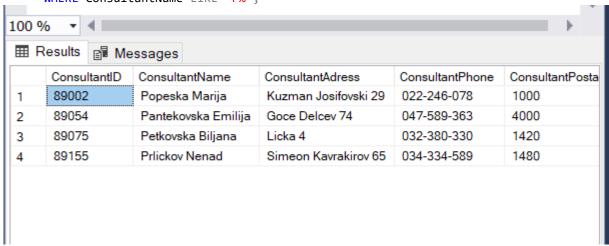
Homework 4 – Structured Query Language (DML-Data Manipulation Language)

Assignment 1

1. Show the consultants with names starting with the character "P".

SELECT *
FROM consultants
WHERE ConsultantName LIKE 'P%';

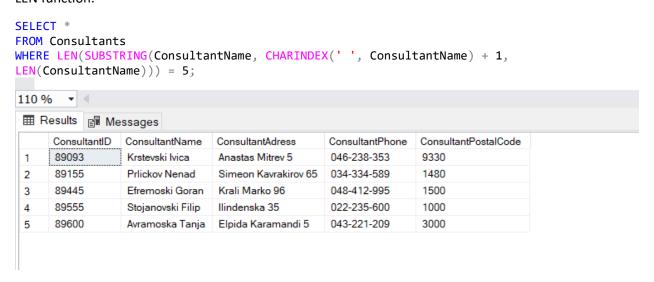


2. Show the consultants that have a last name ending in "ska" and a first name starting with "M".

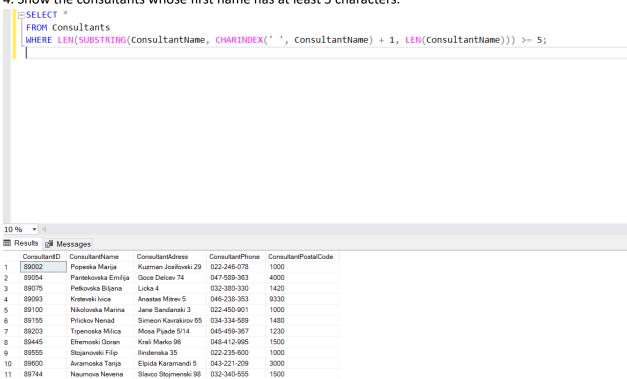
```
SELECT *
FROM Consultants
WHERE
   SUBSTRING(ConsultantName, 1, CHARINDEX(' ', ConsultantName) - 1) LIKE '%ska'
   AND SUBSTRING(ConsultantName, CHARINDEX(' ', ConsultantName) + 1, LEN(ConsultantName))
LIKE 'M%';
```

	ConsultantID	ConsultantName	ConsultantAdress	ConsultantPhone	ConsultantPostalCode
1	89002	Popeska Marija	Kuzman Josifovski 29	022-246-078	1000
2	89100	Nikolovska Marina	Jane Sandanski 3	022-450-901	1000
3	89203	Trpenoska Milica	Mosa Pijade 5/14	045-459-367	1230

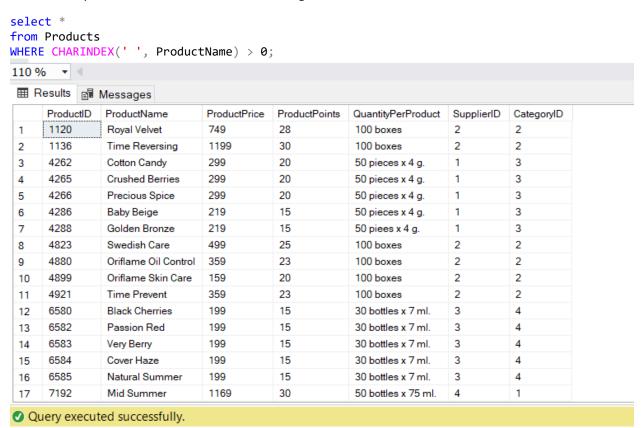
3. Show the consultants whose first name has exactly 5 characters. You can use the LIKE operator or the LEN function.



4. Show the consultants whose first name has at least 5 characters.

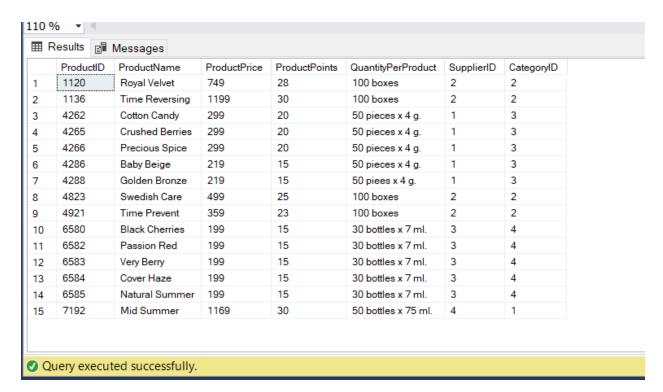


5. Show the products that have a name consisting of at least 2 words.



6. Show the products that have a name consisting of exactly 2 words.

```
SELECT *
FROM Products
WHERE LEN(ProductName) - LEN(REPLACE(ProductName, ' ', '')) = 1;
```



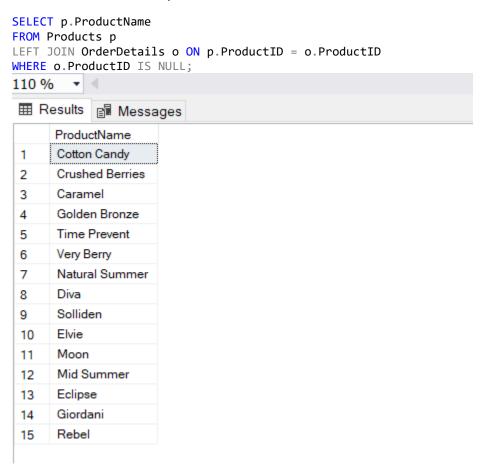
7. Show the products that contain the letter "D" in lowercase or uppercase.

SELECT * FROM Products

WHERE CHARINDEX('D', ProductName) > 0 OR CHARINDEX('d', ProductName) > 0; ProductID ProductName ProductPrice QuantityPerProduct SupplierID CategoryID ProductPoints Cotton Candy 50 pieces x 4 g. Crushed Berries 50 pieces x 4 g. Golden Bronze 50 piees x 4 g. Swedish Care 100 boxes Dumson 30 bottles x 7 ml. Passion Red 30 bottles x 7 ml. Diva 30 bottles x 7 ml. Solliden 50 bottles x 75 ml. Indulgence 50 bottles x 50 ml. Mid Summer 50 bottles x 75 ml. Giordani 50 bottles x 75 ml. 50 bottles x 50 ml. Devine DeMarco 50 bottles x 100ml.

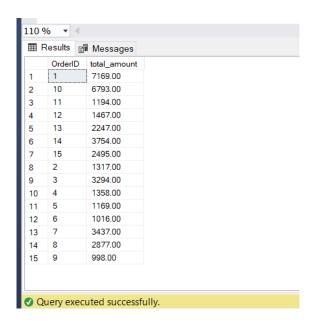
Query executed successfully.

8. Show the names of the products that were never ordered.



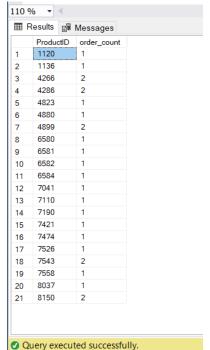
9. Show the ID and the sum of the amount for each order.

```
SELECT od.OrderID, SUM(CAST(p.ProductPrice AS DECIMAL(10, 1)) * od.Quantity) AS
total_amount
FROM OrderDetails od
JOIN Products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
GROUP BY od.OrderID;
```



10. Show the ID of each product and the number of orders in which it is included.

SELECT od.ProductID, COUNT(DISTINCT od.OrderID) AS order_count
FROM OrderDetails od
GROUP BY od.ProductID;

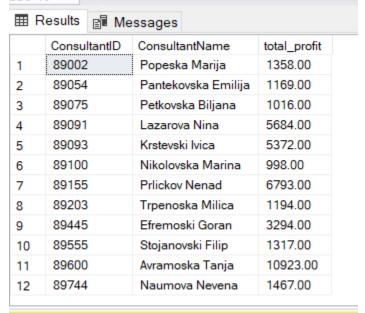


11. Show all product details for products that were ordered at least twice (i.e., that appear in 2 different orders).

SELECT * FROM Products WHERE ProductID IN (SELECT ProductID FROM OrderDetails GROUP BY ProductID HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2); ProductID ProductName ProductPrice ProductPoints QuantityPerProduct SupplierID CategoryID 4266 Precious Spice 299 20 3 50 pieces x 4 g. 1 3 4286 Baby Beige 219 15 50 pieces x 4 g. 2 3 4899 Oriflame Skin Care 159 20 100 boxes 2 2 7543 4 Devine 1249 32 50 bottles x 50 ml. 4 1 5 8150 799 50 bottles x 75 ml. 1 Glacier 23 4

12. Show the total profit of each consultant separately.

SELECT c.ConsultantID, c.ConsultantName, SUM(CONVERT(DECIMAL(10, 1), p.ProductPrice) *
od.Quantity) AS total_profit
FROM consultants c
JOIN orders o ON c.ConsultantID = o.ConsultantID
JOIN OrderDetails od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID
JOIN products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
GROUP BY c.ConsultantID, c.ConsultantName;

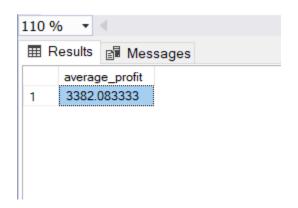


Query executed successfully.

13. Show the names of the products that are not part of the Perfume category but have higher prices than at least one perfume (a product that is in the Perfume category).

14. Calculate the average profit of all consultants (average of the total profit per consultant).

```
SELECT AVG(total_profit) AS average_profit
FROM (
    SELECT c.ConsultantID, SUM(CONVERT(DECIMAL(10, 2), p.ProductPrice) * od.Quantity) AS
total_profit
    FROM consultants c
    JOIN orders o ON c.ConsultantID = o.ConsultantID
    JOIN OrderDetails od ON o.OrderID = od.OrderID
    JOIN products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
    GROUP BY c.ConsultantID
) AS consultant_profit;
```



15. Calculate the average sum of all orders.

16. Calculate the average number of products per order.

17. Find the most expensive product, the number of orders it appears in, and the number of consultants that have sold it. Then display the names of the consultants that have ever sold it

```
WITH ExpensiveProduct AS (
   SELECT TOP 1 WITH TIES
       p.ProductID,
        p.ProductName,
        p.ProductPrice,
        COUNT(DISTINCT od.OrderID) AS OrderCount,
        COUNT(DISTINCT o.ConsultantID) AS ConsultantCount
    FROM products p
    JOIN OrderDetails od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
   JOIN orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
   GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.ProductName, p.ProductPrice
   ORDER BY ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY p.ProductPrice DESC)
SELECT
    ep.ProductName AS ExpensiveProductName,
    ep.ProductPrice AS ExpensiveProductPrice,
    ep.OrderCount,
   ep.ConsultantCount,
    \verb|c.ConsultantName| \\
FROM ExpensiveProduct ep
JOIN OrderDetails od ON ep.ProductID = od.ProductID
JOIN orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
JOIN consultants c ON o.ConsultantID = c.ConsultantID;
```

⊞ R	esults	Messages				
		siveProductName	ExpensiveProductPrice	OrderCount	ConsultantCount	ConsultantName
1	Seren		959	1	1	Krstevski Ivica