**EXERCISE**

1. Write a query to return the 10 earliest orders in the orders table. Include the id, occurred\_at, and total\_amt\_usd.
2. Write a query to return the top 5 orders in terms of largest total\_amt\_usd. Include the id, account\_id, and total\_amt\_usd.
3. Write a query to return the lowest 20 orders in terms of smallest total\_amt\_usd. Include the id, account\_id, and total\_amt\_usd.
4. Write a query that displays the order ID, account ID, and total dollar amount for all the orders, sorted first by the account ID (in ascending order), and then by the total dollar amount (in descending order).
5. Now write a query that again displays order ID, account ID, and total dollar amount for each order, but this time sorted first by total dollar amount (in descending order), and then by account ID (in ascending order).
6. Compare the results of these two queries above. How are the results different when you switch the column you sort on first?
7. Pulls the first 5 rows and all columns from the orders table that have a dollar amount of gloss\_amt\_usd greater than or equal to 1000.
8. Pulls the first 10 rows and all columns from the orders table that have a total\_amt\_usd less than 500.
9. Filter the accounts table to include the company name, website, and the primary point of contact (primary\_poc) just for the Exxon Mobil company in the accounts table.
10. Create a column that divides the standard\_amt\_usd by the standard\_qty to find the unit price for standard paper for each order. Limit the results to the first 10 orders, and include the id and account\_id fields.
11. Write a query that finds the percentage of revenue that comes from poster paper for each order. You will need to use only the columns that end with \_usd. (Try to do this without using the total column.) Display the id and account\_id fields also.
12. Use the accounts table to find the account name, primary\_poc, and sales\_rep\_id for Walmart, Target, and Nordstrom.
13. Use the web\_events table to find all information regarding individuals who were contacted via the channel of organic or adwords.
14. Use the accounts table to find the account name, primary poc, and sales rep id for all stores except Walmart, Target, and Nordstrom.
15. Use the web\_events table to find all information regarding individuals who were contacted via any method except using organic or adwords methods.
16. Write a query that returns all the orders where the standard\_qty is over 1000, the poster\_qty is 0, and the gloss\_qty is 0.
17. Using the accounts table, find all the companies whose names do not start with 'C' and end with 's'.
18. When you use the BETWEEN operator in SQL, do the results include the values of your endpoints, or not? Figure out the answer to this important question by writing a query that displays the order date and gloss\_qty data for all orders where gloss\_qty is between 24 and 29. Then look at your output to see if the BETWEEN operator included the begin and end values or not.
19. Use the web\_events table to find all information regarding individuals who were contacted via the organic or adwords channels, and started their account at any point in 2016, sorted from newest to oldest.
20. Find list of orders ids where either gloss\_qty or poster\_qty is greater than 4000. Only include the id field in the resulting table.
21. Write a query that returns a list of orders where the standard\_qty is zero and either the gloss\_qty or poster\_qty is over 1000.
22. Find all the company names that start with a 'C' or 'W', and the primary contact contains 'ana' or 'Ana', but it doesn't contain 'eana'.