Cis 111 Chapter 4 Practice Lab

You will create one script file for the queries listed below and save it as **<your name>Chap4Practice.sql**. Put a comment above each query indicating the problem number such as **- -Query #1**. You will review your answers with me or another student during a class session. You will need to use the **GuitarShop** database for these problems. The database diagram for this database is attached. Submit the query in moodle.

1. (1pt) Write a SELECT statement that joins the Categories table to the Products table and returns these columns: CategoryName, ProductName, ListPrice.

   Sort the result set by CategoryName and then by ProductName in ascending order.

2. (1pt) Write a SELECT statement that joins the Customers table to the Addresses table and returns these columns: FirstName, LastName, Line1, City, State, ZipCode.

   Return one row for each address for the customer with an email address of allan.sherwood@yahoo.com.

3. (1pt) Write a SELECT statement that joins the Customers table to the Addresses table and returns these columns: FirstName, LastName, Line1, City, State, ZipCode.

   Return one row for each customer, but only return addresses that are the shipping address for a customer.

4. (1pt) Write a SELECT statement that joins the Customers, Orders, OrderItems, and Products tables. This statement should return these columns: LastName, FirstName, OrderDate, ProductName, ItemPrice, DiscountAmount, and Quantity.

   Use aliases for the tables.

   Sort the final result set by LastName, OrderDate, and ProductName.

5. (2pt) Write a SELECT statement that returns the ProductName and ListPrice columns from the Products table.

   Return one row for each product that has the same list price as another product. *(Hint: Use a self-join to check that the ProductID columns aren't equal but the ListPrice column is equal.)*

   Sort the result set by ProductName.

6. (2pt) Write a SELECT statement that returns these two columns:

CategoryName	The CategoryName column from the Categories table
ProductID	The ProductID column from the Products table

   Return one row for each category that has never been used. *(Hint: Use an outer join and only return rows where the ProductID column contains a null value.)*

7. (2pt) Use the UNION operator to generate a result set consisting of three columns from the Orders table:

ShipStatus	A calculated column that contains a value of SHIPPED or NOT SHIPPED
OrderID	The OrderID column
OrderDate	The OrderDate column

   If the order has a value in the ShipDate column, the ShipStatus column should contain a value of SHIPPED. Otherwise, it should contain a value of NOT SHIPPED.

   Sort the final result set by OrderDate.

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