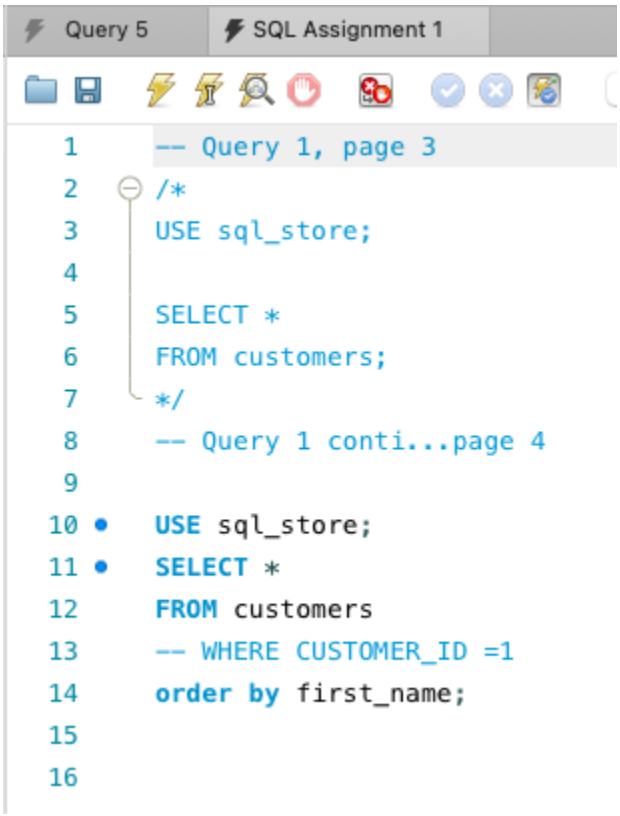
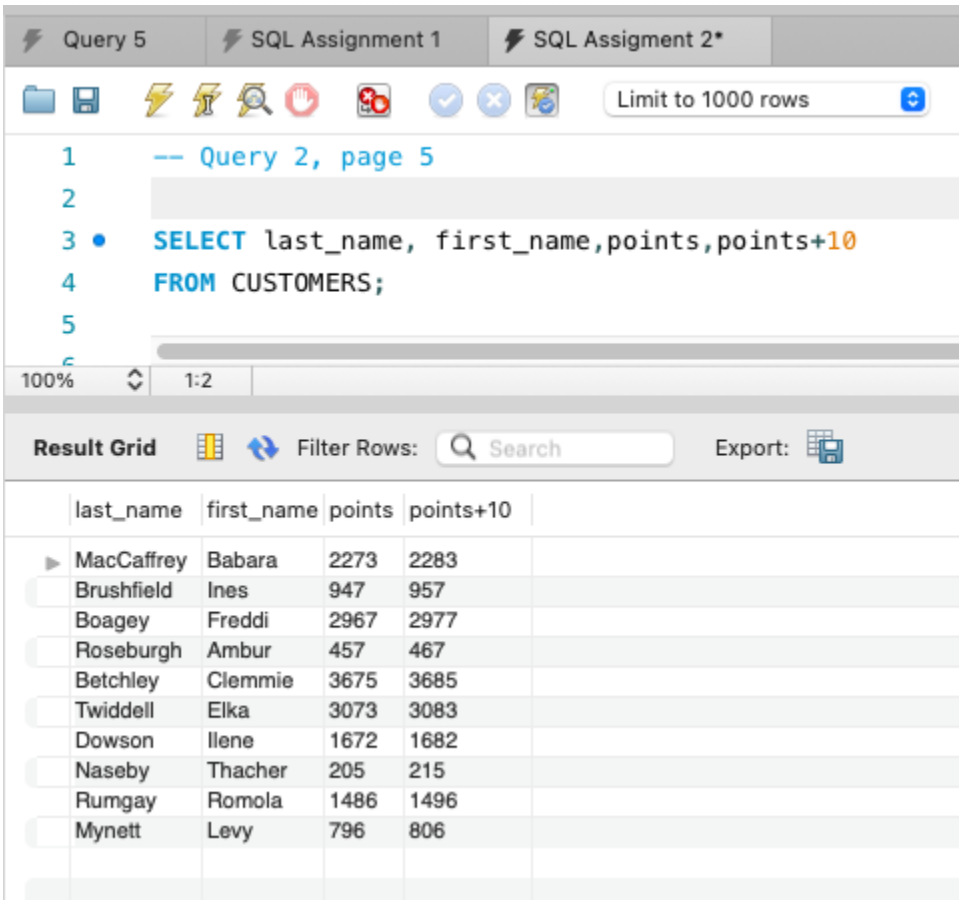
MY SQL Assignment Part 1

Page 2 – open ‘create-databases’script. Done

Page 3- Query 1 and Page 4, Query 1 continued….



Page 5 – Query 2



Page 6

Task 1

```
7   -- Page 6 [(Points x 10) +100]
8
9   SELECT last_name, first_name,points,(points*10 + 100)
10  FROM CUSTOMERS;
11
12
```

100% 16:10

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

last_name	first_name	points	(points*10 + 100)
MacCaffrey	Babara	2273	22830
Brushfield	Ines	947	9570
Boagey	Freddi	2967	29770
Roseburgh	Ambur	457	4670
Betchley	Clemmie	3675	36850
Twiddell	Elka	3073	30830
Dowson	Ilene	1672	16820
Naseby	Thacher	205	2150
Rumgay	Romola	1486	14960
Mynett	Levy	796	8060

Page 6

Task 1 (part 2)

```
12    -- Page 6 Create new column called 'discount_factor' which has formular (points+10)*100
13
14    SELECT last_name, first_name,points,(points+10)*100 AS discount_factor
15    FROM CUSTOMERS;
16
17
```

100% 16:15

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

last_name	first_name	points	discount_factor
MacCaffrey	Babara	2273	228300
Brushfield	Ines	947	95700
Boagey	Freddi	2967	297700
Roseburgh	Ambur	457	46700
Betchley	Clemmie	3675	368500
Twiddell	Elka	3073	308300
Dowson	Ilene	1672	168200
Naseby	Thacher	205	21500
Rumgay	Romola	1486	149600
Mynett	Levy	796	80600

Page 7

Task 2

Query 5 | SQL Assignment 1 | SQL Assigment 2*

Limit to 1000 rows

```
17
18    -- TASK 2 page 7, PPT 1
19    /*
20    Return all products. Columns shown are name, unit price and a new column called 'new price' which is = unit price *1.1.
21    i.e. You are increasing prices by 10%
22    New query returns all products with new price column
23    */
24
25    USE sql_store;
26    SELECT name,  unit_price, unit_price*1.1 AS 'new_price'
27    FROM products;
28
29
```

100% 15:27

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

name	unit_price	new_price
Foam Dinner Plate	1.21	1.331
Pork - Bacon,back Peameal	4.65	5.115
Lettuce - Romaine, Heart	3.35	3.685
Brocolinni - Gaylan, Chinese	4.53	4.983
Sauce - Ranch Dressing	1.63	1.793
Petit Baguette	2.39	2.629
Sweet Pea Sprouts	3.29	3.619
Island Oasis - Raspberry	0.74	0.814
Longan	2.26	2.486
Broom - Push	1.09	1.199

Page 8 Task 3

```
30    -- Task 3
31 •  SELECT*
32    FROM customers
33    WHERE birth_date> '1990-01-01';
34
```

100% 31:33

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Edit: Export/Import:

customer_id	first_name	last_name	birth_date	phone	address	city	state	points
6	Elka	Twiddell	1991-09-04	312-480-8498	7 Manley Drive	Chicago	IL	3073
8	Thacher	Naseby	1993-07-17	941-527-3977	538 Mosinee Center	Sarasota	FL	205
9	Romola	Rumgay	1992-05-23	559-181-3744	3520 Ohio Trail	Visalia	CA	1486
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Page 9 Task 4

```
37    -- Task 4
38 •  Use sql_inventory;
39 •  SELECT name, quantity_in_stock
40    FROM products
41    ORDER BY quantity_in_stock DESC
42    Limit 1
43    ;
44
```

100% 8:42

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search

name	quantity_in_sto...
Sweet Pea Sprouts	98

Page 10 Task 5

```
45    -- Task 5
46 •  SELECT name, unit_price
47    FROM products
48    ORDER BY unit_price DESC
49    limit 1
50    ;
```

100% 8:49

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search

name	unit_price
Pork - Bacon,back Peameal	4.65

Page 11 Task 6

```
52    -- Task 6
53 •  SELECT
54    first_name,
55    last_name,
56    address,
57    birth_date
58    FROM customers
59    ORDER BY birth_date
60    limit 1
61    ;
62
```

100% 2:61

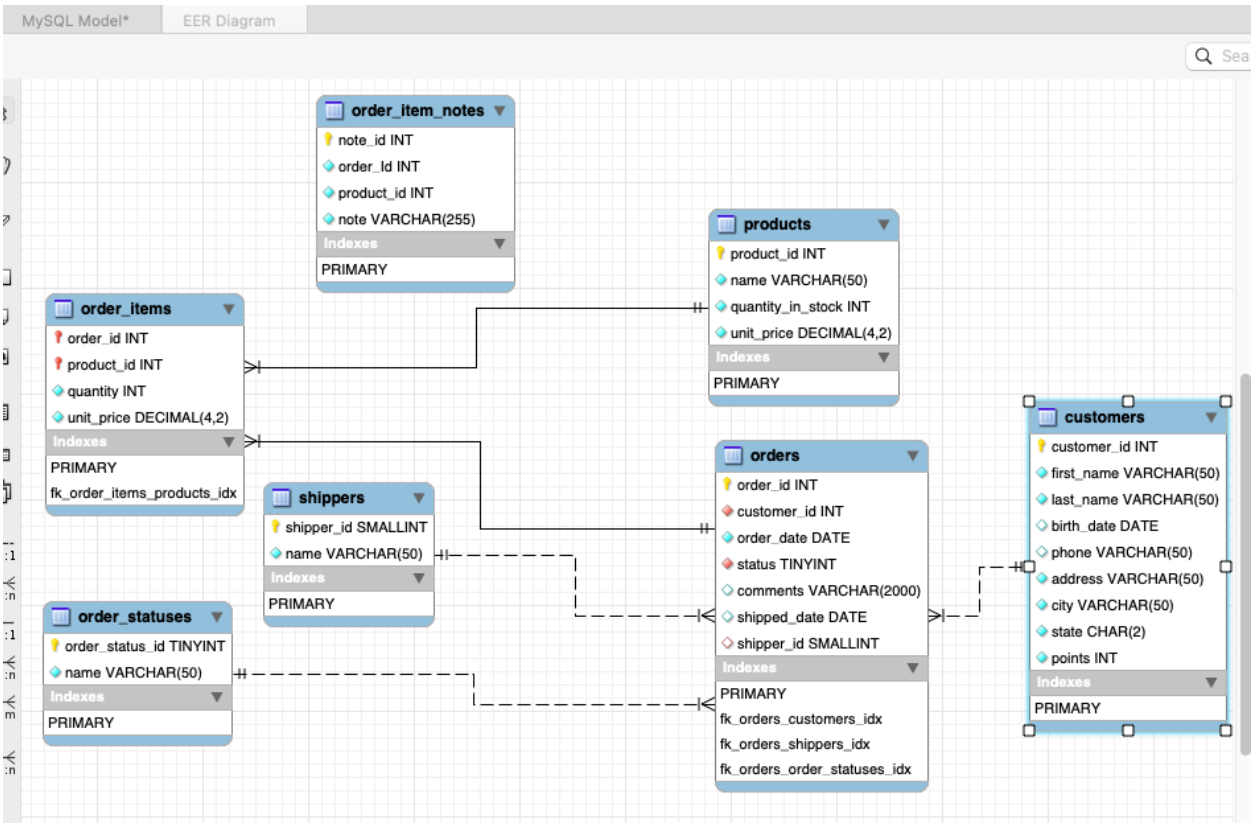
Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export

first_name	last_name	address	birth_date
Ilene	Dowson	50 Lillian Crossing	1964-08-30

Page 12 – Creating an EER Diagram

Page 13 – 17 Instructions

Page 18



Each box is a table i.e ‘order_items’ is a table

The lines that connect the boxes represent relationships between the tables i.e. order_items and products tables

Each bullet in the box is a column in the table.

If a column has a key icon next to it, it is a key.

Blue diamond icons mean no null values allowed (constraint exists)

White diamond icons means null values allowed (no constraints exists)

Red indicates its a foreign key

Primary key for that table is indicated by key icon.

Red Key icon means its a primary key (for that table) and a foreign key for another table.

CODE FROM SCRIPT (saved here for safety)

```
-- Query 1, page 3
/*
USE sql_store;

SELECT *
FROM customers;
*/
-- Query 1 conti...page 4

/*
USE sql_store;
SELECT *
FROM customers
-- WHERE CUSTOMER_ID =1
order by first_name;
*/

-- Query 2, page 5
/*
SELECT last_name, first_name,points,points+10
FROM CUSTOMERS;
*/
```

```
-- Page 6 [(Points x 10) +100]

/*

SELECT last_name, first_name,points,(points*10 + 100)

FROM CUSTOMERS;

*/

-- Page 6 Create new column called 'discount_factor' which has formular (points+10)*100

/*

SELECT last_name, first_name,points,(points+10)*100 AS discount_factor

FROM CUSTOMERS;

*/


-- TASK 2 page 7, PPT 1

/*

Return all products. Columns shown are name, unit price and a new column called 'new price' which is = unit price *1.1.

i.e. You are increasing prices by 10%

New query returns all products with new price column

*/

/*

USE sql_store;

SELECT name,  unit_price, unit_price*1.1 AS 'new_price'

FROM products;

*/


-- Task 3
```

```
/*
SELECT*
FROM customers
WHERE birth_date> '1990-01-01';
*/

-- Task 4
Use sql_inventory;
SELECT name, quantity_in_stock
FROM products
ORDER BY quantity_in_stock DESC
Limit 1
;

-- Task 5
SELECT name, unit_price
FROM products
ORDER BY unit_price DESC
limit 1
;

-- Task 6
SELECT
first_name,
last_name,
address,
```

```
birth_date
FROM customers
ORDER BY birth_date
limit 1
;
```