

SQL. Семинар 4. Домашняя работа

1. Вывести на экран, сколько машин каждого цвета для машин марок BMW и LADA

```
SELECT MARK AS 'МОДЕЛЬ', COLOR AS 'ЦВЕТ', COUNT(COLOR) AS 'КОЛ-ВО'  
FROM AUTO  
WHERE MARK IN ('BMW', 'LADA')  
GROUP BY MARK, COLOR  
ORDER BY MARK;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
43 • SELECT MARK AS 'МОДЕЛЬ', COLOR AS 'ЦВЕТ', COUNT(COLOR) AS 'КОЛ-ВО'  
44 FROM AUTO  
45 WHERE MARK IN ('BMW', 'LADA')  
46 GROUP BY MARK, COLOR  
47 ORDER BY MARK;
```

Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

МОДЕЛЬ	ЦВЕТ	КОЛ-ВО
BMW	ЗЕЛЕНЫЙ	1
BMW	СИНИЙ	2
LADA	ЗЕЛЕНЫЙ	1
LADA	КРАСНЫЙ	1
LADA	СИНИЙ	1

2. Вывести на экран марку авто(количество) и количество авто не этой марки.

```
SELECT MARK AS 'МОДЕЛЬ', COUNT(*) AS 'КОЛ-ВО', (SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM AUTO AS t  
WHERE t.MARK != a.MARK) AS 'ДРУГИХ'  
FROM AUTO a  
GROUP BY MARK;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
50 • SELECT MARK AS 'МОДЕЛЬ', COUNT(*) AS 'КОЛ-ВО', (SELECT COUNT(*)  
51 FROM AUTO AS t  
52 WHERE t.MARK != a.MARK) AS 'ДРУГИХ'  
53 FROM AUTO a  
54 GROUP BY MARK;
```

Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

МОДЕЛЬ	КОЛ-ВО	ДРУГИХ
BMW	3	6
LADA	3	6
VOLVO	1	8
AUDI	2	7

3. Напишите запрос, который вернет строки из таблицы test_a, id которых нет в таблице test_b, НЕ используя ключевого слова NOT.

```
SELECT * FROM test_a  
LEFT JOIN test_b  
USING(id)  
WHERE test_b.id IS NULL;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
74 • SELECT * FROM test_a  
75 LEFT JOIN test_b  
76 USING(id)  
77 WHERE test_b.id IS NULL;
```

Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' showing the results of the query:

id	test
20	A
40	D