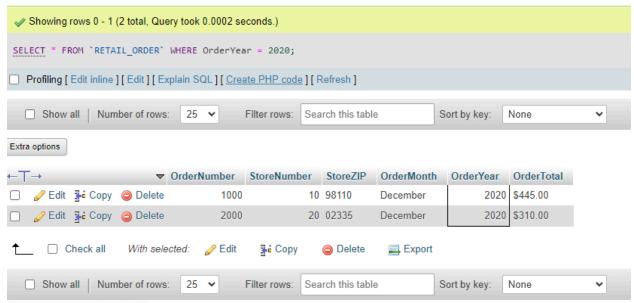
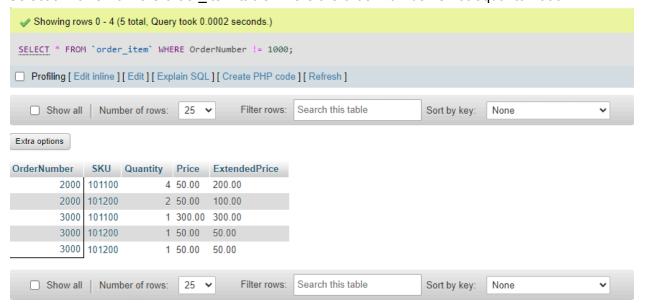
Evan Varan, Ize4, Databases 4332, Project 2

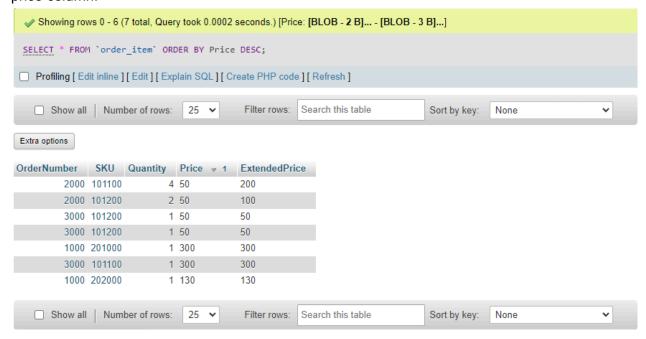
Query 1: Select all rows from the retail_order table where the order year is equal to 2020.



Query 2: Select all rows from the order_item table where the order number is not equal to 1000.



Query 3: Select all rows from the order_item table. Displays the rows in descending order based on the price column.



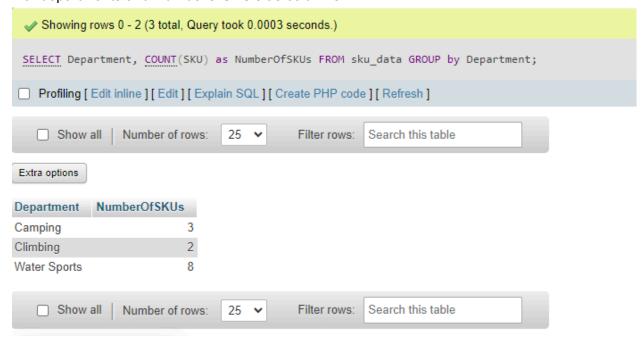
Query 4:

Select all rows from the order_item table. Display the rows in descending order based on both the price column and the extended price column.



Query 5:

From the sku_data table, group the departments into types of departments, and how many entries there are in the original sku_data table for each department. Display this in a new table with departments and NumberOfSKU's as columns.



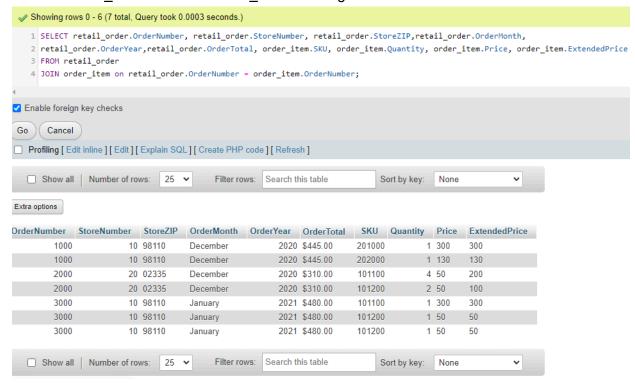
Query 6:

From the sku_data table, group the buyers into different buyers, and how many sku's each buyer has. Only show buyers with more than two SKU's. Display this in a new table with buyers and TotalSKU's as columns.



Query 7:

Joins the retail_order table and order_item table together.



Query 8:

Joins the sku_data and buyer table together and then groups in the same way as query 6. This grouping shows the amount of SKU's each buyer has, and their respective department.

