SQL Lab 2 - Makeup

**Individual Exercises (DO NOT COLLABORATE!)** Although you can ask for a little help if you are stuck.

Create a .sql file and write your code on it. Make sure you save often.

*Remember at each stage to comment your query and save it.*

From the information provided can you identify what is a primary key, a foreign key and the type of relationship between the tables? (This is not to be answered, just for you to ponder).

For all the questions in this assignment

1. Comment out the question and include it as reference in your SQL code.
2. Any Answers that need to be added (that are more essay-like) need to be in the SQL file and commented out.
3. Alias all table names.
4. Include the table name alias when pulling the column.
5. Provide an alias for columns when the column does not have a name.
6. End all statements with a semi-colon.

I just want the query – NOT the result-set. Please only submit the .SQL file.

**Exercise 1**

Using Product, determine the number of products that the company has.

**Exercise 2**

Using Product, list the different product colors (each color should appear only once). Include all colors with a SafetyStockLevel of 100 in alphabetical order.

**Exercise 3**

Using Employee, please show how many people are salaried by marital status. Include just the marital status and the quantity of salaried employees.

**Exercise 4:**

Using SalesPerson, Person, and JobCandidate, use a UNION statement to pull all people who applied to the company as well as those who are now sales people. Please include the BusinessEntityID, the first name, and the last name of the person. Do not count people twice. (HINT: there are joins in both parts of the UNION).

**Exercise 5:**

Using PurchaseOrderHeader and Vendor, pull only the vendors that DO NOT have purchase orders by using a LEFT OUTER JOIN. Show BusinessEntityID, Name, and ActiveFlag – but they can only show up once in the resultset. (NOTE: BusinessEntityID in the Vendor table (PK) is the same as VendorID in the PurchaseOrderHeader table(FK)).

**Exercise 6:**

From the SalesOrderHeader, find the SalesPersonID with the lowest orderdate on any sales order. Show the SalespersonID, the date of the sale, and what the subtotal amount is. Use a subquery. (HINT: in the where clause. HINT: the subtotal needs to be added together as an aggregate)

**Exercise 7:**

Using PurchaseOrderHeader and Vendor, show the total due (TotalDue) by vendor, for vendors that have had. Do not include vendors that do not have Return only the vendor and the total due.