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### LAB:4

## **Create table:**

## 1. Vendor:

```
CREATE TABLE vendor
(

VendorID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY ,

VendorName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);
```

## 2. Category:

```
CREATE TABLE category
(
CategoryID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
CategoryName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);
```

## 3. Product:

```
CREATE TABLE product

(

ProductId VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,

ProductName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

ProductPrice NUMERIC NOT NULL,

VendorID VARCHAR(255) REFERENCES vendor(VendorID),

CategoryID VARCHAR(255) REFERENCES category(CategoryID)

);
```

```
4. Region:
```

);

```
CREATE TABLE region
  (
   RegionID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
   RegionName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
  );
5. Store:
   CREATE TABLE store
   (
         StoreID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
         StoreZip NUMERIC NOT NULL,
         RegionID VARCHAR(255) REFERENCES region(RegionID)
   );
6. Customer:
   CREATE TABLE customer
   (
         CustomerID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
         CustomerName VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
         CustomerZip NUMERIC NOT NULL
   );
7. Salestransaction:
   CREATE TABLE salestransaction
   (
         TID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
         CustomerID VARCHAR(255) REFERENCES customer(CustomerID),
         StoreID VARCHAR(255) REFERENCES store(StoreID),
         TDate date NOT NULL
```

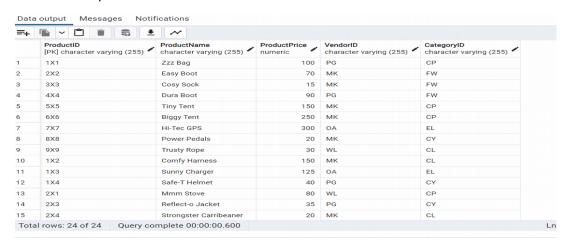
## 8. Soldvia:

# **QUERIES:**

Query 1. Retrieve the entire contents of the Product table (all columns and all rows of the table).

Ans: SELECT \*

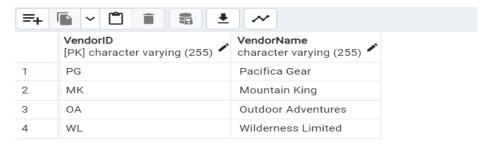
FROM product



Query 2. Display the VendorID and VendorName for all vendors.

Ans: SELECT VendorID, VendorName

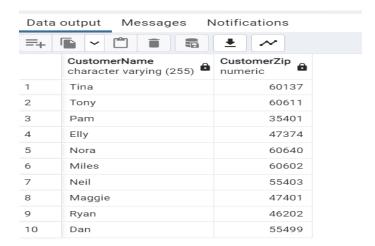
**FROM** vendor;



### Query 3. Display the CustomerName and CustomerZip for all customer

Ans: SELECT CustomerName, CustomerZip

**FROM** customer;

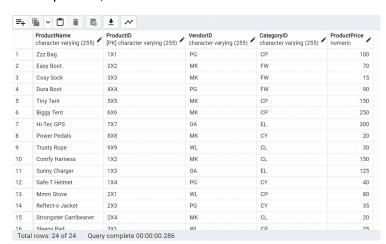


**Query 4**. Retrieve the entire contents of the table PRODUCT. The columns must be displayed in the following order: ProductName, ProductID, VendorID, CategoryID, ProductPrice.

Ans:

SELECT ProductName, ProductID, VendorID, CategoryID, ProductPrice

#### **FROM** product;

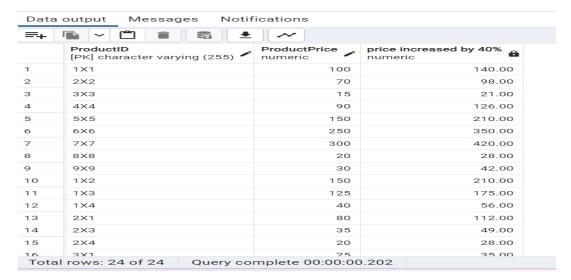


**Query 5**. For the table PRODUCT, display 3 columns ProductID, ProductPrice, and a column showing ProductPrice increased by 40% (Multiply ProductPrice by 1.40)

Ans: SELECT ProductID, ProductPrice,

ProductPrice\*1.40 AS "price increased by 40%"

**FROM** product;

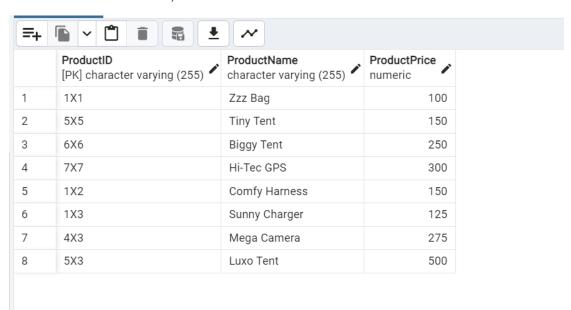


**Query 6.** Display the ProductID, ProductName, and ProductPrice for products with a ProductPrice of \$100 or higher.

Ans: SELECT ProductID, ProductName, ProductPrice

#### **FROM** product

WHERE ProductPrice>=100;



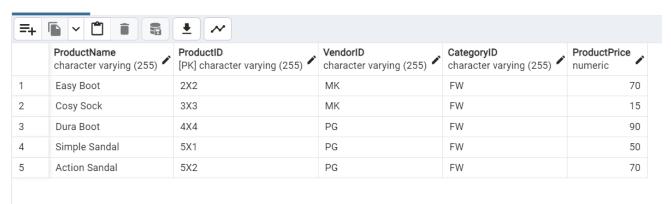
**Query 7.** Retrieve the ProductID, ProductName, VendorID, CategoryID, and ProductPrice of products in the FW category whose price is equal to or below \$200 (Hint: two conditions in WHERE clause)

Ans:

SELECT ProductName, ProductID, VendorID, CategoryID, ProductPrice

**FROM** product

WHERE CategoryID='FW' AND ProductPrice<=200;

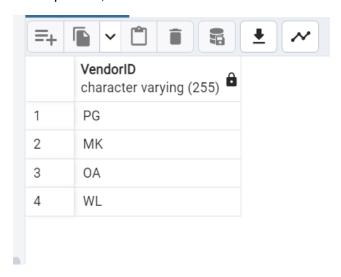


**Query 8**. Display the VendorID of all vendors that we have a product from them. In the result, we must not see duplicate vendorIDs. For example, if we have 5 products from 1 vendor, we must see the vendorID of that vendor only one time not 5 times.

ANS:

**SELECT DISTINCT VendorID** 

**FROM** product;

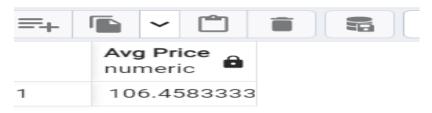


Query 9. Retrieve the average price of all products. (Hint: Use AVG)

ANS:

**SELECT** AVG(ProductPrice) AS "Avg Price"

**FROM** product;

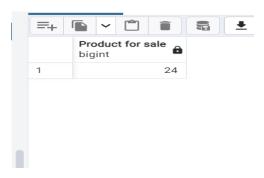


Query 10. Show how many products are there for sale. (Hint: COUNT)

Ans:

**SELECT** COUNT(ProductID) AS "Product for sale"

**FROM** product;



Query 11. Count how many distinct vendors are there in the product table. (Hint: the answer is 4)

Ans: SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(VendorID)) AS "Distinct Vendors"

**FROM** product



**Query 12.** Retrieve the number of products, average product price, lowest product price, and highest product price in the CP product category

Ans:

SELECT COUNT(ProductID) AS "NUMBER OF PRODUCTS",

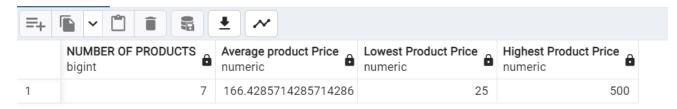
AVG(ProductPrice) AS "Average product Price",

MIN(ProductPrice) AS "Lowest Product Price",

MAX(ProductPrice) AS "Highest Product Price"

**FROM** product

WHERE CategoryID='CP';



**Query 13**. Retrieve the product ID, product name, category ID, and product price for each product in the FW product category, sorted by product price in descending order

ANS:

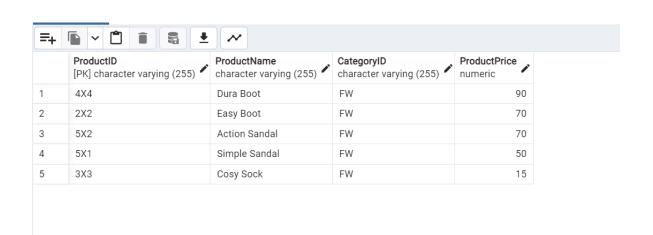
**SELECT** ProductID, ProductName, CategoryID,

ProductPrice

**FROM** product

WHERE CategoryID='FW'

**ORDER BY ProductPrice DESC** 



Query 14. For each product, retrieve the ProductID, and the total number of product items sold within all transactions. (Hint: transactions can be found in SoldVia table. NoOfItems attribute holds how many items sold in one transaction, but we need to find the total sold of a product in all transactions. See the table below for your reference).

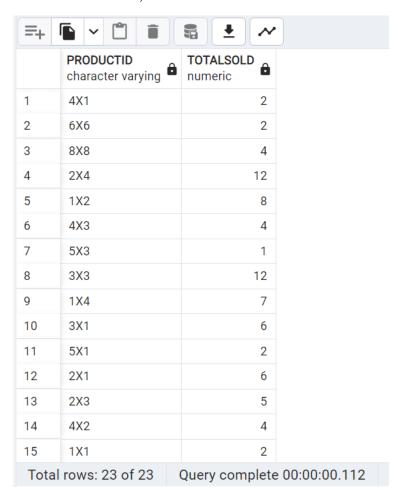
ANS:

**SELECT** ProductID AS "PRODUCTID",

SUM (NoOfItems) AS "TOTALSOLD"

**FROM** soldvia

### **GROUP BY ProductID**;



**Query 15**. For each vendor, retrieve the VendorID, number of products supplied by the vendor, and average price of the products supplied by the vendor:

Ans:

**SELECT** VendorID,

COUNT(ProductID) AS "No. of Products by Vedors",

AVG(ProductPrice)::numeric(8,2) AS "Average Price"

**FROM** product

**GROUP BY (VendorID)**;

	VendorID character varying (255) <b>a</b>	No. of Products by Vedors bigint	Average Price numeric (8,2)
1	PG	6	64.17
2	MK	8	90.00
3	OA	5	196.00
4	WL	5	94.00

Query 16. Retrieve all attributes of products whose name starts with "Tiny", for example, 'Tiny Tent'

ANS:

**SELECT** \*

**FROM** product

WHERE ProductName LIKE 'Tiny%'



Query 17. Display the ProductID, ProductName, and ProductPrice for products in the category whose CategoryID value is 'CP'. Sort the results by ProductID

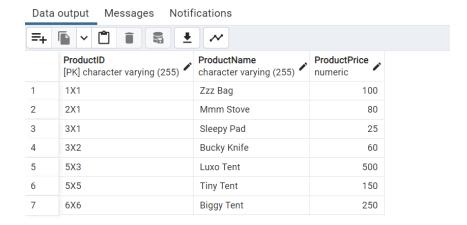
ANS:

SELECT ProductID, ProductName, ProductPrice

**FROM** product

WHERE CategoryID='CP'

**ORDER BY ProductID** 



**Query 18.** Display the transaction id (TID) and the total number of items sold in that transaction (of all products) that the total number of items (of all products) sold in that transaction is greater than five. In other words, we want to get the sample result as follows. We need the heading of the columns be exactly 'TID' and 'Total Items Sold' as you can see below

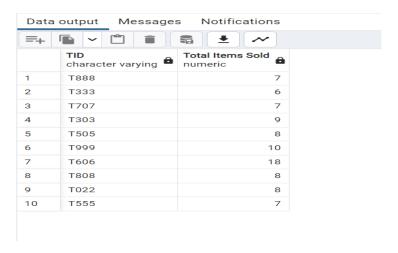
Ans:

SELECT TID AS "TID", SUM(NoOfItems) AS "Total Items Sold"

**FROM** soldvia

**GROUP BY**(TID)

**HAVING SUM**(NoOfItems)>5;



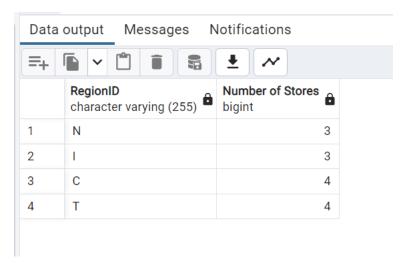
Query 19. Display all RegionIDs and number of stores in their region

Ans:

**SELECT** RegionID,COUNT(StoreID) AS "Number of Stores"

**FROM** store

### **GROUP BY RegionID**;



Query 20. Display RegionID and number of Stores in regions that number of stores in their region is 4 or more

ANS:

SELECT RegionID, COUNT(StoreID) AS "Number of Stores"

FROM store

**GROUP BY RegionID** 

HAVING COUNT(StoreID)>=4

