

Table Layout

Students (Stnum , Stname, Phone)

Results (Stnum , Subnum , Mark)

Subjects (Subnum, Subname)

1. Display the student name , Phone , mark and subnum .
2. List all the details from results and subjects where marks is greater than 60.
3. Display the details from students and results in ascending order as per the student name.
4. List all the subject numbers and marks. Order the report into the primary sort key of Subject number and the secondary sort of mark in descending order.
5. List all the subject numbers, student names and marks for the student with a stnum of 1667 and an subject number of INFO117. Order the query by subject number in ascending order and mark in descending order using a the column position (i.e. a number instead of the column).
6. List all the subject numbers from the results table. Only include each number once in the report and do not show rows where the mark is a null value.

7. Write a SQL query that uses an equi-join to list the student names, subject names and marks which are greater than 50. Order by subject name in ascending order and mark in descending order. Show two ways you can code the order by statement.

Table Layout

toys (**toyid** , tname , tcolour , tcost)

whosells (**shopnum** , **toyid** , onhands , saleprice)

shops (**shopnum** , shopname , suburb)

profits (**shopname** , profit_date , percent_profit)

1. Write an SQL query to list the tname, tcolour and the onhand for all shops except IGA. Order by tname and tcolour.
2. Write an SQL query to display shopname, the year of the profits and all the percent profits that are between 18% and 25%. Only show Profits for 2021. Order by the percent profit descending.
3. List all the shopNames that that sell Pink Teddy Bears, Brown Teddy Bears or Brown Footballs. Include all the toys details in the

query and order by shopname ascending and onhand descending.