

- 1) Write a query that counts all orders for October 3.

```
KD2-87399-Aditya@>select count(onum) from orders where odate = '1990-10-03';
```

count(onum)
5

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 2) Write a query that counts the number of different non-NULL city values in the Customers table.

```
KD2-87399-Aditya@>select count(distinct(city)) from customers where city is not null;
```

count(distinct(city))
4

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 3) Write a query that selects each customer's smallest order.

```
KD2-87399-Aditya@>select least(amt, 18.69) "smallest order" from orders;
```

smallest order
18.69
18.69
18.69
18.69
18.69
18.69
18.69
18.69
18.69
18.69

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- 4) Write a query that selects the first customer, in alphabetical order, whose name begins with G.

```
KD2-87399-Aditya@>select min(cname) "First customer" from customers where cname like 'G%' order by 1;
```

First customer
Giovanni

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

5) Write a query that selects the highest rating in each city.

```
KD2-87399-Aditya@>select city, max(rating) from customers group by city;
+-----+-----+
| city   | max(rating) |
+-----+-----+
| London |          100 |
| Rome   |          200 |
| San Jose |          300 |
| Berlin |          300 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6) Write a query that counts the number of salespeople registering orders for each day. (If a salesperson has more than one order on a given day, he or she should be counted only once.)

```
KD2-87399-Aditya@>select count(distinct(snum)) "Registering orders" from orders group by odate;
+-----+
| Registering orders |
+-----+
|          4         |
|          2         |
|          1         |
|          2         |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```