

Write a query that counts all orders for October 3

```
KD2-87412-Abhishek@> select count(Onum) from orders where Odate like '%-10-03';
```

count(Onum)
5

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

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

```
KD2-87412-Abhishek@> select count( distinct(city)) "different city" from customers;
```

different city
5

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

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

```
KD2-87412-Abhishek@> select cnum, min(Amt) from orders group by cnum order by cnum;
```

cnum	min(Amt)
2001	767.19
2002	1713.23
2003	5160.45
2004	75.75
2006	4723.00
2007	1900.10
2008	18.69

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

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

```
KD2-87412-Abhishek@> select * from customers where cname like 'G%' order by cname ;
```

Cnum	Cname	City	Rating	Snum
2002	Gionavi	Rome	200	1003
2004	Grass	Berlin	200	1002

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

Write a query that selects the highest rating in each city

```
KD2-87412-Abhishek@> select city, max(rating) from customers group by city order by city;
```

city	max(rating)
Berlin	200
London	100
Rome	200
Sanjose	300

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

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.).

```
MD2-87412-Abhishek@> select odate, count(distinct(snum)) "Salespeople registering orders" from orders g
roup by odate;
```

odate	Salespeople registering orders
1990-10-03	4
1990-10-04	2
1990-10-05	1
1990-10-06	2

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

