Database Technologies – Assignment 6 **KD2-Abhishek-96835**

1. 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_Abhishek_96835>select count(distinct snum),odate from orders group by odate;
+-----------------------+------------+
| count(distinct snum) | odate      |
+-----------------------+------------+
|                    4 | 1990-10-03 |
|                    3 | 1990-10-04 |
+-----------------------+------------+
2 rows in set (0.07 sec)
```

2. Write a query on the Customers table that will find the highest rating in each city. Put the output in this form: For the city (city), the highest rating is: (rating).

```
KD2_Abhishek_96835>select concat('For the city ', city,', the highest rating is :', MAX(rating)) as max_rating from customers group by city;
+-------------------------------------------------+
| max_rating                                      |
+-------------------------------------------------+
| For the city London, the highest rating is :100 |
| For the city Rome, the highest rating is :200   |
| For the city San Jose, the highest rating is :300 |
| For the city Berlin, the highest rating is :300 |
+-------------------------------------------------+
4 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

3 Write an SQL query to calculate the total order amount for each day and display the results in descending order of total orders.

```
KD2_Abhishek_96835>select SUM(amt),odate from orders group by odate order by odate desc;
+----------+------------+
| SUM(amt) | odate      |
+----------+------------+
| 16713.81 | 1990-10-04 |
|  8944.59 | 1990-10-03 |
+----------+------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Write a query that selects the total amount in orders for each salesperson for whom this total is greater than the average amount of the order in the table. (Note Use the average amount value directly →2565.84)

```
KD2_Abhishek_96835>select snum,sum(amt) as total_amount from orders group by snum having sum(amt)>2565.84;
+------+--------------+
| snum | total_amount |
+------+--------------+
| 1001 |     15382.07 |
| 1002 |      5546.15 |
+------+--------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

```
KD2_Abhishek_96835>select city,MAX(rating) as 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. Retrieve the maximum order amount for each salesperson from the orders table, including only those orders whose value exceeds Rs. 3000.

```
KD2_Abhishek_96835>select snum,max(amt) max_amt from orders where amt>3000 group by snum;
+------+---------+
| snum | max_amt |
+------+---------+
| 1002 | 5160.45 |
| 1001 | 9891.88 |
+------+---------+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

7. Write an SQL query to find the smallest order placed by every customer.

```
KD2_Abhishek_96835>select cnum,min(amt) from orders group by cnum;
+------+----------+
| cnum | min(amt) |
+------+----------+
| 2008 |    18.69 |
| 2001 |   767.19 |
| 2007 |  1900.10 |
| 2003 |  5160.45 |
| 2002 |  1713.23 |
| 2004 |    75.75 |
| 2006 |  4723.00 |
+------+----------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```