



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

ANS:

KD4-89208-Ashish>select cnum ,Min(Amt) from orders

-> group by cnum;

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>select cnum ,Min(Amt) from orders
-> group by cnum;
```

cnum	Min(Amt)
2008	18.69
2001	767.19
2007	1900.1
2003	5160.45
2002	1713.23
2004	75.75
2006	4723

7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

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

ANS:

KD4-89208-Ashish>select\*from customers

-> where Cname like 'G%'

-> order by cname limit 1;

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>select*from customers
-> where Cname like 'G%'
-> order by cname limit 1;
```

Cnum	Cname	City	Rating	Snum
2002	Giovanni	Rome	200	1003

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

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

ANS=

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>select city,Max(rating) from customers
```

```
-> group by city;
```

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>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 (0.04 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.).

```
ANS: KD4-89208-Ashish>select odate,count(distinct(snum))from orders
```

```
-> group by odate;
```

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>select odate,count(distinct(snum))from orders
-> group by odate;
+-----+-----+
| odate   | count(distinct(snum)) |
+-----+-----+
| 1990-10-03 |          4 |
| 1990-10-04 |          2 |
| 1990-10-05 |          1 |
| 1990-10-06 |          2 |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```