

## Exercise 1

You can write some queries without typing a word. Use SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) to solve the problems in this exercise.

1.1 Run SSMS and connect to your local SQL Server instance. In the Object Explorer window, expand until you can see the tables in the AdventureWorks2014 database.

1.2 Just using SSMS without typing, create and run queries that return up to 1000 rows from each of these tables:

Person.Person Sales.Customer Production.Product

1.3 What are the two important keywords used in the queries you wrote in 1.2? One means a list of columns to be returned. One tells you which table the data comes from.

1.4 Here is a T-SQL query. The table name is fully qualified with three parts. What does each part refer to?

```
SELECT DepartmentID, Name FROM AdventureWorks2014.HumanResources.Department
```

## Exercise 2

The tools in SSMS are great, but most of the time you will need to type out your T-SQL statement. To get a query window for typing your queries, you will need to click “New Query” in the menu. Make sure that the database listed in the dropdown box is the AdventureWorks2014 database.

2.1 What is the difference between these two statements?

```
PRINT 'Hello world!';
```

```
SELECT 'Hello world!';
```

2.2 What are two reasons for using brackets around column and table names?

2.3 Write a query that returns all of the rows and all of the columns from the Person.Person table. Use the \* instead of typing out the columns.

2.4 It is a bad practice to use the \* instead of typing out the list of columns for work that you will turn in. Instead of using the \*, write a query that returns the BusinessEntityID and the three name columns from Person.Person.

2.5 Write a query that returns a list of all the orders in the Sales.SalesOrderHeader table. Return the SalesOrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, and TotalDue columns.

2.6. Starting with the SSMS shortcut you used in Exercise 1, write a query that returns the list of products (Production.Product table). Remove the columns except for ProductID, Name, Color, and ListPrice. Run your modified query.

## ANSWERS

### Exercise 1

You can write some queries without typing a word. Use SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) to solve the problems in this exercise.

1.1 Run SSMS and connect to your local SQL Server instance. In the Object Explorer window, expand until you can see the tables in the AdventureWorks2014 database.

1.2 Just using SSMS without typing, create and run queries that return up to 1000 rows from each of these tables:

Person.Person Sales.Customer Production.Product

**Find the table. Right-click the table name and click "Select Top 1000 Rows."**

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1.3 What are the two important keywords used in the queries you wrote in 1.2? One means a list of columns to be returned. One tells you which table the data comes from.

SELECT is the list of columns; FROM specifies the table.

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1.4 Here is T-SQL query. The table name is fully qualified with three parts. What does each part refer to?

SELECT DepartmentID, Name FROM AdventureWorks2014.HumanResources.Department

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AdventureWorks2014 is the database name; HumanResources is the schema name; Department is the table name.

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## Exercise 2

The tools in SSMS are great, but most of the time you will need to type out your T-SQL statement. To get a query window for typing your queries, you will need to click “New Query” in the menu. Make sure that the database listed in the dropdown box is the AdventureWorks2014 database.

2.1 What is the difference between these two statements?

```
PRINT 'Hello world!';
```

```
SELECT 'Hello world!';
```

---

PRINT displays the message in the Messages tab.

SELECT returns tabular data in a grid

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2.2 What are two reasons for using brackets around column and table names?

The team that you work on requires brackets around all column and table names.

A table or column name is actually a keyword or has spaces.

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2.3 Write a query that returns all of the rows and all of the columns from the Person.Person table. Use the \* instead of typing out the columns.

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```
SELECT * FROM Person.Person;
```

2.4 It is a bad practice to use the \* instead of typing out the list of columns for work that you will turn in. Instead of using the \*, write a query that returns the BusinessEntityID and the three name columns from Person.Person.

---

```
SELECT BusinessEntityID, FirstName, MiddleName, LastName FROM Person.Person;
```

---

2.5 Write a query that returns a list of all the orders in the Sales.SalesOrderHeader table. Return the SalesOrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, and TotalDue columns.

```
SELECT SalesOrderID, CustomerID, OrderDate, TotalDue FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader;
```

---

2.6. Starting with the SSMS shortcut you used in Exercise 1, write a query that returns the list of products (Production.Product table). Remove the columns except for ProductID, Name, Color, and ListPrice. Run your modified query.

```
/****** Script for SelectTopNRows command from SSMS *****/ SELECT TOP 1000 [ProductID]  
,[Name] ,[Color] ,[ListPrice] FROM [AdventureWorks2014].[Production].[Product]
```

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