Assignment 2 :

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Introducing Relational Databases

. 1) Which field of the Customers table is the primary key?

= The primary key of the **CUSTOMERS** table is the **Cnum** field. This field uniquely identifies each customer in the table.

2) What is the 4th column of the Customers table?

The 4th column in the **CUSTOMERS** table is **Rating**.

3) What is another word for row? For column?

Another word for **row** is a **record** or **tuple**.

Another word for **column** is a **field** or **attribute**.

4) Why isn’t it possible to see the first five rows of a table?

most databases display all rows unless specified otherwise. To view a specific number of rows, such as the first five, you need to use a query with a limit or top clause.

Assignment no 3 :

Overview of SQL. 1) Does ANSI recognize the data type DATE?

Yes, ANSI (American National Standards Institute) does recognize the DATE data type. The DATE data type is part of the ANSI SQL standard and is used to store date values (without the time part).

2) Which subdivision of SQL is used to insert values in tables?

The subdivision of SQL used to insert values into tables is the **Data Manipulation Language (DML)**. Specifically, the INSERT statement is part of DML and is used for adding rows (records) to a table.

Assignment no 4 :

1) Write a select command that produces the order number, amount, and date for all rows in the Orders table.

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2) Write a query that produces all rows from the Customers table for which the salesperson’s number is 1001.

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3) Write a query that displays the Salespeople table with the columns in the following order: city, sname, snum, comm.

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4) Write a select command that produces the rating followed by the name of each customer in San Jose.

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5) Write a query that will produce the snum values of all salespeople (suppress the duplicates) with orders in the Orders table.

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Assignment –5 Relational and Logical Operators.

1. Write a query that will give you all orders for more than Rs. 1,000.

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1. Write a query that will give you the names and cities of all salespeople in London with a commission above .10.
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3) Write a query on the Customers table whose output will exclude all customers with a rating <= 100, unless they are located in Rome

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. 4) What will be the output from the following query? Select \* from Orders where (amt < 1000 OR NOT (odate = ‘1990-10-03’ AND cnum > 2003));

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1. What will be the output of the following query? Select \* from Orders where NOT ((odate = ‘1990-10-03’ OR snum >1006) AND amt >= 1500);
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3. What is a simpler way to write this query? Select snum, sname, city, comm From Salespeople where (comm > .12 OR comm

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Assignment –6 Using Special Operators in Conditions.

1. Write two different queries that would produce all orders taken on October 3rd or 4th, 1990.
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3. Write a query that selects all of the customers serviced by Peel or Motika. (Hint: the snum field relates the two tables to one another)

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. 3) Write a query that will produce all the customers whose names begin with a letter from ‘A’ to ‘G’..

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1. Write a query that selects all customers whose names begin with the letter ‘C’.
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5) Write a query that selects all orders except those with zeroes or NULLs in the amt field.

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Assignment no 7

Assignment –7 Summarizing Data with Aggregate Functions

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

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

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

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

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

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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.).

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Assignment no 8 :

Assignment –8 Formatting Query output.

1) Assume each salesperson has a 12% commission.

Write a query on the orders table that will produce the order number, the salesperson number, and the amount of the salesperson’s commission for that order.

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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).

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3) Write a query that lists customers in descending order of rating. Output the rating field first, followed by the customer’s name and number.

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4) Write a query that totals the orders for each day and places the results in descending order.

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Assignment no 9 :

Assignment – 9 Querying Multiple Tables at Once. 1) Write a query that lists each order number followed by the name of the customer who made the order.

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2) Write a query that gives the names of both the salesperson and the customer for each order along with the order number.

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3) Write a query that produces all customers serviced by salespeople with a commission above 12%. Output the customer’s name, the salesperson’s name, and the salesperson’s rate of commission.

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4) Write a query that calculates the amount of the salesperson’s commission on each order by a customer with a rating above 100.

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Assignment no 10 :

Assignment – 10 Joining a Table to Itself.

1. Write a query that produces all pairs of salespeople who are living in the same city. Exclude combinations of salespeople with themselves as well as duplicate rows with the order reversed.
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2) Write a query that produces the names and cities of all customers with the same rating as Hoffman.

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