1. Identify purchases for customer Peter Pan in the last month. Display the customer name, products ordered, price and delivery date. Order the output by date and product.

select p\_name,o\_date,c\_first,c\_last,price

from (customer natural join requestedorder natural join product natural join transaction)

where c\_first ='Peter' and c\_last ='Pan'and o\_date>= to\_date('03/15/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

order by o\_date,p\_name;



1. . Identify customers who have not placed an order in the last month. Display the customer name and email. Order the output the name.

select c\_first, c\_last,c\_email

from customer

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select c\_first, c\_last,c\_email

from( customer natural join requestedorder)

where o\_date >= to\_date('03/15/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

order by c\_last,c\_first;



1. Identify customers who made orders over $50 in the last 2 months. Display the customer name and email. Display the customers who spent the most first.

select c\_first,c\_last,c\_email

from (customer natural join requestedorder natural join transaction)

where price>=50 and o\_date>=to\_date('02/15/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

order by price desc;



1. Identify the inventory of products by all locations. Display two columns: product name and number of products. Display one row for each distinct product. Display the output alphabetically by product.

select count (p\_name),p\_name

from product

group by p\_name

order by p\_name;



1. Identify dairy products not purchased in the last week. Display the product name, quantity and expiration date. Order the output by product name.

select p\_name,exp\_date,p\_type

from product

where p\_type='dairy'

-- havent displayed a count

minus

select p\_name,exp\_date,p\_type

from (product natural join requestedorder)

where p\_type='dairy'and o\_date >= to\_date('04/08/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

order by p\_name;



1. Identify the most purchased products in the last month. Display three columns: product type, product name and number of purchases. Display one row for each distinct product type and product name. Display the product most purchased first.

select count(p\_id) as Foodsale,p\_name,p\_type

from (product natural join requestedorder natural join transaction)

where o\_date >= to\_date('03/15/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

group by (p\_name),p\_type

order by foodsale desc;



1. Using purchases made in the last month, identify customers who like seafood. Display the customer name and email. Order the output by customer name.

select c\_first,c\_last,c\_email

from customer natural join requestedorder natural join product

where p\_type ='fish' and o\_date >= to\_date('03/15/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

order by c\_last;

1. Using purchases made in the last month, identify customers who are ill. Display two columns: customer zip code and number of customers. Display one row for each distinct zip code. Order the output by zip code

select c\_zip,count(c\_id) as ill

from (customer natural join requestedorder natural join product)

where p\_type ='Medicine' and o\_date >=to\_date('03/13/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

group by c\_zip,c\_id

order by c\_zip;



1. Identify staff with the most deliveries in the last month. Display two columns: staff and number of deliveries. Display one row for each distinct staff. Display the staff with the most deliveries first.

select count(o\_id) as deliveries,s\_first,s\_last

from (staff natural join requestedorder )

where status = 'Delivered' and o\_date>=to\_date('03/15/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')

group by s\_id,s\_first,s\_last

order by deliveries desc;

1. Identify products with low inventory. Display the product name, warehouse location and quantity. Order the output by product name.

select p\_name,w\_street,w\_city,w\_state,w\_zip,count(p\_id) as quantity

from product natural join warehouse natural join requestedorder

group by p\_name,p\_id,w\_street,w\_city,w\_state,w\_zip;

