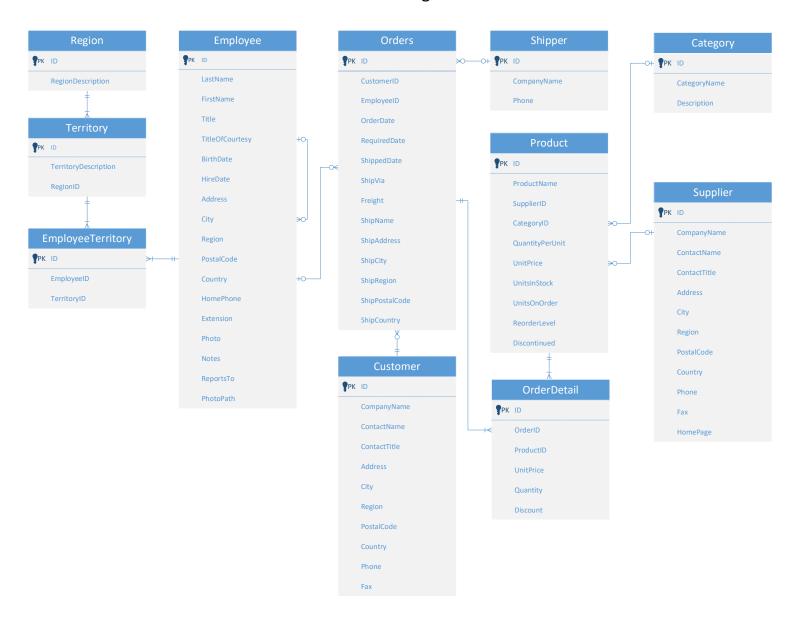
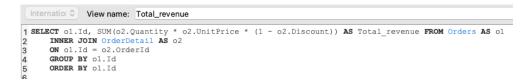
International Foods Logical Data Model



1) Create a view showing the total revenue (sales amount) per order. This is calculated as quantity * unit_price * (1-discount). The result should return OrderID and Revenue sorted by OrderID.



3	×		Total rows loaded: 16818
	Id	Total_revenue	
1	10248	440	
2	10249	1863.4	
3	10250	1552.6	
4	10251	654.06	
5	10252	3597.9	
6	10253	1444.8000000000002	
7	10254	556.6199999999999	
8	10255	2490.5	
9	10256	517.8	
10	10257	1119.9	
11	10258	1614.88	
12	10259	100.8	
13	10260	1504.65	
14	10261	448	
15	10262	584	
16	10263	1873.8	
17	10264	695.625	
18	10265	1176	
19	10266	346.5599999999999	
20	10267	3536.6	

2) Create a view showing the number of orders per shipper for each customer. The result should return Customer Name, Shipper Name, and number of orders sorted by number of orders in descending order.

```
Internatio © View name: NumOrder

1 SELECT c.CompanyName AS CustomerName, s.CompanyName AS ShipperName, COUNT (*) AS NumberOfOrder

2 FROM Orders AS o

3 INNER JOIN Customer AS c

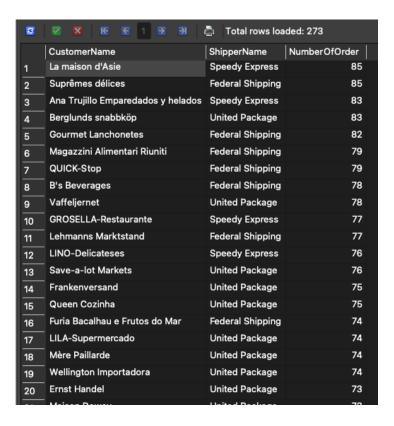
4 ON o.CustomerID = c.Id

5 INNER JOIN Shipper AS s

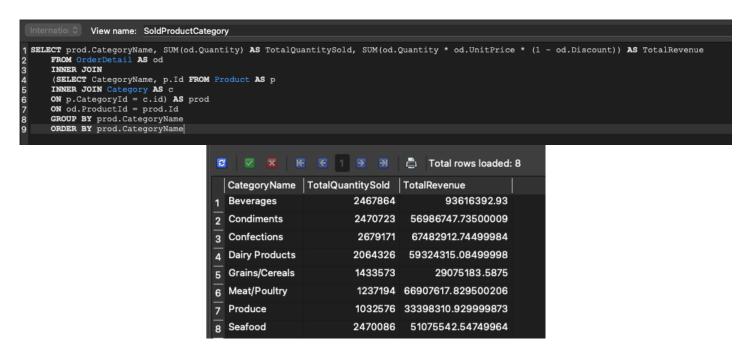
6 ON o.ShipVia = s.Id

7 GROUP BY CustomerName, ShipperName

8 ORDER BY NumberOfOrder DESC
```

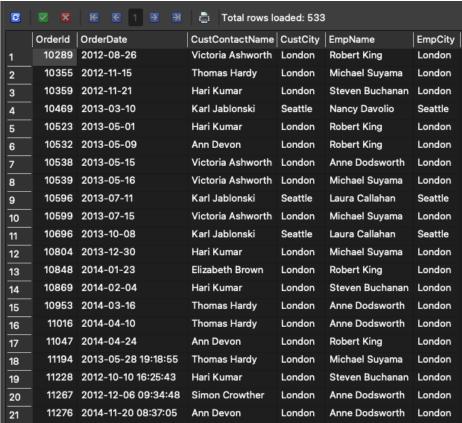


3) Create a view showing the total quantity sold and the total revenue (using the formula for equation 1 above) by product category. Sort the result by category name (ascending).



4) Create a view of the orders where both the employee and customer contact live in the same city. The result should show order ID, order date, customer contact name, customer city, employee name (first and last), and employee city.





5) Produce a "product catalog" report consisting of the following columns: Product ID, Product Name, Supplier Name, Category Name, Quantity Per Unit, and Unit Price. Sort the list by Product Name. Only include products that have not been discontinued.

```
Internatio View name: ProductCatalog

1 SELECT p.Id AS ProductID, p.ProductName, s.CompanyName AS SupplierName, c.CategoryName , p.QuantityPerUnit, p.UnitPrice

2 FROM Product AS p

3 INNER JOIN Supplier AS s

4 ON p.SupplierId = s.Id

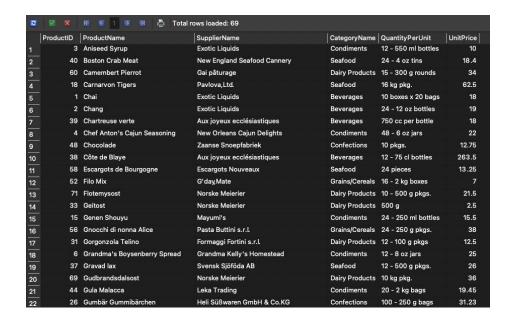
5 INNER JOIN Category AS c

6 ON p.CategoryId = c.Id

7 WHERE Discontinued = 0

6 GROUP BY p.ProductName

9 ORDER BY p.ProductName
```



6) Create a list of the total quantities ordered for each product ordered by Bottom-Dollar Markets in the year 2014. Your result should contain Product Name and Quantity and be alphabetically sorted by Product Name.

```
Internatio © View name: BottomDollarMarkets

1 SELECT p.ProductName, SUM(od.Quantity) AS TotalQuantity FROM Product AS p

2 INNER JOIN OrderDetail AS od

3 ON p.Id = od.ProductId

4 WHERE od.OrderId IN (

5 SELECT o.Id FROM Orders AS o

6 INNER JOIN Customer As c

7 ON o.CustomerId = c.Id

8 WHERE c.CompanyName = 'Bottom-Dollar Markets' AND strftime('%Y', OrderDate) = '2014')

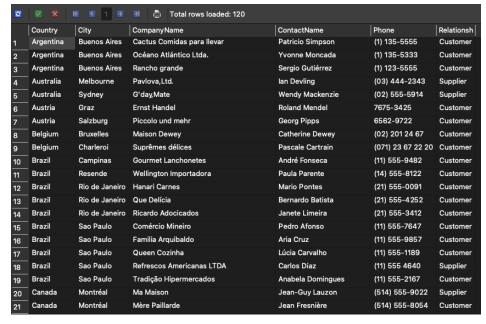
9 GROUP BY p.ProductName

10 ORDER BY p.ProductName
```

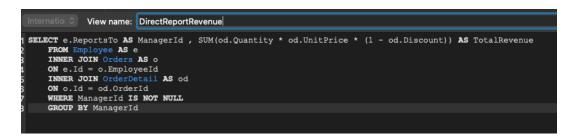


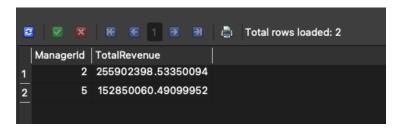
7) Create a contact list (containing both customers and suppliers) by country consisting of the following columns: Country, City, Company Name, Contact Name, Phone, and "Relationship" – a column with a value of "Customer" or "Supplier" as applicable. Sort the list by Country and then City.



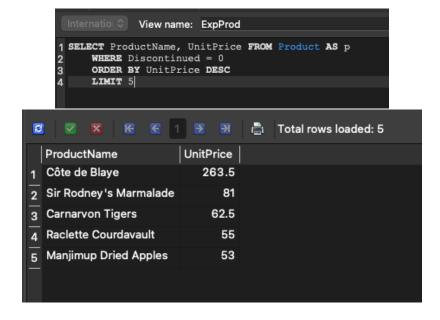


8) For every employee who has direct reports (people reporting to them), produce a list of the total revenue of their direct reports. The report should contain two columns: Manager ID and Total Revenue.





9) Produce a list of the five most expensive products currently in the catalog and active (discontinued = 0). Sort by decreasing unit price (most expensive first).



10) Produce a list of the total revenue for each supplier that was generated by each employee. Display the employee name, supplier name, and total revenue (using the formula for revenue from question 1).

