

## 27. SQL

a) SELECT name, phone, Delivery address  
FROM USER  
WHERE name = 'Muzik' ;

b) SELECT \*  
FROM USER  
WHERE name LIKE '%a' ;

c) way 1:  
SELECT user\_id AS 'User ID',  
      from\_user AS 'Name',  
      ORDER.sum AS 'Order amount'  
FROM ORDER  
WHERE ORDER.sum > 2000  
ORDER BY ORDER.sum DESC ;

way 2:

```
WITH new_table AS (  
  SELECT user_id,  
         from_user,  
         ORDER.sum  
  FROM ORDER  
  WHERE ORDER.sum > 2000 )  
SELECT USER.name, USER.phone,  
       USER.'Delivery address', new_table.sum  
FROM new_table  
JOIN USER  
ON new_table.user_id = USER.id  
ORDER BY new_table.sum DESC ;
```

/\*

- the column name 'sum' is equal to the aggregate function sum, so I used it with the table name to avoid a conflict - ORDER.sum
- the column name 'Delivery address' shouldn't be with spaces, so I quoted it

\*/

d) SELECT COUNT (\*)  
FROM ORDER;

e) SELECT SUM (ORDER.sum)  
FROM ORDER;

## 28. SQL

- a) 

```
SELECT *  
FROM Workers  
WHERE profession = "QA" OR profession = "QA engineer" OR profession =  
"Test engineer" /* for instance */  
ORDER BY hireDate DESC ;
```
- b) 

```
SELECT *  
FROM Workers  
WHERE profession = "QA" OR profession = "QA engineer" OR profession =  
"Test engineer" /* for instance */  
ORDER BY hireDate DESC  
LIMIT 5 ;
```