

Step-By-Step Instructions

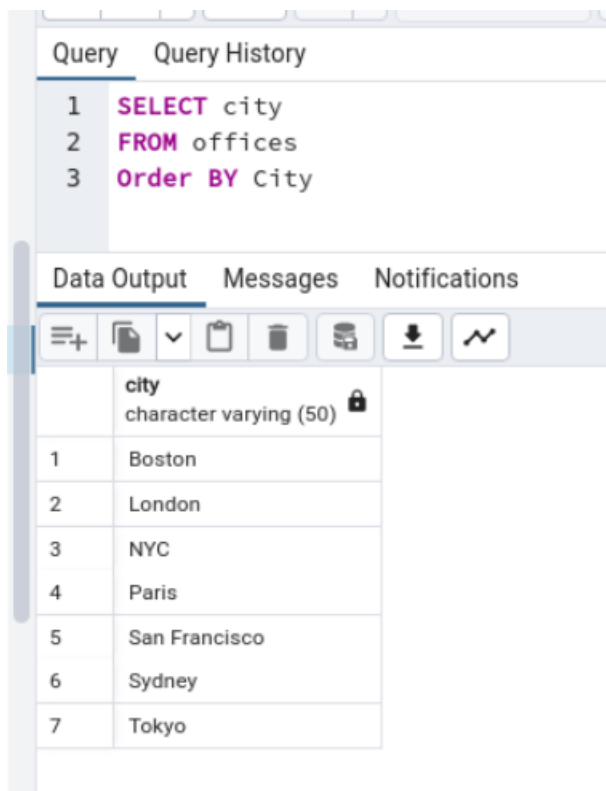
Results Submission

Copy and paste your SQL queries into a document. Number each query to match its problem. Save the document as a PDF and submit

Query SELECT Problems Using the Classic Models database

For this lab you must create and execute queries against the ClassicModels database to fulfill the requirements listed below. As a HINT, the expected number of rows in the answer set is shown in parentheses.

1. List the names of the cities in alphabetical order where Classic Models has offices. (7)



The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Query' and 'Query History'. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying a SQL query with line numbers 1 through 3. Below the query, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing a table of results. The table has two columns: 'city' and 'character varying (50)'. The results are listed in rows 1 through 7, corresponding to the cities: Boston, London, NYC, Paris, San Francisco, Sydney, and Tokyo.

	city	character varying (50)
1	Boston	
2	London	
3	NYC	
4	Paris	
5	San Francisco	
6	Sydney	
7	Tokyo	

- List the EmployeeNumber, LastName, FirstName, Extension for all employees working out of the Paris office. (5)

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes Northwind

ClassicModels/postgres@postgres

Query Query History

```

1 SELECT employeeNumber, lastname, firstname, extension
2 FROM employees E
3 Left JOIN offices O
4 ON e.officecode = O.officecode
5 Where city = 'Paris'
6

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	employeeNumber [PK] integer	lastname character varying (50)	firstname character varying (50)	extension character varying (10)
1	1102	Bondur	Gerard	x5408
2	1337	Bondur	Loui	x6493
3	1370	Hernandez	Gerard	x2028
4	1401	Castillo	Pamela	x2759
5	1702	Gerard	Martin	x2312

- List the ProductCode, ProductName, ProductVendor, QuantityInStock and ProductLine for all products with a QuantityInStock between 200 and 1200. (11)

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes Northwind

ClassicModels/postgres@postgres

Query Query History

```

1 SELECT productcode, productname, productline, productvendor, quantityinstock
2 FROM products
3 WHERE quantityinstock > 200 AND quantityinstock < 1200
4

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	productcode [PK] character varying (15)	productname character varying (70)	productline character varying (50)	productvendor character varying (50)	quantityinstock integer
1	S12_3891	1969 Ford Falcon	Classic Cars	Second Gear Diecast	1049
2	S18_2248	1911 Ford Town Car	Vintage Cars	Motor City Art Classics	540
3	S18_2581	P-51-D Mustang	Planes	Gearbox Collectibles	992
4	S18_2795	1928 Mercedes-Benz SSK	Vintage Cars	Gearbox Collectibles	548
5	S24_1046	1970 Chevy Chevelle SS 454	Classic Cars	Unimax Art Galleries	1005
6	S32_3522	1996 Peterbilt 379 Stake Bed with Outrigger	Trucks and Buses	Red Start Diecast	814
7	S50_1392	Diamond T620 Semi-Skirted Tanker	Trucks and Buses	Highway 66 Mini Classics	1016

Total rows: 11 of 11 Query complete 00:00:00.067

4. (Use a SUBQUERY) List the ProductCode, ProductName, ProductVendor, BuyPrice and MSRP for the least expensive (lowest MSRP) product sold by ClassicModels. (“MSRP” is the Manufacturer’s Suggested Retail Price.) (1)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for Dashboard, Properties, SQL, Statistics, Dependencies, Dependents, Processes, and a connection dropdown set to 'ClassicModels/postgres@postgres'. Below the navigation bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations, filters, and execution. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT productcode, productname, buyprice, productvendor, msrp
2 FROM products
3 WHERE msrp = (SELECT MIN(msrp)
4               FROM products)
5
```

Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab is active, showing a table with 5 columns: productcode, productname, buyprice, productvendor, and msrp. The table contains one row of data for the least expensive product.

	productcode [PK] character varying (15)	productname character varying (70)	buyprice numeric (10,2)	productvendor character varying (50)	msrp numeric (10,2)
1	S24_1937	1939 Chevrolet Deluxe Coupe	22.57	Motor City Art Classics	33.19

At the bottom of the interface, a status bar indicates 'Total rows: 1 of 1' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.063'.

5. What is the ProductName and Profit of the product that has the highest profit (profit = MSRP minus BuyPrice). (1)

The screenshot shows a database query tool interface. The top bar includes tabs for Dashboard, Properties, SQL, Statistics, Dependencies, Dependents, and Processes. Below this is a connection bar showing 'ClassicModels/postgres@postgres'. A toolbar with various icons is visible. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT productname, (msrp - buyprice) AS Profit
2 FROM products
3 Order By (msrp - buyprice) DESC LIMIT 1
4
```

Below the query editor, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing a table with two columns: 'productname' (character varying (70)) and 'profit' (numeric). The table contains one row:

	productname	profit
1	1952 Alpine Renault 1300	115.72

At the bottom, a status bar indicates 'Total rows: 1 of 1' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.059'.

6. List the country and the number of customers from that country for all countries having just two customers. List the countries sorted in ascending alphabetical order. Title the column heading for the count of customers as "Customers".(8)

The screenshot shows a database query tool interface. The top bar includes tabs for Dashboard, Properties, SQL, Statistics, Dependencies, Dependents, and Processes. Below this is a connection bar showing 'ClassicModels/postgres@postgres'. A toolbar with various icons is visible. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT distinct country, count(customernumber) AS Customers
2 FROM customers
3 GROUP BY country
4 HAVING count(*) = 2
5 Order By country
6
```

Below the query editor, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing a table with two columns: 'country' (character varying (50)) and 'customers' (bigint). The table contains seven rows:

	country	customers
1	Austria	2
2	Belgium	2
3	Denmark	2
4	Ireland	2
5	Japan	2
6	Norway	2
7	Portugal	2

At the bottom, a status bar indicates 'Total rows: 8 of 8' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.119'.

7. List the ProductCode, ProductName, and number of orders for the products with exactly 25 orders. Title the column heading for the count of orders as “OrderCount”. (12)

Query

Query History

1

SELECT D.productcode, P.productname, count(distinct D.ordernumber) AS ORDERCOUNT

2

FROM orderdetails D

3

LEFT JOIN products P

4

ON D.productcode = P.productcode

5

Group By D.productcode, P.productname

6

HAVING count(distinct D.ordernumber) = 25

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

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	productcode character varying (15) 🔒	productname character varying (70) 🔒	ordercount bigint 🔒
6	S18_4409	1932 Alfa Romeo 8C2300 Spider Sport	25
7	S24_1046	1970 Chevy Chevelle SS 454	25
8	S24_1628	1966 Shelby Cobra 427 S/C	25
9	S24_2766	1949 Jaguar XK 120	25
10	S24_3191	1969 Chevrolet Camaro Z28	25
11	S24_3432	2002 Chevy Corvette	25
12	S24_3969	1936 Mercedes Benz 500k Roadster	25
Total rows: 12 of 12		Query complete 00:00:00.058	

8. List the EmployeeNumber, Firstname + Lastname (concatenated into one column in the answer set, separated by a blank and referred to as ‘name’) for all the employees reporting to Diane Murphy or Gerard Bondur. (8)

Query

Query History

1

2

3

SELECT

employee

number,

concat

(

lastname,

' '

,

firstname

)

AS

name

FROM

employees

WHERE

reportsto

IN

(

1002,

1102

)

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

employee

number

[PK]

integer

name

text

1

1056

Patterson Mary

2

1076

Firrelli Jeff

3

1337

Bondur Loui

4

1370

Hernandez Gerard

5

1401

Castillo Pamela

6

1501

Bott Larry

7

1504

Jones Barry

Total rows: 8 of 8

Query complete 00:00:00.060

9. List the EmployeeNumber, LastName, FirstName of the president of the company (the one employee with no boss.) (1)

ClassicModels/postgres@postgres

Query Query History

```
1 SELECT employeeNumber, concat(lastname, ' ', firstname) AS name, jobtitle
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE reportsto IS NULL
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	employeeNumber [PK] integer	name text	jobtitle character varying (50)
1	1002	Murphy Diane	President

10. List the ProductName for all products in the “Classic Cars” product line from the 1950’s. (6)

Query Query History

```
1 SELECT productname
2 FROM products
3 WHERE productname LIKE '%195%'
4 AND productline = 'Classic Cars'
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	productname character varying (70)
1	1952 Alpine Renault 1300
2	1957 Corvette Convertible
3	1957 Ford Thunderbird
4	1958 Chevy Corvette Limited Edition
5	1952 Citroen-15CV
6	1956 Porsche 356A Coupe

Total rows: 6 of 6 Query complete 00:00:00.077

11. List the month name and the total number of orders for the month in 2004 in which ClassicModels customers placed the most orders. (1)

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, filters, and execution. Below the toolbar, there are tabs for 'Query' and 'Query History'. The query text is as follows:

```
1 SELECT count(ordernumber), to_char(orderdate, 'Month') AS Month
2 FROM orders
3 Where extract(year from orderdate) = '2004'
4 Group By Month
5 Order By 1 DESC LIMIT 1
6
```

Below the query editor, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

	count bigint	month text
1	33	November

At the bottom of the editor, a status bar indicates 'Total rows: 1 of 1' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.066'.

12. List the firstname, lastname of employees who are Sales Reps who have no assigned customers. (2)

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top. Below the toolbar, there are tabs for 'Query' and 'Query History'. The query text is as follows:

```
1 SELECT lastname, firstname
2 FROM Employees
3     LEFT OUTER JOIN Customers
4     ON employees.employeenumber = customers.salesrepemployeenumber
5 WHERE jobtitle = 'Sales Rep' AND customername IS NULL
```

Below the query editor, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

	lastname character varying (50)	firstname character varying (50)
1	Kato	Yoshimi
2	King	Tom

At the bottom of the editor, a status bar indicates 'Total rows: 2 of 2' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.065'.

13. List the customername of customers from Switzerland with no orders. (2)

The screenshot shows the PostgreSQL query editor interface. At the top, the connection name is 'ClassicModels/postgres@postgres'. Below the connection bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations, query execution, and settings. The main area is divided into two tabs: 'Query' and 'Query History'. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying a SQL query:

```
1 SELECT customername
2 FROM customers
3     LEFT OUTER JOIN Orders
4     ON orders.customernumber = customers.customernumber
5 WHERE country = 'Switzerland' AND ordernumber IS NULL
```

Below the query editor is another toolbar with icons for data output, messages, and notifications. The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'customername' and 'ordernumber'. The first column is highlighted in blue. The results are as follows:

	customername	ordernumber
1	Precious Collectables	
2	BG&E Collectables	

At the bottom of the interface, the status bar shows 'Total rows: 2 of 2' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.058'.

14. List the customername and total quantity of products ordered for customers who have ordered more than 1650 products across all their orders. (8)

ClassicModels/postgres@postgres

No limit

Query Query History

```

1 SELECT customername, SUM(quantityordered) AS Amount
2 FROM customers
3     JOIN Orders O
4     ON O.customernumber = customers.customernumber
5     JOIN Orderdetails D
6     ON O.ordernumber = D.ordernumber
7 Group By customername
8 HAVING SUM(quantityordered) >1650
9 Order By SUM(quantityordered)
    
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	customername character varying (50)	amount bigint
1	The Sharp Gifts Warehou...	1656
2	Down Under Souvenirs, I...	1691
3	Muscle Machine Inc	1775
4	AV Stores, Co.	1778
5	La Rochelle Gifts	1832

Total rows: 8 of 8 Query complete 00:00:00.097

Query DML/DDDL Problems Using the Classic Models database

1. Create a NEW table named “TopCustomers” with three columns: CustomerNumber (integer), ContactDate (DATE) and OrderTotal (a real number.) None of these columns can be NULL.

```
create table if not exists TopCustomers (  
    Customernumber int not null,  
    ContactDate    DATE not null,  
    OrderTotal     decimal(9,2) not null default 0,          constraint PKTopCustome  
rs primary key (CustomerNumber)  
);
```

2. Populate the new table “TopCustomers” with the CustomerNumber, today’s date, and the total value of all their orders (PriceEach * quantityOrdered) for those customers whose order total value is greater than \$140,000. (should insert 10 rows)

```
insert into TopCustomers  
select c.customernumber, CURRENT_date,  
       SUM(priceEach * Quantityordered)  
from Customers c, Orders o, OrderDetails d  
where c.CustomerNumber = o.CustomerNumber  
and o.Ordernumber = d.Ordernumber  
group by c.CustomerNumber  
having SUM(priceEach * Quantityordered) > 140000;
```

3. List the contents of the TopCustomers table in descending OrderTotal sequence. (10)

```
select * from topcustomers order by 3 desc;
```

4. Add a new column to the TopCustomers table called OrderCount (integer).

```
alter table topcustomers  
add column OrderCount integer ;
```

5. Update the Top Customers table, setting the OrderCount to a random number between 1 and 10. Hint: use (RANDOM() *10)

```
update topcustomers  
  set ordercount = floor((rand()*18));
```

6. List the contents of the TopCustomers table in descending OrderCount sequence. (10 rows)

```
select *  
  from topcustomers  
 order by 4 desc;
```

7. Drop the TopCustomers table. (no answer set)

```
Drop table topcustomers;
```

Appendix “A” – Overview of the Classic Models database

Classic Models Company

Classic Models is a retailer of diecast miniature collectible model cars, motorcycles, airplanes, trains and ships.

Classic Models Database

The sample “Classic Models” database consists of the following eight tables:

Customers	stores customer data.
Products	stores information about the scale models.
ProductLines	stores a list of Classic Models’ various product lines.
Orders	stores sales orders placed by customers.
OrderDetails	stores sales order line items for each sales order.
Payments	stores payments made by customers for purchases
Employees	stores all Classic Models employee information
Offices	stores sales office data.

Classic Models Data Model

