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show databases ;
use northwind;

# 1. Show all info about the employee with ID - 2.
select * from Employees where Employees.EmployeeID = 2;

# 2. Show contact name of suppliers from cities begin
with letter S.
select ContactName from Suppliers where City like 'S%';

# 3. Show first 20 product names
select * from Products limit 20;

# 4. Show the list of german customers' names.
select ContactName from Customers where Country =
'Germany';

# 5. Show the list of product names whose unit prices
are between 20 and 30
select ProductName from Products where UnitPrice
between 20 and 30;

# 6. Show the most expensive product
select * from Products order by UnitPrice desc limit 1;

# 7. Show the list of products whose unit prices is
greater than 20.
select * from Products where UnitPrice > 20;

# 8. Show the list of employees whose salary is
between 2000 and 2500.
select * from Employees where Salary between 2000 and
2500;

# 9. Show the list of categories whose names end with
letter S.
select * from Categories where CategoryName like 'S%';

# 10. Show the list of companies from Paris
select * from Customers where City = 'Paris';
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# 11. Show the first and last names of employees who
are Misters
select FirstName, LastName from Employees where
TitleOfCourtesy = 'Mr.';

# 12. Show the list of suppliers and products which
they supplies
select Suppliers.CompanyName, Products.ProductName from
Suppliers join Products on Suppliers.SupplierID =
Products.SupplierID;

# 13. Show the list of first and last names of
employees and territories where they live
select FirstName, LastName, concat_ws(',', Country,
City) as Territory from Employees;

# 14. Show the list of names of employees and dates of
their orders
select Employees.FirstName, Orders.orderdate from
Employees join Orders on Employees.EmployeeID =
Orders.EmployeeID;

# 15. Show the list of order dates and unit prices
select OrderDate, UnitPrice from `Order Details` join
Orders O on O.OrderID = `Order Details`.OrderID;

# 16. Insert 5 new records into Employees table. Fill
in the following fields: LastName, FirstName,
BirthDate, HireDate, Address, City, Country, Notes. The
Notes field should contain your own name (to
distinguish your records from the ones inserted by
other trainees)
insert into Employees (LastName, FirstName, BirthDate,
HireDate, Address, City, Country, Notes) values
('LastName1', 'FirstName1', '1963-08-30 00:00:01',
'1963-08-30 00:00:01', 'sqr.Rynok 1', 'Lviv',
'Ukraine', 'M.Midyanko'),
('LastName2', 'FirstName2', '1963-08-30 00:00:02',
'1963-08-30 00:00:02', 'sqr.Rynok 2', 'Lviv',
'Ukraine', 'M.Midyanko'),
('LastName3', 'FirstName3', '1963-08-30 00:00:03',
'1963-08-30 00:00:03', 'sqr.Rynok 3', 'Lviv',
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'Ukraine', 'M.Midyanko'),  
(('LastName4', 'FirstName4', '1963-08-30 00:00:04',  
'1963-08-30 00:00:04', 'sqr.Rynok 4', 'Lviv',  
'Ukraine', 'M.Midyanko'),  
(('LastName5', 'FirstName5', '1963-08-30 00:00:05',  
'1963-08-30 00:00:05', 'sqr.Rynok 5', 'Lviv',  
'Ukraine', 'M.Midyanko'));
```

17. Fetch the records you have inserted by the SELECT statement

```
select * from Employees where Notes = 'M.Midyanko';
```

18. Change the City field in one of your records using the UPDATE statement (first run the SELECT statement to check whether you are updating the appropriate records!).

```
select * from Employees;  
update Employees set City = 'Lemberg' where EmployeeID  
= 12;
```

19. Change the HireDate field in all your records to current date (first run the SELECT statement to check whether you are updating the appropriate records!).

```
select * from Employees where Notes = 'M.Midyanko';  
update Employees set HireDate = '1111-11-11 11:11:11'  
where Notes = 'M.Midyanko';
```

20. Delete one of your records (first run the SELECT statement to check whether you are deleting the appropriate record!).

```
select * from Employees;  
delete from Employees where EmployeeID = 13;
```