2023

GLA 4 – DAY 1 MYSQL TASKS

BY

PEACE LAWSON

QUERY 1

```
USE SQL_STORE;


SELECT *
FROM CUSTOMERS
```

QUERY 1 CONTINUED

```
where customer_id=1
order by first_name;
```

QUERY 2

```
select last_name, first_name, points, points + 10
from customers;
```

TASK 1

- **Using the query 2 you created change the points to reads times by 10 and plus 100. Record your results in your word document**
- **Change the query 2 code to create a discount factor so the table now shows a discount header and changing the (point + 10) *100**

```
select last_name, first_name, points, (points + 10) * 100 as discount_factor
from customers;
```

TASK 2

- **Write a SQL query to return all the products in our database in the result set. I want you to show columns; name, unit price, and new column called new price which is based on this expression, (unit price * 1.1).**
- **So, what you are doing is increasing the product price of each by 10%.**
- **So, with the query we want all the products the original price and the new price.**

```
select name, unit_price, (unit_price * 1.1) as 'new price'
from products;
```

TASK 3

- **In this task create a new query to find all the customers with a birth date of > '1990-01-01'**

```
SELECT * from customers

where birth_date >'1990-01-01'
```

TASK 4

- **Select sql_inventory.**
- **Write a query to find out the name of the product with most amount in stock.**

```
select name

from products

ORDER BY quantity_in_stock DESC

LIMIT 1;
```

TASK 5

- **Select sql_inventory.**
- **Write a query to find out the name of the most expensive product.**

```
select name

from products

order by unit_price desc

LIMIT 1;
```

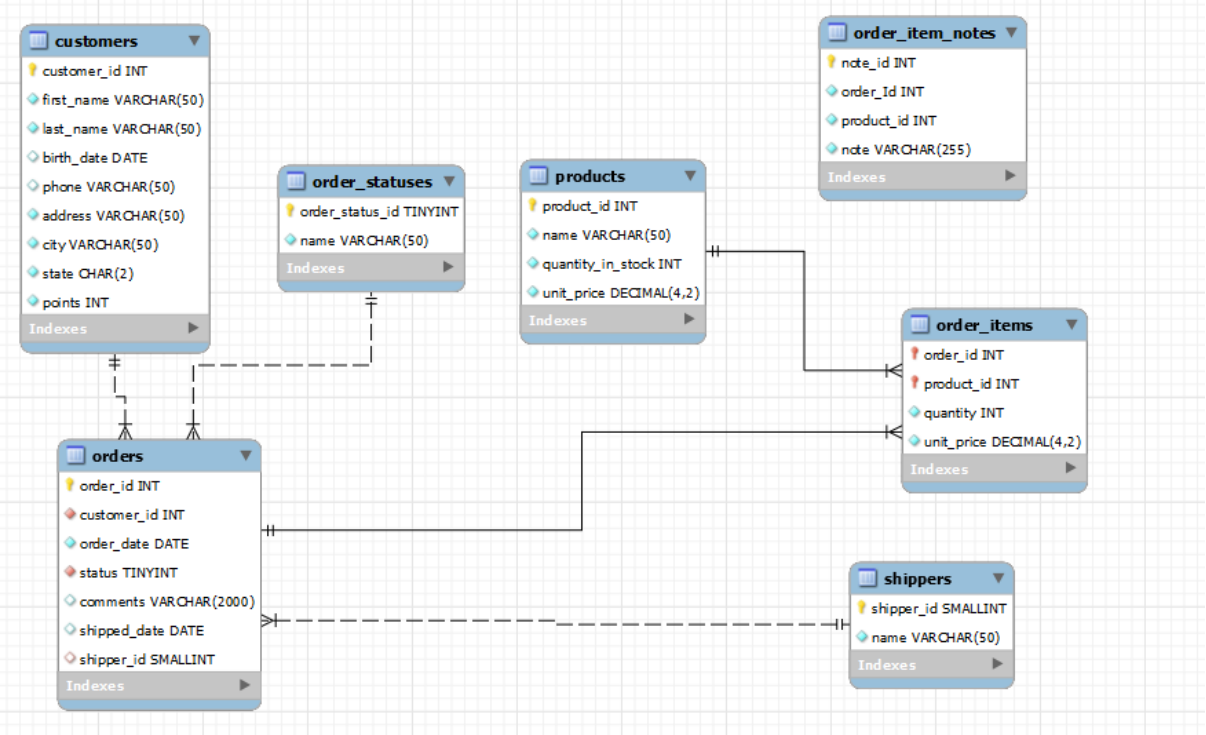
TASK 6

- **Select sql_store.**
- **Write a query to find out the first name, last name, address and the birthdate of the oldest customer.**

```
select first_name, last_name, address, birth_date

from customers

order by birth_date asc

limit 1;
```

TASK 7

EER DIAGRAM USING SQL_STORE



- There is a relationship between customer table and order table which is the customer_id INT and that's the primary key.
- A foreign key on the other hand is a field (or collection of fields) in one table that refers to the primary key in another table.
  The relationship between orders and order statuses has a foreign key which is the order_statuses_id TINYINT.