use assignments;

CREATE TABLE Products (

product\_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

product\_name VARCHAR(100),

category VARCHAR(50),

unit\_price DECIMAL(10, 2)

);

INSERT INTO Products (product\_id, product\_name, category, unit\_price) VALUES

(101, 'Laptop', 'Electronics', 500.00),

(102, 'Smartphone', 'Electronics', 300.00),

(103, 'Headphones', 'Electronics', 30.00),

(104, 'Keyboard', 'Electronics', 20.00),

(105, 'Mouse', 'Electronics', 15.00);

/\* 1. Retrieve all columns from the product table. \*/

select \* from Products;

/\* 2. Retrieve the product\_name and unit\_price from the Products table. \*/

select product\_name, unit\_price from Products;

/\* 3. Filter the Products table to show only products in the 'Electronics' category. \*/

select \* from Products where category = 'Electronics';

/\* 4. Retrieve the product\_id and product\_name from the Products table for products with a

unit\_price greater than $100. \*/

select product\_id, product\_name from Products where unit\_price > 100;

/\* 5. Calculate the average unit\_price of products in the Products table. \*/

select avg(unit\_price) as Average from Products;

/\* 6. Retrieve product\_name and unit\_price from the Products table with the Highest Unit Price \*/

select product\_name, unit\_price from Products order by unit\_price desc limit 1;

/\* 7. Retrieve the product\_name and unit\_price from the Products table, ordering the results by

unit\_price in descending order. \*/

select product\_name, unit\_price from Products order by unit\_price desc;

/\* 8. Retrieve the product\_name and unit\_price from the Products table, filtering the unit\_price to

show only values between $20 and $600. \*/

select product\_name, unit\_price from Products where unit\_price between 20 and 600 order by unit\_price asc;

/\* 9. Retrieve the product\_name and category from the Products table, ordering the results by

category in ascending order. \*/

select product\_name, category from Products order by category asc;