

# Assignment-2

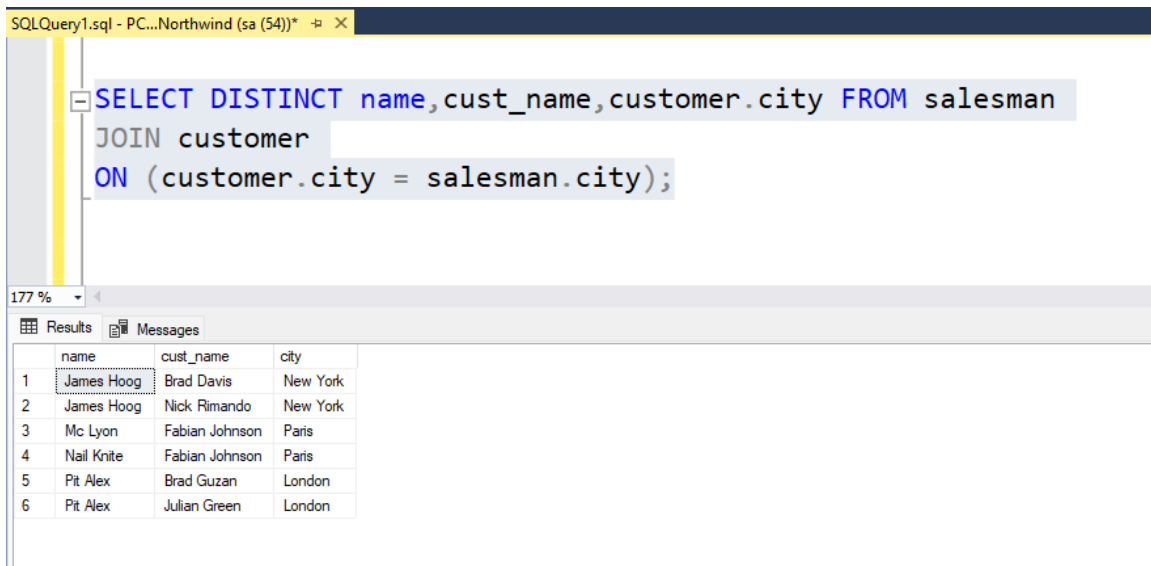
## Retrieve data using join with where clause

1. write a SQL query to find the salesperson and customer who reside in the same city. Return Salesman, cust\_name and city.

```
SELECT DISTINCT name,cust_name,customer.city FROM salesman
```

```
JOIN customer
```

```
ON (customer.city = salesman.city);
```

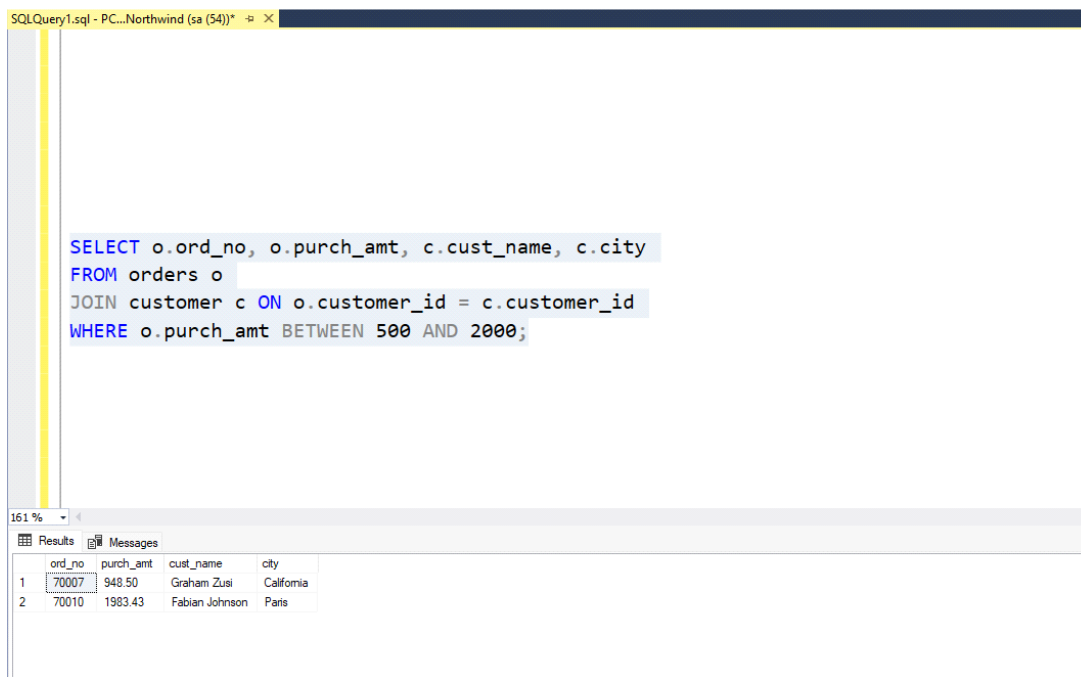


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))\*". The query is: `SELECT DISTINCT name,cust_name,customer.city FROM salesman JOIN customer ON (customer.city = salesman.city);`. Below the query editor, the "Results" tab is active, displaying a table with 6 rows and 3 columns: name, cust\_name, and city. The data is as follows:

	name	cust_name	city
1	James Hoog	Brad Davis	New York
2	James Hoog	Nick Rimando	New York
3	Mc Lyon	Fabian Johnson	Paris
4	Nail Krite	Fabian Johnson	Paris
5	Pit Alex	Brad Guzan	London
6	Pit Alex	Julian Green	London

2. write a SQL query to find those orders where the order amount exists between 500 and 2000. Return ord\_no, purch\_amt, cust\_name, city.

```
SELECT o.ord_no, o.purch_amt, c.cust_name, c.city
FROM orders o
JOIN customer c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id
WHERE o.purch_amt BETWEEN 500 AND 2000;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query execution window. The query is as follows:

```
SELECT o.ord_no, o.purch_amt, c.cust_name, c.city
FROM orders o
JOIN customer c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id
WHERE o.purch_amt BETWEEN 500 AND 2000;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

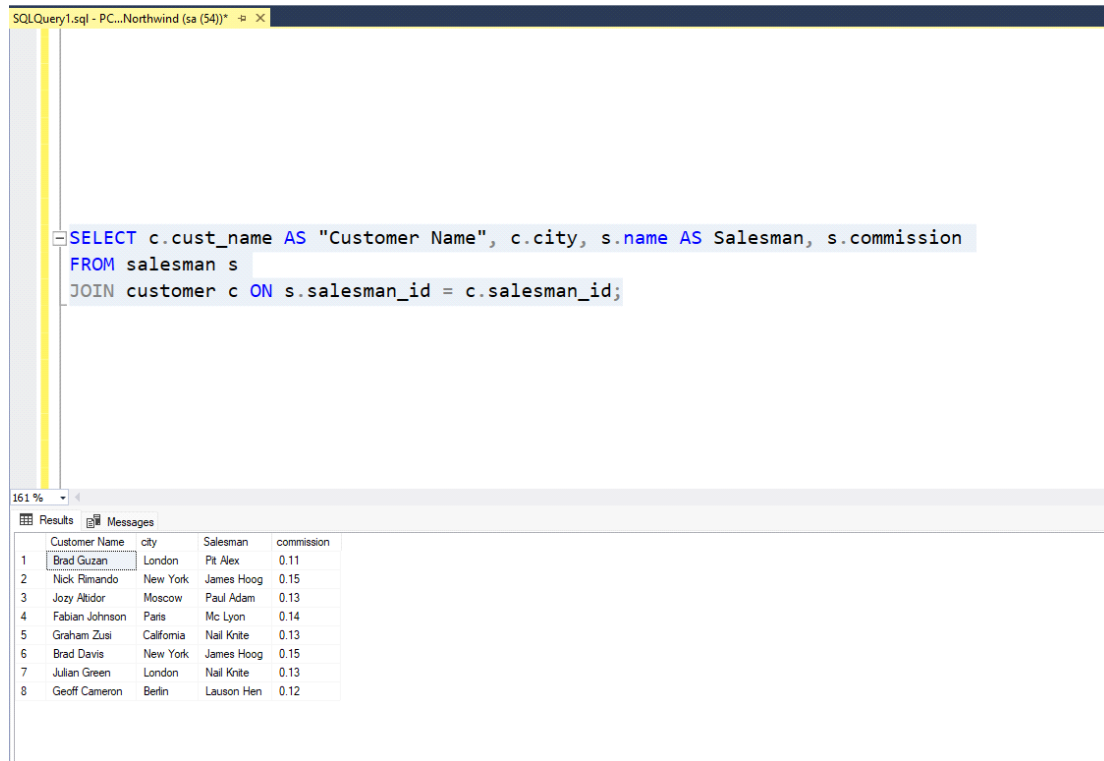
	ord_no	purch_amt	cust_name	city
1	70007	948.50	Graham Zusi	California
2	70010	1983.43	Fabian Johnson	Paris

3. write a SQL query to find the salesperson(s) and the customer(s) he represents. Return Customer Name, city, Salesman, commission.

```
SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, s.name AS Salesman,  
s.commission
```

```
FROM salesman s
```

```
JOIN customer c ON s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query executed in the 'SQLQuery1.sql' file. The query is a JOIN between the 'salesman' and 'customer' tables. The results are displayed in a table with 8 rows and 4 columns: Customer Name, city, Salesman, and commission. The first row is highlighted.

	Customer Name	city	Salesman	commission
1	Brad Guzan	London	Pit Alex	0.11
2	Nick Rimando	New York	James Hoog	0.15
3	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	Paul Adam	0.13
4	Fabian Johnson	Paris	Mc Lyon	0.14
5	Graham Zusi	California	Nail Knite	0.13
6	Brad Davis	New York	James Hoog	0.15
7	Julian Green	London	Nail Knite	0.13
8	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	Lauson Hen	0.12

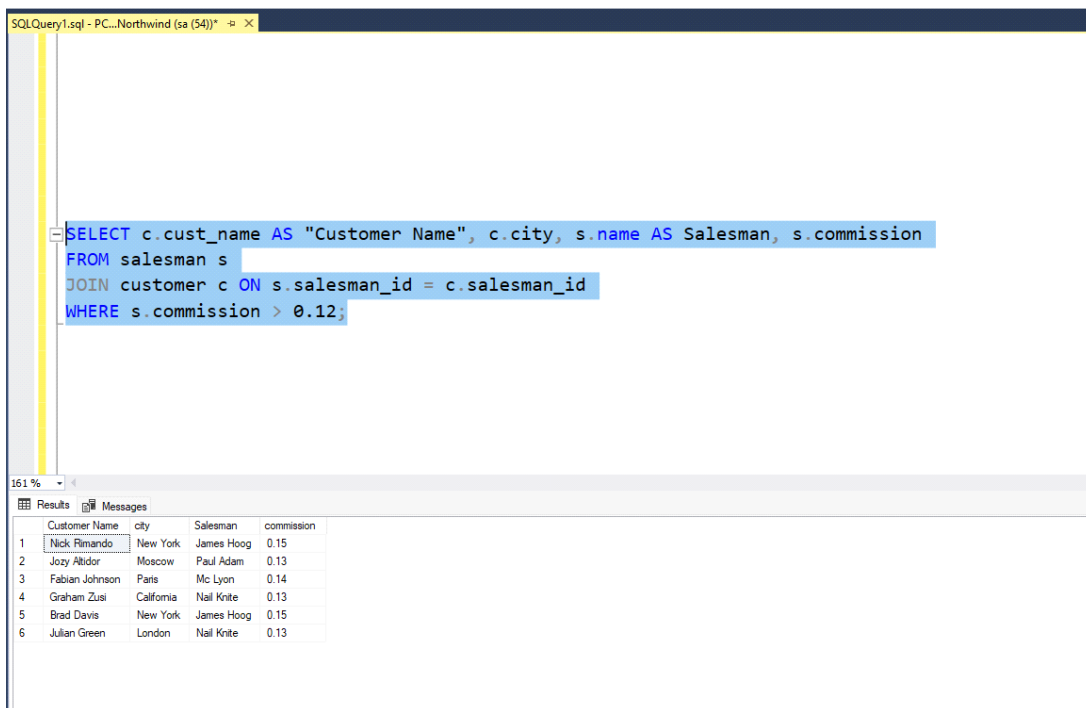
4. write a SQL query to find salespeople who received commissions of more than 12 percent from the company. Return Customer Name, customer city, Salesman, commission.

```
SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, s.name AS Salesman,  
s.commission
```

```
FROM salesman s
```

```
JOIN customer c ON s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id
```

```
WHERE s.commission > 0.12;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC\Northwind (sa (54))". The query is as follows:

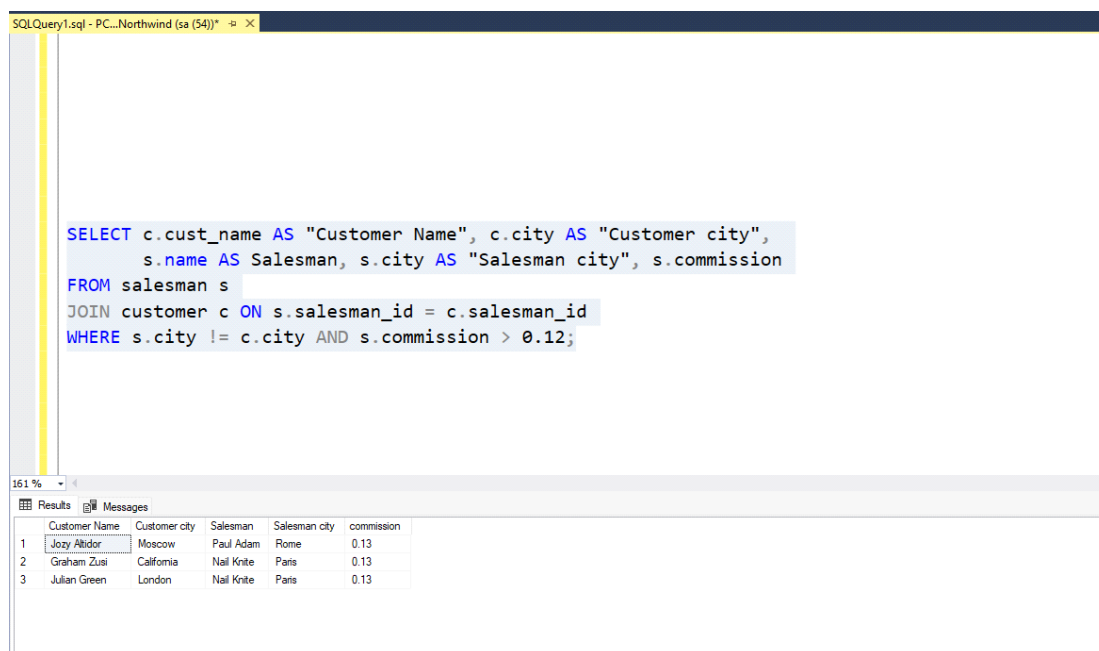
```
SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city, s.name AS Salesman, s.commission  
FROM salesman s  
JOIN customer c ON s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id  
WHERE s.commission > 0.12;
```

Below the query window, the "Results" tab is active, displaying a table with 6 rows and 4 columns: Customer Name, city, Salesman, and commission. The data is as follows:

	Customer Name	city	Salesman	commission
1	Nick Rimando	New York	James Hoog	0.15
2	Jozy Abidor	Moscow	Paul Adam	0.13
3	Fabian Johnson	Paris	Mc Lyon	0.14
4	Graham Zusi	California	Nail Knite	0.13
5	Brad Davis	New York	James Hoog	0.15
6	Julian Green	London	Nail Knite	0.13

5. write a SQL query to locate those salespeople who do not live in the same city where their customers live and have received a commission of more than 12% from the company. Return Customer Name, customer city, Salesman, salesman city, commission.

```
SELECT c.cust_name AS "Customer Name", c.city AS "Customer city",  
       s.name AS Salesman, s.city AS "Salesman city", s.commission  
FROM salesman s  
JOIN customer c ON s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id  
WHERE s.city != c.city AND s.commission > 0.12;
```

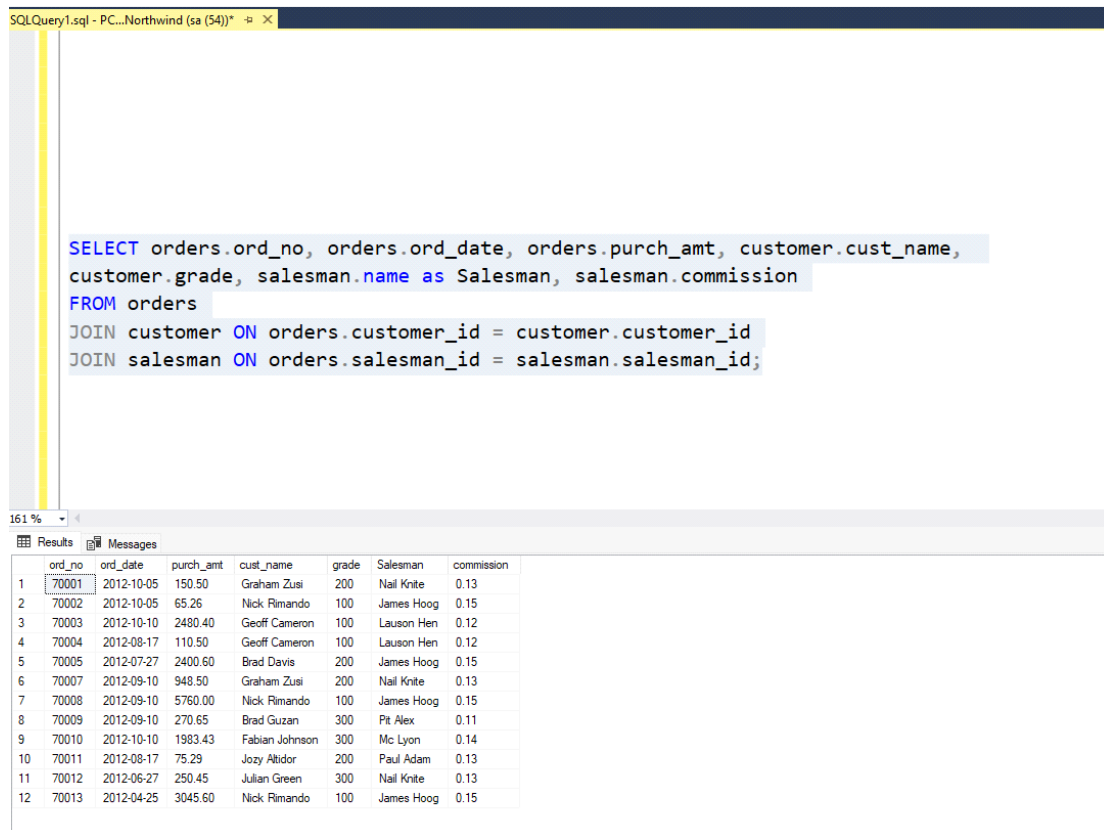


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))". The query is displayed in the editor, and the results are shown in a table below. The table has five columns: Customer Name, Customer city, Salesman, Salesman city, and commission. The results are as follows:

	Customer Name	Customer city	Salesman	Salesman city	commission
1	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13
2	Graham Zusi	California	Nail Krite	Paris	0.13
3	Julian Green	London	Nail Krite	Paris	0.13

6. write a SQL query to find the details of an order. Return ord\_no, ord\_date, purch\_amt, Customer Name, grade, Salesman, commission.

```
SELECT orders.ord_no, orders.ord_date, orders.purch_amt,
customer.cust_name,
customer.grade, salesman.name as Salesman, salesman.commission
FROM orders
JOIN customer ON orders.customer_id = customer.customer_id
JOIN salesman ON orders.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id;
```



SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))

```
SELECT orders.ord_no, orders.ord_date, orders.purch_amt, customer.cust_name,
customer.grade, salesman.name as Salesman, salesman.commission
FROM orders
JOIN customer ON orders.customer_id = customer.customer_id
JOIN salesman ON orders.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id;
```

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Results Messages

	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt	cust_name	grade	Salesman	commission
1	70001	2012-10-05	150.50	Graham Zusi	200	Nail Knite	0.13
2	70002	2012-10-05	65.26	Nick Rimando	100	James Hoog	0.15
3	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40	Geoff Cameron	100	Lauson Hen	0.12
4	70004	2012-08-17	110.50	Geoff Cameron	100	Lauson Hen	0.12
5	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60	Brad Davis	200	James Hoog	0.15
6	70007	2012-09-10	948.50	Graham Zusi	200	Nail Knite	0.13
7	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00	Nick Rimando	100	James Hoog	0.15
8	70009	2012-09-10	270.65	Brad Guzan	300	Pit Alex	0.11
9	70010	2012-10-10	1983.43	Fabian Johnson	300	Mc Lyon	0.14
10	70011	2012-08-17	75.29	Jozy Altidor	200	Paul Adam	0.13
11	70012	2012-06-27	250.45	Julian Green	300	Nail Knite	0.13
12	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60	Nick Rimando	100	James Hoog	0.15

7. Write a SQL statement to join the tables salesman, customer and orders so that the same column of each table appears once and only the relational rows are returned.

```
SELECT salesman.salesman_id, salesman.name as Salesman, salesman.city as  
salesman_city,
```

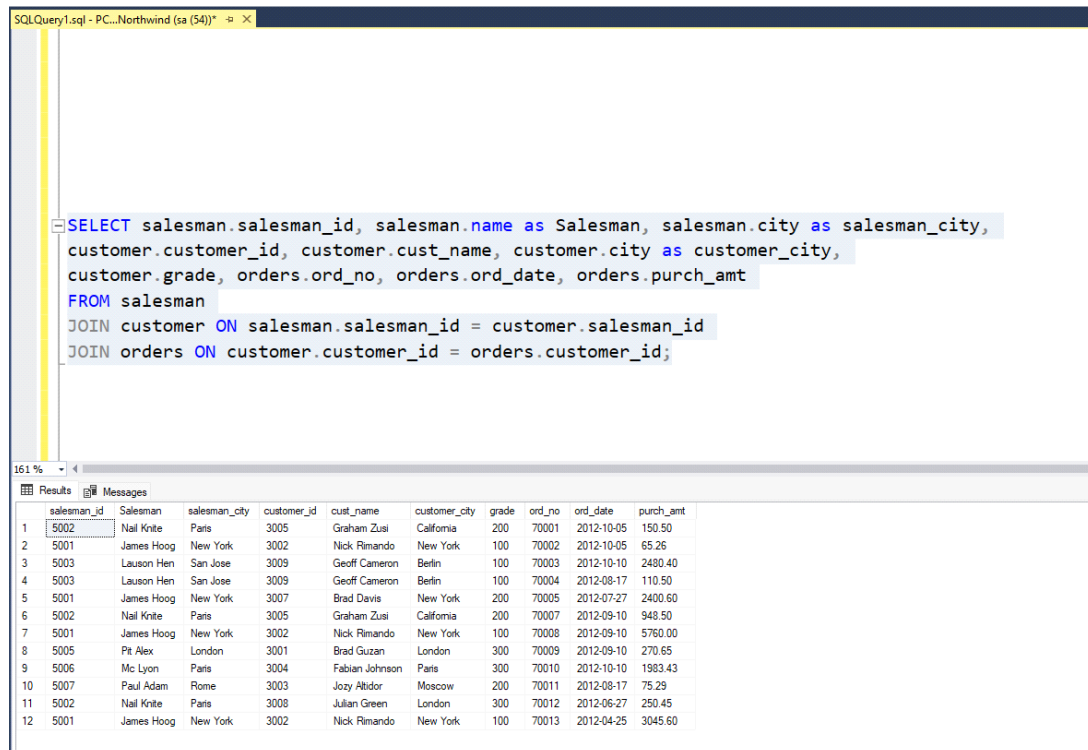
```
customer.customer_id, customer.cust_name, customer.city as customer_city,
```

```
customer.grade, orders.ord_no, orders.ord_date, orders.purch_amt
```

```
FROM salesman
```

```
JOIN customer ON salesman.salesman_id = customer.salesman_id
```

```
JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))". The query is a JOIN statement that combines the salesman, customer, and orders tables. Below the query, the "Results" pane displays a table with 12 rows and 10 columns. The columns are salesman\_id, Salesman, salesman\_city, customer\_id, cust\_name, customer\_city, grade, ord\_no, ord\_date, and purch\_amt. The results show a list of salesmen and their associated customers and orders.

	salesman_id	Salesman	salesman_city	customer_id	cust_name	customer_city	grade	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt
1	5002	Nail Krite	Paris	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	70001	2012-10-05	150.50
2	5001	James Hoog	New York	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	70002	2012-10-05	65.26
3	5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40
4	5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	70004	2012-08-17	110.50
5	5001	James Hoog	New York	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60
6	5002	Nail Krite	Paris	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	70007	2012-09-10	948.50
7	5001	James Hoog	New York	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00
8	5005	Pit Alex	London	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300	70009	2012-09-10	270.65
9	5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	70010	2012-10-10	1983.43
10	5007	Paul Adam	Rome	3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200	70011	2012-08-17	75.29
11	5002	Nail Krite	Paris	3008	Julian Green	London	300	70012	2012-06-27	250.45
12	5001	James Hoog	New York	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60

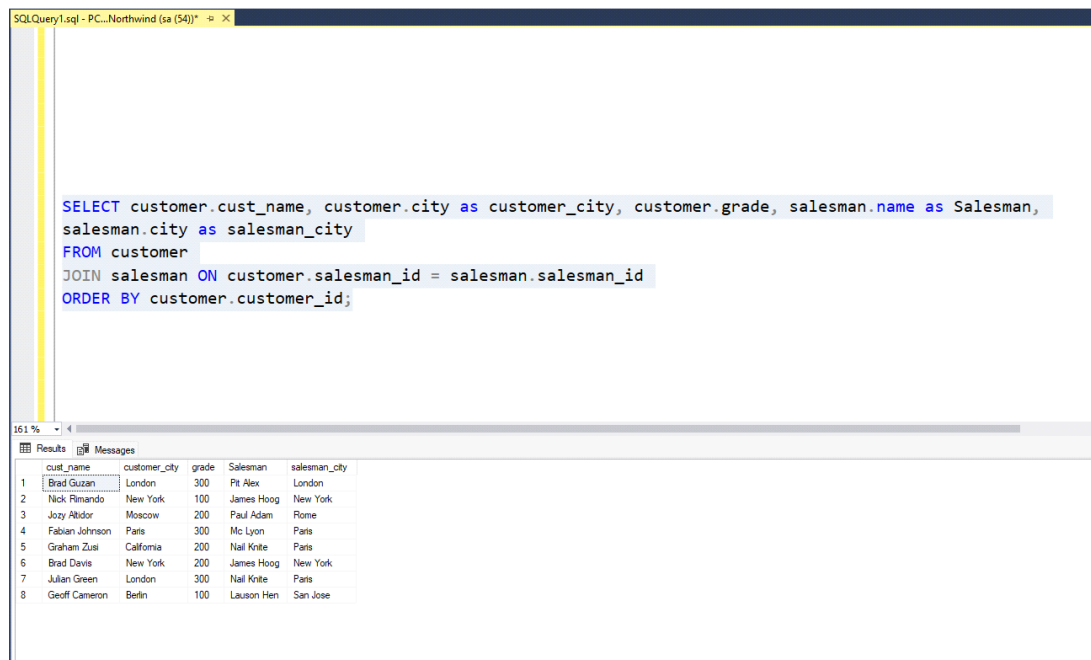
8. write a SQL query to display the customer name, customer city, grade, salesman, salesman city. The results should be sorted by ascending customer\_id.

```
SELECT cust_name, customer.city, grade, name, salesman.city AS  
salesman_city
```

```
FROM customer
```

```
JOIN salesman ON customer.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id
```

```
ORDER BY customer_id;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC\Northwind (sa (54))". The query is as follows:

```
SELECT customer.cust_name, customer.city as customer_city, customer.grade, salesman.name as Salesman,  
salesman.city as salesman_city  
FROM customer  
JOIN salesman ON customer.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id  
ORDER BY customer.customer_id;
```

Below the query window, the "Results" pane displays the output of the query. The results are sorted by customer\_id in ascending order. The data is as follows:

	cust_name	customer_city	grade	Salesman	salesman_city
1	Brad Guzan	London	300	Pt Alex	London
2	Nick Rimando	New York	100	James Hoog	New York
3	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200	Paul Adam	Rome
4	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	Mc Lyon	Paris
5	Graham Zusi	California	200	Nail Krite	Paris
6	Brad Davis	New York	200	James Hoog	New York
7	Julian Green	London	300	Nail Krite	Paris
8	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	Lauson Hen	San Jose



9. write a SQL query to find those customers with a grade less than 300. Return cust\_name, customer city, grade, Salesman, salesmancity. The result should be ordered by ascending customer\_id.

```
SELECT customer.cust_name, customer.city as customer_city, customer.grade,  
salesman.name as Salesman,
```

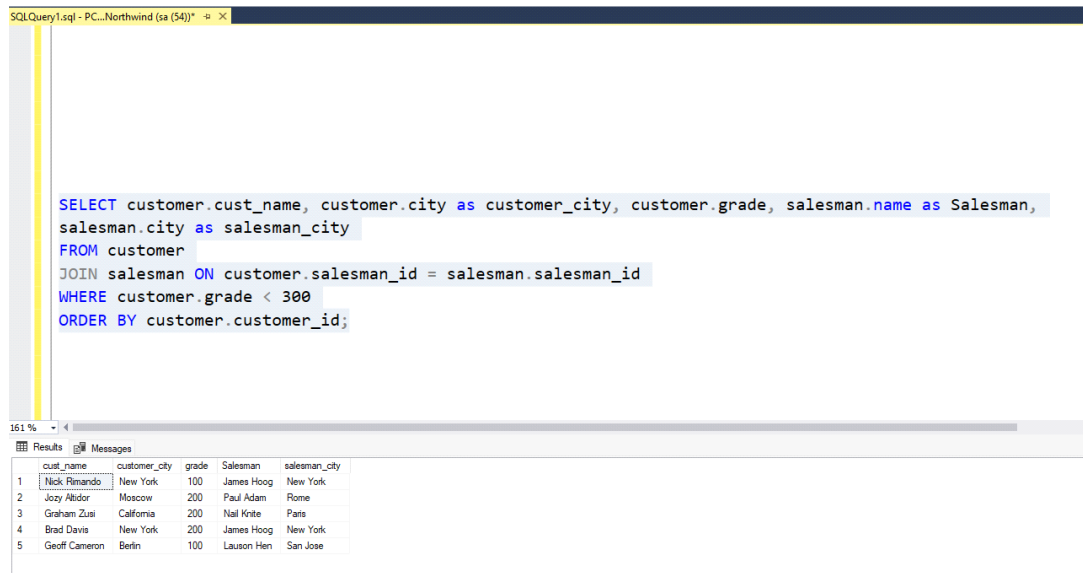
```
salesman.city as salesman_city
```

```
FROM customer
```

```
JOIN salesman ON customer.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id
```

```
WHERE customer.grade < 300
```

```
ORDER BY customer.customer_id;
```



SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))

```
SELECT customer.cust_name, customer.city as customer_city, customer.grade, salesman.name as Salesman,  
salesman.city as salesman_city  
FROM customer  
JOIN salesman ON customer.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id  
WHERE customer.grade < 300  
ORDER BY customer.customer_id;
```

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Results Messages

	cust_name	customer_city	grade	Salesman	salesman_city
1	Nick Rimando	New York	100	James Hoog	New York
2	Jozy Alldor	Moscow	200	Paul Adam	Rome
3	Graham Zusi	California	200	Nal Krite	Paris
4	Brad Davis	New York	200	James Hoog	New York
5	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	Lauson Hen	San Jose

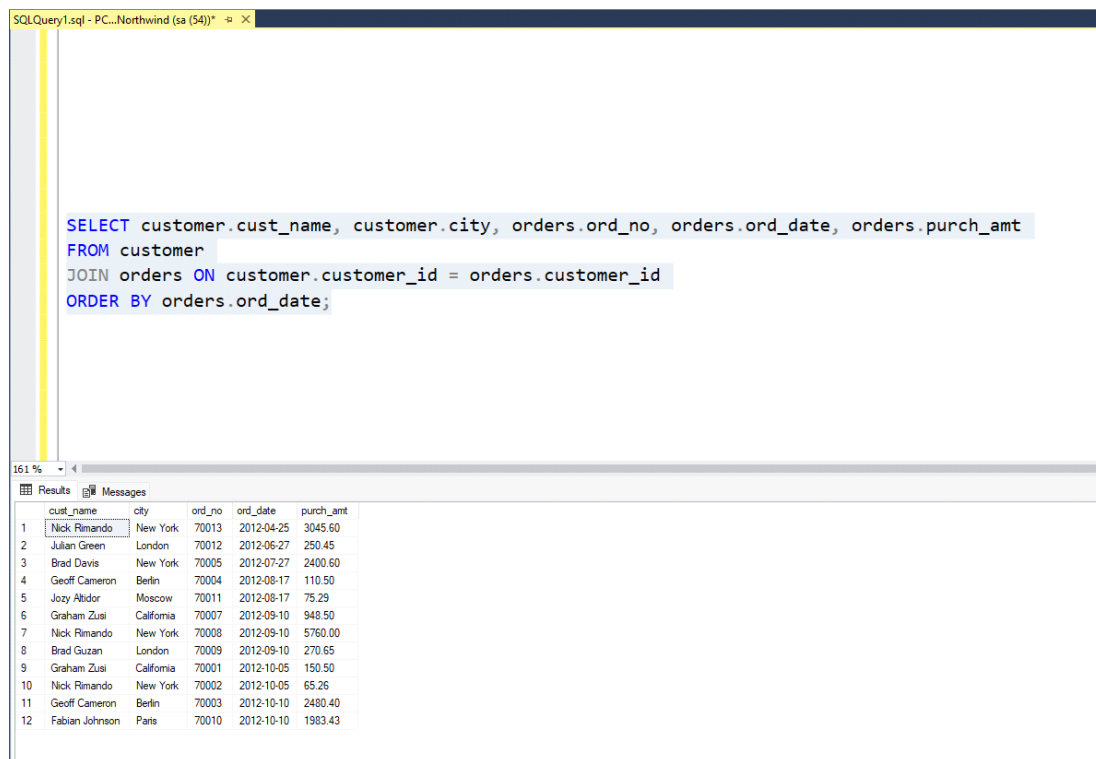
10. Write a SQL statement to make a report with customer name, city, order number, order date, and order amount in ascending order according to the order date to determine whether any of the existing customers have placed an order or not.

```
SELECT customer.cust_name, customer.city, orders.ord_no, orders.ord_date,
orders.purch_amt
```

```
FROM customer
```

```
JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
```

```
ORDER BY orders.ord_date;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Developer window titled 'SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))'. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT customer.cust_name, customer.city, orders.ord_no, orders.ord_date, orders.purch_amt
FROM customer
JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
ORDER BY orders.ord_date;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying 12 rows of data. The columns are: cust\_name, city, ord\_no, ord\_date, and purch\_amt. The data is sorted by order date in ascending order.

	cust_name	city	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt
1	Nick Rimando	New York	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60
2	Julian Green	London	70012	2012-06-27	250.45
3	Brad Davis	New York	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60
4	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	70004	2012-08-17	110.50
5	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	70011	2012-08-17	75.29
6	Graham Zusi	California	70007	2012-09-10	948.50
7	Nick Rimando	New York	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00
8	Brad Guzan	London	70009	2012-09-10	270.65
9	Graham Zusi	California	70001	2012-10-05	150.50
10	Nick Rimando	New York	70002	2012-10-05	65.26
11	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40
12	Fabian Johnson	Paris	70010	2012-10-10	1983.43

11. Write a SQL statement to generate a report with customer name, city, order number, order date, order amount, salesperson name, and commission to determine if any of the existing customers have not placed orders or if they have placed orders through their salesman or by themselves.

```
SELECT customer.cust_name, customer.city, orders.ord_no, orders.ord_date,  
orders.purch_amt,
```

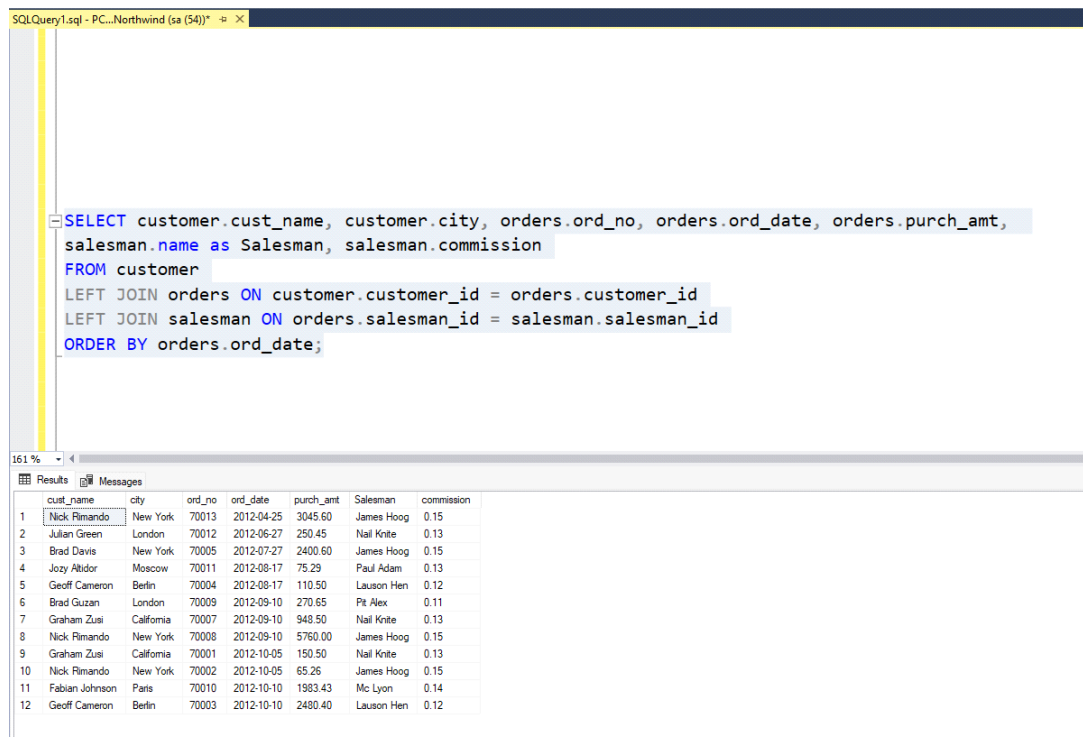
```
salesman.name as Salesman, salesman.commission
```

```
FROM customer
```

```
LEFT JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
```

```
LEFT JOIN salesman ON orders.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id
```

```
ORDER BY orders.ord_date;
```



SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))

```
SELECT customer.cust_name, customer.city, orders.ord_no, orders.ord_date, orders.purch_amt,  
salesman.name as Salesman, salesman.commission  
FROM customer  
LEFT JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id  
LEFT JOIN salesman ON orders.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id  
ORDER BY orders.ord_date;
```

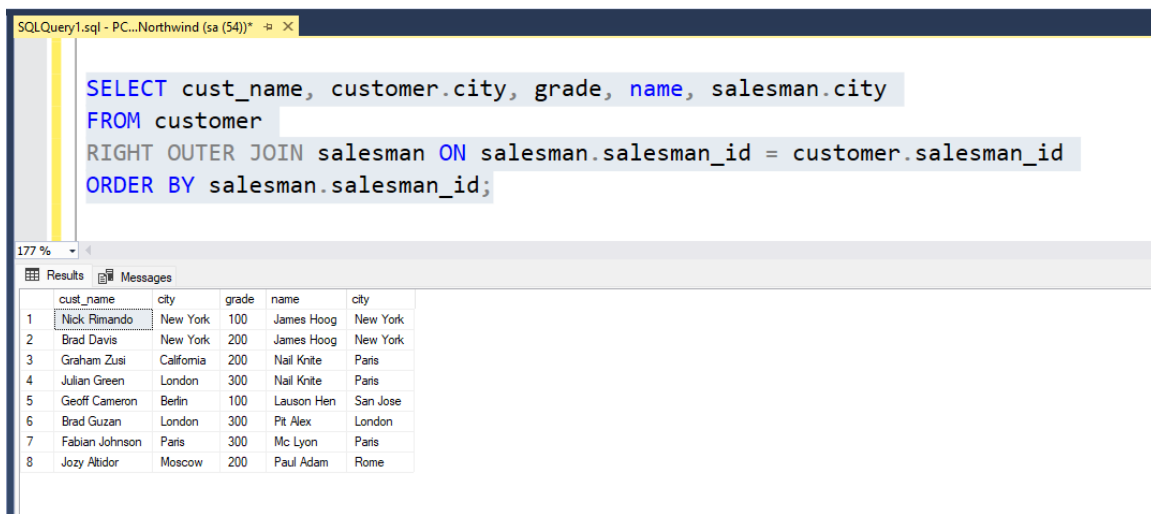
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Results Messages

	cust_name	city	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt	Salesman	commission
1	Nick Rimando	New York	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60	James Hoog	0.15
2	Julian Green	London	70012	2012-06-27	250.45	Nail Krite	0.13
3	Brad Davis	New York	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60	James Hoog	0.15
4	Jozzy Altdor	Moscow	70011	2012-08-17	75.29	Paul Adam	0.13
5	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	70004	2012-08-17	110.50	Lauson Hen	0.12
6	Brad Guzan	London	70009	2012-09-10	270.65	Pt Alex	0.11
7	Graham Zusi	California	70007	2012-09-10	948.50	Nail Krite	0.13
8	Nick Rimando	New York	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00	James Hoog	0.15
9	Graham Zusi	California	70001	2012-10-05	150.50	Nail Krite	0.13
10	Nick Rimando	New York	70002	2012-10-05	65.26	James Hoog	0.15
11	Fabian Johnson	Paris	70010	2012-10-10	1983.43	Mc Lyon	0.14
12	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40	Lauson Hen	0.12

12. Write a SQL statement to generate a list in ascending order of salespersons who work either for one or more customers or have not yet joined any of the customers.

```
SELECT cust_name, customer.city, grade, name, salesman.city
FROM customer
RIGHT OUTER JOIN salesman ON salesman.salesman_id =
customer.salesman_id
ORDER BY salesman.salesman_id;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))". The query is as follows:

```
SELECT cust_name, customer.city, grade, name, salesman.city
FROM customer
RIGHT OUTER JOIN salesman ON salesman.salesman_id = customer.salesman_id
ORDER BY salesman.salesman_id;
```

The results are displayed in a table with 5 columns: cust\_name, city, grade, name, and city. The results are ordered by salesman.salesman\_id in ascending order.

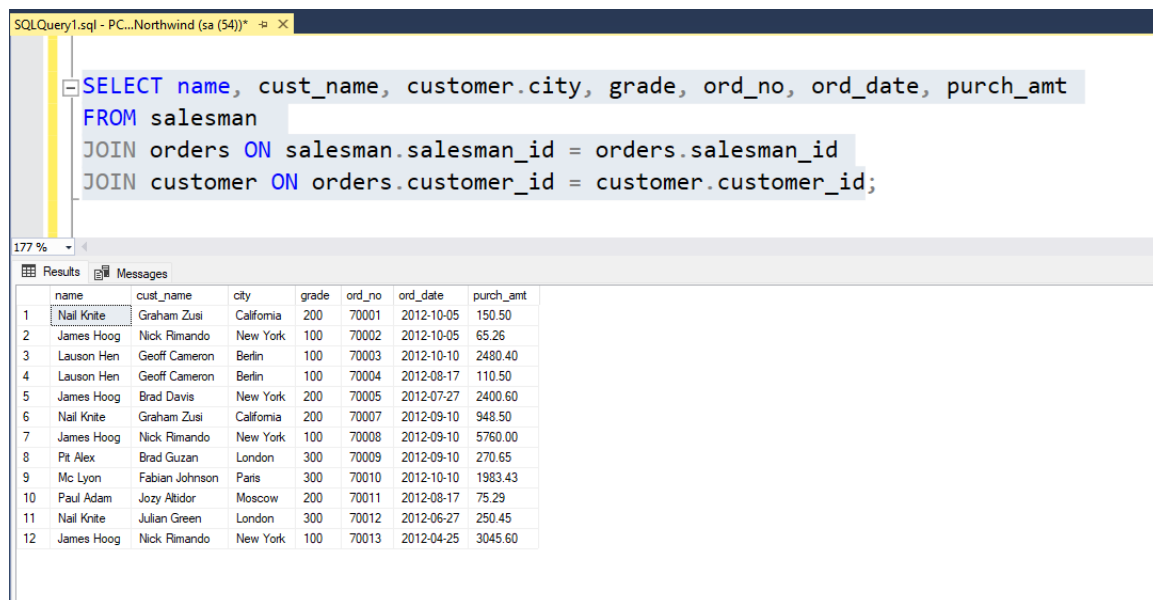
	cust_name	city	grade	name	city
1	Nick Rimando	New York	100	James Hoog	New York
2	Brad Davis	New York	200	James Hoog	New York
3	Graham Zusi	California	200	Nail Krite	Paris
4	Julian Green	London	300	Nail Krite	Paris
5	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	Lauson Hen	San Jose
6	Brad Guzan	London	300	Pit Alex	London
7	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	Mc Lyon	Paris
8	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200	Paul Adam	Rome

13. write a SQL query to list all salespersons along with customer name, city, grade, order number, date, and amount.

```
SELECT name, cust_name, customer.city, grade, ord_no, ord_date, purch_amt  
FROM salesman
```

```
JOIN orders ON salesman.salesman_id = orders.salesman_id
```

```
JOIN customer ON orders.customer_id = customer.customer_id;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))". The query is as follows:

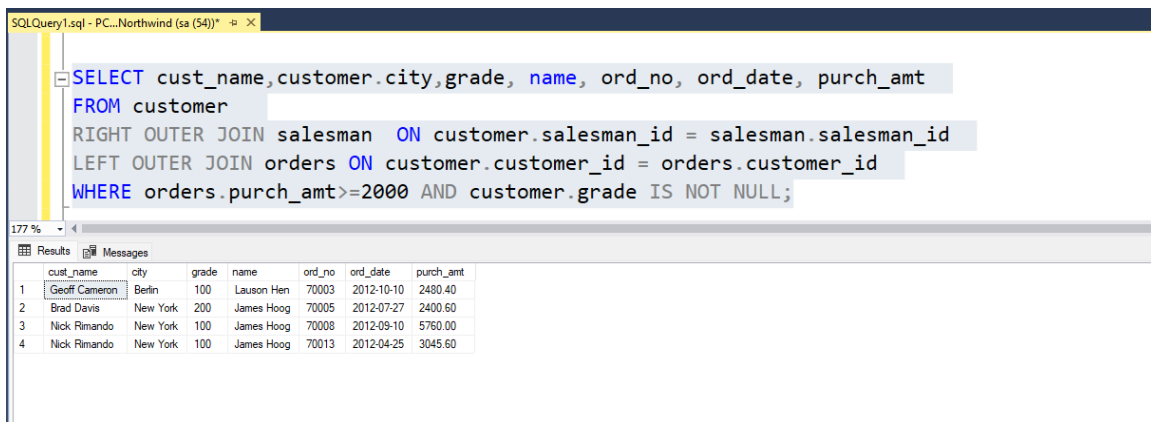
```
SELECT name, cust_name, customer.city, grade, ord_no, ord_date, purch_amt  
FROM salesman  
JOIN orders ON salesman.salesman_id = orders.salesman_id  
JOIN customer ON orders.customer_id = customer.customer_id;
```

Below the query editor, the "Results" tab is active, displaying a table with 12 rows and 7 columns. The columns are: name, cust\_name, city, grade, ord\_no, ord\_date, and purch\_amt. The data is as follows:

	name	cust_name	city	grade	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt
1	Nail Krite	Graham Zusi	California	200	70001	2012-10-05	150.50
2	James Hoog	Nick Rimando	New York	100	70002	2012-10-05	65.26
3	Lauson Hen	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40
4	Lauson Hen	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	70004	2012-08-17	110.50
5	James Hoog	Brad Davis	New York	200	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60
6	Nail Krite	Graham Zusi	California	200	70007	2012-09-10	948.50
7	James Hoog	Nick Rimando	New York	100	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00
8	Pit Alex	Brad Guzan	London	300	70009	2012-09-10	270.65
9	Mc Lyon	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	70010	2012-10-10	1983.43
10	Paul Adam	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200	70011	2012-08-17	75.29
11	Nail Krite	Julian Green	London	300	70012	2012-06-27	250.45
12	James Hoog	Nick Rimando	New York	100	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60

14. Write a SQL statement to make a list for the salesmen who either work for one or more customers or yet to join any of the customers. The customer may have placed, either one or more orders on or above order amount 2000 and must have a grade, or he may not have placed any order to the associated supplier.

```
SELECT cust_name,customer.city,grade, name, ord_no, ord_date, purch_amt
FROM customer
RIGHT OUTER JOIN salesman ON customer.salesman_id =
salesman.salesman_id
LEFT OUTER JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
WHERE orders.purch_amt>=2000 AND customer.grade IS NOT NULL;
```

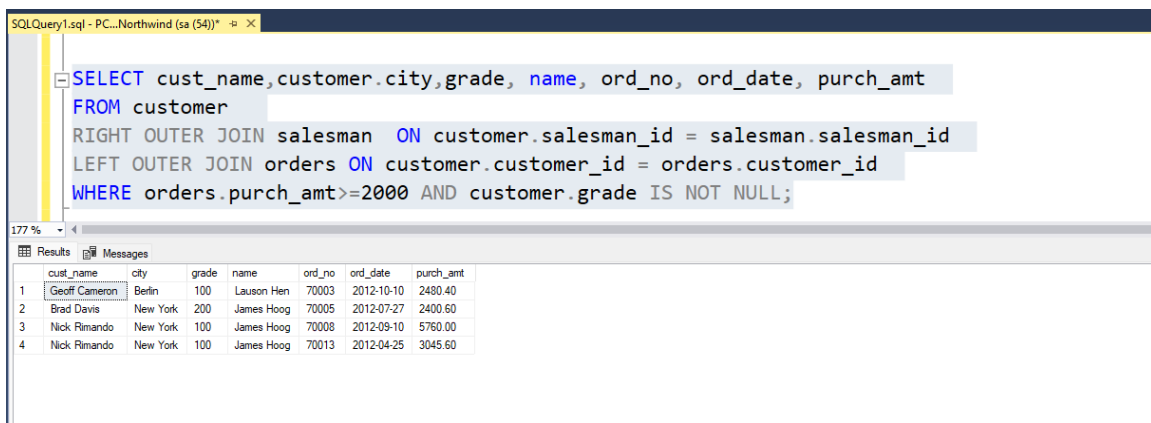


The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled 'SQLQuery1.sql - PC\Northwind (sa (54))'. The query is a SQL statement that joins the customer, salesman, and orders tables. Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 7 columns: cust\_name, city, grade, name, ord\_no, ord\_date, and purch\_amt. The table contains 4 rows of data.

	cust_name	city	grade	name	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt
1	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	Lauson Hen	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40
2	Brad Davis	New York	200	James Hoog	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60
3	Nick Rimando	New York	100	James Hoog	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00
4	Nick Rimando	New York	100	James Hoog	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60

15. Write a SQL statement to generate a list of all the salesmen who either work for one or more customers or have yet to join any of them. The customer may have placed one or more orders at or above order amount 2000, and must have a grade, or he may not have placed any orders to the associated supplier.

```
SELECT cust_name,customer.city,grade, name, ord_no, ord_date, purch_amt
FROM customer
RIGHT OUTER JOIN salesman ON customer.salesman_id =
salesman.salesman_id
LEFT OUTER JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
WHERE orders.purch_amt>=2000 AND customer.grade IS NOT NULL;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window titled 'SQLQuery1.sql - PC\Northwind (sa (54))'. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT cust_name,customer.city,grade, name, ord_no, ord_date, purch_amt
FROM customer
RIGHT OUTER JOIN salesman ON customer.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id
LEFT OUTER JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
WHERE orders.purch_amt>=2000 AND customer.grade IS NOT NULL;
```

The Results pane shows the output of the query, displaying a table with 7 columns: cust\_name, city, grade, name, ord\_no, ord\_date, and purch\_amt. The table contains 4 rows of data.

	cust_name	city	grade	name	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt
1	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100	Lauson Hen	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40
2	Brad Davis	New York	200	James Hoog	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60
3	Nick Rimando	New York	100	James Hoog	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00
4	Nick Rimando	New York	100	James Hoog	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60

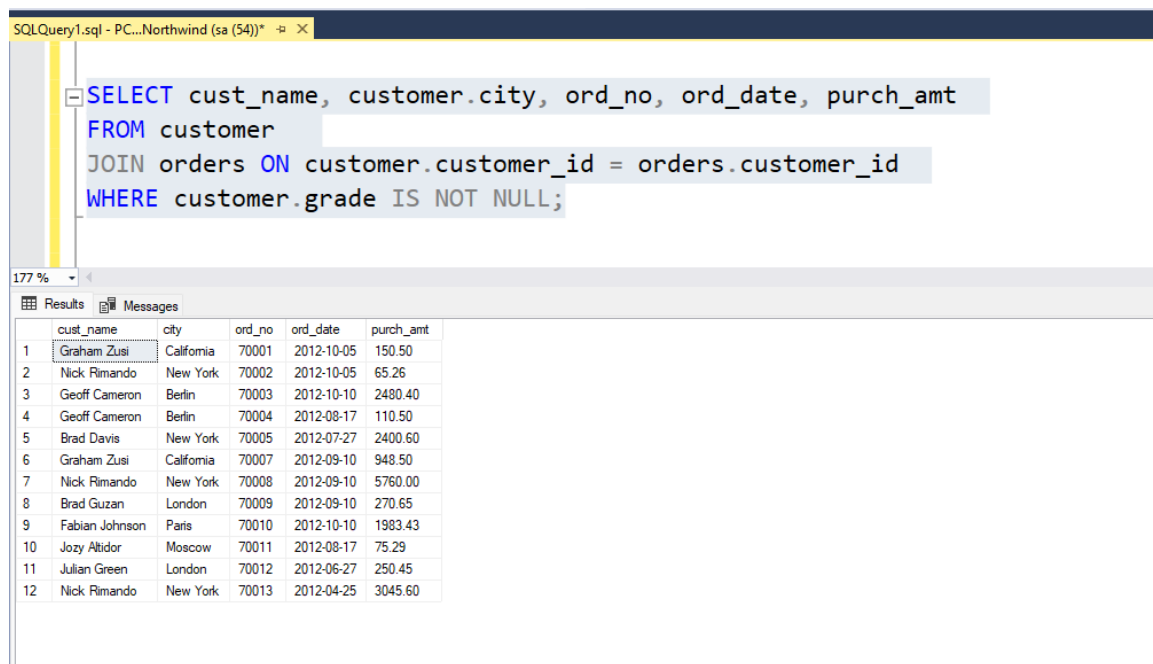
16. Write a SQL statement to generate a report with the customer name, city, order no. order date, purchase amount for only those customers on the list who must have a grade and placed one or more orders or which order(s) have been placed by the customer who neither is on the list nor has a grade.

```
SELECT cust_name, customer.city, ord_no, ord_date, purch_amt
```

```
FROM customer
```

```
JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
```

```
WHERE customer.grade IS NOT NULL;
```



SQLQuery1.sql - PC...Northwind (sa (54))

```
SELECT cust_name, customer.city, ord_no, ord_date, purch_amt
FROM customer
JOIN orders ON customer.customer_id = orders.customer_id
WHERE customer.grade IS NOT NULL;
```

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Results Messages

	cust_name	city	ord_no	ord_date	purch_amt
1	Graham Zusi	California	70001	2012-10-05	150.50
2	Nick Rimando	New York	70002	2012-10-05	65.26
3	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	70003	2012-10-10	2480.40
4	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	70004	2012-08-17	110.50
5	Brad Davis	New York	70005	2012-07-27	2400.60
6	Graham Zusi	California	70007	2012-09-10	948.50
7	Nick Rimando	New York	70008	2012-09-10	5760.00
8	Brad Guzan	London	70009	2012-09-10	270.65
9	Fabian Johnson	Paris	70010	2012-10-10	1983.43
10	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	70011	2012-08-17	75.29
11	Julian Green	London	70012	2012-06-27	250.45
12	Nick Rimando	New York	70013	2012-04-25	3045.60

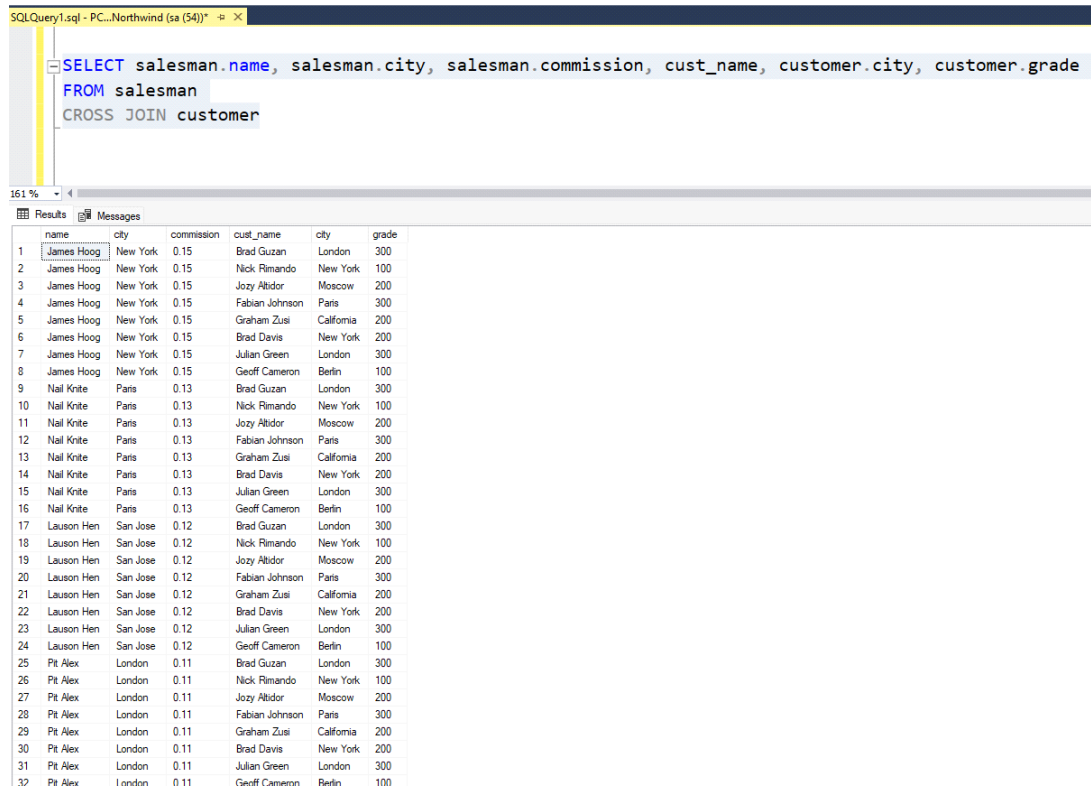


17. Write a SQL query to combine each row of the salesman table with each row of the customer table.

SELECT salesman.name, salesman.city, salesman.commission, cust\_name,  
customer.city, customer.grade

FROM salesman

CROSS JOIN customer



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text:

```
SELECT salesman.name, salesman.city, salesman.commission, cust_name, customer.city, customer.grade
FROM salesman
CROSS JOIN customer
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 32 rows and 6 columns. The columns are: name, city, commission, cust\_name, city, and grade. The data is as follows:

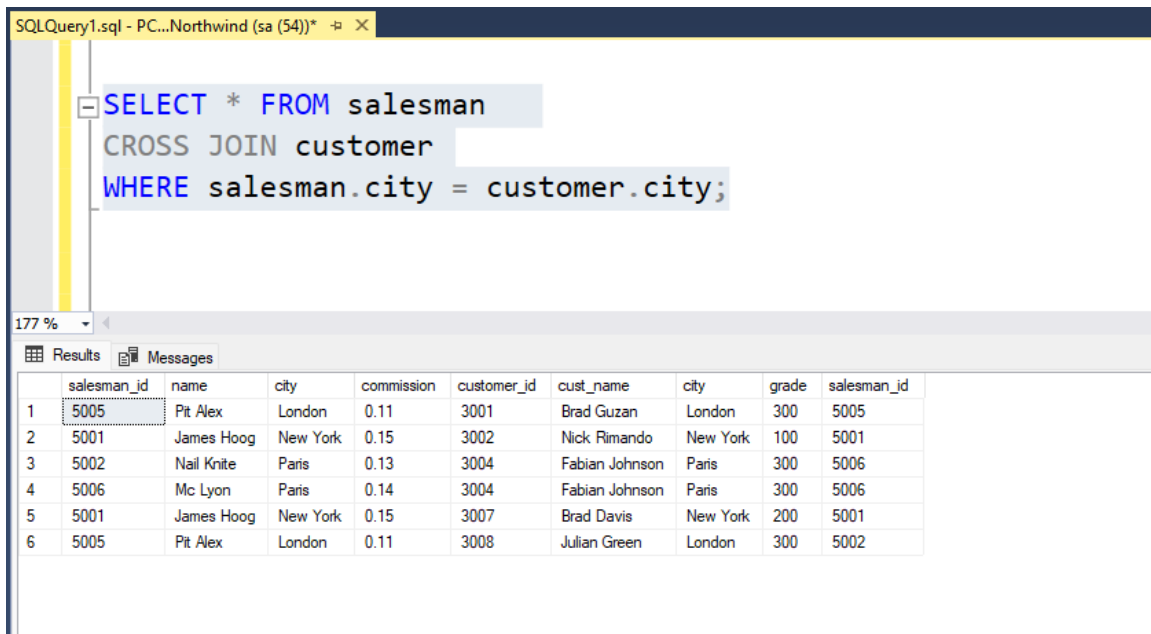
	name	city	commission	cust_name	city	grade
1	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Brad Guzan	London	300
2	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Nick Rimando	New York	100
3	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
4	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
5	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Graham Zusi	California	200
6	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Brad Davis	New York	200
7	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Julian Green	London	300
8	James Hoog	New York	0.15	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100
9	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Brad Guzan	London	300
10	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Nick Rimando	New York	100
11	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
12	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
13	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Graham Zusi	California	200
14	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Brad Davis	New York	200
15	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Julian Green	London	300
16	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100
17	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Brad Guzan	London	300
18	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Nick Rimando	New York	100
19	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
20	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
21	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Graham Zusi	California	200
22	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Brad Davis	New York	200
23	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Julian Green	London	300
24	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100
25	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Brad Guzan	London	300
26	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Nick Rimando	New York	100
27	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
28	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
29	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Graham Zusi	California	200
30	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Brad Davis	New York	200
31	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Julian Green	London	300
32	Pt Alex	London	0.11	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100

18. Write a SQL statement to create a Cartesian product between salesperson and customer, i.e. each salesperson will appear for all customers and vice versa for that salesperson who belongs to that city.

```
SELECT * FROM salesman
```

```
CROSS JOIN customer
```

```
WHERE salesman.city = customer.city;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query editor and a results pane. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM salesman  
CROSS JOIN customer  
WHERE salesman.city = customer.city;
```

The results pane displays a table with 9 columns: salesman\_id, name, city, commission, customer\_id, cust\_name, city, grade, and salesman\_id. The table contains 6 rows of data, representing the Cartesian product of salespersons and customers from the same city.

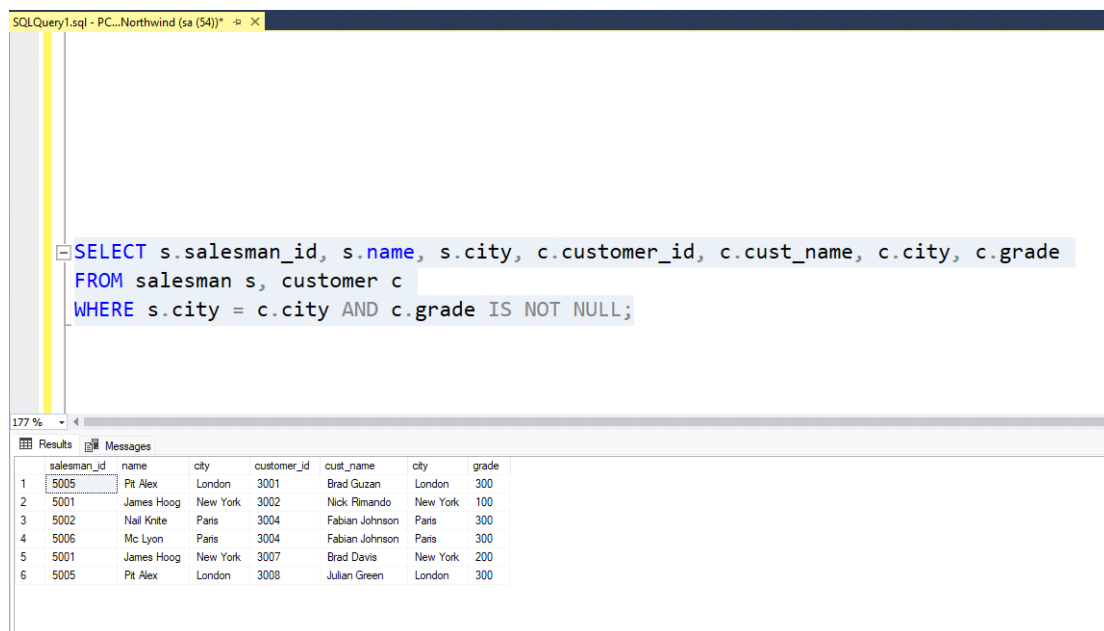
	salesman_id	name	city	commission	customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id
1	5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300	5005
2	5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3	5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006
4	5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006
5	5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001
6	5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11	3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002

19. Write a SQL statement to create a Cartesian product between salesperson and customer, i.e. each salesperson will appear for every customer and vice versa for those salesmen who belong to a city and customers who require a grade.

```
SELECT s.salesman_id, s.name, s.city, c.customer_id, c.cust_name, c.city,
c.grade
```

```
FROM salesman s, customer c
```

```
WHERE s.city = c.city AND c.grade IS NOT NULL;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text:

```
SELECT s.salesman_id, s.name, s.city, c.customer_id, c.cust_name, c.city, c.grade
FROM salesman s, customer c
WHERE s.city = c.city AND c.grade IS NOT NULL;
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 6 rows and 7 columns. The columns are: salesman\_id, name, city, customer\_id, cust\_name, city, and grade. The data is as follows:

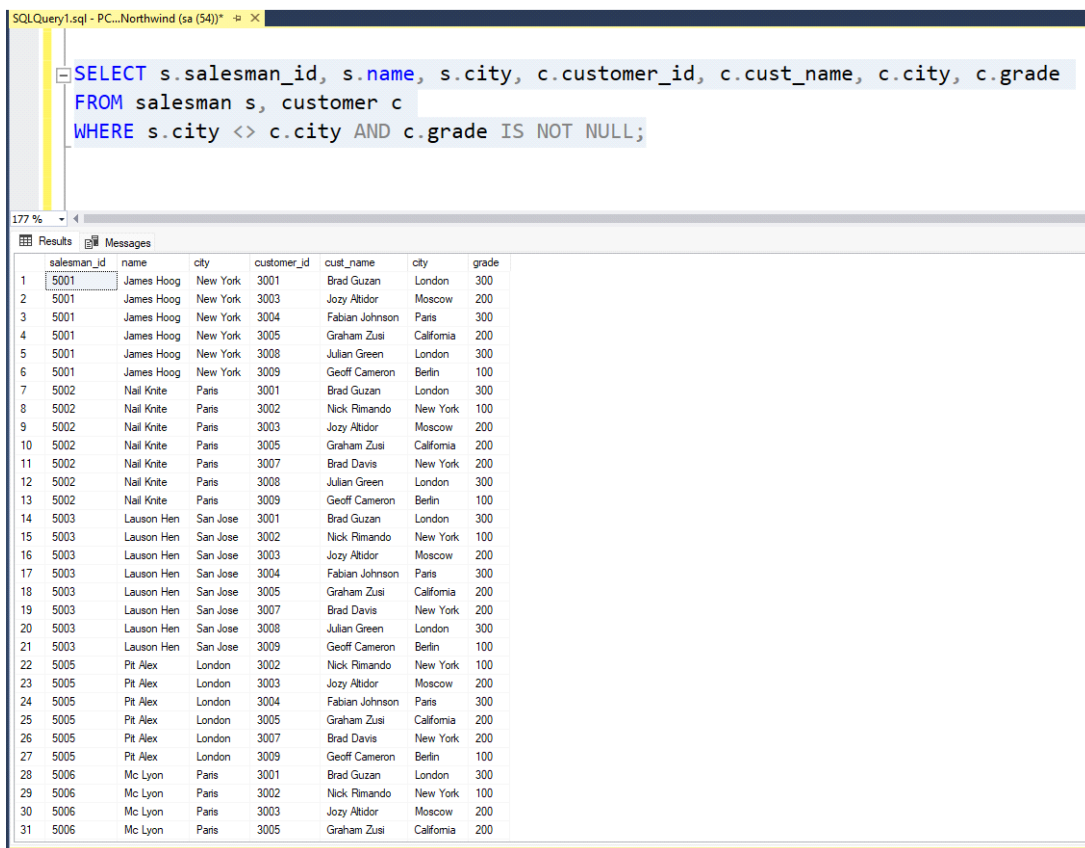
	salesman_id	name	city	customer_id	cust_name	city	grade
1	5005	Pit Alex	London	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300
2	5001	James Hoog	New York	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100
3	5002	Nail Krite	Paris	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
4	5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
5	5001	James Hoog	New York	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200
6	5005	Pit Alex	London	3008	Julian Green	London	300

20. Write a SQL statement to make a Cartesian product between salesman and customer i.e. each salesman will appear for all customers and vice versa for those salesmen who must belong to a city which is not the same as his customer and the customers should have their own grade.

```
SELECT s.salesman_id, s.name, s.city, c.customer_id, c.cust_name, c.city, c.grade
```

```
FROM salesman s, customer c
```

```
WHERE s.city <> c.city AND c.grade IS NOT NULL;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window titled "SQLQuery1.sql - PC\Northwind (sa (54))". The query is as follows:

```
SELECT s.salesman_id, s.name, s.city, c.customer_id, c.cust_name, c.city, c.grade
FROM salesman s, customer c
WHERE s.city <> c.city AND c.grade IS NOT NULL;
```

Below the query window, the "Results" pane displays the output of the query. The results are presented in a table with the following columns: salesman\_id, name, city, customer\_id, cust\_name, city, and grade. The results show a Cartesian product of salesmen and customers from different cities, filtered by the condition that the salesman's city is not equal to the customer's city and the customer has a grade.

salesman_id	name	city	customer_id	cust_name	city	grade
5001	James Hoog	New York	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300
5001	James Hoog	New York	3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
5001	James Hoog	New York	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
5001	James Hoog	New York	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200
5001	James Hoog	New York	3008	Julian Green	London	300
5001	James Hoog	New York	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100
5002	Nail Kite	Paris	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300
5002	Nail Kite	Paris	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100
5002	Nail Kite	Paris	3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
5002	Nail Kite	Paris	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200
5002	Nail Kite	Paris	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200
5002	Nail Kite	Paris	3008	Julian Green	London	300
5002	Nail Kite	Paris	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3008	Julian Green	London	300
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100
5005	Pit Alex	London	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100
5005	Pit Alex	London	3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
5005	Pit Alex	London	3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300
5005	Pit Alex	London	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200
5005	Pit Alex	London	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200
5005	Pit Alex	London	3009	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	100
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	3001	Brad Guzan	London	300
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	3003	Jozy Altidor	Moscow	200
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200