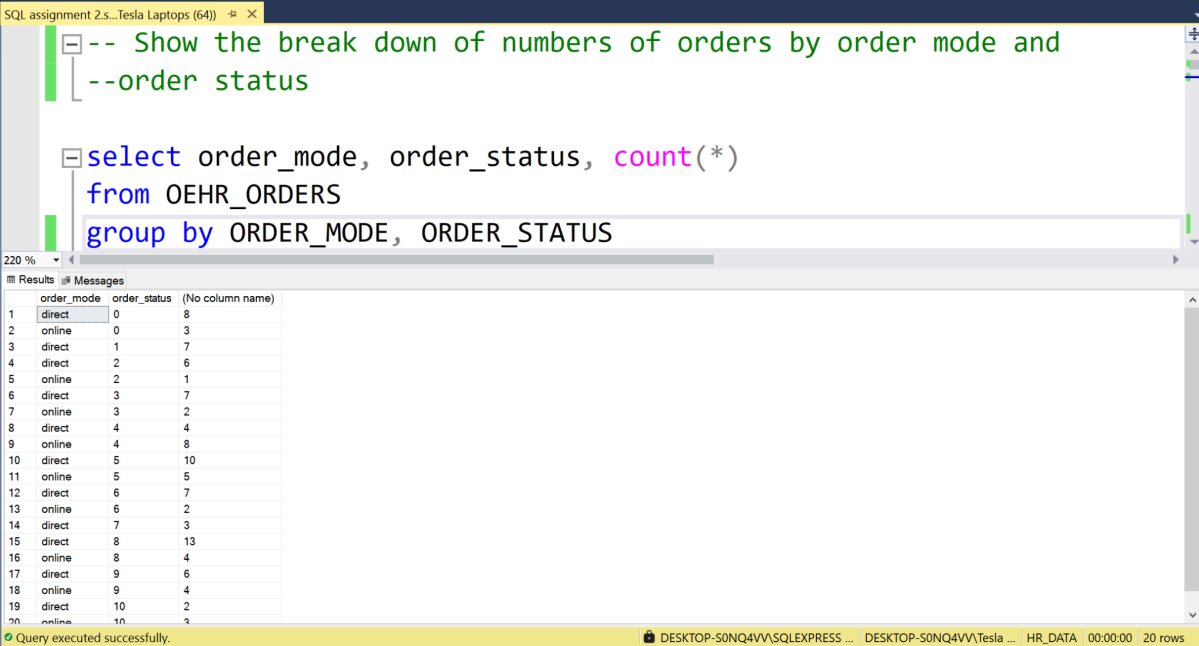


DMV Assignment 3 - Queries

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Ans1:

```
select order_mode, order_status, count(*)
from OEHR_ORDERS
group by ORDER_MODE, ORDER_STATUS
```



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

```
-- Show the break down of numbers of orders by order mode and
--order status

select order_mode, order_status, count(*)
from OEHR_ORDERS
group by ORDER_MODE, ORDER_STATUS
```

The results pane displays the following data:

order_mode	order_status	(No column name)
direct	0	8
online	0	3
direct	1	7
direct	2	6
online	2	1
direct	3	7
online	3	2
direct	4	4
online	4	8
direct	5	10
online	5	5
direct	6	7
online	6	2
direct	7	3
direct	8	13
online	8	4
direct	9	6
online	9	4
direct	10	2
online	10	2

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\Tesla ... HR_DATA 00:00:00 20 rows

Ans 2:

```
select department_id,
       count(*) as count,
       sum(salary) as Total_Salary,
       avg(salary) as Avg_Salary
from OEHR_EMPLOYEES
group by DEPARTMENT_ID
```

```

SQL assignment 2.s...Tesla Laptops (64)
-- Shown by department id,
-- tell me how many employees each department has,
-- the total salary each department takes, -
-- average salary each department takes
select department_id,
       count(*) as count,
       sum(salary) as Total_Salary,
       avg(salary) as Avg_Salary
from OEHR_EMPLOYEES
group by DEPARTMENT_ID

```

	department_id	count	Total_Salary	Avg_Salary
1	NULL	1	7000	7000
2	10	1	4400	4400
3	20	2	19000	9500
4	30	6	24900	4150
5	40	1	6500	6500
6	50	45	156400	3475
7	60	5	28800	5760
8	70	1	10000	10000
9	80	34	304500	8955
10	90	3	58000	19333
11	100	6	51600	8600

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\Tesla ... HR_DATA 00:00:00 12 rows

Ans 3:

```

select country_id, city, count(*), count(distinct customer_id)
from OEHR_CUSTOMERS
where COUNTRY_ID is not null and City is not null
group by COUNTRY_ID, city

```

```

--Show me total num of customers and total distinct num of customers
--in each country id and each city together.
--there should be no null in country id or city column

select country_id, city, count(*), count(distinct customer_id)
from OEHR_CUSTOMERS
where COUNTRY_ID is not null and City is not null
group by COUNTRY_ID, city

```

	country_id	city	(No column name)	(No column name)
1	US	Albany	3	3
2	US	Alexandria	1	1
3	US	Altoona	2	2
4	US	Ann Arbor	4	4
5	CH	Baden-Daettwil	15	15
6	US	Baltimore	9	9
7	IN	Bangalore	16	16
8	IN	Bangalore - India	8	8
9	IN	Batavia	2	2
10	US	Battle Creek	1	1
11	CN	Beijing	1	1
12	US	Bel Air	1	1

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\Tesla ... HR_DATA 00:00:00 101 rows

Ans 4:

```

select city, count(*) as num_customers
from OEHR_CUSTOMERS

```

where city like '%a%' or city like '%s%'
group by city
order by num_customers desc

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

```
-- show me number of customers aggregated by city name  
-- that live in a city whose name contains 'a' or 'n'  
  
select city, count(*) as num_customers  
from OEHR_CUSTOMERS  
where city like '%a%' or city like '%s%'  
group by city  
order by num_customers desc
```

Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with 12 rows:

	city	num_customers
1	Bangalore	16
2	Baden-Daetwil	15
3	Milwaukee	14
4	Philadelphia	14
5	Pittsburgh	12
6	Roma	12
7	San Gimignano	11
8	Baltimore	9
9	Bangalore - India	8
10	Minneapolis	8
11	Tellaro	8
12	Chennai	6

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\Tesla ... HR_DATA 00:00:00 76 rows".

Ans 5:

select sales_rep_id, count(*) as num_count
from OEHR_ORDERS
group by SALES_REP_ID
order by num_count desc

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

```
-- give me the total number of orders by each sales representative  
-- (broken up by each sales representative)  
  
select sales_rep_id, count(*) as num_count  
from OEHR_ORDERS  
group by SALES_REP_ID  
order by num_count desc
```

Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with 10 rows:

	sales_rep_id	num_count
1	NULL	35
2	161	13
3	163	12
4	154	10
5	158	7
6	159	7
7	160	6
8	155	5
9	156	5
10	153	5

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\Tesla ... HR_DATA 00:00:00 10 rows".

Ans 6:

select year(substring(order_Date, 1, 9)),
month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)),

```

case
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '01' then 'Jan'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '02' then 'Feb'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '03' then 'Mar'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '04' then 'Apr'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '05' then 'May'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '06' then 'Jun'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '07' then 'Jul'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '08' then 'Aug'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '09' then 'Sep'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '10' then 'Oct'
  when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '11' then 'Nov'
  else 'Dec'
END AS Month_name,
count(*)
from oehr_orders
where month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) != '04'
group by year(substring(order_date, 1, 9)),
        month(substring(order_date, 1, 9))

```

```

-- give me total num of orders in each year and in each month together
-- excluding month april in every year
select year(substring(order_date, 1, 9)),
       month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)),
       case
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '01' then 'Jan'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '02' then 'Feb'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '03' then 'Mar'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '04' then 'Apr'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '05' then 'May'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '06' then 'Jun'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '07' then 'Jul'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '08' then 'Aug'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '09' then 'Sep'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '10' then 'Oct'
         when month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) = '11' then 'Nov'
         else 'Dec'
       END AS Month_name,
       count(*)
from oehr_orders
where month(substring(order_date, 1, 9)) != '04'
group by year(substring(order_date, 1, 9)),
        month(substring(order_date, 1, 9))

```

	(No column name)	(No column name)	Month_name	(No column name)
1	2011	1	Jan	3
2	2020	1	Jan	3
3	2021	1	Jan	3
4	2019	2	Feb	1
5	2020	2	Feb	9
6	2019	3	Mar	1
7	2020	3	Mar	8
8	2019	5	May	2
9	2020	5	May	14
10	2018	6	Jun	2
11	2020	6	Jun	3
12	2018	7	Jul	3
13	2020	7	Jul	1
14	2018	8	Aug	1
15	2019	8	Aug	3
16	2020	8	Aug	4
17	2016	9	Sep	1
18	2017	9	Sep	1
19	2018	9	Sep	1
20	2019	9	Sep	6
21	2020	9	Sep	1
22	2019	10	Oct	1
23	2019	11	Nov	8
24	2020	11	Nov	6
25	2019	12	Dec	13
26	2020	12	Dec	3

Ans 7:

```
select distinct postal_code
from oeHR_Customers
```

```
-- Find out the unique postal codes that our customers belong too.
select distinct postal_code
from oeHR_Customers
```

table HR_DATA.dbo.OEHR_CUSTOMERS

postal_code
1 NULL
2 3000
3 3413
4 7000
5 7001
6 7064
7 8000
8 8001
9 8004
10 8032
11 8132
12 9062
13 10605

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\Tesla ... HR_DATA 00:00:00 230 rows

Ans 8:

```
select DEPARTMENT_ID,count(*) as Depart_count_zerocommission
from OEHR_EMPLOYEES
where COMMISSION_PCT is null or COMMISSION_PCT= '0'
group by DEPARTMENT_ID
```

```
--Display number of employees per department wise.
--Select and display information for only those employees who do not take an
select DEPARTMENT_ID,count(*) as Depart_count_zerocommission
from OEHR_EMPLOYEES
where COMMISSION_PCT is null or COMMISSION_PCT= '0'
group by DEPARTMENT_ID
```

Results Messages

DEPARTMENT_ID	Depart_count_zerocommission
10	1
20	2
30	6
40	1
50	45
60	5
70	1
90	3
100	6
110	2

Ans 9

```
select substring(phone_number,1,6),count(*)
from OEHR_CUSTOMERS
group by substring(phone_number,1,6)
```

```
SELECT LEFT(phone_number, 6) AS FIRST_SIX_CHARACTERS, COUNT(*)
FROM OEHR_CUSTOMERS
GROUP BY LEFT(PHONE_NUMBER, 6);
```

SQL assignment 2.s...Tesla Laptops (64)

```
--Give me the count of customers by the first six characters of
--the phone number.
--Please know that "space" and special characters are also characters.
select substring(phone_number,1,6),count(*)
from OEHR_CUSTOMERS
group by substring(phone_number,1,6)

SELECT LEFT(phone_number, 6) AS FIRST_SIX_CHARACTERS, COUNT(*)
FROM OEHR_CUSTOMERS
GROUP BY LEFT(PHONE_NUMBER, 6);
```

Results Messages

	(No column name)	(No column name)
1	+1 215	14
2	+1 218	1
3	+1 219	5
4	+1 301	6
5	+1 313	13
6	+1 315	4
7	+1 317	5
8	+1 319	6
9	+1 320	1
10	+1 410	12
11	+1 412	13
12	+1 414	16

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\SQLXPRESS ... DESKTOP-S0NQ4VV\Tesla ... HR_DATA 00:00:00 76 rows