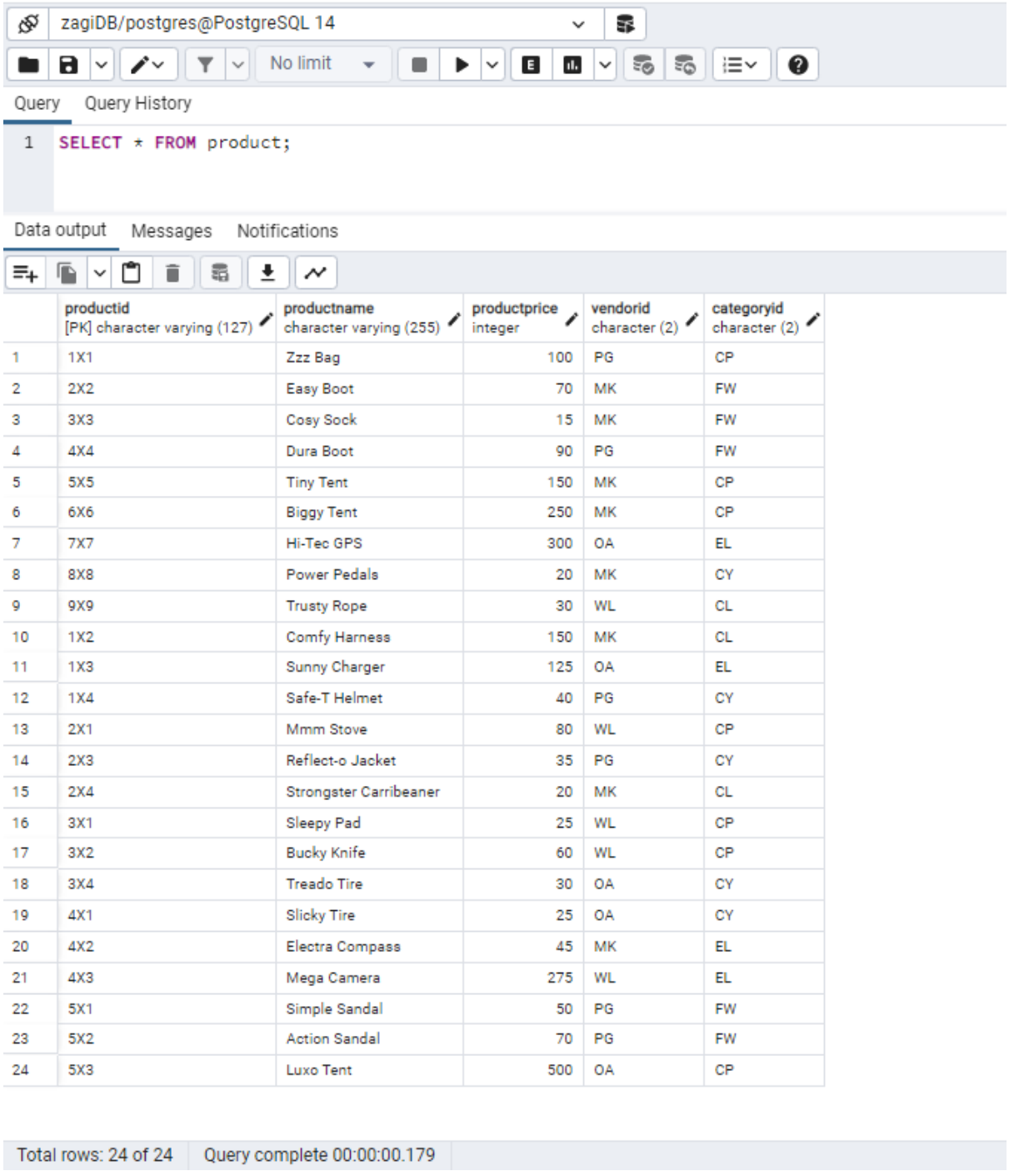
LAB4

SIMRAN- 100377444

QUERY1. Retrieve the entire contents of the Product table (all columns and all rows of the table).

ANS: SELECT * FROM product;



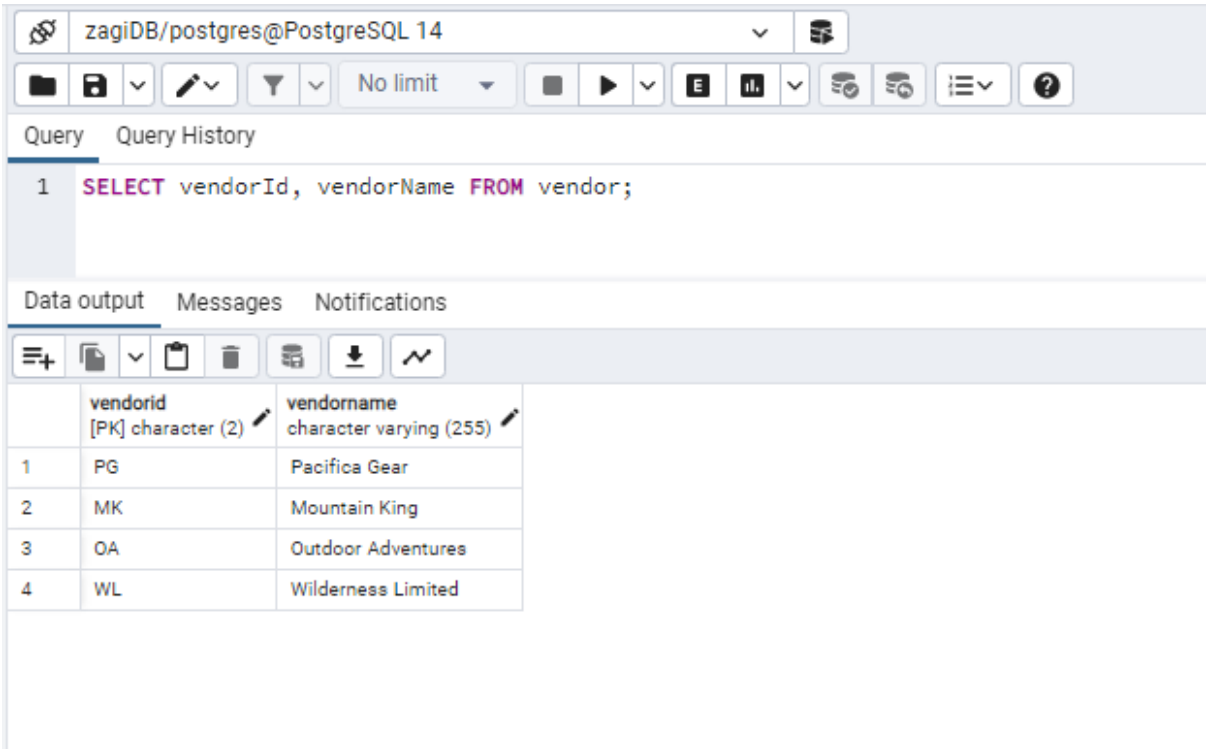
	productid [PK] character varying (127)	productname character varying (255)	productprice integer	vendorid character (2)	categoryid character (2)
1	1X1	Zzz Bag	100	PG	CP
2	2X2	Easy Boot	70	MK	FW
3	3X3	Cosy Sock	15	MK	FW
4	4X4	Dura Boot	90	PG	FW
5	5X5	Tiny Tent	150	MK	CP
6	6X6	Biggy Tent	250	MK	CP
7	7X7	Hi-Tec GPS	300	OA	EL
8	8X8	Power Pedals	20	MK	CY
9	9X9	Trusty Rope	30	WL	CL
10	1X2	Comfy Harness	150	MK	CL
11	1X3	Sunny Charger	125	OA	EL
12	1X4	Safe-T Helmet	40	PG	CY
13	2X1	Mmm Stove	80	WL	CP
14	2X3	Reflect-o Jacket	35	PG	CY
15	2X4	Strongster Carribeaner	20	MK	CL
16	3X1	Sleepy Pad	25	WL	CP
17	3X2	Bucky Knife	60	WL	CP
18	3X4	Treado Tire	30	OA	CY
19	4X1	Slicky Tire	25	OA	CY
20	4X2	Electra Compass	45	MK	EL
21	4X3	Mega Camera	275	WL	EL
22	5X1	Simple Sandal	50	PG	FW
23	5X2	Action Sandal	70	PG	FW
24	5X3	Luxo Tent	500	OA	CP

Total rows: 24 of 24 Query complete 00:00:00.179

Query2. Display the VendorID and VendorName for all vendors.

ANS: SELECT vendorId , vendorName

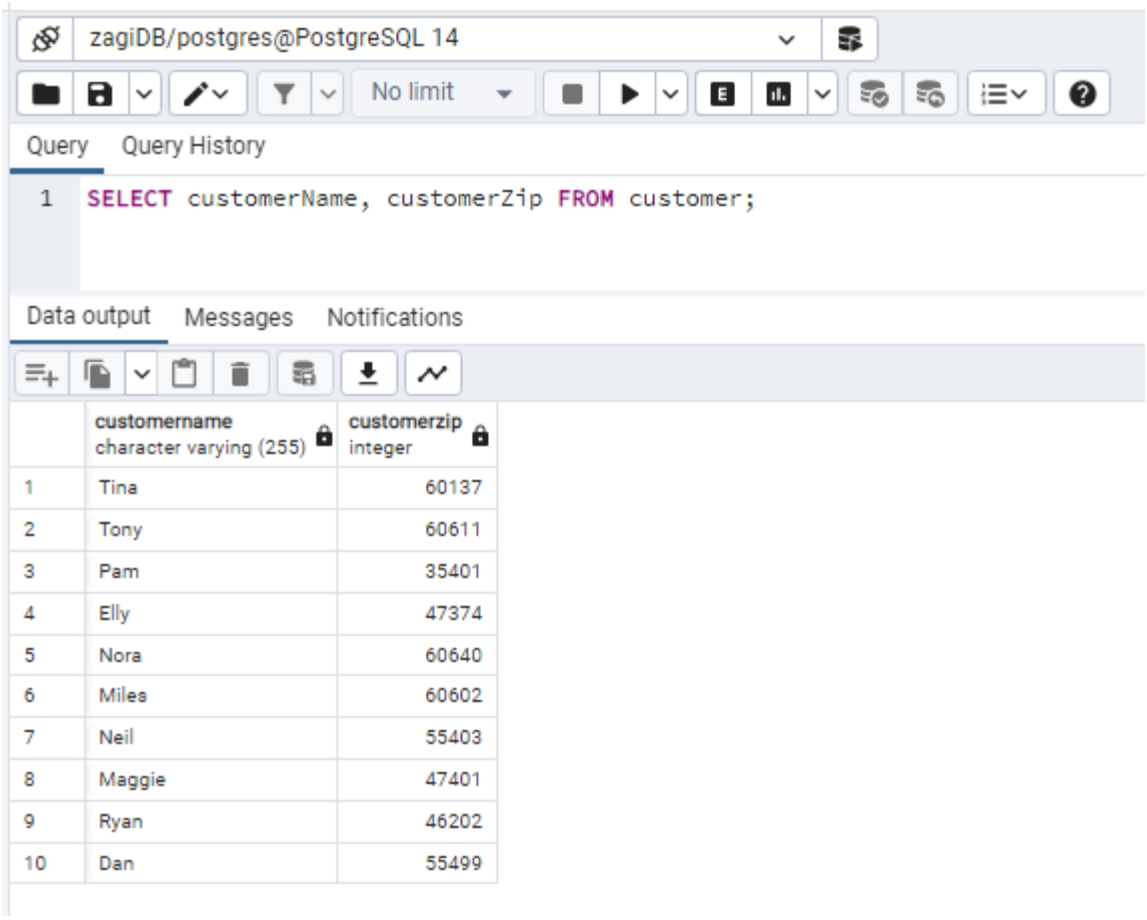
FROM vendor;



Query3. Display the CustomerName and CustomerZip for all customers.

ANS: SELECT CustomerName, CustomerZip

FROM customer;



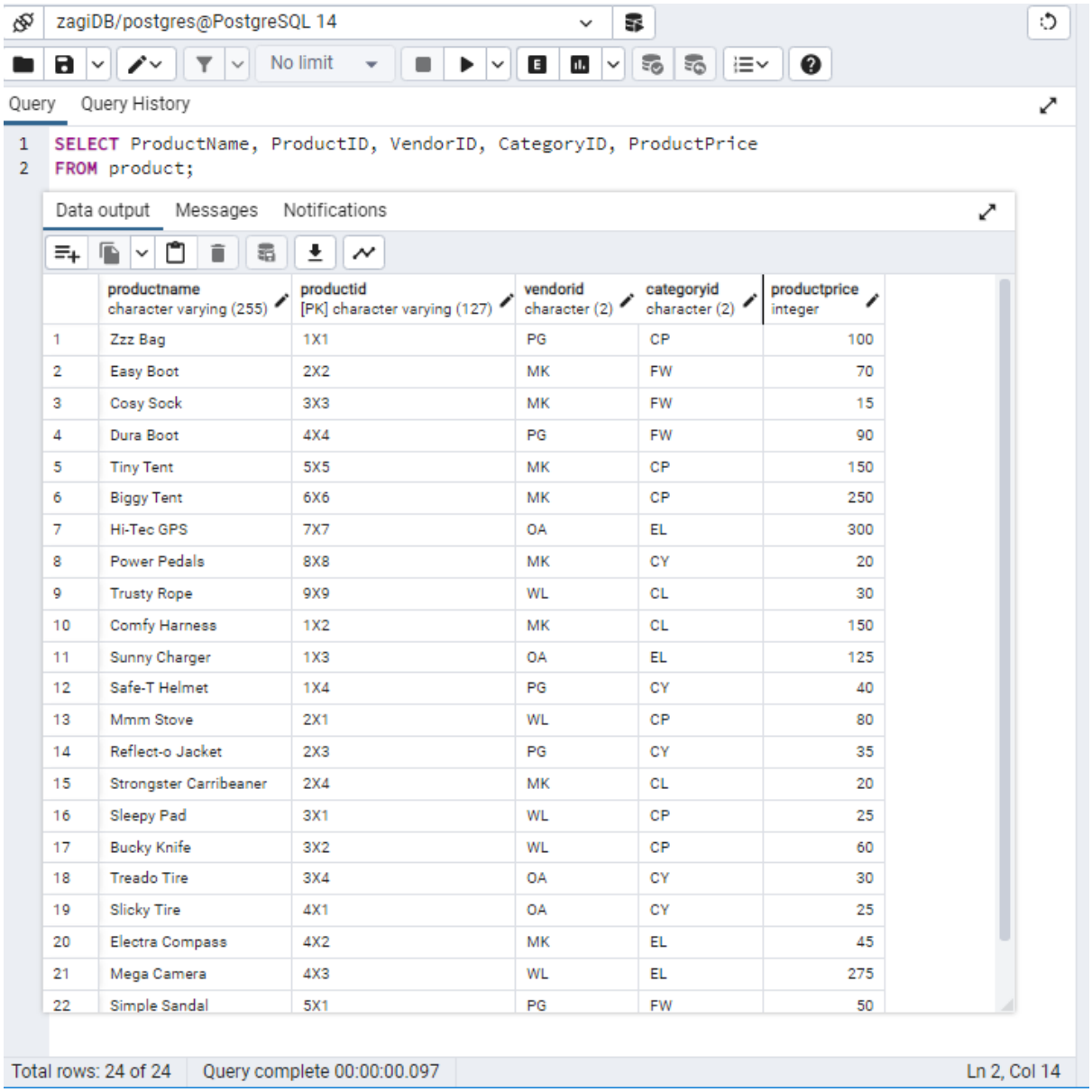
	customername character varying (255)	customerzip integer
1	Tina	60137
2	Tony	60611
3	Pam	35401
4	Elly	47374
5	Nora	60640
6	Miles	60602
7	Neil	55403
8	Maggie	47401
9	Ryan	46202
10	Dan	55499

QUERY4. Retrieve the entire contents of the table PRODUCT. The columns must be displayed in the following order: ProductName, ProductID, VendorID, CategoryID, ProductPrice.

ANS:

SELECT ProductName, ProductID, VendorID, CategoryID, ProductPrice

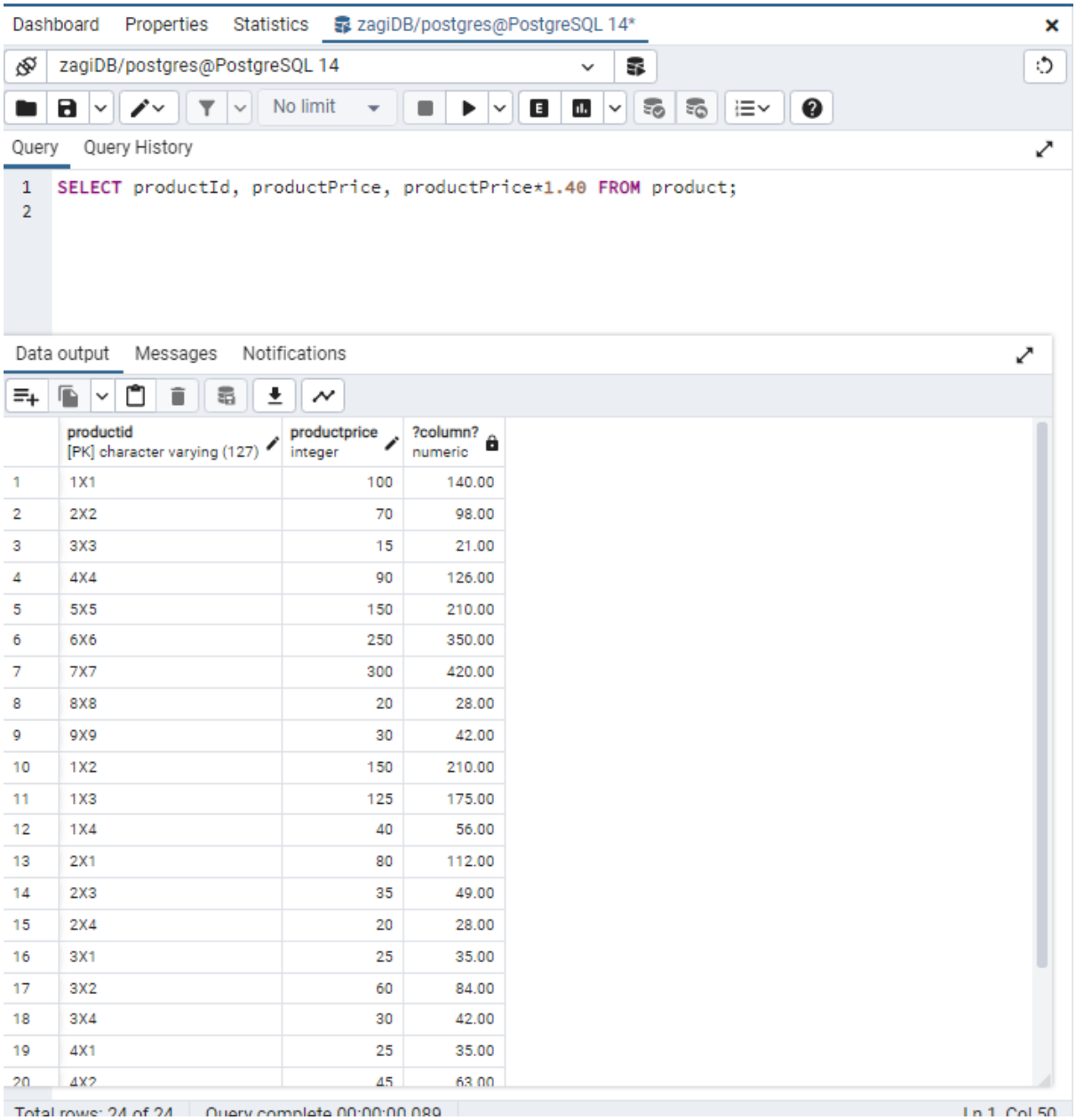
FROM product;



QUERY5. For the table PRODUCT, display 3 columns ProductID, ProductPrice, and a column showing ProductPrice increased by 40%

ANS: SELECT productID, productPrice, productPrice*1.40

FROM product;

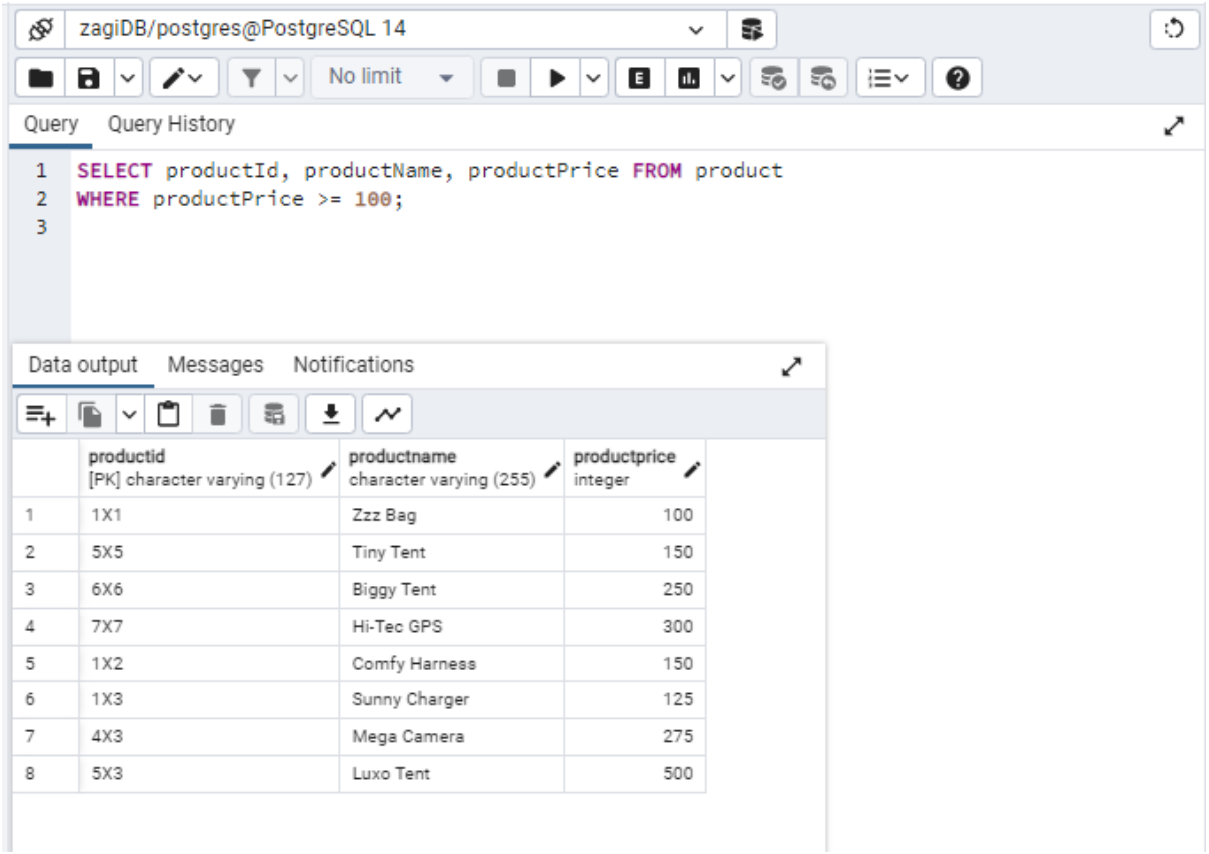


QUERY6. Display the ProductID, ProductName, and ProductPrice for products with a ProductPrice of $100 or higher.

ANS: SELECT productID, productName, productPrice

FROM product

WHERE productPrice >= 100;

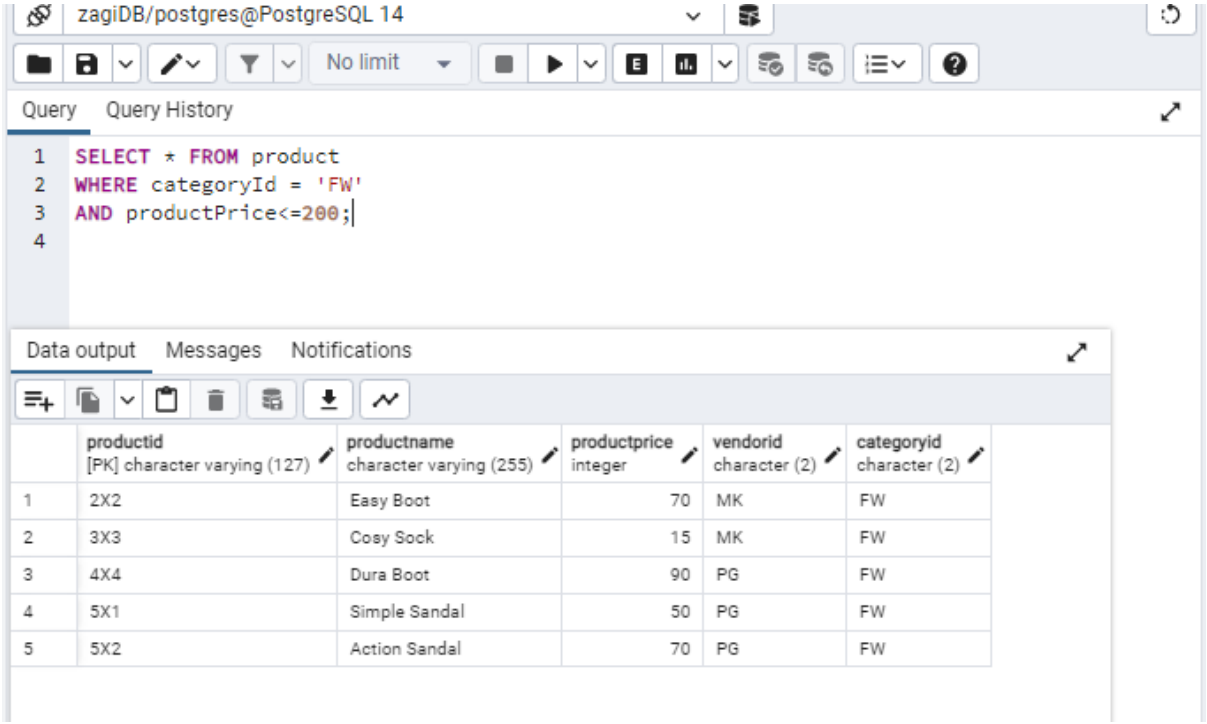


QUERY7. Retrieve the ProductID, ProductName, VendorID, CategoryID, and ProductPrice of products in the FW category whose price is equal to or below $200 (Hint: two conditions in WHERE clause)

ANS: SELECT * FROM product

WHERE categoryId = ‘FW’

AND productPrice <=200;

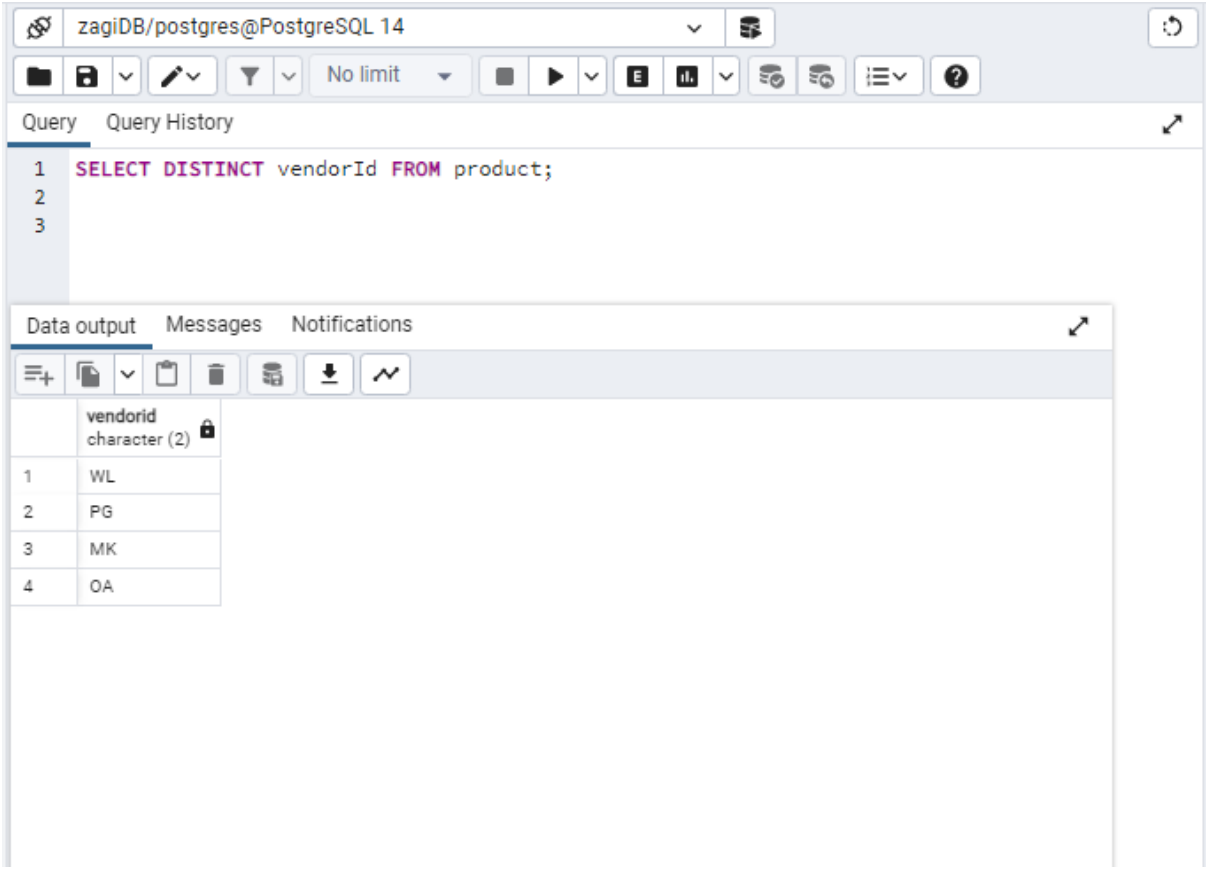


	productid [PK] character varying (127)	productname character varying (255)	productprice integer	vendorid character (2)	categoryid character (2)
1	2X2	Easy Boot	70	MK	FW
2	3X3	Cosy Sock	15	MK	FW
3	4X4	Dura Boot	90	PG	FW
4	5X1	Simple Sandal	50	PG	FW
5	5X2	Action Sandal	70	PG	FW

QUERY8. Display the VendorID of all vendors that we have a product from them. In the result, we must not see duplicate vendorIDs.

ANS: SELECT DISTINCT vendorId

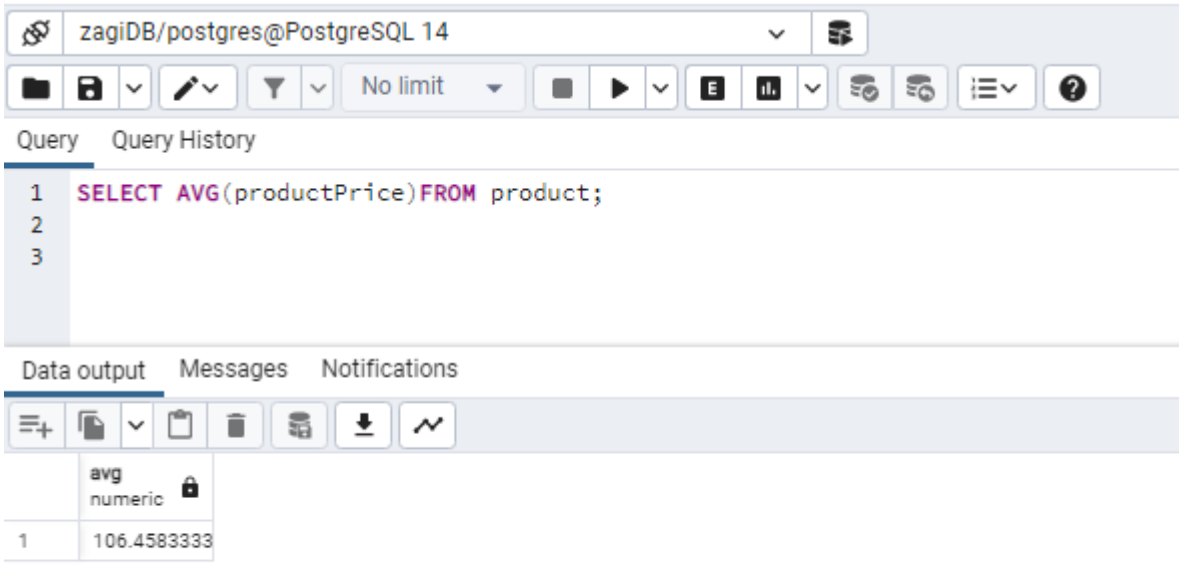
FROM Product;



QUERY 9. Retrieve the average price of all products. (Hint: Use AVG)

ANS: SELECT AVG(productPrice)

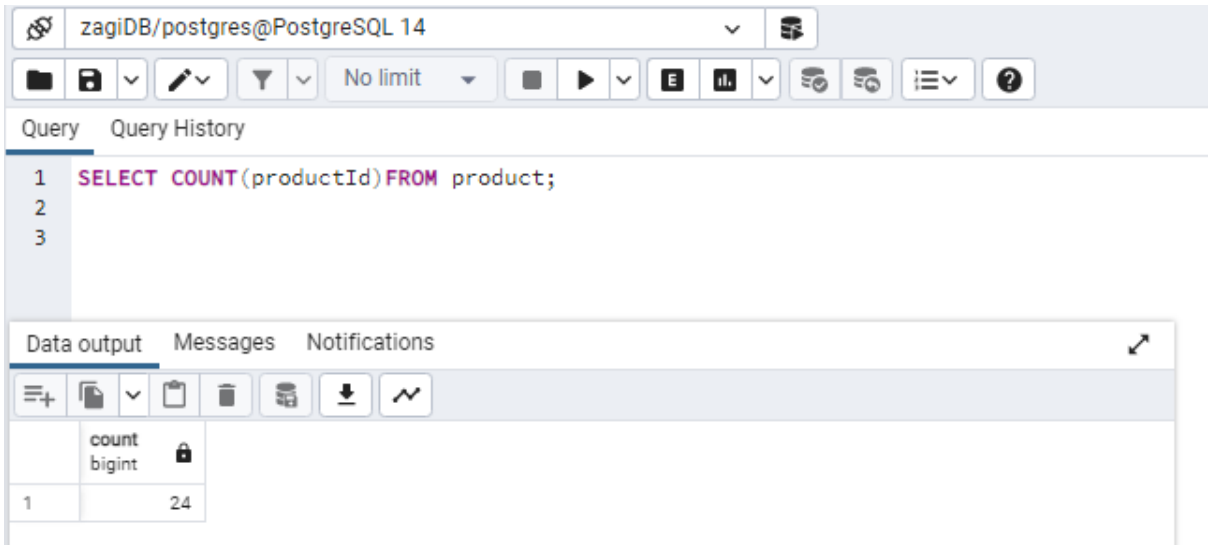
FROM product;



QUERY10. Show how many products are there for sale. (Hint: COUNT)

ANS: SELECT COUNT(productId)

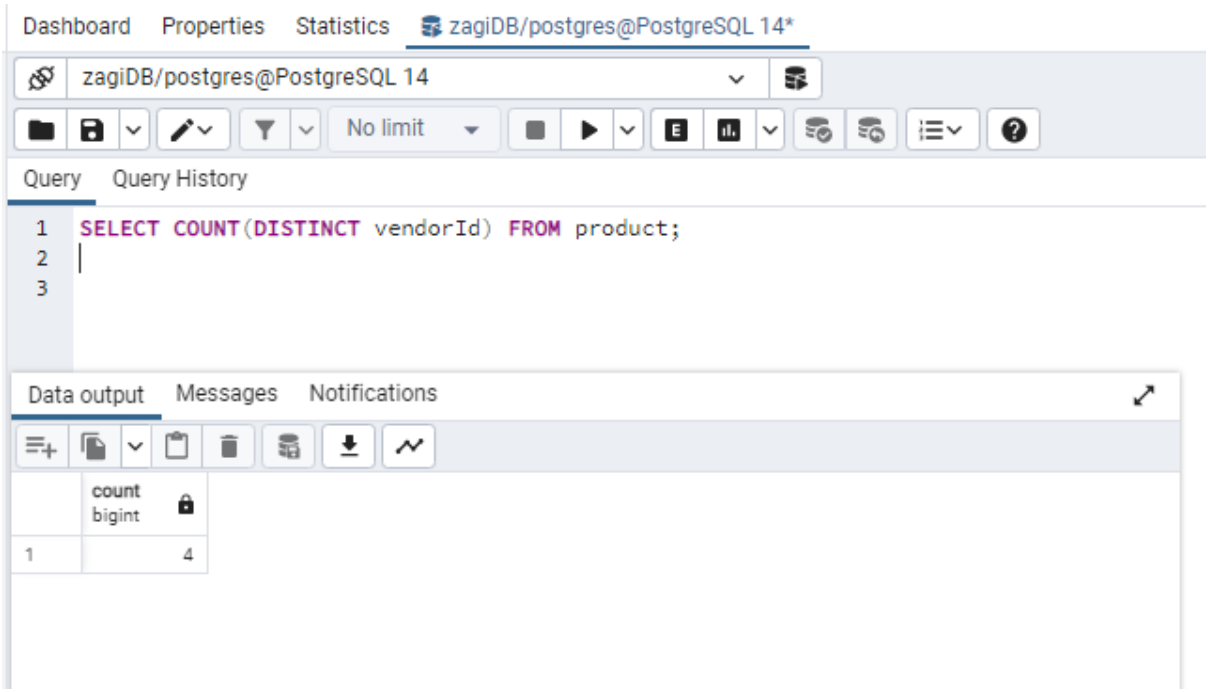
FROM product;



QUERY 11. Count how many distinct vendors are there in the product table. (Hint: the answer is 4)

ANS: SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT vendorId)

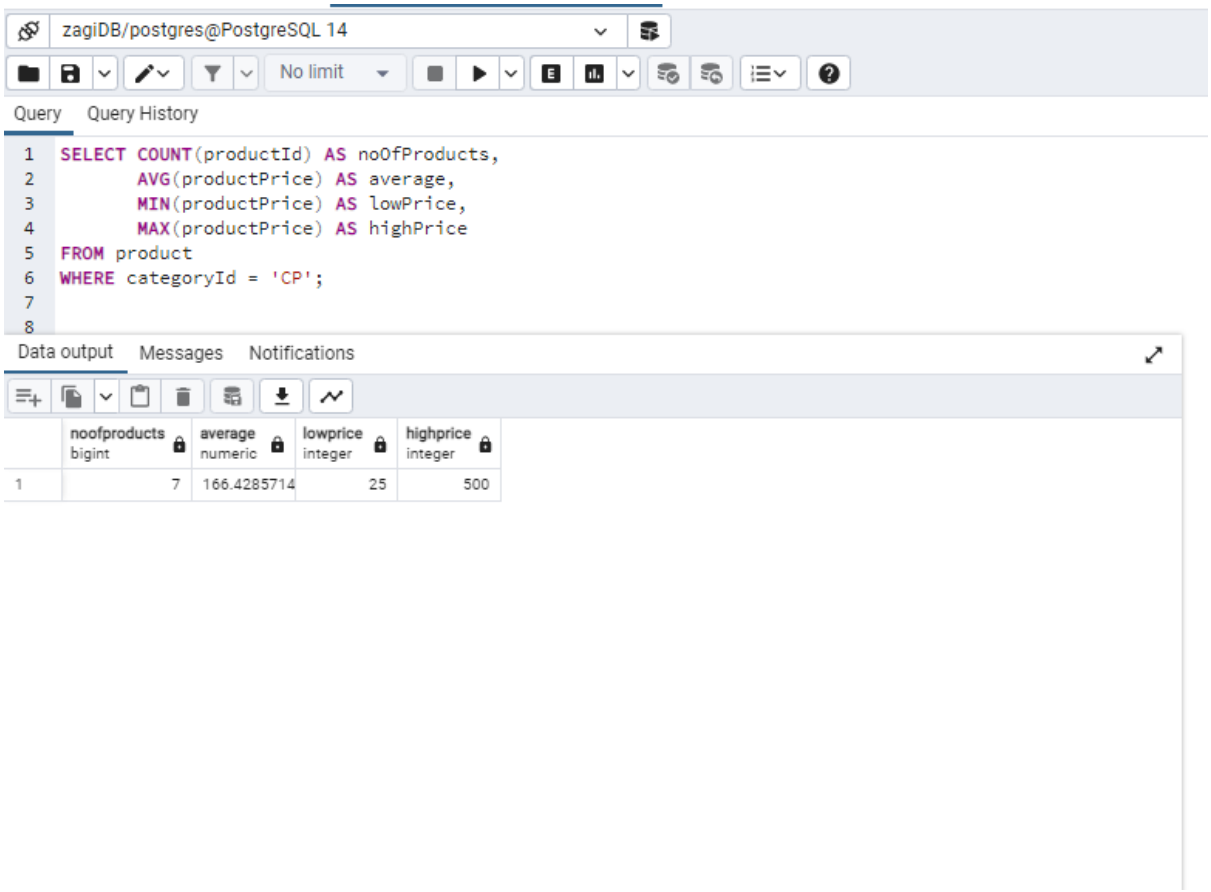
FROM product;



QUERY12. Retrieve the number of products, average product price, lowest product price, and highest product price in the CP product category.

ANS:

```
SELECT COUNT(productId) AS noOfProducts,
        AVG (productPrice) AS average,
       MIN(productPrice ) AS lowPrice,
       MAX(productPrice) AS highPrice
FROM product
WHERE category = 'CP';
```



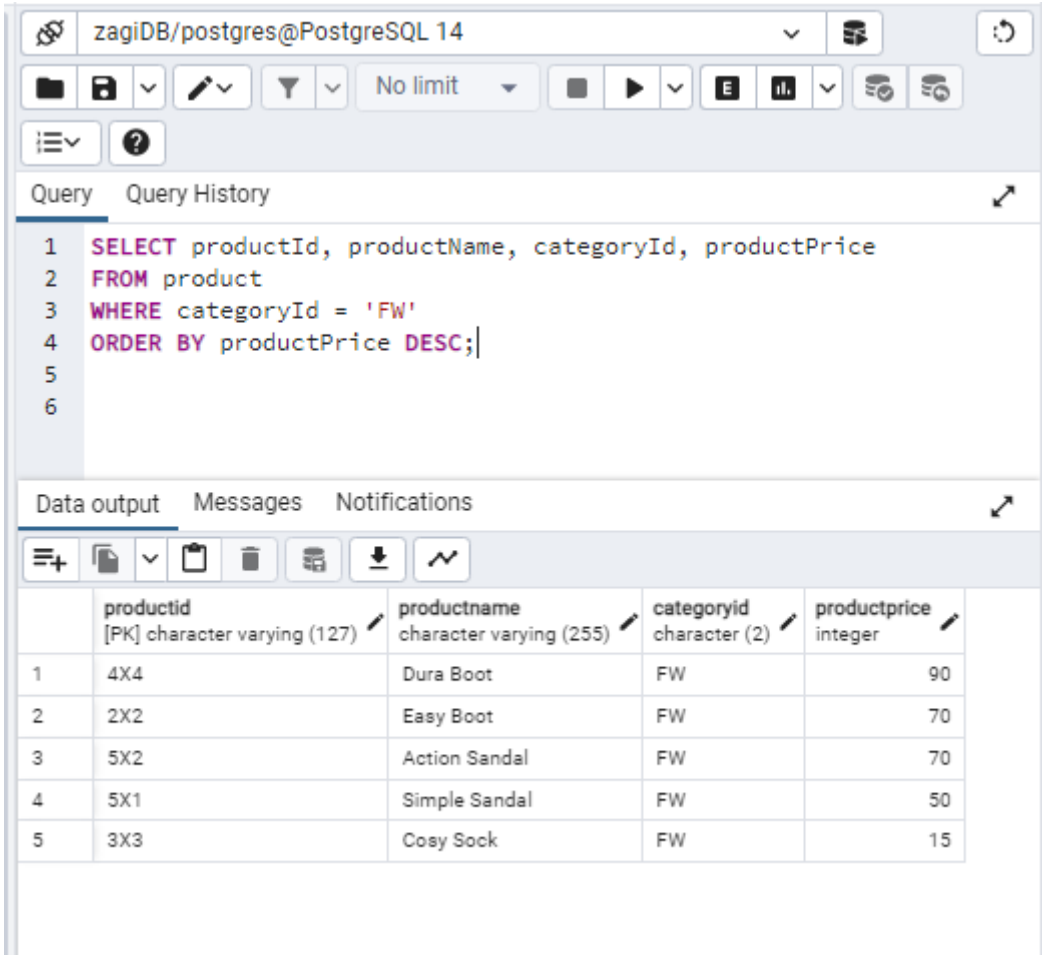
QUERY13. Retrieve the product ID, product name, category ID, and product price for each product in the FW product category, sorted by product price in descending order.11

ANS: SELECT productID, productName, categoryId, productPrice

FROM product

WHERE category = ‘FW’

ORDER BY productPrice DESC;



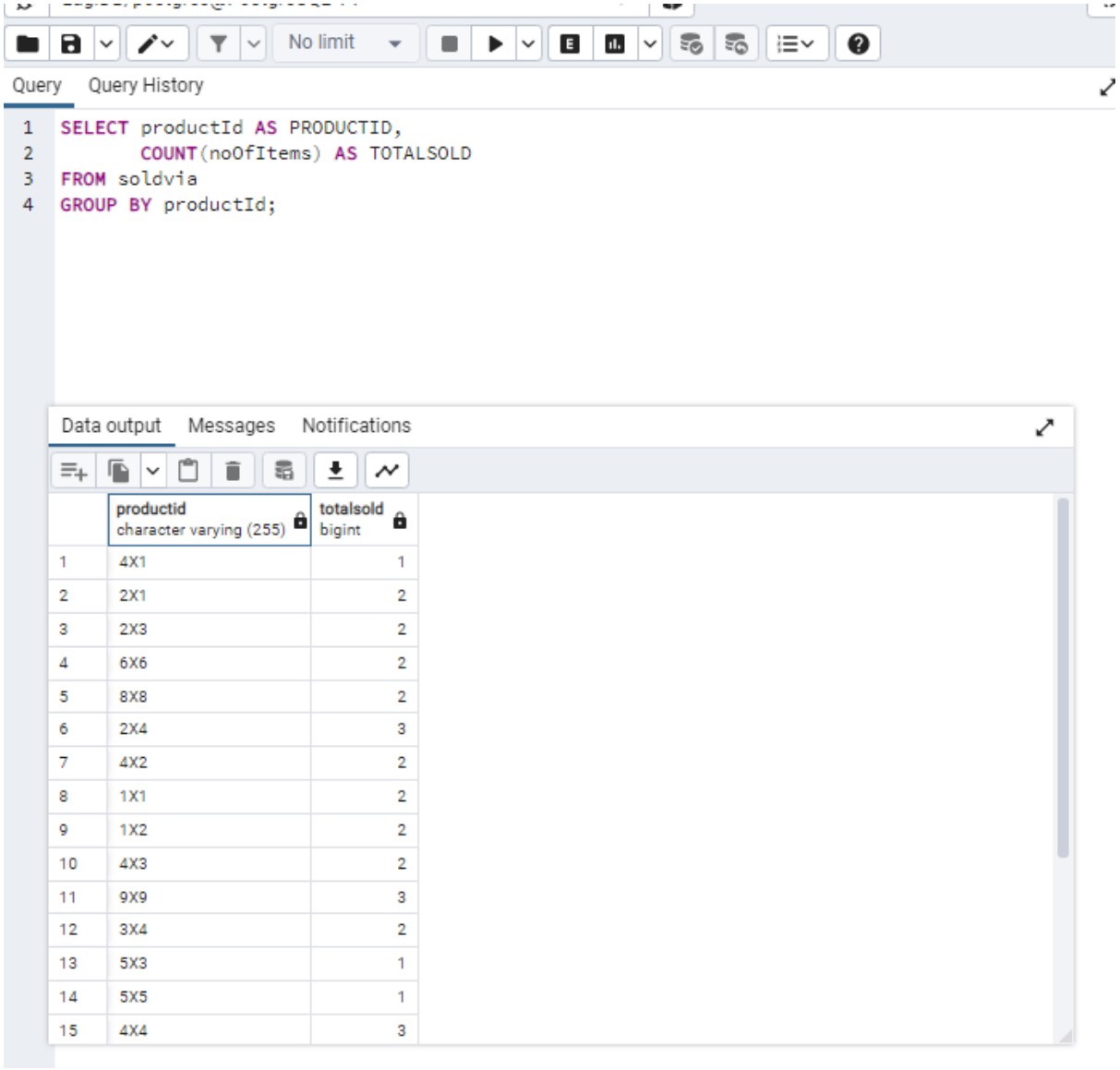
QUERY14. For each product, retrieve the ProductID, and the total number of product items sold within all transactions. (Hint: transactions can be found in SoldVia table. NoOfItems attribute holds how many items sold in one transaction, but we need to find the total sold of a product in all transactions. See the table below for your reference).

We need the heading of the columns be exactly ‘PRODUCTID’ and ‘Total Sold’ as you can see below.

ANS:

```
SELECT productId AS PRODUCTID,
        COUNT(noOfItems) AS TOTALSOLD
FROM soldvia
```

GROUP BY productId;



Query 15. For each vendor, retrieve the VendorID, number of products supplied by the vendor, and average price of the products supplied by the vendor.

ANS:

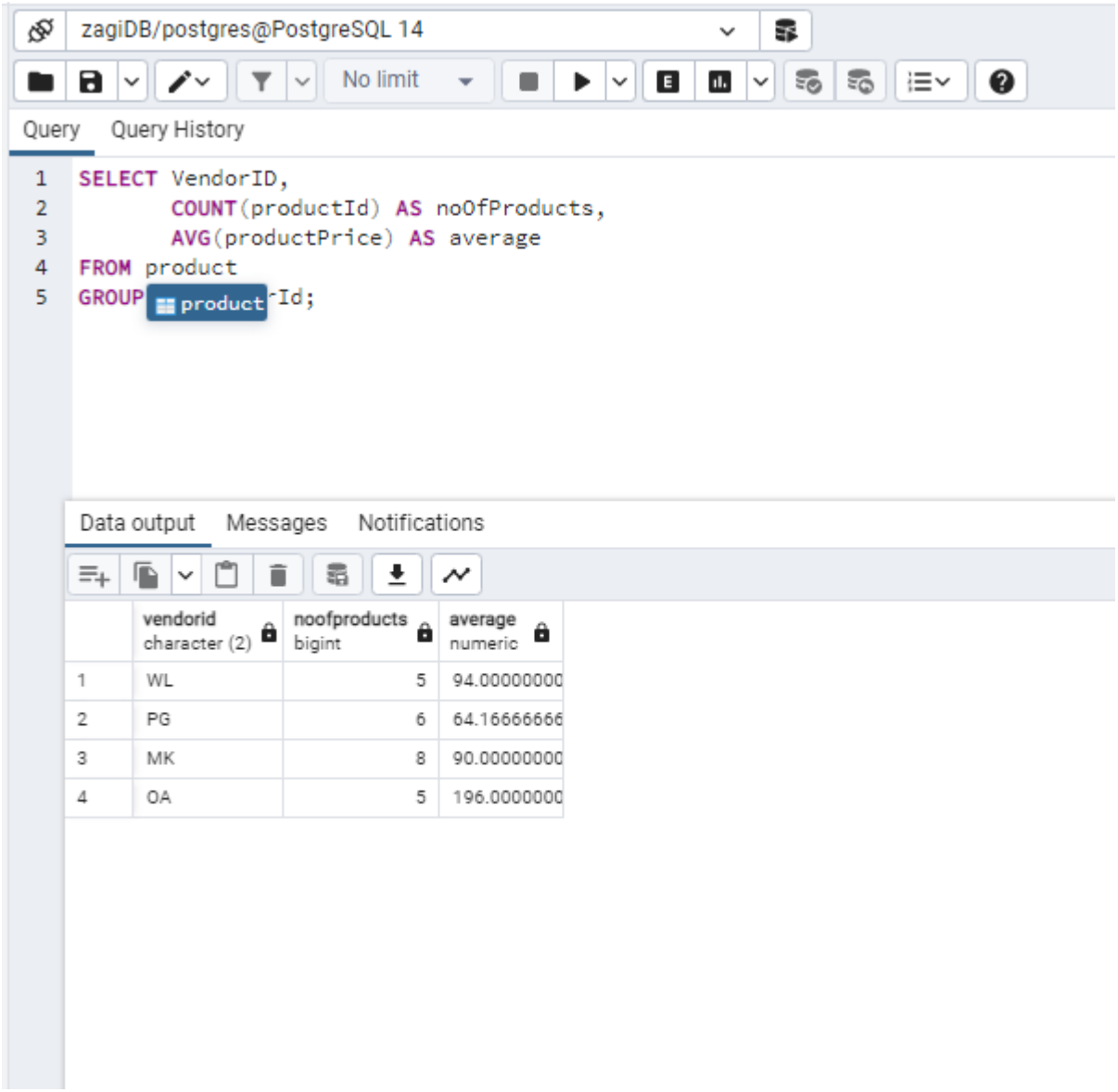
SELECT VendorID,

COUNT(productId) AS noOfProducts,

AVG(productPrice) AS average

FROM product

GROUP BY vendorId;

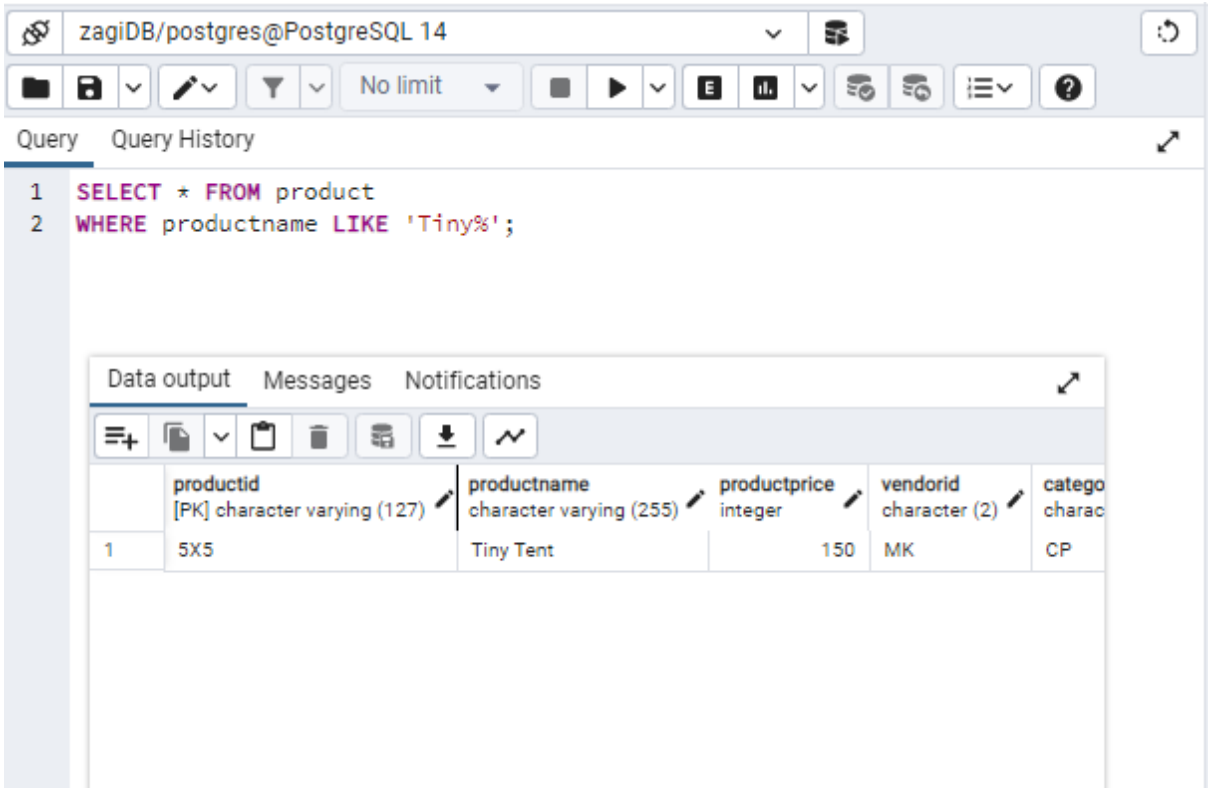


Query 16. Retrieve all attributes of products whose name starts with “Tiny”, for example, ‘Tiny Tent’

ANS:

SELECT * FROM product

WHERE productname LIKE 'Tiny%';



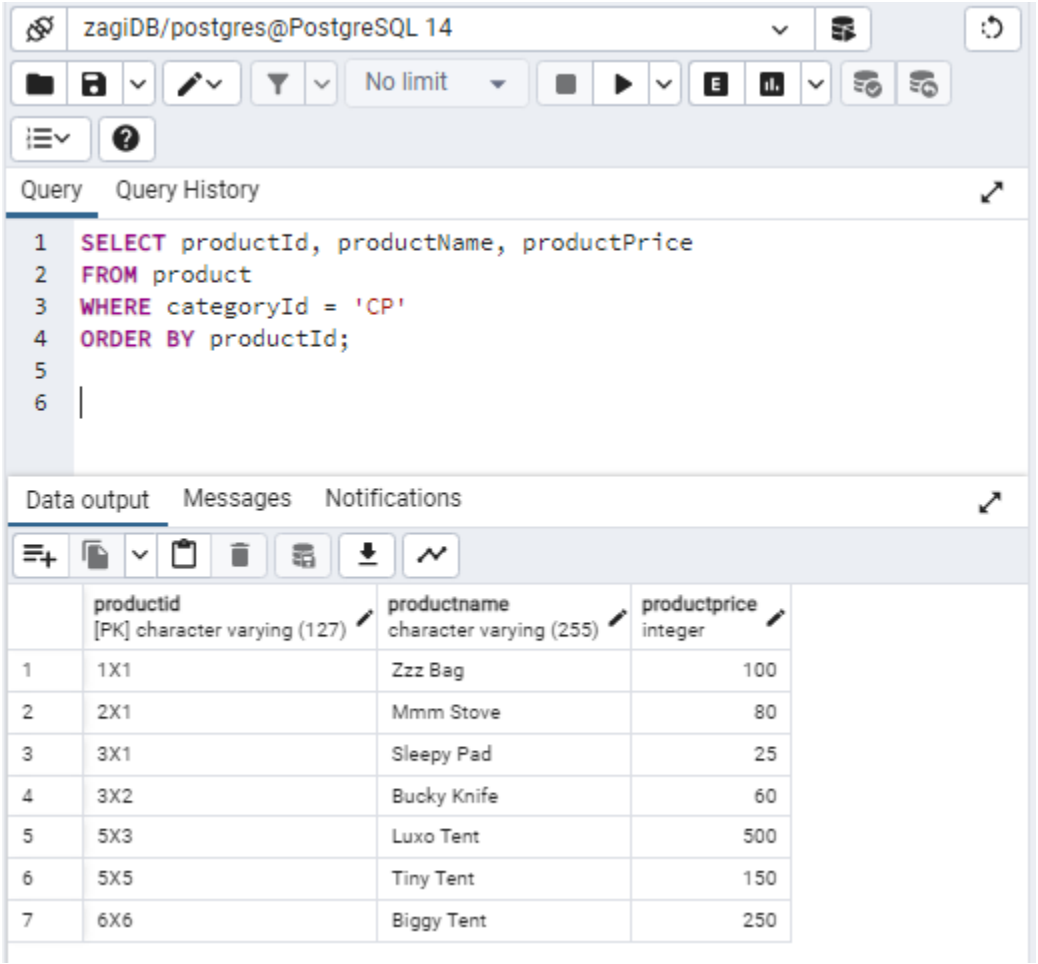
Query 17. Display the ProductID, ProductName, and ProductPrice for productsin the category whose CategoryID value is‘CP’. Sort the results by ProductID.

ANS: SELECT productID, productName, productPrice

FROM product

WHERE categoryId =’CP’

ORDER BY productId;



	productid [PK] character varying (127)	productname character varying (255)	productprice integer
1	1X1	Zzz Bag	100
2	2X1	Mmm Stove	80
3	3X1	Sleepy Pad	25
4	3X2	Bucky Knife	60
5	5X3	Luxo Tent	500
6	5X5	Tiny Tent	150
7	6X6	Biggy Tent	250

QUERY18. Display the transaction id (TID) and the total number of items sold in that transaction (of all products) that the total number of items (of all products) sold in that transaction is greater than five. In other words, we want to get the sample result as follows.

We need the heading of the columns be exactly ‘TID’ and ‘Total Items Sold’ as you can see below.

ANS:

SELECT tId AS TID,

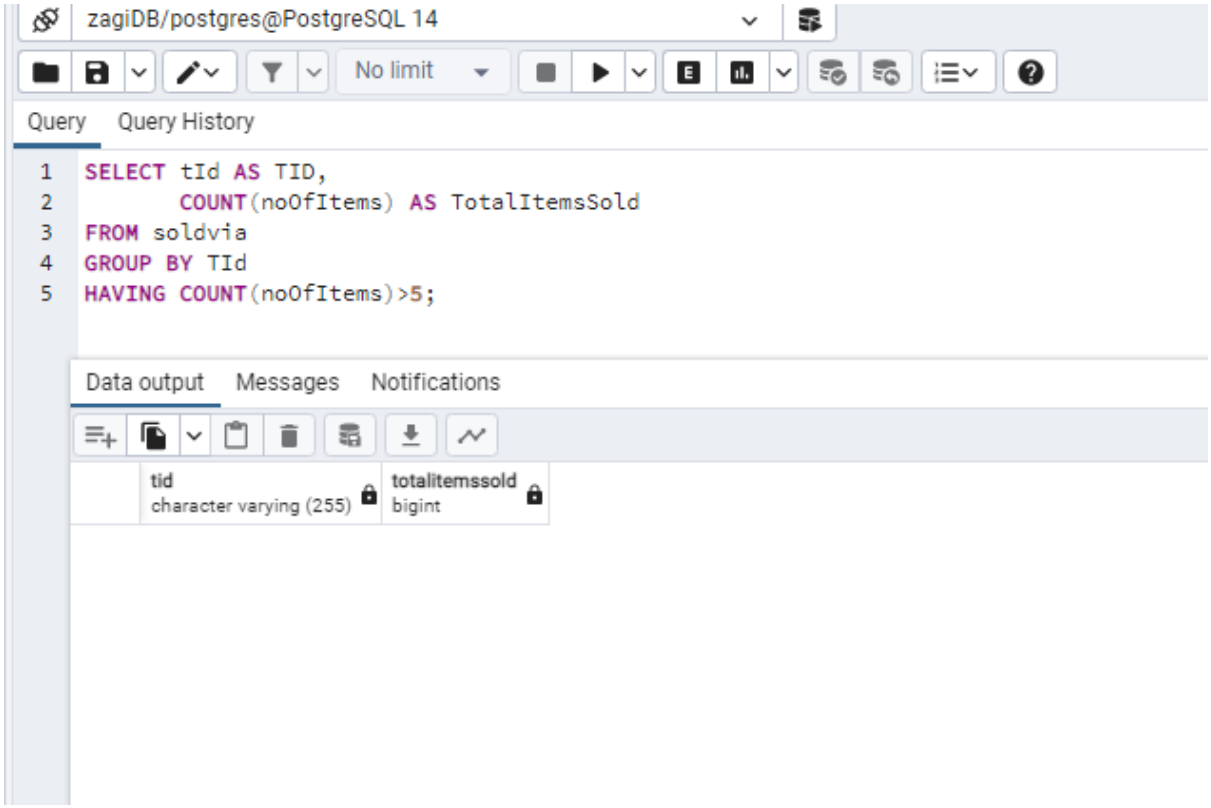
COUNT(noOfItems) AS TotalItemsSold

FROM soldvia

GROUP BY TId

HAVING COUNT(noOfItems)>5;

There is no transaction in which the number of items sold are more than 5.



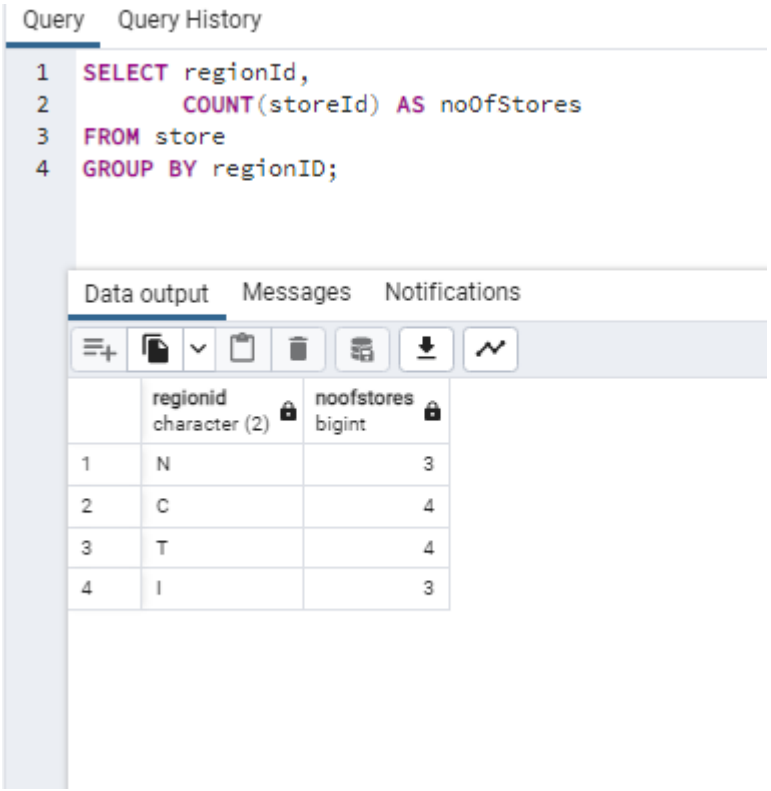
Query 19. Display all RegionIDs and number of stores in their region.

ANS: SELECT regionId,

COUNT(storeId) AS noOfStores

FROM store

GROUP BY regionID;



Query 20. Display RegionID and number of Stores in regions that number of stores in their is 4 or more.

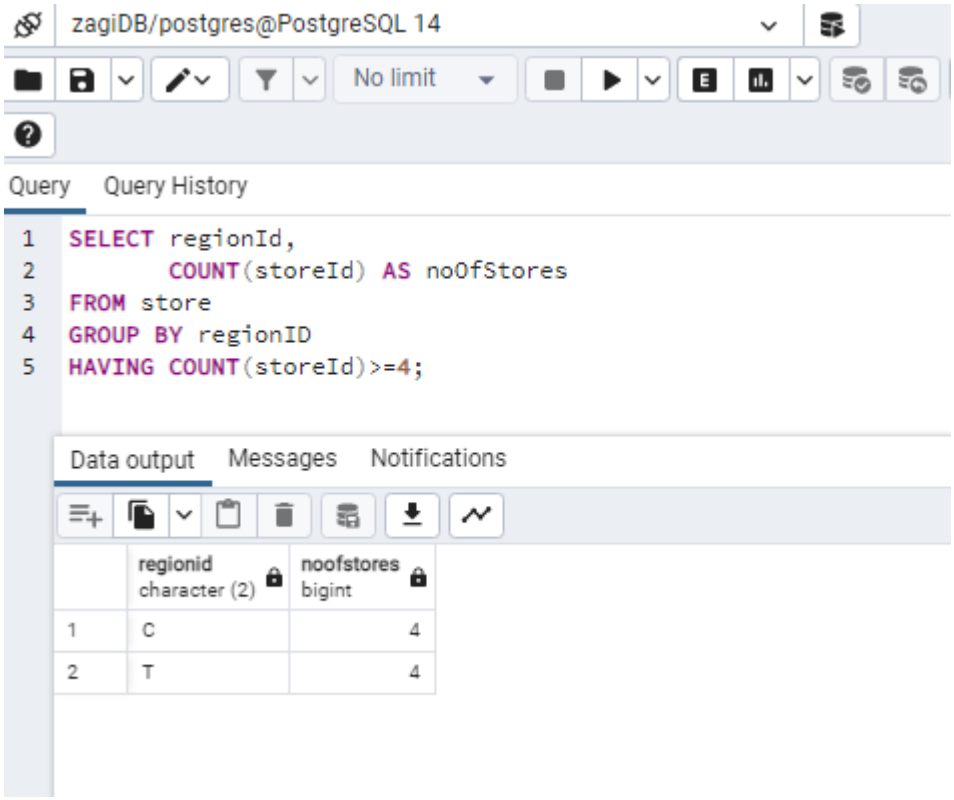
ANS: SELECT regionId,

COUNT(storeId) AS noOfStores

FROM store

GROUP BY regionID

HAVING COUNT(storeId)>=4;


zagiDB/postgres@PostgreSQL 14
No limit
Query
Query History
1 SELECT regionId,
2 COUNT(storeId) AS noOfStores
3 FROM store
4 GROUP BY regionID
5 HAVING COUNT(storeId)>=4;
Data output
Messages
Notifications
regionid character (2)
noofstores bigint
1 C 4
2 T 4