

BASE DE DATOS NORTHWIND

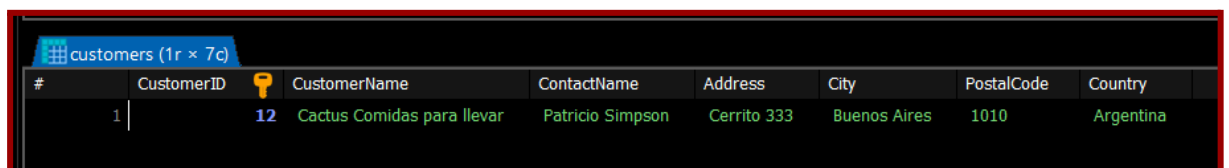
ÍNDICE

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Consultas Simples | 2 |
| Consultas con Inner Joins | 6 |
| Subconsultas | 10 |

Consultas Simples

1. Muéstrame a todos los clientes que viven en Buenos Aires y cuyo nombre de contacto empiece por la letra 'P'.

```
SELECT *  
FROM customers  
WHERE City = 'Buenos Aires'  
AND ContactName LIKE 'P%';
```

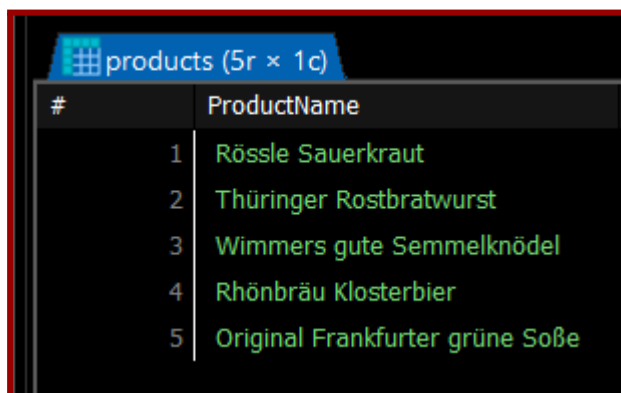


The screenshot shows a database query result for the 'customers' table. The table has 8 columns: #, CustomerID, CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, PostalCode, and Country. The first row is highlighted, showing CustomerID 12, CustomerName 'Cactus Comidas para llevar', ContactName 'Patricio Simpson', Address 'Cerrito 333', City 'Buenos Aires', PostalCode '1010', and Country 'Argentina'.

| # | CustomerID | CustomerName | ContactName | Address | City | PostalCode | Country |
|---|------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 | 12 | Cactus Comidas para llevar | Patricio Simpson | Cerrito 333 | Buenos Aires | 1010 | Argentina |

2. Muéstrame todos los productos cuyo ID de proveedores sean '12' y '8'.

```
SELECT ProductName  
FROM products  
WHERE SupplierID = '12'  
AND '8';
```

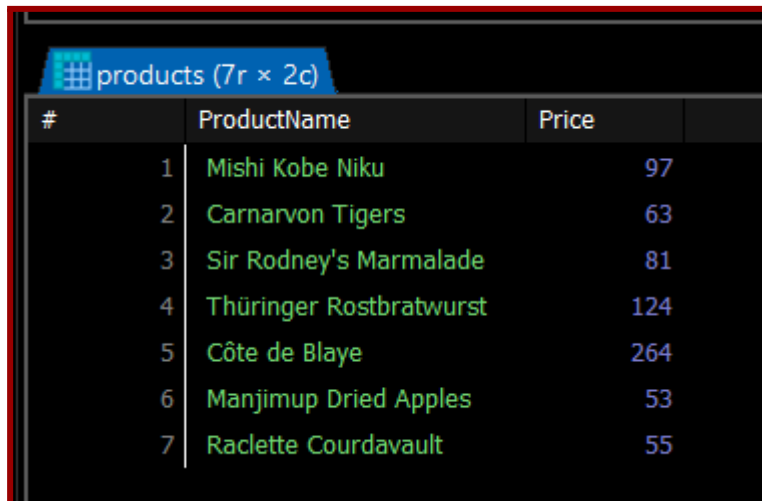


The screenshot shows a database query result for the 'products' table. The table has 2 columns: # and ProductName. The first 5 rows are visible, showing ProductNames: 'Rössle Sauerkraut', 'Thüringer Rostbratwurst', 'Wimmers gute Semmelknödel', 'Rhönbräu Klosterbier', and 'Original Frankfurter grüne Soße'.

| # | ProductName |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Rössle Sauerkraut |
| 2 | Thüringer Rostbratwurst |
| 3 | Wimmers gute Semmelknödel |
| 4 | Rhönbräu Klosterbier |
| 5 | Original Frankfurter grüne Soße |

3. Muéstrame todos los productos cuyo precio sea mayor a 50.

```
SELECT ProductName, Price
FROM products
WHERE Price > 50;
```

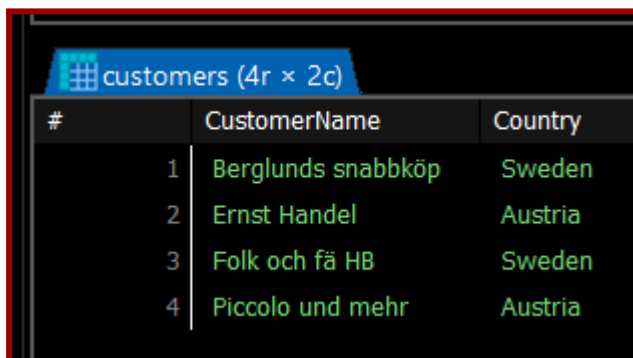


The screenshot shows a database query result for the 'products' table. The title bar indicates 'products (7r x 2c)'. The table has three columns: '#', 'ProductName', and 'Price'. The data is as follows:

| # | ProductName | Price |
|---|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Mishi Kobe Niku | 97 |
| 2 | Carnarvon Tigers | 63 |
| 3 | Sir Rodney's Marmalade | 81 |
| 4 | Thüringer Rostbratwurst | 124 |
| 5 | Côte de Blaye | 264 |
| 6 | Manjimup Dried Apples | 53 |
| 7 | Raclette Courdavault | 55 |

4. Muestra a los clientes que vengan de Suecia y de Austria.

```
SELECT CustomerName, Country
FROM customers
WHERE Country
IN ('Sweden', 'Austria');
```

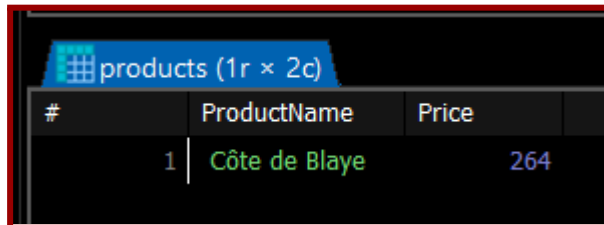


The screenshot shows a database query result for the 'customers' table. The title bar indicates 'customers (4r x 2c)'. The table has three columns: '#', 'CustomerName', and 'Country'. The data is as follows:

| # | CustomerName | Country |
|---|--------------------|---------|
| 1 | Berglunds snabbköp | Sweden |
| 2 | Ernst Handel | Austria |
| 3 | Folk och fä HB | Sweden |
| 4 | Piccolo und mehr | Austria |

5. Muestra el producto más caro

```
SELECT ProductName, Price  
FROM products  
ORDER BY Price DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

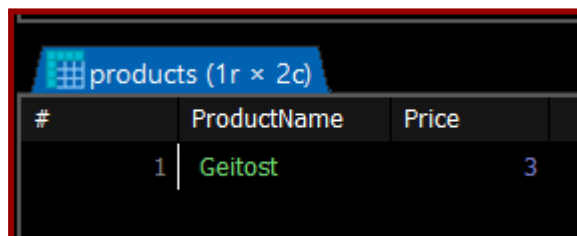


A screenshot of a database query result. At the top, a blue header bar displays a grid icon and the text 'products (1r x 2c)'. Below this, a table with a dark background and light-colored text is shown. The table has three columns: '#', 'ProductName', and 'Price'. The first row contains the values '1', 'Côte de Blaye', and '264'.

| # | ProductName | Price |
|---|---------------|-------|
| 1 | Côte de Blaye | 264 |

6. Muestra el producto más barato.

```
SELECT ProductName, Price  
FROM products  
ORDER BY Price ASC  
LIMIT 1;
```



A screenshot of a database query result. At the top, a blue header bar displays a grid icon and the text 'products (1r x 2c)'. Below this, a table with a dark background and light-colored text is shown. The table has three columns: '#', 'ProductName', and 'Price'. The first row contains the values '1', 'Geitost', and '3'.

| # | ProductName | Price |
|---|-------------|-------|
| 1 | Geitost | 3 |

7. Desde la tabla 'orderdetails', muéstrame todos los productos que se vendieron a un precio unitario superior a 70€.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ProductID, Quantity  
FROM orderdetails  
WHERE Quantity > 70;
```

| orderdetails (9r × 2c) | | |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|
| # | ProductID | Quantity |
| 1 | 35 | 100 |
| 2 | 63 | 80 |
| 3 | 19 | 80 |
| 4 | 44 | 77 |
| 5 | 60 | 80 |
| 6 | 58 | 80 |
| 7 | 55 | 120 |
| 8 | 61 | 90 |
| 9 | 54 | 80 |

8. Lista el ID del producto y la cantidad de aquellos productos que se hayan vendido por un precio comprendido entre 75€ y 100€.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ProductID, Quantity  
FROM orderdetails  
WHERE Quantity BETWEEN 75  
AND 100;
```

| orderdetails (8r × 2c) | | |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|
| # | ProductID | Quantity |
| 1 | 35 | 100 |
| 2 | 63 | 80 |
| 3 | 19 | 80 |
| 4 | 44 | 77 |
| 5 | 60 | 80 |
| 6 | 58 | 80 |
| 7 | 61 | 90 |
| 8 | 54 | 80 |

9. Haz una lista con los 8 pedidos con mayor cantidad de productos comprados.

```
SELECT OrderID, SUM(Quantity) AS TotalProductos
FROM orderdetails
GROUP BY OrderID
ORDER BY TotalProductos DESC
LIMIT 8;
```

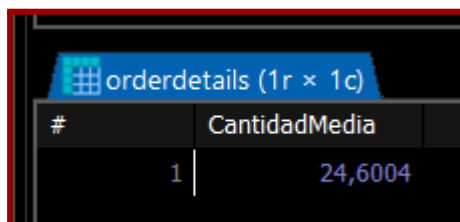


The screenshot shows a database query result window titled "orderdetails (8r x 2c)". The table has three columns: "#", "OrderID", and "TotalProductos". It displays the top 8 orders based on the total quantity of products purchased, ordered in descending order.

| # | OrderID | TotalProductos |
|---|---------|----------------|
| 1 | 10.324 | 241 |
| 2 | 10.440 | 208 |
| 3 | 10.359 | 206 |
| 4 | 10.430 | 195 |
| 5 | 10.263 | 184 |
| 6 | 10.393 | 176 |
| 7 | 10.442 | 170 |
| 8 | 10.390 | 169 |

10. Muestra una media con la cantidad de todos los detalles de los pedidos.

```
SELECT AVG(Quantity) AS CantidadMedia
FROM orderdetails;
```



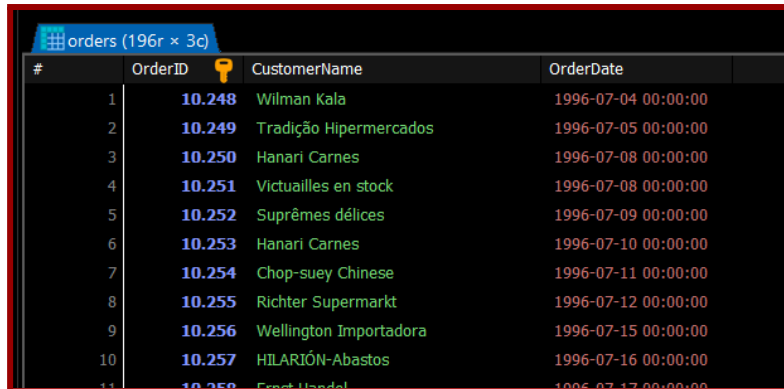
The screenshot shows a database query result window titled "orderdetails (1r x 1c)". The table has two columns: "#", and "CantidadMedia". It displays the average quantity of products purchased across all order details.

| # | CantidadMedia |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | 24,6004 |

Consultas con Inner Join

1. Lista todos los pedidos con la fecha de los pedidos y el nombre de los clientes.

```
SELECT o.OrderID, c.CustomerName, o.OrderDate
FROM orders o
INNER JOIN customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result with the title "orders (196r x 3c)". The table has four columns: "#", "OrderID", "CustomerName", and "OrderDate". The data is as follows:

| # | OrderID | CustomerName | OrderDate |
|----|---------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 10.248 | Wilman Kala | 1996-07-04 00:00:00 |
| 2 | 10.249 | Tradição Hipermercados | 1996-07-05 00:00:00 |
| 3 | 10.250 | Hanari Carnes | 1996-07-08 00:00:00 |
| 4 | 10.251 | Victuailles en stock | 1996-07-08 00:00:00 |
| 5 | 10.252 | Suprêmes délices | 1996-07-09 00:00:00 |
| 6 | 10.253 | Hanari Carnes | 1996-07-10 00:00:00 |
| 7 | 10.254 | Chop-suey Chinese | 1996-07-11 00:00:00 |
| 8 | 10.255 | Richter Supermarkt | 1996-07-12 00:00:00 |
| 9 | 10.256 | Wellington Importadora | 1996-07-15 00:00:00 |
| 10 | 10.257 | HILARIÓN-Abastos | 1996-07-16 00:00:00 |
| 11 | 10.258 | Ernst Handel | 1996-07-17 00:00:00 |

2. Muéstrame los pedidos con los nombres de los empleados que los gestionaron.

```
SELECT DISTINCT o.OrderID, e.FirstName, e.LastName
FROM orders o
INNER JOIN employees e ON o.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result with the title "orders (196r x 3c)". The table has four columns: "#", "OrderID", "FirstName", and "LastName". The data is as follows:

| # | OrderID | FirstName | LastName |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 10.258 | Nancy | Davolio |
| 2 | 10.270 | Nancy | Davolio |
| 3 | 10.275 | Nancy | Davolio |
| 4 | 10.285 | Nancy | Davolio |
| 5 | 10.292 | Nancy | Davolio |
| 6 | 10.293 | Nancy | Davolio |
| 7 | 10.304 | Nancy | Davolio |
| 8 | 10.306 | Nancy | Davolio |

3. Obtén la cantidad total de pedidos realizados por clientes cuyo nombre comienza con la letra 'C'.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS pedidos
FROM orders o
INNER JOIN customers c
ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE c.CustomerName LIKE 'C%';
```

| customers (4r × 2c) | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| # | CustomerName | TotalPedidos |
| 1 | Centro comercial Moctezuma | 1 |
| 2 | Chop-suey Chinese | 2 |
| 3 | Comércio Mineiro | 1 |
| 4 | Consolidated Holdings | 1 |

4. Muestra los nombres de transportistas junto con la fecha de los pedidos de la tabla de transportes, muestra sólomente a los 10 primeros.

```
SELECT s.ShipperName, o.OrderDate
FROM shippers s
INNER JOIN orders o ON s.ShipperID = o.ShipperID
GROUP BY s.ShipperName, o.OrderDate
LIMIT 10;
```

| shippers (10r × 2c) | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| # | ShipperName | OrderDate |
| 1 | Speedy Express | 1996-07-05 00:00:00 |
| 2 | Speedy Express | 1996-07-08 00:00:00 |
| 3 | Speedy Express | 1996-07-17 00:00:00 |
| 4 | Speedy Express | 1996-07-19 00:00:00 |
| 5 | Speedy Express | 1996-07-25 00:00:00 |
| 6 | Speedy Express | 1996-07-29 00:00:00 |
| 7 | Speedy Express | 1996-07-31 00:00:00 |
| 8 | Speedy Express | 1996-08-01 00:00:00 |
| 9 | Speedy Express | 1996-08-06 00:00:00 |
| 10 | Speedy Express | 1996-08-07 00:00:00 |

5. Muéstrame a los 10 empleados que gestionan pedidos junto con los nombres de sus clientes.

```
SELECT e.FirstName, e.LastName, c.CustomerName, o.OrderDate
FROM orders o
INNER JOIN employees e ON o.EmployeeID = e.EmployeeID
INNER JOIN customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
LIMIT 10;
```

| orders (10r × 4c) | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| # | FirstName | LastName | CustomerName | OrderDate |
| 1 | Nancy | Davolio | Ernst Handel | 1996-07-17 00:00:00 |
| 2 | Nancy | Davolio | Wartian Herkku | 1996-08-01 00:00:00 |
| 3 | Nancy | Davolio | Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti | 1996-08-07 00:00:00 |
| 4 | Nancy | Davolio | QUICK-Stop | 1996-08-20 00:00:00 |
| 5 | Nancy | Davolio | Tradição Hipermercados | 1996-08-28 00:00:00 |
| 6 | Nancy | Davolio | Tortuga Restaurante | 1996-08-29 00:00:00 |
| 7 | Nancy | Davolio | Tortuga Restaurante | 1996-09-12 00:00:00 |
| 8 | Nancy | Davolio | Romero y tomillo | 1996-09-16 00:00:00 |
| 9 | Nancy | Davolio | Du monde entier | 1996-09-20 00:00:00 |
| 10 | Nancy | Davolio | Rattlesnake Canyon Grocery | 1996-09-25 00:00:00 |

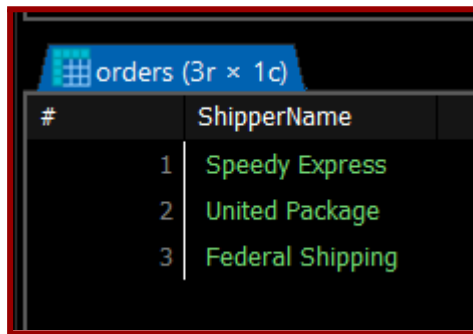
6. Muestra el producto más vendido junto con el nombre del proveedor y el cliente que lo compró.

```
SELECT p.ProductName, s.SupplierName, c.CustomerName, SUM(od.Quantity)
AS TotalVendido
FROM orderdetails od
INNER JOIN products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
INNER JOIN suppliers s ON p.SupplierID = s.SupplierID
INNER JOIN orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
INNER JOIN customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
GROUP BY p.ProductName, s.SupplierName, c.CustomerName
ORDER BY TotalVendido DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

| orderdetails (1r × 4c) | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| # | ProductName | SupplierName | CustomerName | TotalVendido |
| 1 | Pâté chinois | Ma Maison | Save-a-lot Markets | 120 |

7. Saca el nombre de los transportistas que enviaron productos a los clientes residentes en Austria.

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.ShipperName
FROM orders o
INNER JOIN shippers s ON o.ShipperID = s.ShipperID
INNER JOIN customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE c.Country = 'Austria';
```

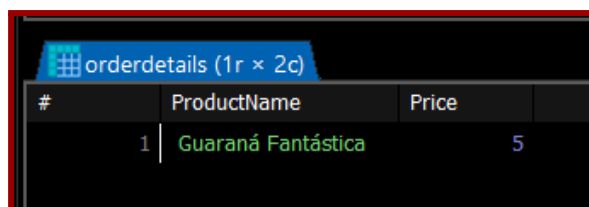


orders (3r x 1c)

| # | ShipperName |
|---|------------------|
| 1 | Speedy Express |
| 2 | United Package |
| 3 | Federal Shipping |

8. Muestra el producto más barato que compraron los clientes que residen en México.

```
SELECT p.ProductName, p.Price
FROM orderdetails od
INNER JOIN products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
INNER JOIN orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
INNER JOIN customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE c.Country = 'Mexico'
ORDER BY p.Price ASC
LIMIT 1;
```



orderdetails (1r x 2c)

| # | ProductName | Price |
|---|--------------------|-------|
| 1 | Guaraná Fantástica | 5 |

9. Muestra los 5 productos más caros junto con el nombre de su proveedor.

```
SELECT p.ProductName, p.Price, s.SupplierName
FROM products p
INNER JOIN suppliers s ON p.SupplierID = s.SupplierID
ORDER BY p.Price DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

| # | ProductName | Price | SupplierName |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Côte de Blaye | 264 | Aux joyeux ecclésiastiques |
| 2 | Thüringer Rostbratwurst | 124 | Plutzer Lebensmittelgroßmärkte AG |
| 3 | Mishi Kobe Niku | 97 | Tokyo Traders |
| 4 | Sir Rodney's Marmalade | 81 | Specialty Biscuits, Ltd. |
| 5 | Carnarvon Tigers | 63 | Pavlova, Ltd. |

10. Obtén el nombre del cliente que compró el producto 'Ikura'.

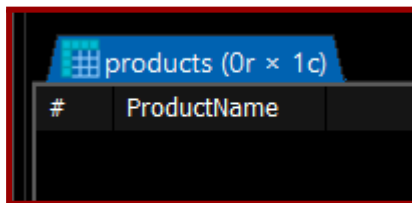
```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM orderdetails od
INNER JOIN products p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
INNER JOIN orders o ON od.OrderID = o.OrderID
INNER JOIN customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE p.ProductName = 'Ikura';
```

| # | CustomerName |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | QUICK-Stop |
| 2 | Tortuga Restaurante |
| 3 | LILA-Supermercado |
| 4 | Bottom-Dollar Marketse |

Subconsultas

1. Lista los productos que no han sido comprados por ningún cliente.

```
SELECT p.ProductName
FROM products p
WHERE p.ProductID NOT IN (
    SELECT od.ProductID
    FROM orderdetails od
);
```

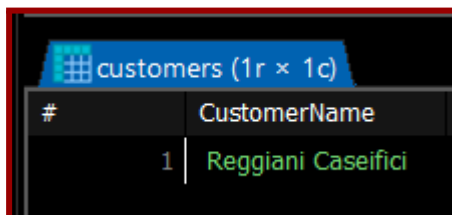


A screenshot of a database query result. The title bar indicates the table is 'products (0r x 1c)'. The table has two columns: '#' and 'ProductName'. The table is currently empty, showing no data rows.

| # | ProductName |
|---|-------------|
|---|-------------|

2. Muestra al cliente que haya realizado el pedido más reciente.

```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM customers c
WHERE c.CustomerID = (
    SELECT o.CustomerID
    FROM orders o
    ORDER BY o.OrderDate DESC
    LIMIT 1
);
```

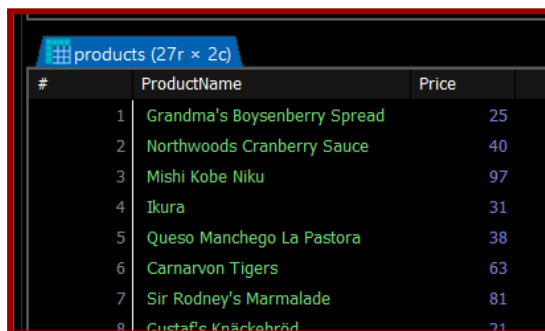


A screenshot of a database query result. The title bar indicates the table is 'customers (1r x 1c)'. The table has two columns: '#' and 'CustomerName'. There is one row of data with the index '1' and the name 'Reggiani Caseifici'.

| # | CustomerName |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Reggiani Caseifici |

3. Mostrar los productos que tienen un precio superior al precio promedio de los productos en su categoría.

```
SELECT p.ProductName, p.Price
FROM products p
WHERE p.Price > (
    SELECT AVG(p2.Price)
    FROM products p2
    WHERE p2.CategoryID = p.CategoryID
);
```

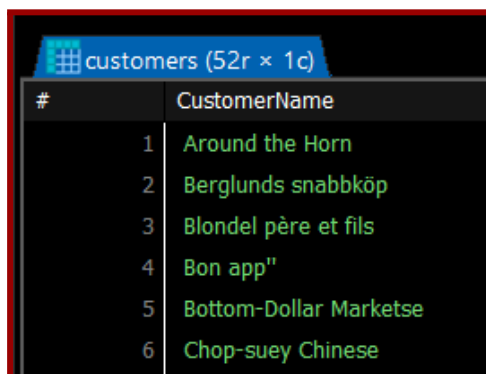


The screenshot shows a table titled 'products (27r x 2c)' with two columns: '#', 'ProductName', and 'Price'. The table contains 9 rows of data.

| # | ProductName | Price |
|---|------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Grandma's Boysenberry Spread | 25 |
| 2 | Northwoods Cranberry Sauce | 40 |
| 3 | Mishi Kobe Niku | 97 |
| 4 | Ikura | 31 |
| 5 | Queso Manchego La Pastora | 38 |
| 6 | Carnarvon Tigers | 63 |
| 7 | Sir Rodney's Marmalade | 81 |
| 8 | Gustaf's Knäckebröd | 71 |

4. Muestra los clientes que hayan realizado más de un pedido.

```
SELECT c.CustomerName
FROM customers c
WHERE c.CustomerID IN (
    SELECT o.CustomerID
    FROM orders o
    GROUP BY o.CustomerID
    HAVING COUNT(o.OrderID) > 1
);
```



The screenshot shows a table titled 'customers (52r x 1c)' with two columns: '#', 'CustomerName'. The table contains 6 rows of data.

| # | CustomerName |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Around the Horn |
| 2 | Berglunds snabbköp |
| 3 | Blondel père et fils |
| 4 | Bon app'' |
| 5 | Bottom-Dollar Marketse |
| 6 | Chop-suey Chinese |

5. Mostrar los pedidos realizados por clientes que viven en Alemania.

```
SELECT o.OrderID, o.OrderDate
FROM orders o
WHERE o.CustomerID IN (
    SELECT c.CustomerID
    FROM customers c
    WHERE c.Country = 'Germany'
);
```

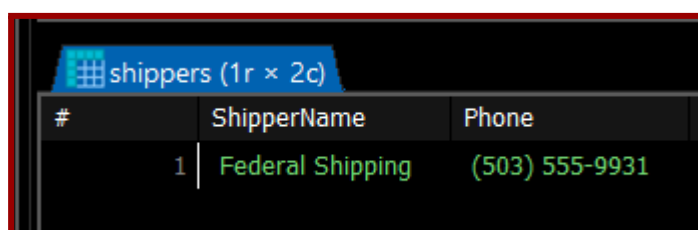


The screenshot shows a table titled 'orders (25r x 2c)' with 6 rows of data. The columns are '#', 'OrderID', and 'OrderDate'. The data is as follows:

| # | OrderID | OrderDate |
|---|---------|---------------------|
| 1 | 10.363 | 1996-11-26 00:00:00 |
| 2 | 10.391 | 1996-12-23 00:00:00 |
| 3 | 10.267 | 1996-07-29 00:00:00 |
| 4 | 10.337 | 1996-10-24 00:00:00 |
| 5 | 10.342 | 1996-10-30 00:00:00 |
| 6 | 10.396 | 1996-12-27 00:00:00 |

6. muestra los datos de los transportistas que han enviado pedidos a clientes con el código postal '44000'.

```
SELECT s.ShipperName, s.Phone
FROM shippers s
WHERE s.ShipperID IN (
    SELECT o.ShipperID
    FROM orders o
    INNER JOIN customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
    WHERE c.PostalCode = '44000'
);
```



The screenshot shows a table titled 'shippers (1r x 2c)' with 1 row of data. The columns are '#', 'ShipperName', and 'Phone'. The data is as follows:

| # | ShipperName | Phone |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Federal Shipping | (503) 555-9931 |