**ASSIGNMENT 3**

Q1: **Create the following Databases.**

**TABLE NAME:Salesmen**

**SNUM SNAME CITY COMMISSION**

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1001 Piyush London 12 %

1002 Sejal Surat 13 %

1004 Miti London 11 %

1007 Rajesh Baroda 15 %

1003 Anand New Delhi 10 %

SNUM : A unique number assigned to each salesman.

SNAME : The name of salesman.

CITY : The location of salesmen.

COMMISSION: The Salemen's commission on orders.

TABLE NAME: Customers

CNUM CNAME CITY RATING SNUM

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2001 Harsh London 100 1001

2002 Gita Rome 200 1003

2003 Lalit Surat 200 1002

2004 Govind Bombay 300 1002

2006 Chirag London 100 1001

2008 Chinmay Surat 300 1007

2007 Pratik Rome 100 1004

CNUM : A unique number assigned to each customer.

CNAME : The name of the customer.

CITY : The location of the customer.

RATING : A level of preference indicator given to this customer.

SNUM : The number of salesman assigned to this customer.

TABLE NAME:Orders

ONUM AMOUNT ODATE CNUM SNUM

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3001 18.69 10/03/97 2008 1007

3003 767.19 10/03/97 2001 1001

3005 5160.45 10/03/97 2003 1002

3006 1098.16 10/03/97 2008 1007

3009 1713.23 10/04/97 2002 1003

3007 75.75 10/04/97 2004 1002

3008 4723.00 10/05/97 2006 1001

3010 1309.95 10/06/97 2004 1002

3011 9891.88 10/06/97 2006 1001

ONUM : A unique number assigned to each order.

AMOUNT : The amount of an order.

ODATE : The date of an order.

CNUM : The number of customer making the order.

SNUM : The number of salesman credited with the sale.

Solve the following queries using above databases and group by clause.

Q5: Solve the following queries using above databases

1. Show the name of all customers with their salesman's name.

2. List all customers and salesmen who shared a same city.

3. List all orders with the names of their customer and salesman.

4. List all orders by the customers not located in the same city as their salesman.

5. List all customers serviced by salespeople with commission above 12%.

6. Calculate the amount of the salesman commission on each order by a customer with rating above 100.

7. Find all pairs of customers having the same rating without duplication.

8. List all customers located in cities where salesman Sejal has customers.

9. Find all pairs of customers served by a single salesman with the salesman's name and no.

10. List all salesmen who are living in the same city without duplicate rows.

11. List all pairs of orders by a given customer with customer name.

12. Produce the name and city of all the customers with the same rating as Harsh.

13. Extract all orders of Miti.

14. Extract all orders of Baroda's salesmen.

15. Find all orders of the salesman who services 'Harsh'.

16. List all orders that are greater than the average of October 4,1997.

17. Find the average commission of salesmen in London

18. Find all orders attributed to salesmen in 'London' using both the subquery and join methods.

19. List the commission of all salesmen serving customers in 'London'.

20. Find all customers whose cnum is 1000 above than the snum of Sejal.

21. Count the no. of customers with the rating above than the average of 'Surat'.

22. List all orders of the customer 'Chirag'.

23. Produce the name and rating of all customers who have above average orders.

24. Select the total amount in orders for each salesman for whom this total is greater than the amount of the largest order in the table.

25. List the name and number of all salesmen who has more than one customer.

26. Find all orders with amount atleast equal to the average amounts for their customers.

27. Calculate the total amount ordered on each day eliminating those days where the total amount was not atleast Rs. 2000 above the maximum amount of that day.

28. Select the name and number of all salesmen who have customers in their cities who they do not service.

29. Find the number of all the salesmen having multiple customers using EXIST.

30. Find the name,number and city of all the salesmen having multiple customers using EXIST.

31. Find the name and number of all the salesmen who serve only one customer.

32. Find all salesmen with more than one current order.

33. Display the customer information if and only if one or more of the customers in are located in 'Surat.

34. Find all salesmen who have customers with more than one current order.

35. Find all salesmen who have customers with rating > 300 using EXIST and using join.

36. Find all orders with amounts smaller than any amount for a customer in 'London'.

37. Find all the customers who have greater rating than every customer in 'Rome'.

38. Select all customers whose rating doesn't match with any rating of customer of 'Surat'.

39. List all customers whose ratings are equal to or greater than ANY of 'Sejal'.

40. List all orders for amount greater than any for the customers in London.

41. Find all salesmen and customers located in London.

42. Find out which salesman produce largest and smallest orders on each date.

Q2. Create the tables Employees and Departments having the following structures:

Sample table: Employees

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | SALARY | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| 111 | Steven | King | 24000 | 20 |
| 112 | John | Hopkings | 12000 | 30 |
| 113 | Alexander | Roy | 10000 | 20 |
| 114 | Carlie | Nayer | 23000 | 20 |
| 115 | Julies | Ceaser | 8000 | 40 |
| 116 | James | Mathew | 9000 | 30 |
| 117 | Andrew | Matt | 5500 | 30 |
| 118 | Sunil | Pal | 25000 | 20 |
| 119 | Roshan | Kumar | 15000 | 40 |
| 120 | Rahul | Kapoor | 16000 | 40 |

Sample table: Departments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | DEPARTMENT\_NAME |
| 20 | Accounting |
| 30 | IT |
| 40 | Marketting |

Perform the following operations using nested queries/sub-queries:

1. Find the names (first name as well as last name) and salaries of the employees who have higher salary than the employee whose last name is Hopkings.
2. Find the names (first and last name both) of all the employees who work in the IT department.
3. Find the names (first\_name, last\_name), salary of the employees whose salary is greater than the average salary.
4. Find the names (first\_name, last\_name), salary of the employees who earn more than the average salary and who works in any of the IT departments.
5. Find the details of the employees who earn the same salary as the minimum salary for all departments.
6. Find the details of the employees whose salary is greater than average salary of all department.

Q 3. Create the “Customers” table having the following structure:

ID (as a primary key), NAME, AGE, ADDRESS and SALARY

Populate the table with the following records:

ID NAME AGE ADDRESS SALARY

001 Ramesh 32 Ahmedabad 2000.00

002 Khalid 25 Delhi 1500.00

003 kaushik 23 Kota 2000.00

004 Chaitali 25 Mumbai 6500.00

005 Hardik 27 Bhopal 8500.00

006 Komal 22 MP 4500.00

007 Muffy 24 Indore 10000.00

Perform the following operations on the above table:

1. Create a view called view1 on Customers table that should include ID, NAME and AGE from Customers.
2. Create a view called view2 on Customers table that should include the records of Customers whose salaries are greater than 5000.
3. Insert the following records of customers in the view1:

ID NAME AGE

010 Fazil 27

014 Shoaib 31

016 John NULL

Show the results of View1 as well as the base table Customers after insertion operation.

1. Change the name of customer Komal to ABC by using view1. Display the results of view1 as well as the base table Customers.
2. Modify the salary and age of Muffy in view2 to 15000 and 26 respectively.
3. Delete a record from view1 whose ID is 004. Display the results of view1, view2 and the base table Customers.
4. Destroy the structure of view2.
5. Create a view called view3 on Customers table with name and age. Add check option on age to be not null.
6. Insert a record in view3 (‘Rohan’, NULL) and (‘Joe’, 42). Display the results of view3 and Customers table.