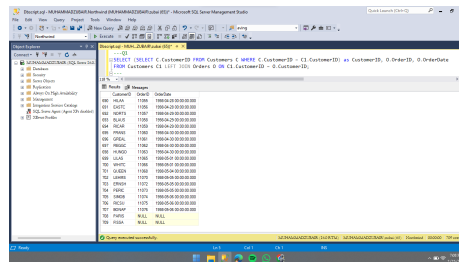


LAB 6 Queries

Query 1: Return customers and their orders, including customers who placed no orders (CustomerID, OrderID, OrderDate)

```
SELECT (SELECT C.CustomerID FROM Customers C WHERE C.CustomerID = C1.CustomerID) as CustomerID, O.OrderID, O.OrderDate FROM Customers C1 LEFT JOIN Orders O ON C1.CustomerID = O.CustomerID;
```

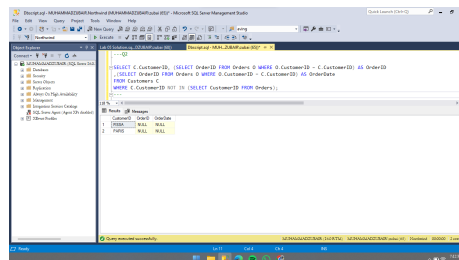


CustomerID	OrderID	OrderDate
1	1	2008-07-05 00:00:00
2	2	2008-07-05 00:00:00
3	3	2008-07-05 00:00:00
4	4	2008-07-05 00:00:00
5	5	2008-07-05 00:00:00
6	6	2008-07-05 00:00:00
7	7	2008-07-05 00:00:00
8	8	2008-07-05 00:00:00
9	9	2008-07-05 00:00:00
10	10	2008-07-05 00:00:00

Figure 1: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 2: Report only those customer IDs who never placed any order. (CustomerID, OrderID, OrderDate)

```
SELECT C.CustomerID, (SELECT OrderID FROM Orders O WHERE O.CustomerID = C.CustomerID) AS OrderID ,(SELECT OrderID FROM Orders O WHERE O.CustomerID = C.CustomerID) AS OrderDate FROM Customers C WHERE C.CustomerID NOT IN (SELECT CustomerID FROM Orders);
```



CustomerID	OrderID	OrderDate
1	NULL	NULL
2	NULL	NULL

Figure 2: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 3: Report those customers who placed orders on July,1997. (CustomerID, OrderID, OrderDate))

```
SELECT (SELECT CustomerID FROM Customers WHERE Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID)
AS CustomerID,OrderID,OrderDate FROM Orders GROUP BY Or-
derID,OrderDate,CustomerID HAVING Year(OrderDate)=1997 and
MONTH(OrderDate) = 7 ORDER BY OrderID;
```

CustomerID	OrderID	OrderDate
1	10248	1997-07-04 00:00:00
2	10249	1997-07-05 00:00:00
3	10250	1997-07-06 00:00:00
4	10251	1997-07-07 00:00:00
5	10252	1997-07-08 00:00:00
6	10253	1997-07-09 00:00:00
7	10254	1997-07-10 00:00:00
8	10255	1997-07-11 00:00:00
9	10256	1997-07-12 00:00:00
10	10257	1997-07-13 00:00:00
11	10258	1997-07-14 00:00:00
12	10259	1997-07-15 00:00:00
13	10260	1997-07-16 00:00:00
14	10261	1997-07-17 00:00:00
15	10262	1997-07-18 00:00:00
16	10263	1997-07-19 00:00:00
17	10264	1997-07-20 00:00:00
18	10265	1997-07-21 00:00:00
19	10266	1997-07-22 00:00:00
20	10267	1997-07-23 00:00:00

Figure 3: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 4: Report the total orders of each customer. (customerID, totalorders))

```
SELECT C.CustomerID, (SELECT Count(*) FROM Orders O WHERE
O.CustomerID = C.CustomerID ) As TotalOrders FROM Customers C;
```

CustomerID	TotalOrders
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1

Figure 4: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 5: Write a query to generate a five copies of each employee. (EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName))

```
SELECT E1.EmployeeID, E1.FirstName, E1.LastName FROM Employees AS E1 CROSS JOIN (SELECT TOP(5)* FROM Employees) AS E2 ORDER BY E1.EmployeeID;
```

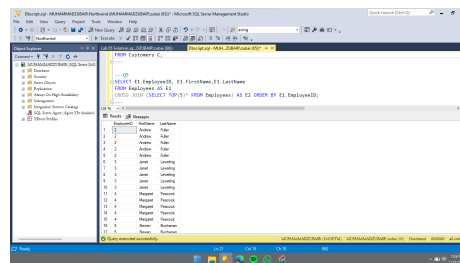


Figure 5: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 6: List all the products whose price is more than average price

```
SELECT ProductName FROM Products WHERE UnitPrice > (SELECT AVG(UnitPrice) FROM Products);
```

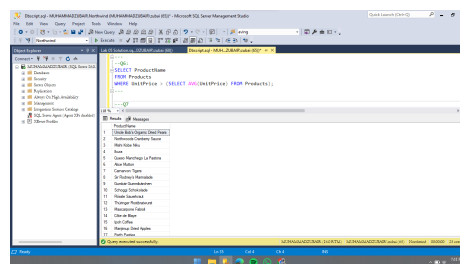


Figure 6: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 7: Find the second highest price of product.

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice FROM Products WHERE UnitPrice
= (SELECT MAX(UnitPrice) FROM Products where UnitPrice < (SELECT
MAX(UnitPrice) FROM Products) );
```

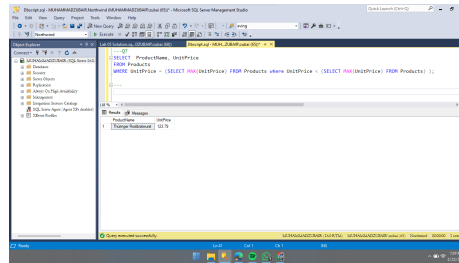


Figure 7: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query8: Write a query that returns a row for each employee and day in the range 04-07-1996 through 04-08- 1997. (EmployeeID, Date)

```
SELECT EmployeeID, OrderDate FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate
IN ( SELECT OrderDate FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate BETWEEN
'1996-07-04 00:00:00.000' AND '1997-08-04 00:00:00.000' );
```

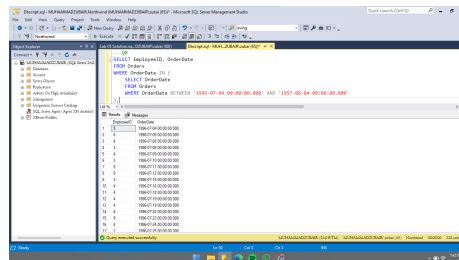


Figure 8: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 10: Write a query that returns all customers in the output, but matches them with their respective orders only if they were placed on July 04,1997. (CustomerID, CompanyName, OrderID, Orderdate)

```
SELECT (SELECT CustomerID FROM Customers WHERE Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID)
AS CustomerID, (SELECT CompanyName FROM Customers WHERE Or-
ders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID) AS CompanyName, OrderID,
OrderDate FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate = '1997-07-04 00:00:00.000'
GROUP BY OrderID, OrderDate,CustomerID ORDER BY OrderID;
```

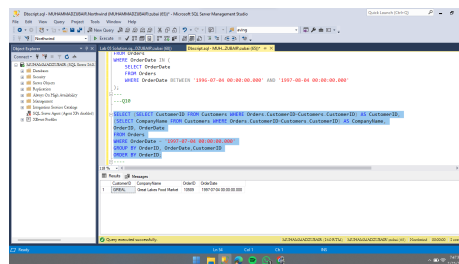


Figure 9: MS-SQL Screenshot

Query 11/12: Are there any employees who are older than their managers? List that names of those employees and their ages. (EmployeeName, Age, Manager Age)

Yes, There is only one Employee whose is older than their managers
SELECT CONCAT(FirstName , ' ' , LastName)AS EmployeeName, DATEDIFF(YEAR, BirthDate, GETDATE()) AS Age, (SELECT DATEDIFF(YEAR, BirthDate, GETDATE())) FROM Employees M WHERE E.ReportsTo = M.EmployeeID) AS ManagerAge FROM Employees E WHERE E.BirthDate < (SELECT BirthDate FROM Employees M WHERE E.ReportsTo = M.EmployeeID)

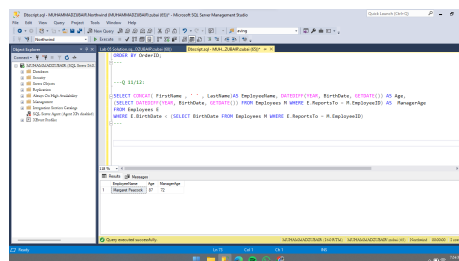


Figure 10: MS-SQL Screenshot