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;

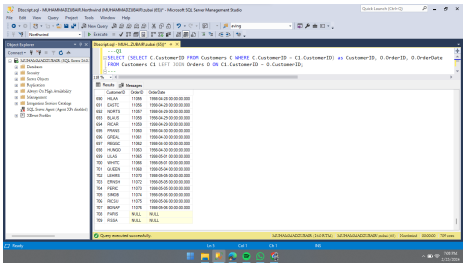

Figure 1: MS-SQL Screenshot

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);

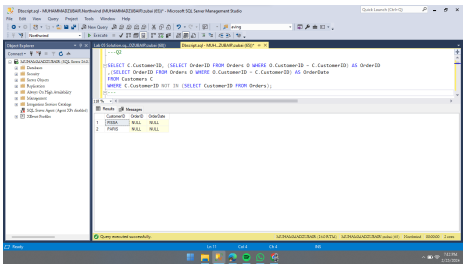

Figure 2: MS-SQL Screenshot

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 OrderID,OrderDate,CustomerID HAVING Year(OrderDate)=1997 and MONTH(OrderDate) = 7 ORDER BY OrderID;

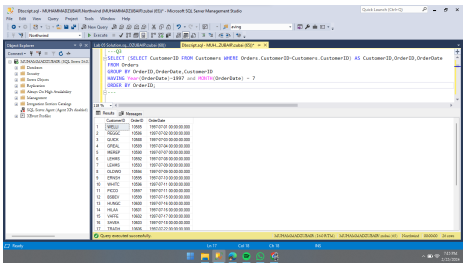

Figure 3: MS-SQL Screenshot

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;

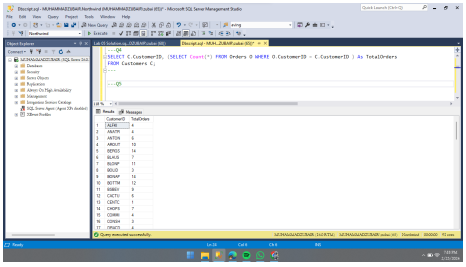

Figure 4: MS-SQL Screenshot

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;

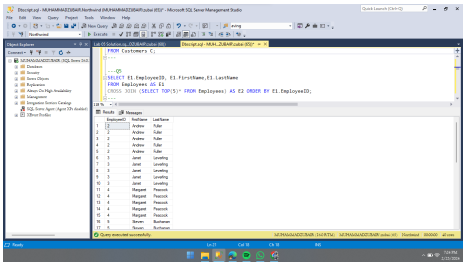

Figure 5: MS-SQL Screenshot

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

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

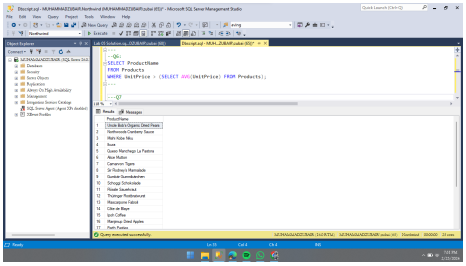

Figure 6: MS-SQL Screenshot

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));

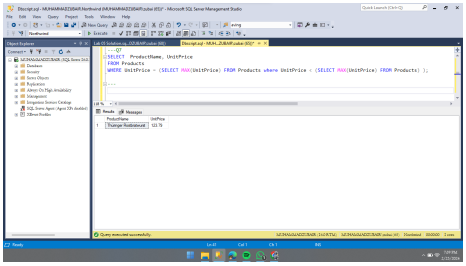

Figure 7: MS-SQL Screenshot

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');

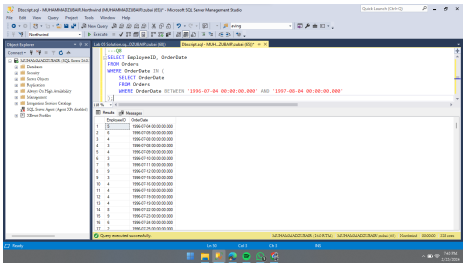

Figure 8: MS-SQL Screenshot

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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 Orders.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;

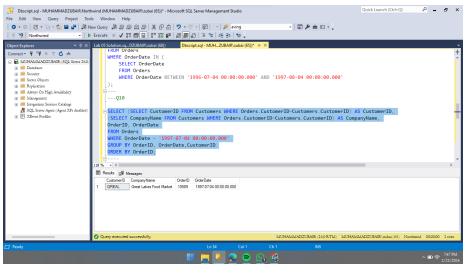

Figure 9: MS-SQL Screenshot

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)

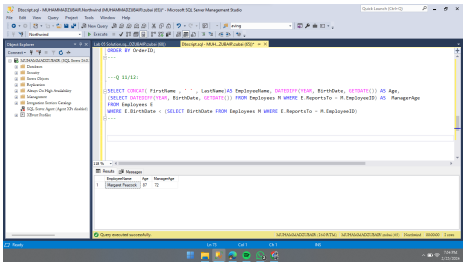

Figure 10: MS-SQL Screenshot