

MODULE 1:

AdventureWorks sample database in Azure SQL Database

Step 1 Create Resource Group -

Microsoft Azure portal showing the 'rg-03feb-aditya' resource group. The 'Essentials' tab is active, displaying a list of resources. Two resources are shown:

Name	Type	Location
db-03feb-aditya (dbserver-03feb-aditya/db-03feb-aditya)	SQL database	East US
dbserver-03feb-aditya	SQL server	East US

Step 2 Create the SQL Database & Set Firewall to connect to all the Networks i.e., 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255 -

Microsoft Azure portal showing the 'dbserver-03feb-aditya | Networking' page. The 'Firewall rules' section is active, showing a rule named 'ClientIPAddress_2024-2-5_12-4-7' with a start IPv4 address of '0.0.0.0' and an end IPv4 address of '255.255.255.255'. The 'Exceptions' section is also visible, with 'Allow Azure services and resources to access this server' checked.

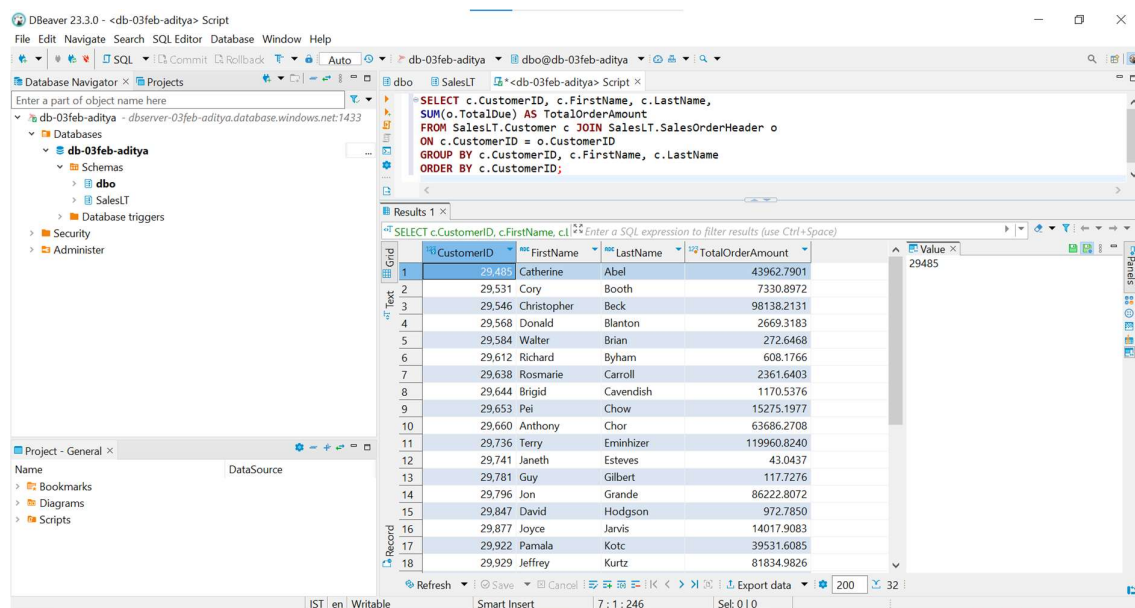
Step 3 Sample Dataset Loaded on SQL Database -

Microsoft Azure portal showing the 'db-03feb-aditya (dbserver-03feb-aditya/db-03feb-aditya) | Query editor (preview)' page. The 'Query editor' is open, showing a list of tables in the 'AdventureWorks' database. The 'Results' section is empty, and the status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ready'.

MODULE 2: T-SQL Operations/Queries

1. Retrieve a list of customers along with their total order amounts.

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName,  
SUM(o.TotalDue) AS TotalOrderAmount  
FROM SalesLT.Customer c JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader o  
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID  
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName  
ORDER BY c.CustomerID;
```



The screenshot shows the DBeaver SQL editor interface. The SQL editor contains the query for retrieving customer information and their total order amounts. The results are displayed in a table with columns: CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, and TotalOrderAmount. The results are sorted by CustomerID.

	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	TotalOrderAmount
1	29.485	Catherine	Abel	43962.7901
2	29.531	Cory	Booth	7330.8972
3	29.546	Christopher	Beck	98138.2131
4	29.568	Donald	Blanton	2669.3183
5	29.584	Walter	Brian	272.6468
6	29.612	Richard	Byham	608.1766
7	29.638	Rosmarie	Carroll	2361.6403
8	29.644	Brigid	Cavendish	1170.5376
9	29.653	Pei	Chow	15275.1977
10	29.660	Anthony	Chor	63686.2708
11	29.736	Terry	Eminhizer	119960.8240
12	29.741	Janeth	Esteves	43.0437
13	29.781	Guy	Gilbert	117.7276
14	29.796	Jon	Grande	86222.8072
15	29.847	David	Hodgson	972.7850
16	29.877	Joyce	Jarvis	14017.9083
17	29.922	Pamala	Kotc	39531.6085
18	29.929	Jeffrey	Kurtz	81834.9826

2. Display product information along with the number of units sold for each product.

```
SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, p.ProductNumber, p.Color,  
SUM(od.OrderQty) AS TotalUnitsSold  
FROM SalesLT.Product p  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON od.SalesOrderID = oh.SalesOrderID  
GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.Name, p.ProductNumber, p.Color  
ORDER BY p.ProductID;
```

dbo SalesLT *db-03feb-aditya> Script x

```

SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, p.ProductNumber, p.Color,
SUM(od.OrderQty) AS TotalUnitsSold
FROM SalesLT.Product p JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od
ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh
ON od.SalesOrderID = oh.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.Name, p.ProductNumber, p.Color
ORDER BY p.ProductID;

```

Results 1 x

SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, p.ProductNumber, p.Color, TotalUnitsSold

Grid	ProductID	ProductName	ProductNumber	Color	TotalUnitsSold
1	707	Sport-100 Helmet, Red	HL-U509-R	Red	707
2	708	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	HL-U509	Black	
3	711	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	HL-U509-B	Blue	
4	712	AWC Logo Cap	CA-1098	Multi	
5	714	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M	LJ-0192-M	Multi	
6	715	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, L	LJ-0192-L	Multi	
7	716	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, XL	LJ-0192-X	Multi	
8	717	HL Road Frame - Red, 62	FR-R92R-62	Red	
9	718	HL Road Frame - Red, 44	FR-R92R-44	Red	
10	722	LL Road Frame - Black, 58	FR-R38B-58	Black	
11	738	LL Road Frame - Black, 52	FR-R38B-52	Black	
12	739	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 42	FR-M94S-42	Silver	
13	742	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 46	FR-M94S-46	Silver	
14	743	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 42	FR-M94B-42	Black	
15	747	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 38	FR-M94B-38	Black	

3. Find employees who have the same manager.

Data Insufficient

4. List all customers who have never placed an order.

```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c LEFT JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.CustomerID IS NULL;

```

dbo SalesLT *db-03feb-aditya> Script x

```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c LEFT JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader o
ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
WHERE o.CustomerID IS NULL;

```

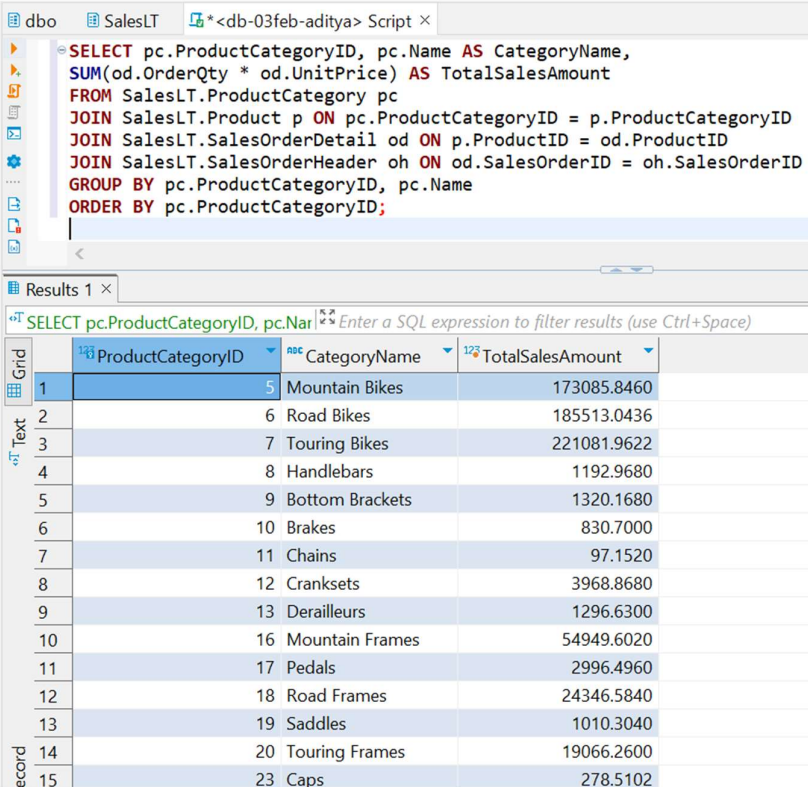
Results 1 x

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName

Grid	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName
1	1	Orlando	Gee
2	2	Keith	Harris
3	3	Donna	Carreras
4	4	Janet	Gates
5	5	Lucy	Harrington
6	6	Rosmarie	Carroll
7	7	Dominic	Gash
8	10	Kathleen	Garza
9	11	Katherine	Harding
10	12	Johnny	Caprio
11	16	Christopher	Beck
12	18	David	Liu
13	19	John	Beaver
14	20	Jean	Handley
15	21	Jinghao	Liu
16	22	Linda	Burnett
17	23	Kerim	Hanif
18	24	Kevin	Liu

5. Retrieve the total sales amount for each product category.

```
SELECT pc.ProductCategoryID, pc.Name AS CategoryName,
SUM(od.OrderQty * od.UnitPrice) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM SalesLT.ProductCategory pc
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON pc.ProductCategoryID = p.ProductCategoryID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON od.SalesOrderID = oh.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY pc.ProductCategoryID, pc.Name
ORDER BY pc.ProductCategoryID;
```



The screenshot displays a SQL query in the 'Script' tab of SQL Server Enterprise Manager. The query is a SELECT statement with SUM, JOIN, and GROUP BY clauses. Below the script, the 'Results' tab shows the output of the query as a table with 15 rows. The columns are ProductCategoryID, CategoryName, and TotalSalesAmount. The data is sorted by ProductCategoryID.

ProductCategoryID	CategoryName	TotalSalesAmount
5	Mountain Bikes	173085.8460
6	Road Bikes	185513.0436
7	Touring Bikes	221081.9622
8	Handlebars	1192.9680
9	Bottom Brackets	1320.1680
10	Brakes	830.7000
11	Chains	97.1520
12	Cranksets	3968.8680
13	Derailleurs	1296.6300
16	Mountain Frames	54949.6020
17	Pedals	2996.4960
18	Road Frames	24346.5840
19	Saddles	1010.3040
20	Touring Frames	19066.2600
23	Caps	278.5102

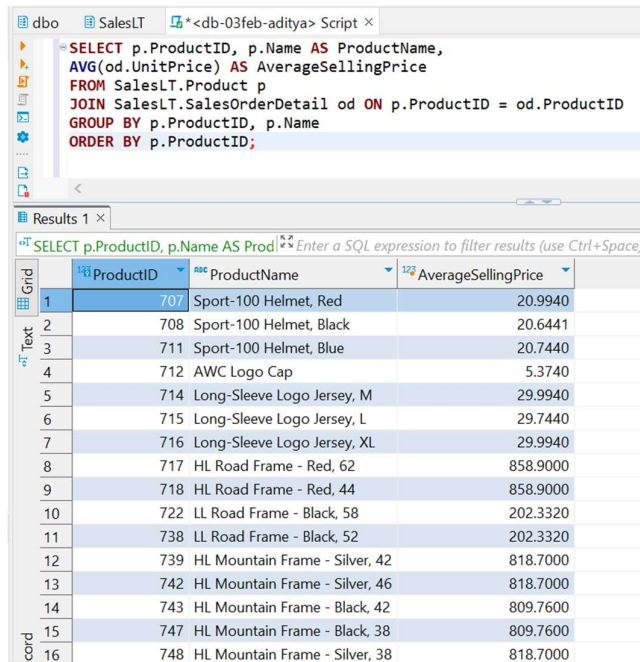
6. Display the names of employees and their direct managers.

Data Insufficient

7. Show the order details with product names for a specific customer.

```
SELECT oh.SalesOrderID, od.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, od.OrderQty,
od.UnitPrice, od.LineTotal
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
WHERE c.CustomerID = 29485;
```


GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.Name
ORDER BY p.ProductID;



```

SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName,
AVG(od.UnitPrice) AS AverageSellingPrice
FROM SalesLT.Product p
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.Name
ORDER BY p.ProductID;

```

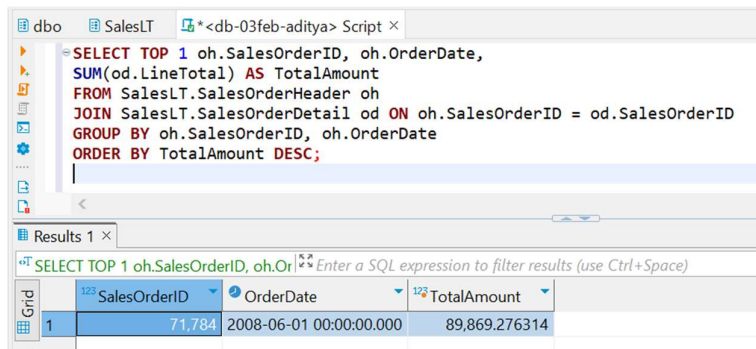
ProductID	ProductName	AverageSellingPrice
707	Sport-100 Helmet, Red	20.9940
708	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	20.6441
711	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	20.7440
712	AWC Logo Cap	5.3740
714	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M	29.9940
715	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, L	29.7440
716	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, XL	29.9940
717	HL Road Frame - Red, 62	858.9000
718	HL Road Frame - Red, 44	858.9000
722	LL Road Frame - Black, 58	202.3320
738	LL Road Frame - Black, 52	202.3320
739	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 42	818.7000
742	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 46	818.7000
743	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 42	809.7600
747	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 38	809.7600
748	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 38	818.7000

11. Find the order with the highest total amount.

```

SELECT TOP 1 oh.SalesOrderID, oh.OrderDate,
SUM(od.LineTotal) AS TotalAmount
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY oh.SalesOrderID, oh.OrderDate
ORDER BY TotalAmount DESC;

```



```

SELECT TOP 1 oh.SalesOrderID, oh.OrderDate,
SUM(od.LineTotal) AS TotalAmount
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY oh.SalesOrderID, oh.OrderDate
ORDER BY TotalAmount DESC;

```

SalesOrderID	OrderDate	TotalAmount
71784	2008-06-01 00:00:00.000	89,869.276314

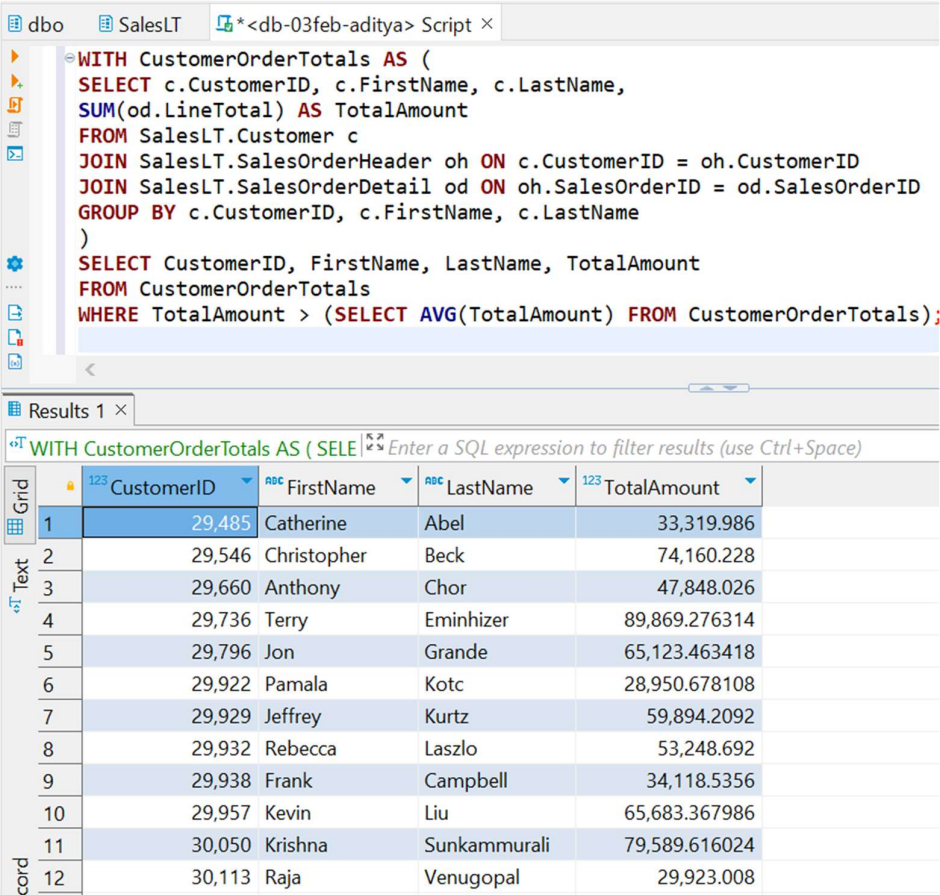
12. Display customers who have placed orders with a total amount greater than the average.

WITH CustomerOrderTotals AS (


```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName,
SUM(od.LineTotal) AS TotalAmount
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
)
SELECT CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, TotalAmount
FROM CustomerOrderTotals
WHERE TotalAmount > (SELECT AVG(TotalAmount) FROM CustomerOrderTotals);

```



The screenshot displays a SQL query in the 'Script' tab of SQL Server Enterprise Manager. The query uses a Common Table Expression (CTE) named 'CustomerOrderTotals' to calculate the total amount for each customer by summing the line totals from the SalesOrderDetail table, joined with the Customer and SalesOrderHeader tables. The final query filters for customers whose total order amount is greater than the average total order amount across all customers.

The 'Results' tab shows the output of the query, which is a table with 5 columns: CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, and TotalAmount. The results are sorted by TotalAmount in descending order.

Grid	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	TotalAmount
1	29,485	Catherine	Abel	33,319.986
2	29,546	Christopher	Beck	74,160.228
3	29,660	Anthony	Chor	47,848.026
4	29,736	Terry	Eminhizer	89,869.276314
5	29,796	Jon	Grande	65,123.463418
6	29,922	Pamala	Kotc	28,950.678108
7	29,929	Jeffrey	Kurtz	59,894.2092
8	29,932	Rebecca	Laszlo	53,248.692
9	29,938	Frank	Campbell	34,118.5356
10	29,957	Kevin	Liu	65,683.367986
11	30,050	Krishna	Sunkammurali	79,589.616024
12	30,113	Raja	Venugopal	29,923.008

13. List products with prices higher than the average product price.

```

WITH ProductPrices AS (
SELECT ProductID, Name AS ProductName, ListPrice
FROM SalesLT.Product
)
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, ListPrice
FROM ProductPrices
WHERE ListPrice > (SELECT AVG(ListPrice) FROM ProductPrices);

```

dbo SalesLT *<db-03feb-aditya> Script ×

```

WITH ProductPrices AS (
    SELECT ProductID, Name AS ProductName, ListPrice
    FROM SalesLT.Product
)
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, ListPrice
FROM ProductPrices
WHERE ListPrice > (SELECT AVG(ListPrice) FROM ProductPrices);

```

Results 1 ×

WITH ProductPrices AS (SELECT Prod

Grid	ProductID	ProductName	ListPrice
1	680	HL Road Frame - Black, 58	1431.5000
2	706	HL Road Frame - Red, 58	1431.5000
3	717	HL Road Frame - Red, 62	1431.5000
4	718	HL Road Frame - Red, 44	1431.5000
5	719	HL Road Frame - Red, 48	1431.5000
6	720	HL Road Frame - Red, 52	1431.5000
7	721	HL Road Frame - Red, 56	1431.5000
8	739	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 42	1364.5000
9	740	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 44	1364.5000
10	741	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 48	1364.5000
11	742	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 46	1364.5000
12	743	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 42	1349.6000
13	744	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 44	1349.6000
14	745	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 48	1349.6000
15	746	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 46	1349.6000

14. Retrieve orders placed by employees who have a specific job title.

Data Insufficient

15. Display customers who have placed orders for a specific product category.

```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
JOIN SalesLT.ProductCategory pc ON p.ProductCategoryID = pc.ProductCategoryID
WHERE pc.ProductCategoryID = 22;

```

dbo SalesLT *<db-03feb-aditya> Script ×

```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
JOIN SalesLT.ProductCategory pc ON p.ProductCategoryID = pc.ProductCategoryID
WHERE pc.ProductCategoryID = 22;

```

Results 1 ×

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.L

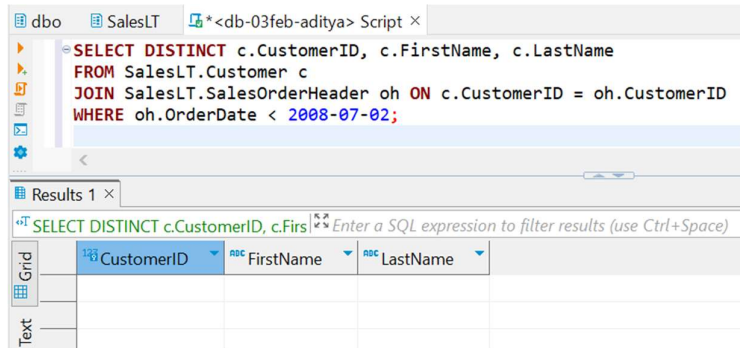
Grid	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

16. Find employees with salaries greater than the average salary in their department.

Data Insufficient

17. List customers who have placed orders before a specific date.

```
SELECT DISTINCT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
WHERE oh.OrderDate < 2008-07-02;
```

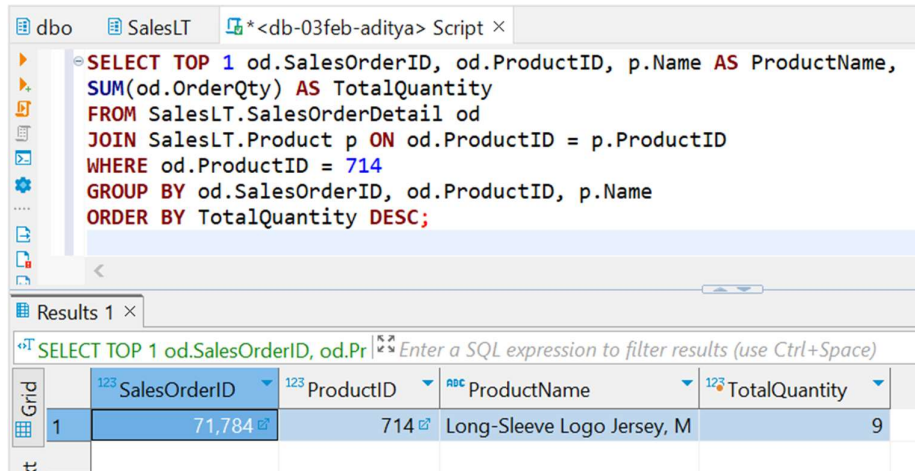


The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query executed in the 'Script' tab. The query is:
`SELECT DISTINCT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
WHERE oh.OrderDate < 2008-07-02;`
The 'Results' tab shows the output of the query. The results are displayed in a grid with columns: CustomerID, FirstName, and LastName. The first row shows CustomerID 123, FirstName 'John', and LastName 'Doe'.

CustomerID	FirstName	LastName
123	John	Doe

18. Retrieve the order with the highest quantity of a specific product.

```
SELECT TOP 1 od.SalesOrderID, od.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName,
SUM(od.OrderQty) AS TotalQuantity
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
WHERE od.ProductID = 714
GROUP BY od.SalesOrderID, od.ProductID, p.Name
ORDER BY TotalQuantity DESC;
```

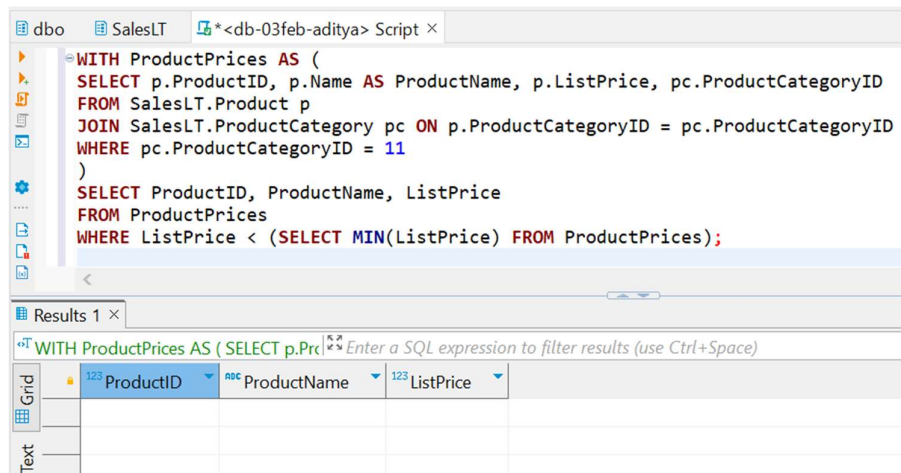


The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query executed in the 'Script' tab. The query is:
`SELECT TOP 1 od.SalesOrderID, od.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName,
SUM(od.OrderQty) AS TotalQuantity
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
WHERE od.ProductID = 714
GROUP BY od.SalesOrderID, od.ProductID, p.Name
ORDER BY TotalQuantity DESC;`
The 'Results' tab shows the output of the query. The results are displayed in a grid with columns: SalesOrderID, ProductID, ProductName, and TotalQuantity. The first row shows SalesOrderID 1, ProductID 714, ProductName 'Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M', and TotalQuantity 9.

SalesOrderID	ProductID	ProductName	TotalQuantity
1	714	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M	9

19. Display products with prices lower than the lowest product price in a specific category.

```
WITH ProductPrices AS (  
SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, p.ListPrice, pc.ProductCategoryID  
FROM SalesLT.Product p  
JOIN SalesLT.ProductCategory pc ON p.ProductCategoryID = pc.ProductCategoryID  
WHERE pc.ProductCategoryID = 11  
)  
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, ListPrice  
FROM ProductPrices  
WHERE ListPrice < (SELECT MIN(ListPrice) FROM ProductPrices);
```



20. Find employees who have the same job title as their manager.

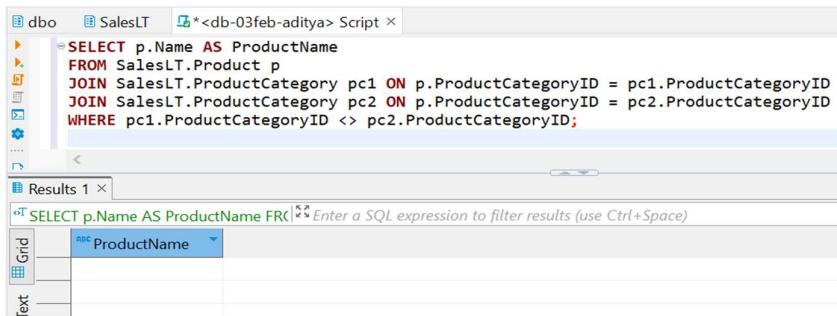
Data Insufficient

21. Combine results from two queries to get a list of unique customer and employee names.

Data Insufficient

22. Retrieve product names that are common in two different product categories.

```
SELECT p.Name AS ProductName  
FROM SalesLT.Product p  
JOIN SalesLT.ProductCategory pc1 ON p.ProductCategoryID = pc1.ProductCategoryID  
JOIN SalesLT.ProductCategory pc2 ON p.ProductCategoryID = pc2.ProductCategoryID  
WHERE pc1.ProductCategoryID <> pc2.ProductCategoryID;
```



23. Display the names of employees and customers in a single result set.

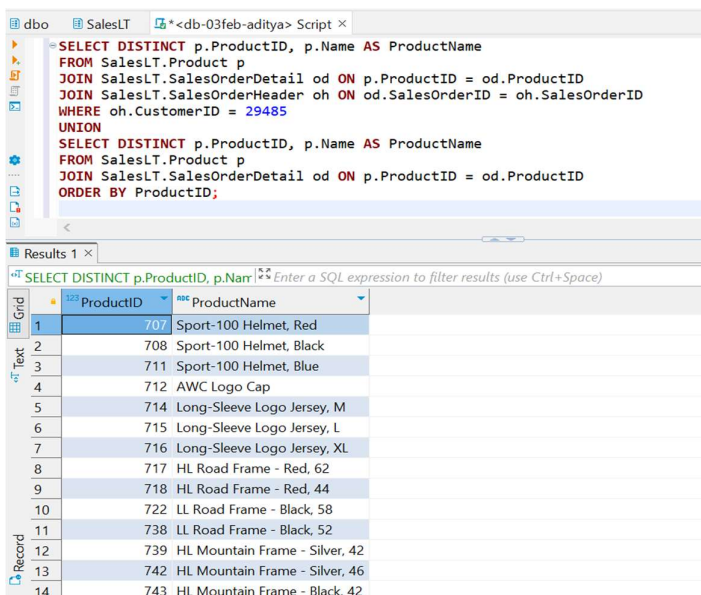
Data Insufficient

24. List products that are in stock or have been discontinued.

Data Insufficient

25. Combine the results of two queries to find unique products ordered by a specific customer.

```
SELECT DISTINCT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName
FROM SalesLT.Product p
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON od.SalesOrderID = oh.SalesOrderID
WHERE oh.CustomerID = 29485
UNION
SELECT DISTINCT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName
FROM SalesLT.Product p
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
ORDER BY ProductID;
```



26. Retrieve orders placed by customers and employees in a single result set.

Data Insufficient

27. Display products that are either in a specific category or have a specific safety stock level.

Data Insufficient

28. List customers who have placed orders and employees who have direct reports in a single result set.

Data Insufficient

29. Retrieve products that are in stock in one location and out of stock in another.

Data Insufficient

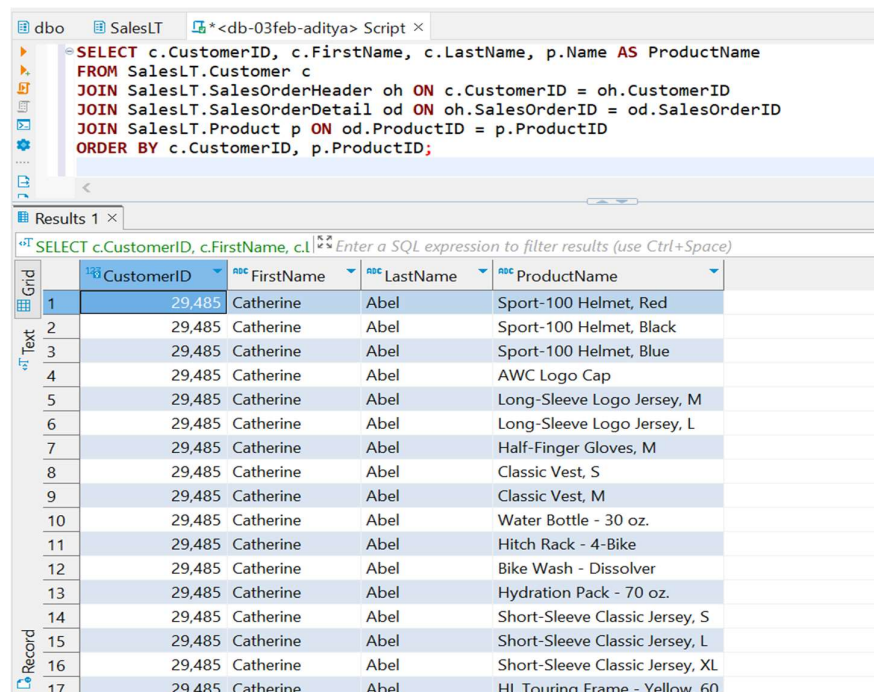
30. Combine information about employees who are managers and employees who have managers

Data Insufficient

INTERMEDIATE

31. Retrieve a list of customers along with the names of the products they have purchased.

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, p.Name AS ProductName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
ORDER BY c.CustomerID, p.ProductID;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. At the top, a script window displays the following SQL query:

```
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, p.Name AS ProductName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
ORDER BY c.CustomerID, p.ProductID;
```

Below the script window, the 'Results' tab shows the output of the query. The results are displayed in a grid with the following columns: CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, and ProductName. The data is sorted by CustomerID and then by ProductID.

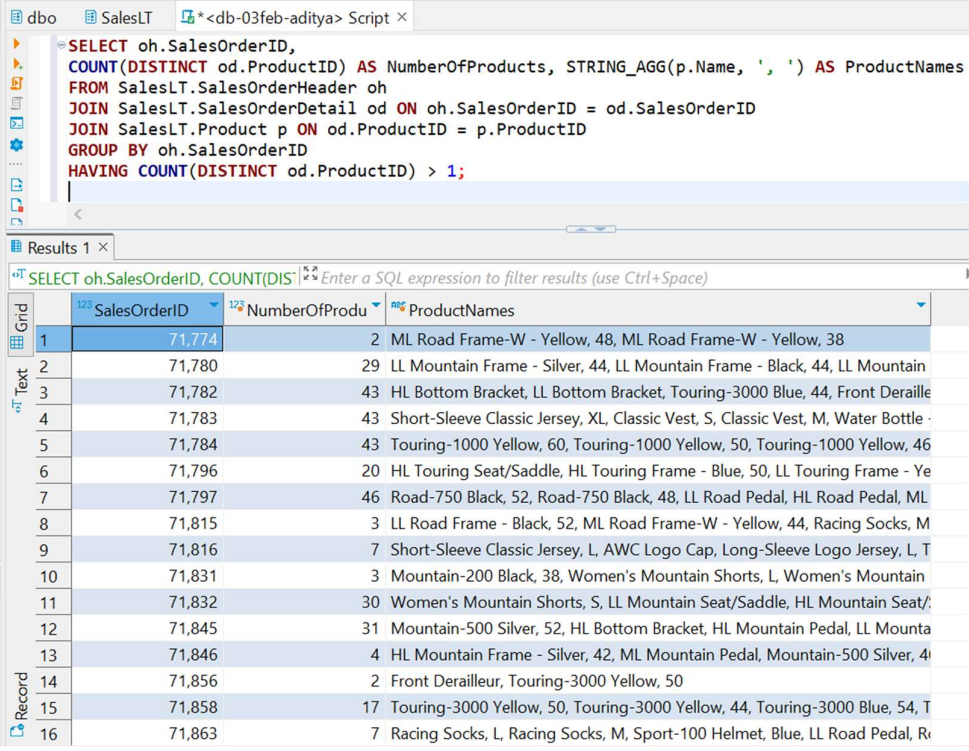
	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	ProductName
1	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Sport-100 Helmet, Red
2	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Sport-100 Helmet, Black
3	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue
4	29,485	Catherine	Abel	AWC Logo Cap
5	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M
6	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, L
7	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Half-Finger Gloves, M
8	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Classic Vest, S
9	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Classic Vest, M
10	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Water Bottle - 30 oz.
11	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Hitch Rack - 4-Bike
12	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Bike Wash - Dissolver
13	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Hydration Pack - 70 oz.
14	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, S
15	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, L
16	29,485	Catherine	Abel	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, XL
17	29,485	Catherine	Abel	HL Touring Frame - Yellow, 60

32. Display employees who have the same manager, including indirect reports.

Data Insufficient

33. Find orders with multiple products and display the product names.

```
SELECT oh.SalesOrderID,  
COUNT(DISTINCT od.ProductID) AS NumberOfProducts, STRING_AGG(p.Name, ', ') AS  
ProductNames  
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID  
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID  
GROUP BY oh.SalesOrderID  
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT od.ProductID) > 1;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager window with a query executed against the 'SalesLT' database. The query is displayed in the 'Script' tab, and the results are shown in the 'Results' tab. The results are presented in a grid with columns: SalesOrderID, NumberOfProducts, and ProductNames. The data shows 16 rows of orders, each with a unique SalesOrderID and a list of product names.

SalesOrderID	NumberOfProducts	ProductNames
71,774	2	ML Road Frame-W - Yellow, 48, ML Road Frame-W - Yellow, 38
71,780	29	LL Mountain Frame - Silver, 44, LL Mountain Frame - Black, 44, LL Mountain
71,782	43	HL Bottom Bracket, LL Bottom Bracket, Touring-3000 Blue, 44, Front Deraille
71,783	43	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, XL, Classic Vest, S, Classic Vest, M, Water Bottle
71,784	43	Touring-1000 Yellow, 60, Touring-1000 Yellow, 50, Touring-1000 Yellow, 46
71,796	20	HL Touring Seat/Saddle, HL Touring Frame - Blue, 50, LL Touring Frame - Ye
71,797	46	Road-750 Black, 52, Road-750 Black, 48, LL Road Pedal, HL Road Pedal, ML
71,815	3	LL Road Frame - Black, 52, ML Road Frame-W - Yellow, 44, Racing Socks, M
71,816	7	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, L, AWC Logo Cap, Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, L, T
71,831	3	Mountain-200 Black, 38, Women's Mountain Shorts, L, Women's Mountain
71,832	30	Women's Mountain Shorts, S, LL Mountain Seat/Saddle, HL Mountain Seat/
71,845	31	Mountain-500 Silver, 52, HL Bottom Bracket, HL Mountain Pedal, LL Mouna
71,846	4	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 42, ML Mountain Pedal, Mountain-500 Silver, 4
71,856	2	Front Derailleur, Touring-3000 Yellow, 50
71,858	17	Touring-3000 Yellow, 50, Touring-3000 Yellow, 44, Touring-3000 Blue, 54, T
71,863	7	Racing Socks, L, Racing Socks, M, Sport-100 Helmet, Blue, LL Road Pedal, R

34. List customers along with the names of the salespeople who handled their orders.

Data Insufficient

35. Retrieve a list of products along with the names of suppliers.

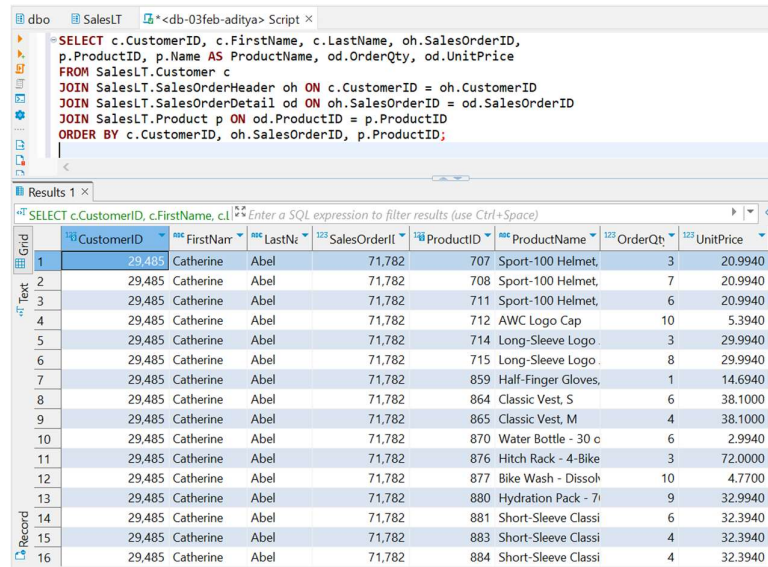
Data Insufficient

36. Display customers who have placed orders and the products they have purchased, including product details.


```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, oh.SalesOrderID,
p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, od.OrderQty, od.UnitPrice
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
ORDER BY c.CustomerID, oh.SalesOrderID, p.ProductID;

```



The screenshot shows a SQL query in the 'Script' tab of SQL Server Enterprise Manager. The query is identical to the one provided in the previous block. Below the script, the 'Results' tab displays the output of the query. The results are shown in a grid with 16 rows and 8 columns. The columns are: CustomerID, FirstName, LastName, SalesOrderID, ProductID, ProductName, OrderQty, and UnitPrice. The data shows multiple orders for the same customer (CustomerID 29,485) and various products.

	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	SalesOrderID	ProductID	ProductName	OrderQty	UnitPrice
1	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	707	Sport-100 Helmet,	3	20.9940
2	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	708	Sport-100 Helmet,	7	20.9940
3	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	711	Sport-100 Helmet,	6	20.9940
4	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	712	AWC Logo Cap	10	5.3940
5	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	714	Long-Sleeve Logo	3	29.9940
6	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	715	Long-Sleeve Logo	8	29.9940
7	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	859	Half-Finger Gloves,	1	14.6940
8	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	864	Classic Vest, S	6	38.1000
9	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	865	Classic Vest, M	4	38.1000
10	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	870	Water Bottle - 30 c	6	2.9940
11	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	876	Hitch Rack - 4-Bike	3	72.0000
12	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	877	Bike Wash - Dissoh	10	4.7700
13	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	880	Hydration Pack - 7l	9	32.9940
14	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	881	Short-Sleeve Classi	6	32.3940
15	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	883	Short-Sleeve Classi	4	32.3940
16	29,485	Catherine	Abel	71,782	884	Short-Sleeve Classi	4	32.3940

37. Find orders where multiple employees were involved, showing the employee names.

Data Insufficient

38. List products that have similar names but belong to different categories.

Data Insufficient

39. Retrieve a list of employees along with their training courses and training dates.

Data Insufficient

40. Display customers who have placed orders and the total quantity of each product ordered.

```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName,
SUM(od.OrderQty) AS TotalQuantity
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, p.ProductID, p.Name
ORDER BY c.CustomerID, p.ProductID;

```

dbo SalesLT *<db-03feb-aditya> Script x

```

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName,
SUM(od.OrderQty) AS TotalQuantity
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, p.ProductID, p.Name
ORDER BY c.CustomerID, p.ProductID;

```

Results 1 x

SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, SUM(od.OrderQty) AS TotalQuantity

Grid	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	ProductID	ProductName	TotalQuantity
1	29485	Catherine	Abel	707	Sport-100 Helmet, Red	3
2	29485	Catherine	Abel	708	Sport-100 Helmet, Black	7
3	29485	Catherine	Abel	711	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	6
4	29485	Catherine	Abel	712	AWC Logo Cap	10
5	29485	Catherine	Abel	714	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, M	3
6	29485	Catherine	Abel	715	Long-Sleeve Logo Jersey, L	8
7	29485	Catherine	Abel	859	Half-Finger Gloves, M	1
8	29485	Catherine	Abel	864	Classic Vest, S	6
9	29485	Catherine	Abel	865	Classic Vest, M	4
10	29485	Catherine	Abel	870	Water Bottle - 30 oz.	6
11	29485	Catherine	Abel	876	Hitch Rack - 4-Bike	3
12	29485	Catherine	Abel	877	Bike Wash - Dissolver	10
13	29485	Catherine	Abel	880	Hydration Pack - 70 oz.	9
14	29485	Catherine	Abel	881	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, S	6
15	29485	Catherine	Abel	883	Short-Sleeve Classic Jersey, L	4

41. Find customers who have made more purchases than the average number of purchases.

```

WITH CustomerPurchaseCounts AS (
SELECT c.CustomerID,
COUNT(DISTINCT oh.SalesOrderID) AS PurchaseCount
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID
)
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, c.EmailAddress, c.Phone,
c.CompanyName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN CustomerPurchaseCounts pc ON c.CustomerID = pc.CustomerID
WHERE pc.PurchaseCount > (SELECT AVG(PurchaseCount)
FROM CustomerPurchaseCounts);

```

dbo SalesLT *<db-03feb-aditya> Script x

```

WITH CustomerPurchaseCounts AS (
SELECT c.CustomerID,
COUNT(DISTINCT oh.SalesOrderID) AS PurchaseCount
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID
GROUP BY c.CustomerID
)
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, c.EmailAddress, c.Phone, c.CompanyName
FROM SalesLT.Customer c
JOIN CustomerPurchaseCounts pc ON c.CustomerID = pc.CustomerID
WHERE pc.PurchaseCount > (SELECT AVG(PurchaseCount)
FROM CustomerPurchaseCounts);

```

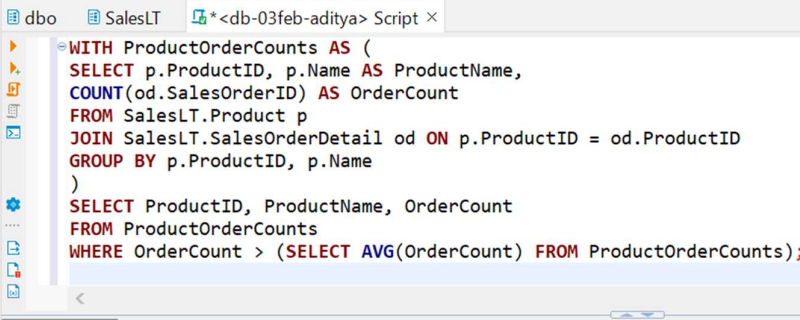
Results 1 x

WITH CustomerPurchaseCounts AS (

Grid	CustomerID	FirstName	LastName	EmailAddress	Phone	CompanyName
Text						

42. Display products that have been ordered more than the average number of times.

```
WITH ProductOrderCounts AS (
SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName,
COUNT(od.SalesOrderID) AS OrderCount
FROM SalesLT.Product p
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.Name
)
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, OrderCount
FROM ProductOrderCounts
WHERE OrderCount > (SELECT AVG(OrderCount) FROM ProductOrderCounts);
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following code:

```
WITH ProductOrderCounts AS (
SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName,
COUNT(od.SalesOrderID) AS OrderCount
FROM SalesLT.Product p
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID
GROUP BY p.ProductID, p.Name
)
SELECT ProductID, ProductName, OrderCount
FROM ProductOrderCounts
WHERE OrderCount > (SELECT AVG(OrderCount) FROM ProductOrderCounts);
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab shows 13 rows of data. The columns are ProductID, ProductName, and OrderCount. The results are as follows:

ProductID	ProductName	OrderCount
712	AWC Logo Cap	9
877	Bike Wash - Dissolver	7
952	Chain	4
865	Classic Vest, M	6
864	Classic Vest, S	10
948	Front Brakes	7
945	Front Derailleur	6
859	Half-Finger Gloves, M	6
876	Hitch Rack - 4-Bike	8
996	HL Bottom Bracket	4
951	HL Crankset	4
743	HL Mountain Frame - Black, 42	5
748	HL Mountain Frame - Silver, 38	5

43. Retrieve orders placed by employees who have completed a specific training course.

Data Insufficient

44. List employees who have a higher salary than at least one employee in another department.

Data Insufficient

45. Display products that have not been ordered in the last 60 days.

Data Insufficient

46. Find employees who have the same job title as the employee with the highest salary.

Data Insufficient

47. List customers who have placed orders with a total amount greater than the total amount of a specific order.

Data Insufficient

48. Retrieve products that have been ordered by customers with the same shipping address.

```
WITH CustomerShippingAddresses AS (  
SELECT ca.CustomerID, ca.AddressID, a.AddressLine1, a.AddressLine2,  
a.City, a.StateProvince, a.CountryRegion, a.PostalCode  
FROM SalesLT.CustomerAddress ca  
JOIN SalesLT.Address a ON ca.AddressID = a.AddressID  
)  
SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, od.SalesOrderID, csa.CustomerID,  
csa.AddressID, csa.AddressLine1, csa.AddressLine2, csa.City, csa.StateProvince,  
csa.CountryRegion, csa.PostalCode  
FROM SalesLT.Product p  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON od.SalesOrderID = oh.SalesOrderID  
JOIN CustomerShippingAddresses csa ON oh.CustomerID = csa.CustomerID  
WHERE oh.ShipToAddressID IN (  
SELECT ShipToAddressID  
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader  
GROUP BY ShipToAddressID  
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) > 1  
);
```

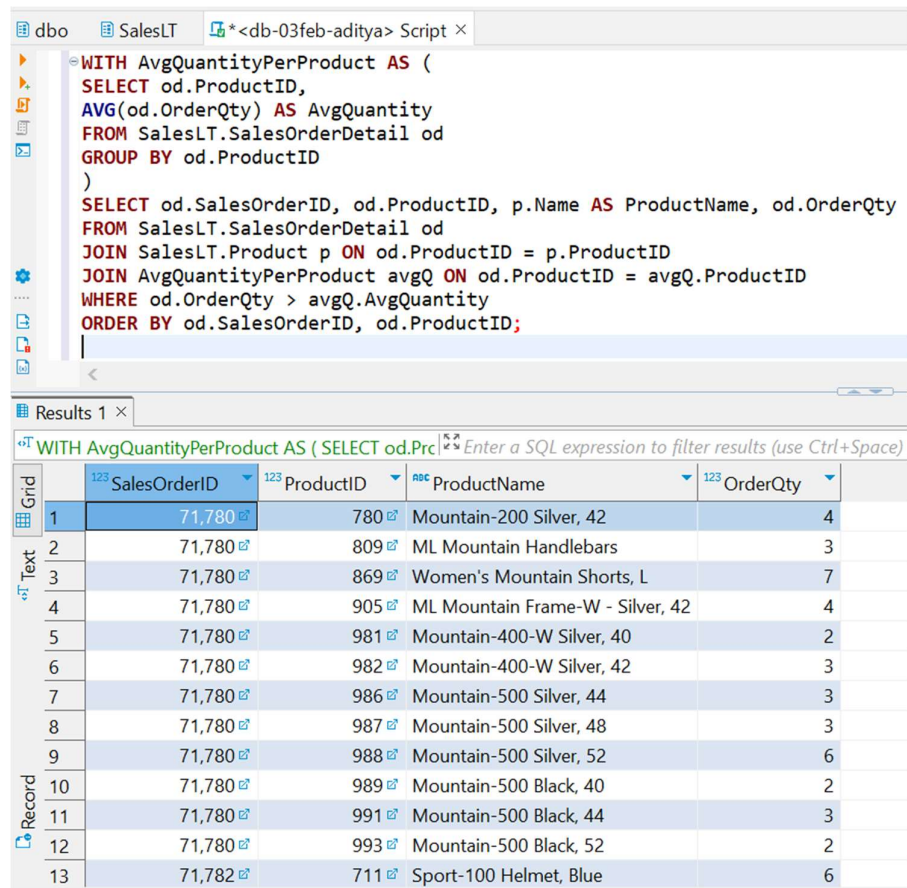
The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane displays a query script for a database named 'db-03feb-aditya'. The query defines a CTE named 'CustomerShippingAddresses' and then selects product information joined with sales order details and headers, filtered by customers who have placed multiple orders at the same shipping address. The bottom pane shows the results of the query in a grid format. The columns are ProductID, ProductName, SalesOrderID, CustomerID, AddressID, AddressLine1, AddressLine2, City, StateProvince, CountryRegion, and PostalCode. The results table is currently empty.

```
WITH CustomerShippingAddresses AS (  
SELECT ca.CustomerID, ca.AddressID, a.AddressLine1, a.AddressLine2,  
a.City, a.StateProvince, a.CountryRegion, a.PostalCode  
FROM SalesLT.CustomerAddress ca  
JOIN SalesLT.Address a ON ca.AddressID = a.AddressID  
)  
SELECT p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, od.SalesOrderID, csa.CustomerID,  
csa.AddressID, csa.AddressLine1, csa.AddressLine2, csa.City, csa.StateProvince,  
csa.CountryRegion, csa.PostalCode  
FROM SalesLT.Product p  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON p.ProductID = od.ProductID  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON od.SalesOrderID = oh.SalesOrderID  
JOIN CustomerShippingAddresses csa ON oh.CustomerID = csa.CustomerID  
WHERE oh.ShipToAddressID IN (  
SELECT ShipToAddressID  
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader  
GROUP BY ShipToAddressID  
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) > 1  
);
```

ProductID	ProductName	SalesOrderID	CustomerID	AddressID	AddressLine1	AddressLine2	City	StateProvince	CountryRegion	PostalCode
-----------	-------------	--------------	------------	-----------	--------------	--------------	------	---------------	---------------	------------

49. Display orders with quantities higher than the average quantity for a specific product.

```
WITH AvgQuantityPerProduct AS (  
SELECT od.ProductID,  
AVG(od.OrderQty) AS AvgQuantity  
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od  
GROUP BY od.ProductID  
)  
SELECT od.SalesOrderID, od.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName, od.OrderQty  
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od  
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID  
JOIN AvgQuantityPerProduct avgQ ON od.ProductID = avgQ.ProductID  
WHERE od.OrderQty > avgQ.AvgQuantity  
ORDER BY od.SalesOrderID, od.ProductID;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane displays a T-SQL query that uses a Common Table Expression (CTE) to calculate the average order quantity per product and then filters for orders where the quantity is greater than the average. The bottom pane shows the results of the query, which are displayed in a grid. The grid has four columns: SalesOrderID, ProductID, ProductName, and OrderQty. The results show 13 rows of data, including various mountain bike products and their quantities.

	SalesOrderID	ProductID	ProductName	OrderQty
1	71,780	780	Mountain-200 Silver, 42	4
2	71,780	809	ML Mountain Handlebars	3
3	71,780	869	Women's Mountain Shorts, L	7
4	71,780	905	ML Mountain Frame-W - Silver, 42	4
5	71,780	981	Mountain-400-W Silver, 40	2
6	71,780	982	Mountain-400-W Silver, 42	3
7	71,780	986	Mountain-500 Silver, 44	3
8	71,780	987	Mountain-500 Silver, 48	3
9	71,780	988	Mountain-500 Silver, 52	6
10	71,780	989	Mountain-500 Black, 40	2
11	71,780	991	Mountain-500 Black, 44	3
12	71,780	993	Mountain-500 Black, 52	2
13	71,782	711	Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	6

50. Find customers who have placed orders for products that have not been ordered by any other customer

```
WITH ProductsOrderedByCustomers AS(  
SELECT DISTINCT od.ProductID  
FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od
```



```
dbo SalesLT * <db-03feb-aditya> Script ×  
WITH ProductsOrderedByCustomers AS(  
    SELECT DISTINCT od.ProductID  
    FROM SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od  
)  
SELECT c.CustomerID, c.FirstName, c.LastName, oh.SalesOrderID, p.ProductID, p.Name AS ProductName  
FROM SalesLT.Customer c  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderHeader oh ON c.CustomerID = oh.CustomerID  
JOIN SalesLT.SalesOrderDetail od ON oh.SalesOrderID = od.SalesOrderID  
JOIN SalesLT.Product p ON od.ProductID = p.ProductID  
WHERE p.ProductID NOT IN (SELECT ProductID FROM ProductsOrderedByCustomers)  
ORDER BY c.CustomerID, oh.SalesOrderID, p.ProductID;
```