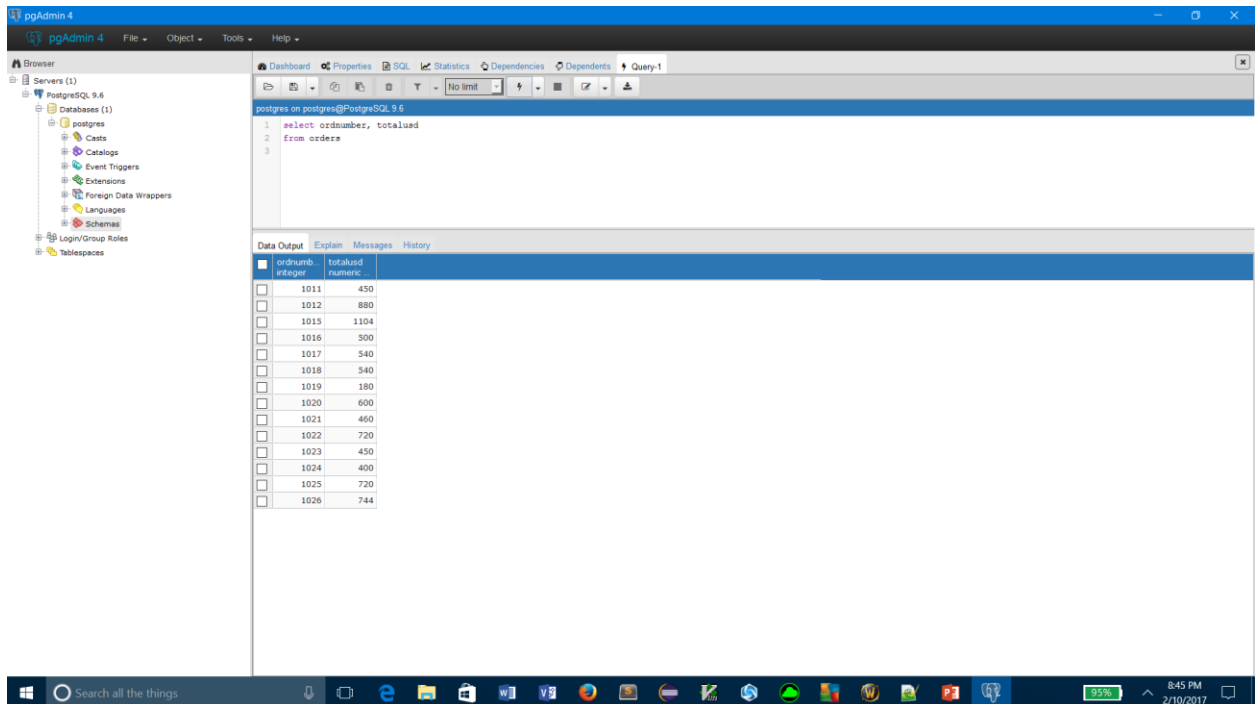


## Lab 3: Getting Started with SQL Queries

1. List the order number and total dollars of all orders.

```
select ordnumber, totalusd  
from orders
```

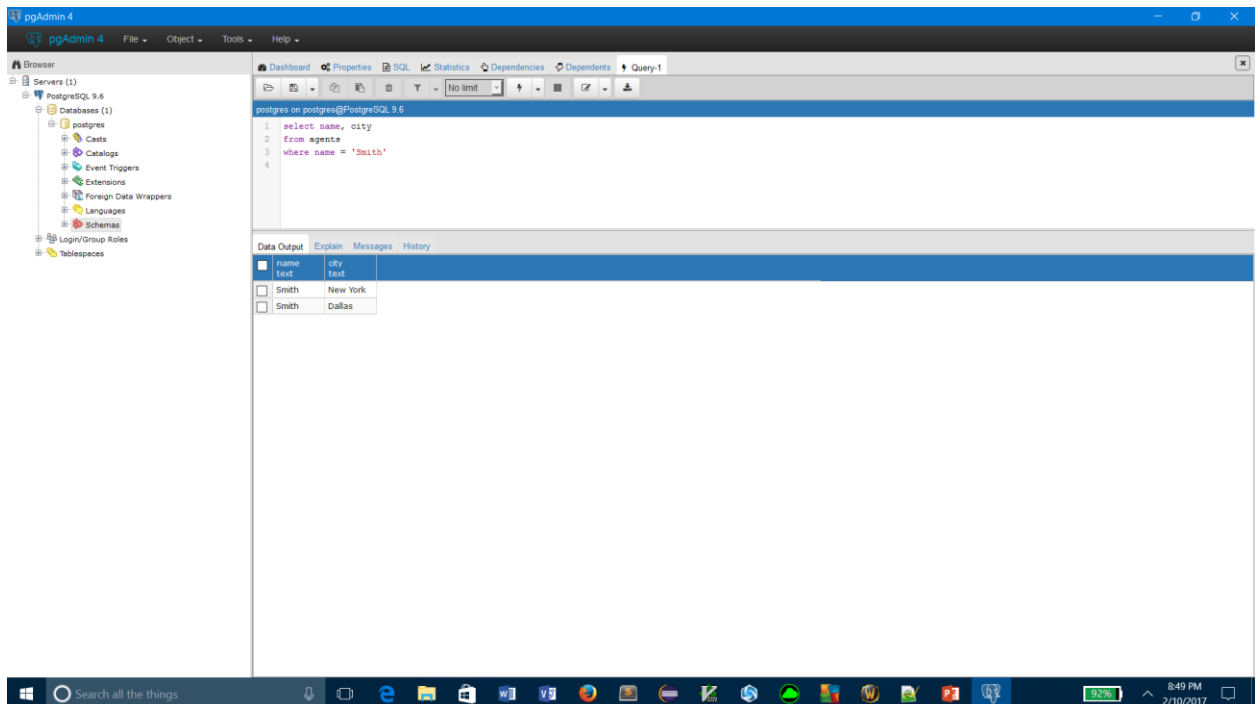


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left pane displays the database structure for 'postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6'. The central pane contains the SQL query: `select ordnumber, totalusd from orders`. The right pane shows the 'Data Output' tab with a table of results.

ordnumber	totalusd
1011	450
1012	880
1015	1104
1016	900
1017	540
1018	540
1019	180
1020	600
1021	460
1022	720
1023	450
1024	400
1025	720
1026	744

2. List the name and city of agents named Smith.

```
select name, city  
from agents  
where name = 'Smith'
```



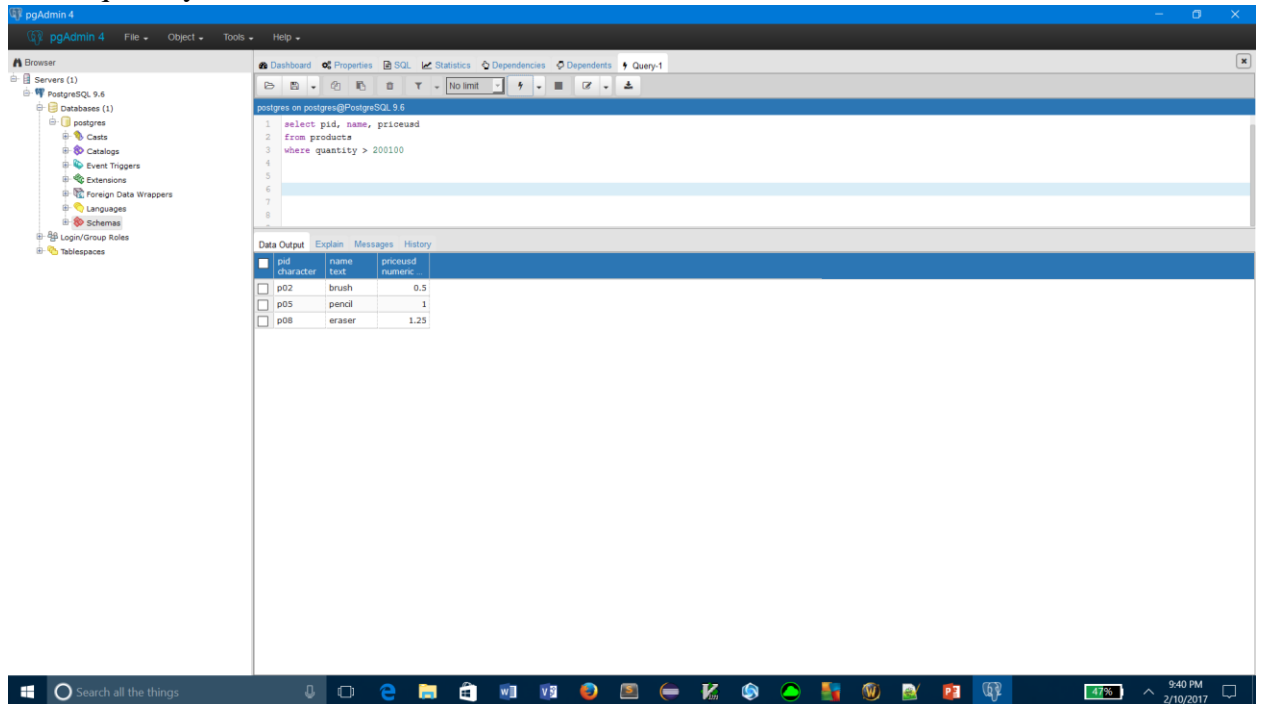
The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left pane displays the database structure for 'postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6'. The central pane contains the SQL query: `select name, city from agents where name = 'Smith'`. The right pane shows the 'Data Output' tab with a table of results.

name	city
Smith	New York
Smith	Dallas

### Lab 3: Getting Started with SQL Queries

3. List the id, name, and price of products with quantity more than 200,100.

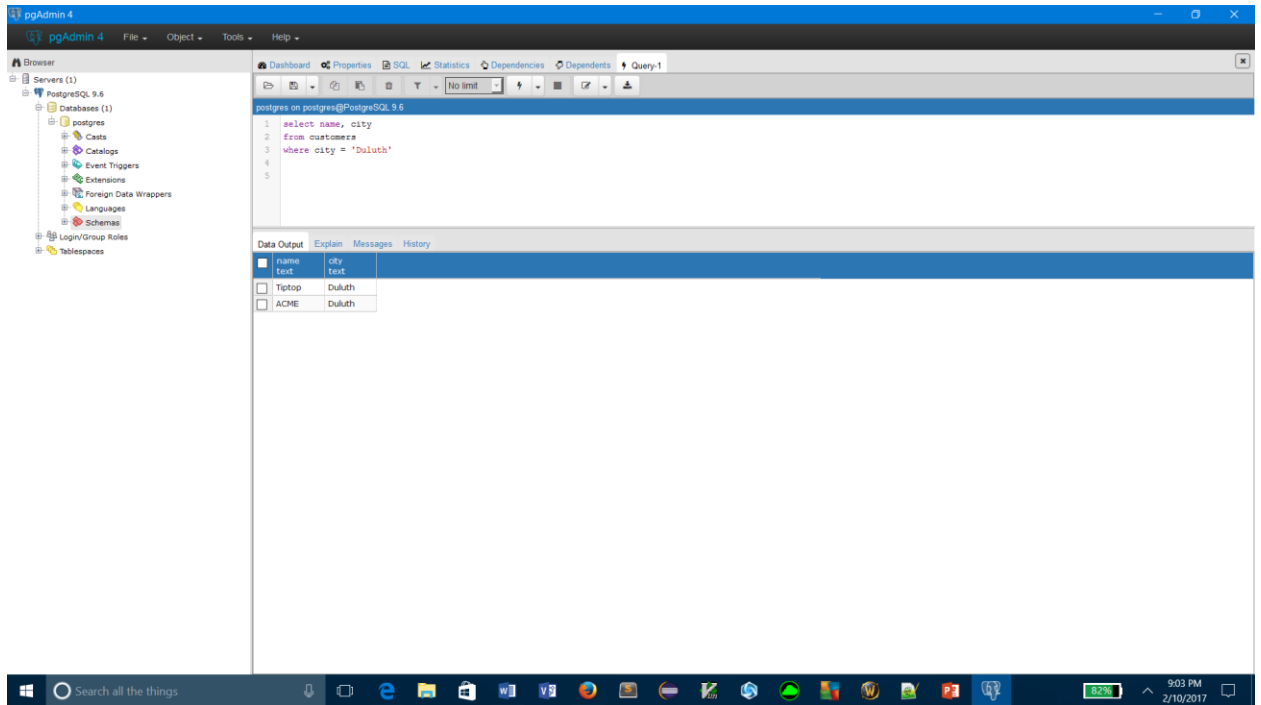
```
select pid, name, priceusd  
from products  
where quantity > 200100
```



4. List the names and cities of customers in Duluth.

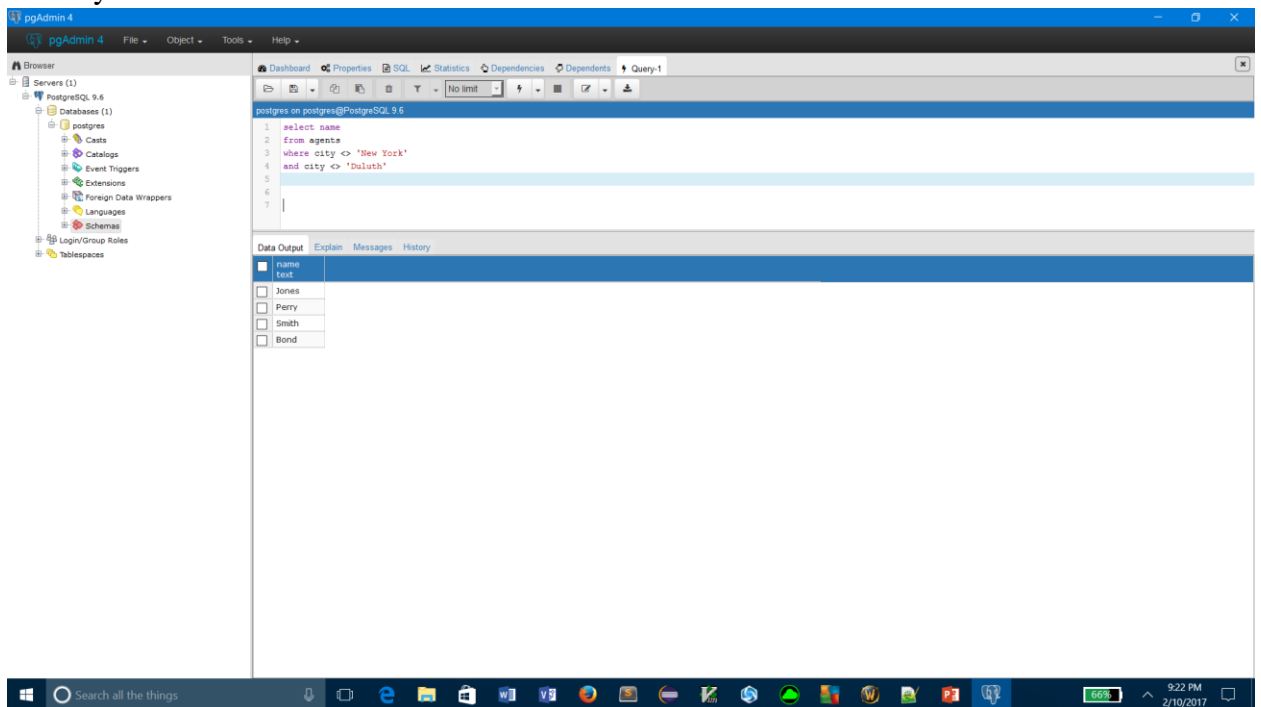
```
select name, city  
from customers  
where city = 'Duluth'
```

### Lab 3: Getting Started with SQL Queries



5. List the names of agents not in New York and not in Duluth.

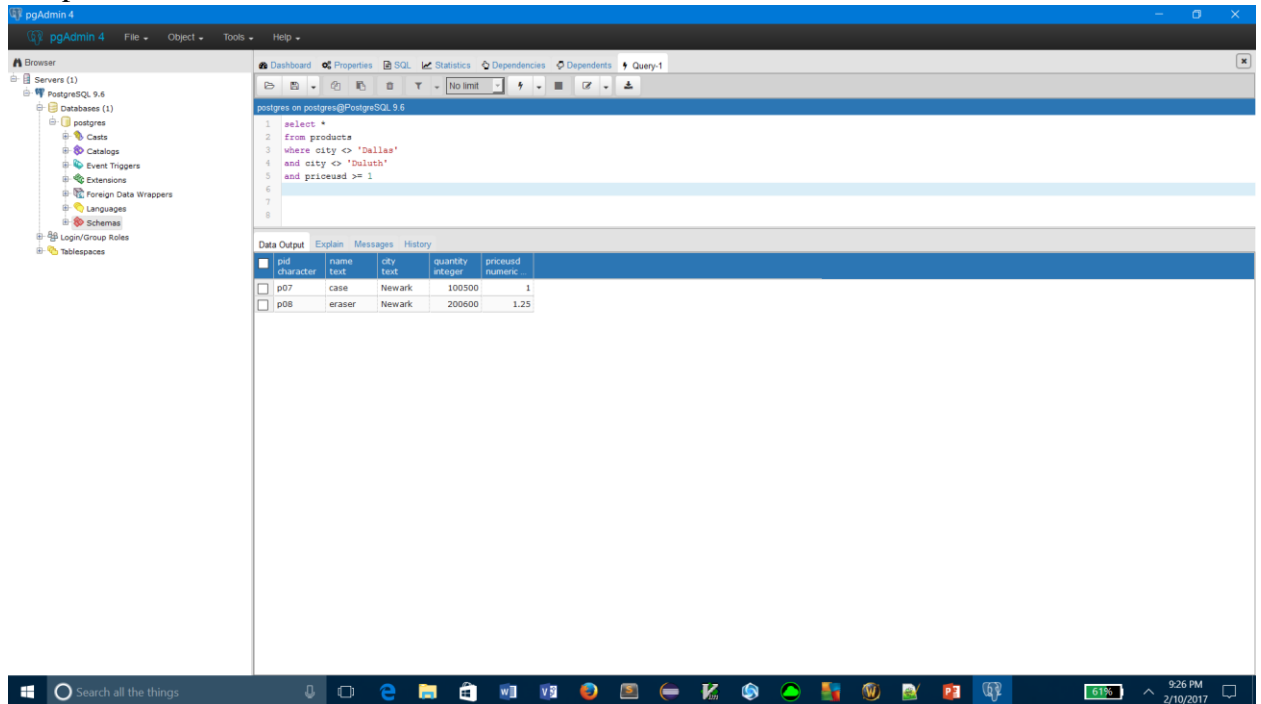
```
select name
from agents
where city <> 'New York'
and city <> 'Duluth'
```



6. List all data for products in neither Dallas nor Duluth that cost US\$1 or more.  
select \*

## Lab 3: Getting Started with SQL Queries

from products  
where city <> 'Dallas'  
and city <> 'Duluth'  
and priceusd >= 1



7. List all data for orders in February or May.
- ```
select *
from orders
where month = 'Feb'
or month = 'May'
```

### Lab 3: Getting Started with SQL Queries

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left, the 'Servers' tree is expanded to show 'PostgreSQL 9.6' and 'Databases (1)'. The 'Query Tool' is active, displaying a SQL query:

```
1 select *
2 from orders
3 where month = 'Feb'
4 or month = 'May'
```

The 'Data Output' tab shows the results of the query:

| ordnum  | month     | od        | aid       | pid       | qty     | totalusd |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| integer | character | character | character | character | integer | numeric  |
| 1017    | Feb       | c001      | a06       | p03       | 600     | 540      |
| 1018    | Feb       | c001      | a03       | p04       | 600     | 540      |
| 1019    | Feb       | c001      | a02       | p02       | 400     | 180      |
| 1020    | Feb       | c006      | a03       | p07       | 600     | 600      |
| 1021    | Feb       | c004      | a06       | p01       | 1000    | 460      |
| 1026    | May       | c002      | a05       | p03       | 800     | 744      |

8. List all data for orders in February of US\$600 or more.

```
select *
from orders
where month = 'Feb'
and totalusd >= 600
```

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left, the 'Servers' tree is expanded to show 'PostgreSQL 9.6' and 'Databases (1)'. The 'Query Tool' is active, displaying a SQL query:

```
1 select *
2 from orders
3 where month = 'Feb'
4 and totalusd >= 600
```

The 'Data Output' tab shows the results of the query:

| ordnum  | month     | od        | aid       | pid       | qty     | totalusd |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| integer | character | character | character | character | integer | numeric  |
| 1020    | Feb       | c006      | a03       | p07       | 600     | 600      |

9. List all orders from the customer whose cid is C005.

```
select ordnumber
```

## Lab 3: Getting Started with SQL Queries

from orders  
where cid = 'c005'

