## Homework: Advanced SQL

Customer								
CustNo	CustFirstName	CustLastName	CustStreet	CustCity	CustState	CustZip	CustBal	
C0954327	Sheri	Gordon	336 Hill St.	Littleton	со	80129-5543	\$230.00	
C1010398	Jim	Glussman	1432 E. Ravenna	Denver	СО	80111-0033	\$200.00	
OrderTbl								
OrdNo	OrdDate	CustNo	EmpNo	OrdName	OrdStreet	OrdCity	OrdState	OrdZip
O1116324	01/23/2007	C0954327	E8544399	Sheri Gordon	336 Hill St.	Littleton	СО	80129-5543
01231231	01/23/2007	C9432910	E9954302	Larry Styles	9825 S. Crest Lane	Bellevue	WA	98104-2211
O1241518	02/10/2007	C9549302		Todd Hayes	1400 NW 88th	Lynnwood	WA	98036-2244
OrdLine								
OrdNo	ProdNo	Qty						
01116324	P1445671	1						
O1231231	P0036566	1						
01231231	P1445671	1						
Product								
ProdNo	ProdName	ProdMfg	ProdQOH	ProdPrice	ProdNextShipDate			
	17 inch Color	ColorMeg,						
P0036566	Monitor	Inc.	1	2 169	02/20/2007			
	19 inch Color	ColorMeg,						
P0036577	Monitor	Inc.	1	0 319	02/20/2007			
	R3000 Color							
P1114590	Laser Printer	Connex		5 699	01/22/2007			

- 1. Using a Type I nested query, list the customer number, the name (first and last), and the city of each customer who has a balance greater than \$150 and placed an order in February 2004.
- **2.** Using a Type II nested query, list the customer number and the customer name of Colorado customers who have not placed orders in February 2004.
- 3. Repeat problem 9 using a Type I nested query instead of a nested query.
- **4.** List the order number and the order date of orders containing every 'Ink Jet' product.

**Hint:** This problem requires a division operation because the problem statement involves orders containing <u>every</u> "Ink Jet" product, not just any "Ink Jet" product. The COUNT method is used for the division operation.

Use ProdName LIKE '\*Ink Jet\*' condition.

**5.** List the order number and the order date of orders containing both two products: Laser Printer, Color Monitor. OrdNo+ProdNo is a key of OrdLine.

Hint: Make use of a table expression.