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Use the SELECT statement and the CMLS.mdb database to complete the following exercises. In Microsoft Access, create a new query for each exercise. Open the SQL view window of the query and enter a SELECT statement that would produce the requested result set.

Copy and paste your SELECT statement queries into a Word document. Turn in the Word document through Canvas.

1. List the names of the soils in each county found in the soils table.
SELECT County, SoilName
FROM Soils;
2. List the names of the soils in each county found in the soils table, eliminating all duplicates.
SELECT DISTINCT County, SoilName
FROM Soils;
3. List the soil name followed by the county name with the counties in alphabetical order.
SELECT
SoilName, County
FROM Soils
ORDER BY County ASC;
4. List the soil name followed by county name with counties in alphabetical order and soils in alphabetical order within a county.
SELECT SoilName, County
FROM Soils
ORDER BY County, SoilName ASC;
5. Eliminate duplicate rows in the results of query 4.
SELECT DISTINCT SoilName, County
FROM Soils
ORDER BY County, SoilName ASC;
6. List the soil name and county name of soils in order of decreasing number of horizons.
SELECT SoilName, County, NoOfHorizons
FROM Soils
ORDER BY NoOfHorizons DESC;
7. Display the daily weather with precipitation in units of mm instead of inches as stored in the table.
SELECT Precipitation, Precipitation*25.4 AS Prep_mm
FROM DailyWeather;

8. The ratio of Koc of a chemical to its halflife is a simple index of its likelihood to pollute groundwater. Chemicals with smaller ratios are more likely to contaminate the groundwater. Calculate this ratio for the chemical in the AIproperties table. Display the chemical name and ratio for each chemical with the ratios in increasing order.

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SELECT CommonName, Koc/HalfLife AS Pollute  
FROM AIproperties  
ORDER BY Koc/HalfLife ASC;
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