1) How many orders were received for products with a category\_id = 2

SELECT count(\*) FROM orders WHERE category\_id = 2

23 orders

2) How many orders were received with a category\_id of either 2, 4, or 5

SELECT count(\*) FROM orders WHERE category\_id IN (2,4,5)

66 orders

3) How many order are there with a price over £35.00

SELECT count(\*) FROM orders WHERE price > 35

71 orders

4) How many orders are there where the customer has a date of birth before 1st January 1980 and want to receive the newsletter

SELECT count(\*) FROM orders WHERE date\_of\_birth < 1980-01-01 AND newsletter = 1

35 orders

5) How many customers named Davenport placed orders?

SELECT count(\*) FROM orders WHERE customer\_surname = "Davenport"

7 orders

6) Which customer with a firstname starting with 'Br', had the most orders

SELECT \* FROM orders where customer\_firstname like "Br%" order by product\_id desc

Brendan

7) List all orders with products from category 3 by order of price, highest first.

SELECT \* FROM orders where category\_id = 3 order by price desc

表格

描述已自动生成

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| --- |
|  |
|  |

8) Select the following fields from all orders (trans\_date, price, promo\_code) renaming the colum (field) headings ('Transaction Date', 'Price' & 'Promotion Code')

SELECT 'trans\_date' as 'Transaction Date', 'price' as 'Price', 'promo\_code' as 'Promotion Code' FROM orders

表格

描述已自动生成

9) Select the following fields (customer\_surname, customer\_firstname, county) from all orders, with customer names in a single field named 'Customer Name' and in the format <Surname>, <Firstname>, with surname capitalised. The county field is to be renamed 'County'.

SELECT CONCAT(UPPER(`customer\_surname`), `customer\_firstname`) as 'Customer Name', `county` as `County`FROM `orders`

表格

描述已自动生成

10) Select the average price, minimum price & maximum price for each category.

SELECT `category\_id`, AVG(`price`), MIN(`price`), MAX(`price`) FROM `orders` GROUP BY `category\_id`

表格

描述已自动生成

11) Select the category\_name (labelled 'Category', number of sales (labelled 'Total Orders') & total sales (labelled 'Total Sales') for each category.

SELECT category\_name, count(orders.id) as "Total order", sum(price) as "Total sales" from orders join categories on (orders.category\_id=categories.id) group by category\_name;

表格

描述已自动生成

12) List all orders with the following fields (with the labls given) orders.trans\_date('Transaction Date'), categories.category\_name('Category'), orders.customer\_surname('Surname'), orders.customer\_firstname('Firstname'), orders.price('Order Price'), categories.category\_name('Category'), promotions.discount('Discounted by')

SELECT \* FROM (`orders` o JOIN `promotions` p ON ( o.promo\_code = p.code )) JOIN `categories` c ON ( o.category\_id = c.id );