Assignment -4

Retrieving Information from Tables.

1) Write a select command that produces the order number, amount, and date for all rows in the Orders table.

Ans:

```
mysql> insert into orders
   -> values
   -> (3001 , '18.69' , '1990-10-03' , 2008 , 1007);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into orders
    -> values
   -> (3003 , 767.19 ,'1990-10-03' , 2001 , 1001);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from orders;
 Onum
                  0date
                               Cnum
                                       Snum
 3001
        18.69 | 1990-10-03
                               2008
                                      1007
 3003
         767.19
                 1990-10-03
                               2001
                                      1001
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select Onum, Amt, Odate from orders;
                  0date
 Onum I
 3001
          18.69
                 1990-10-03
         767.19
 3003
                  1990-10-03
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> insert into orders

```
-> values
```

```
-> (3003, 767.19, '1990-10-03', 2001, 1001); ← date must be in yyyy-mm-dd
```

mysql> select Onum, Amt, Odate from orders;

2) Write a query that produces all rows from the Customers table for which the salesperson's number is 1001.

Ans:

mysql> select * from customers

-> where Snum=1001;

```
mysql> select * from customers
    -> where Snum=1001;
                    City
                              Rating
                                        Snum
  2001
         Hoffman
                    London
                                  100
                                        1001
  2006
         Clemens
                    London
                                  100
                                        1001
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from customers;
                               Rating
  Cnum
         Cname
                     City
                                         Snum
         Hoffman
                     London
                                   100
  2001
                                         1001
                     London
  2006
         Clemens
                                   100
                                         1001
  2002
         Giovanni
                     Rome
                                   200
                                         1003
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from salespeople;
                    City
  Snum
         Sname
                                  Comm
                    London
  1001
         Peel
                                  0.12
         Axelrod
  1003
                    New York
                                   0.1
  1002
         Serres
                    San Jose
                                  0.13
  1004
         Motika
                    London
                                  0.11
  1007
         Rifkin
                    Barcelona
                                  0.15
```

3) Write a query that displays the Salespeople table with the columns in the following order: city, sname, snum, comm.

Ans:

mysql> select city,sname,snum,comm from salespeople;

mysql> select * from salespeople;								
Snum S				Comm				
1001 P 1003 A 1002 S 1004 M 1007 R	xelrod erres otika ifkin	New San Lond Bard	York Jose don celona	0.1 0.13 0.11	 			
5 rows in set (0.00 sec) mysql> select city,sname,snum,comm from salespeople;								
city	snan	1e	snum	comm				
London Per San Jose Ser London Mo		rod es ika	1002	0.11				

4) Write a select command that produces the rating followed by the name of each customer in San Jose.

Ans:

The phrase "a followed by b" means that **a** comes first, and then **b** comes next, in that specific order.

For example, in the context of a query like:

SELECT rating, cname FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE city = 'San Jose';

```
mysql>
mysql> SELECT rating, cname from customers
        -> where city= 'London';
+----+
| rating | cname |
+----+
| 100 | Hoffman |
| 100 | Clemens |
+-----+
```

The result will display **rating** first, followed by **name** in the output. So, "rating followed by name" means that the `rating` column will appear before the `name` column in the results.

5) Write a query that will produce the **snum** values of all salespeople (suppress the duplicates) with orders in the Orders table.

Ans:

SALES PEOPLE

SNUM	SNAME	CITY	COMM
1001	Peel	London	.12
1002	Serres	San Jose	.13
1004	Motika	London	.11
1007	Rifkin	Barcelona	.15
1003	Axelrod	New York	.10

ORDERS

ONUM	AMT	ODATE	CNUM	SNUM
3001	18.69	03-OCT-1990	2008	1007
3003	767.19	03- OCT -1990	2001	1001
3002	1900.10	03- OCT -1990	2007	1004
3005	5160.45	03- OCT -1990	2003	1002
3006	1098.16	03- OCT -1990	2008	1007
3009	1713.23	04- OCT -1990	2002	1003
3007	75.75	04- OCT -1990	2004	1002
3008	4723.00	05- OCT -1990	2006	1001
3010	1309.95	06- OCT -1990	2004	1002
3011	9891.88	06- OCT -1990	2006	1001

Ans:

mysql> SELECT DISTINCT snum -> FROM ORDERS;