❖ Consider a database containing two tables named as Customer and Salesman:

```
CREATE TABLE Salesman (
    salesman_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(50),
    city VARCHAR(50),
    commission DECIMAL(5,2)
);

CREATE TABLE Customer (
    customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    customer_name VARCHAR(50),
    city VARCHAR(50),
    grade INT,
    salesman_id INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES Salesman(salesman_id)
);

INSERT INTO Salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission) VALUES
(101, 'Amit', 'Delhi', 0.15),
(102, 'Ravi', 'Mumbai', 0.13),
(103, 'Suresh', 'Kolkata', 0.12);

INSERT INTO Customer (customer_id, customer_name, city, grade, salesman_id) VALUES
(1, 'Dharmesh', 'Ahmedabad', 100, 101),
(2, 'Hardik', 'Mumbai', 200, 102),
(3, 'Naman', 'Vadodara', 150, 101),
(4, 'Kaushik', 'Jaipur', 300, 103);
```

2. From the above given tables write a SQL query to find the salesperson(s) and the customer(s) represented here. Return the Customer Name, City, Salesman, commission.

```
SELECT
    c.customer_name AS Customer_Name,
    c.city AS Customer_City,
    s.name AS Salesman_Name,
    s.commission AS Commission
FROM
    Customer c
INNER JOIN
    Salesman s
ON
    c.salesman_id = s.salesman_id;
```