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

1. create the table

```
CREATE TABLE Salesman (
   salesman_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
   name VARCHAR(100),
   city VARCHAR(50),
   commission DECIMAL(5,2)
);
INSERT INTO Salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission) VALUES
(101, 'Amit', 'Delhi', 0.15),
(102, 'Ravi', 'Mumbai', 0.13),
(103, 'Suresh', 'Kolkata', 0.12);

CREATE TABLE Customer (
   customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
   customer_name VARCHAR(100),
   city VARCHAR(50),
   grade INT,
   salesman_id INT,
   FOREIGN KEY (salesman_id) REFERENCES Salesman(salesman_id)
);
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,
   c.city AS City,
   s.name AS Salesman,
   s.commission AS Commission
FROM
   Customer c
INNER JOIN
   Salesman s
ON
   c.salesman_id = s.salesman_id;
```