1) Write a query that counts all orders for October 3.

```
KD2_86715_harshad@>select * from orders;
+------+---------+------------+------+------+
| onum | amt     | odate      | cnum | snum |
+------+---------+------------+------+------+
| 3001 |   18.69 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3003 |  767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001 | 1001 |
| 3002 | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 | 2007 | 1004 |
| 3005 | 5160.45 | 1990-10-03 | 2003 | 1002 |
| 3006 | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 | 2008 | 1007 |
| 3009 | 1713.23 | 1990-10-04 | 2002 | 1003 |
| 3007 |   75.75 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 |
| 3008 | 4723.00 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
| 3010 |  309.95 | 1990-10-04 | 2004 | 1002 |
| 3011 | 9891.88 | 1990-10-04 | 2006 | 1001 |
+------+---------+------------+------+------+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

KD2_86715_harshad@>select * from orders
    -> ^C
KD2_86715_harshad@>select count(odate) from orders
    -> where odate = '1990-10-03';
+--------------+
| count(odate) |
+--------------+
|            5 |
+--------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
KD2_86715_harshad@>select * from customers;
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| cnum | cname    | city     | rating | snum |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| 2001 | Hoffman  | London   |    100 | 1001 |
| 2002 | Giovanni | Rome     |    200 | 1003 |
| 2003 | Liu      | San Jose |    200 | 1002 |
| 2004 | Grass    | Berlin   |    300 | 1002 |
| 2006 | Clemens  | London   |    100 | 1001 |
| 2008 | Cisneros | San Jose |    300 | 1007 |
| 2007 | Pereira  | Rome     |    100 | 1004 |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

KD2_86715_harshad@>select count(distinct city) from customers
    -> where city is not null;
+----------------------+
| count(distinct city) |
+----------------------+
|                    4 |
+----------------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

2) Write a query that counts the number of different non-NULL city values in the Customers table.

3) Write a query that selects each customer's smallest order

```
KD2_86715_harshad@>select snum, min(amt) from orders
    -> group by snum;
+------+-----------+
| snum | min(amt)  |
+------+-----------+
| 1007 |     18.69 |
| 1001 |    767.19 |
| 1004 |   1900.10 |
| 1002 |     75.75 |
| 1003 |   1713.23 |
+------+-----------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4) Write a query that selects the first customer, in alphabetical order, whose name begins with G.

```
KD2_86715_harshad@>select min(cname) from customers
    -> where cname like 'G%';
+-------------+
| min(cname) |
+-------------+
| Giovanni   |
+-------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

5) Write a query that selects the highest rating in each city.

```
KD2_86715_harshad@>select max(rating), city from customers
    -> group by city;
+-------------+----------+
| max(rating) | city     |
+-------------+----------+
|         100 | London   |
|         200 | Rome     |
|         300 | San Jose |
|         300 | Berlin   |
+-------------+----------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6) Write a query that counts the number of salespeople registering orders for each day. (If a salesperson has more than one order on a given day, he or she should be counted only once.).

```
KD2_86715_harshad@>select odate, count(distinct snum) from orders
    -> group by odate;
+------------+----------------------+
| odate      | count(distinct snum) |
+------------+----------------------+
| 1990-10-03 |                    4 |
| 1990-10-04 |                    3 |
+------------+----------------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```