**LAB-1**

Consider the following schema for Order Database:

SALESMAN (Salesman\_id, Name, City, Commission)

CUSTOMER (Customer\_id, Cust\_Name, City, Grade, Salesman\_id)

ORDERS (Ord\_No, Purchase\_Amt, Ord\_Date, Customer\_id, Salesman\_id) .

Table Creation

CREATE TABLE SALESMAN (SALESMAN\_ID NUMBER (4), NAME VARCHAR2 (20), CITY VARCHAR2 (20),

COMMISSION VARCHAR2 (20), PRIMARYKEY(SALESMAN\_ID));

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER1

(CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER (4),

CUST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20),

CITY VARCHAR2 (20),

GRADE NUMBER (3),

PRIMARY KEY (CUSTOMER\_ID),

SALESMAN\_ID REFERENCES SALESMAN (SALESMAN\_ID));

CREATE TABLE ORDERS

(ORD\_NO NUMBER (5),

PURCHASE\_AMT NUMBER (10, 2),

ORD\_DATE DATE,

PRIMARY KEY (ORD\_NO),

CUSTOMER\_ID REFERENCES CUSTOMER1 (CUSTOMER\_ID) ,

SALESMAN\_ID REFERENCES SALESMAN (SALESMAN\_ID));

Insertion of Values to Tables

SALESMAN TABLE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Salesman\_id | Name | city | Commission |
| 1000 | JOHN | BANGALORE | 25% |
| 2000 | RAVI | BANGALORE | 20% |
| 3000 | KUMAR | MYSORE | 15% |
| 4000 | SMITH | DELHI | 30% |
| 5000 | HARSHA | HYDERABAD | 15% |

CUSTOMER1 TABLE

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Customer\_id | Cust\_name | City | Grade | Salesman\_id |
| 10 | PREETHI | BANGALORE | 100 | 1000 |
| 11 | VIVEK | MANGALORE | 300 | 1000 |
| 12 | BHASKAR | CHENNAI | 400 | 2000 |
| 13 | CHETAN | BANGALORE | 200 | 2000 |
| 14 | MAMATHA | BANGALORE | 400 | 3000 |

ORDERS TABLE

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ORD\_NO | PURCHASE\_AMT | ORD\_DATE | CUSTOMER\_ID | SALESMAN\_ID |
| 50 | 5000 | 04-MAY-24 | 10 | 1000 |
| 51 | 450 | 20-JAN-24 | 10 | 2000 |
| 52 | 1000 | 24-FEB-24 | 13 | 2000 |
| 53 | 3500 | 13-APR-24 | 14 | 3000 |
| 54 | 550 | 09-MAR-24 | 12 | 2000 |

Write SQL queries to

1. Create tables Salesman, Customer1 and Orders and insert the records in the table as mentioned above.
2. Display the structure of Salesman, Customer1 and Orders table.
3. Select all the tuples from Salesman table, Customer1 and Orders table.
4. Display the Orders table in the descending order of Purchase\_amt.
5. Display the Salesman table in the ascending order of Commission.
6. Select the name and city of Salesman where Commission is greater than 20% and City is Bangalore.
7. Select the ord\_no and purchase\_amt of all those orders which are placed during FEB-24 to Apr-24.
8. Display the name of customer who place order to the salesman who live in the same city as that of customer.
9. Display the name of Salesman who didn’t received any order from Customer.
10. Count the customers with grades above Bangalore’s average.
11. Find the name and numbers of all salesmen who had more than one customer. List all salesmen and indicate those who have and don’t have customers in their cities (Use UNION operation.)
12. Create a view that finds the salesman who has the customer with the highest order of a day.