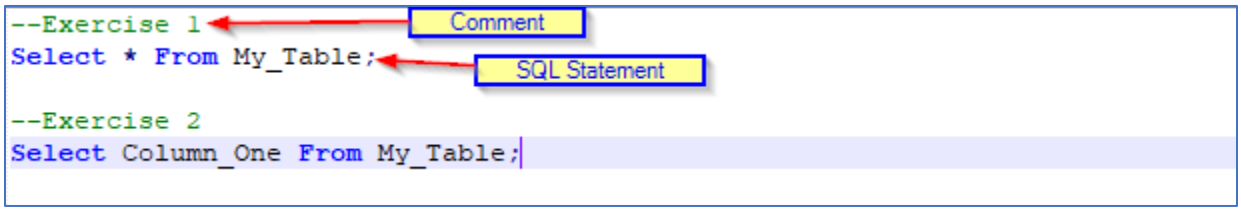
Chapter 4: Lab 3 Part 1

How to retrieve data from two or more tables

Exercises

Enter and run your own SELECT statements. Save the final result of each exercise to <last name>_<first name>_lab3_part_1.sql (ex: Haley_Shane_lab3_part_1.sql). Use comments before each SQL statement to show which exercise it was for (example below):



1. **(5 Points)** Write a SELECT statement that joins the Categories table to the Products table and returns these columns: CategoryName, ProductName, ListPrice.

   Sort the result set by CategoryName and then by ProductName in ascending order.

2. **(5 Points)** Write a SELECT statement that joins the Customers table to the Addresses table and returns these columns: FirstName, LastName, Line1, City, State, ZipCode.

   Return one row for each address for the customer with an email address of allan.sherwood@yahoo.com.

3. **(5 Points)** Write a SELECT statement that joins the Customers table to the Addresses table and returns these columns: FirstName, LastName, Line1, City, State, ZipCode.

   Return one row for each customer, but only return addresses that are the shipping address for a customer.

4. **(10 Points)** Write a SELECT statement that joins the Customers, Orders, OrderItems, and Products tables. This statement should return these columns: LastName, FirstName, OrderDate, ProductName, ItemPrice, DiscountAmount, and Quantity.

   Use aliases for the tables.

   Sort the final result set by LastName, OrderDate, and ProductName.

5. **(10 Points)** Write a SELECT statement that returns the ProductName and ListPrice columns from the Products table.

   Return one row for each product that has the same list price as another product. *(Hint: Use a self-join to check that the ProductID columns aren't equal but the ListPrice column is equal.)*

   Sort the result set by ProductName.

6. **(10 Points)** Write a SELECT statement that returns these two columns:

CategoryName	The CategoryName column from the Categories table
ProductID	The ProductID column from the Products table

Return one row for each category that has never been used. *(Hint: Use an outer join and only return rows where the ProductID column contains a null value.)*