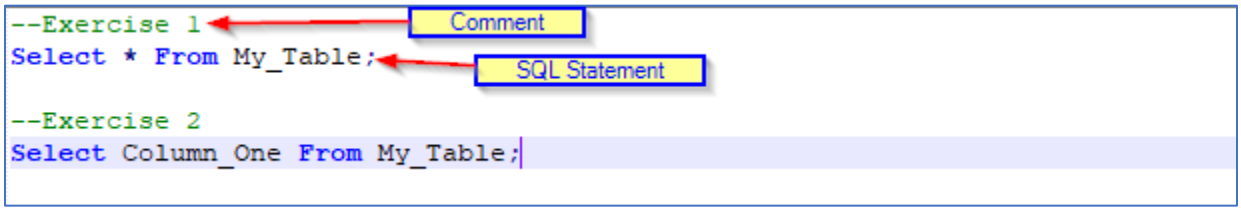
Chapter 3: Lab 2 Part 1

How to retrieve data from a single table

Exercises

Enter and run your own SELECT statements. Save the final result of each exercise to <last name>_<first name>_lab2_part_1.sql (ex: Haley_Shane_lab2_part_1.sql). Use comments before each SQL statement to show which exercise it was for (example below):



In these exercises, you'll enter and run your own SELECT statements.

1. (**6 points**) Write a SELECT statement that returns four columns from the **Products** table: **ProductCode**, **ProductName**, **ListPrice**, and **DiscountPercent**. Then, run this statement to make sure it works correctly.

   Add an ORDER BY clause to this statement that sorts the result set by **ListPrice** in descending sequence. Then, run this statement again to make sure it works correctly. This is a good way to build and test a statement, one clause at a time.

2. (**6 points**) Write a SELECT statement that returns one column from the **Customers** table named **FullName** that joins the **LastName** and **FirstName** columns.

   Format this column with the last name, a comma, a space, and the first name like this:

   ```
   Doe, John
   ```

   Sort the result set by last name in ascending sequence.

   Return only the contacts whose last name begins with a letter from M to Z.

3. (**6 points**) Write a SELECT statement that returns these column names and data from the **Products** table:

ProductName	The **ProductName** column
ListPrice	The **ListPrice** column
DateAdded	The **DateAdded** column

   Return only the rows with a **ListPrice** that's greater than 500 and less than 2000.

   Sort the result set in descending sequence by the **DateAdded** column.

4. (**6 points**) Write a SELECT statement that returns these column names and data from the **Products** table:

ProductName	The ProductName column
ListPrice	The ListPrice column
DiscountPercent	The DiscountPercent column
DiscountAmount	A column that's calculated from the previous two columns
DiscountPrice	A column that's calculated from the previous three columns

Sort the result set by **DiscountPrice** in descending sequence.

5. (**10 points**) Write a SELECT statement that returns these column names and data from the **OrderItems** table:

ItemID	The ItemID column
ItemPrice	The ItemPrice column
DiscountAmount	The DiscountAmount column
Quantity	The Quantity column
PriceTotal	A column that's calculated by multiplying the item price by the quantity
DiscountTotal	A column that's calculated by multiplying the discount amount by the quantity
ItemTotal	A column that's calculated by subtracting the discount amount from the item price and then multiplying by the quantity

Only return rows where the **ItemTotal** is greater than 500.

Sort the result set by **ItemTotal** in descending sequence.

6. (**6 points**) Write a SELECT statement that returns the DISTINCT **CardType** and **CardNumber** values from the Orders table.

7. (**10 points**) Write a SELECT statement that returns the top 10 rows containing the following columns and data from the Orders table:

CustomerID	The CustomerID column
ShippingTaxTotal	A column that's calculated by adding the **ShipAmount** to the **TaxAmount**

Sort the result set in descending sequence by the **ShippingTaxTotal** calculated column.