SQL Lab 2

Basic SQL statements on multiple tables using aggregate functions

1. Write a single SQL statement to calculate the total price of all products for each restaurant. Ensure that each price is displayed with a ‘$’ symbol preceding it.
2. Write a single SQL statement to output the names of the products at each price point. In the case that there is more than one product for a price point, product names should be separated by a comma.
3. Write a single SQL statement that, for each product which has associated options, outputs the product number and all associated option descriptions. In the case that there is more than one option description, the descriptions should be separated by a comma.
4. Write a single SQL statement that, for each product which has associated options, outputs both the total price for all options and the average price of all options.
5. Write a single SQL statement to output the number of days since the last order. The output should have no decimal places. Name your column ‘Number of Days Since Last Order.’
6. Write a single SQL statement to output the average length of a special in days. Name your column ‘Average Special Length’.
7. In a single select SQL statement, return the customer number, first name and last name from the Customer table and order number from the Customer Order table. Don’t use a join condition i.e. no WHERE clause. This will display the result of a Cartesian product.
8. Write a single select SQL statement, to list the customer number, first name and last name from the Customer table and order numbers from the Customer Order table associated to that customer.
9. Write a query to display the review number, type of review, star rating and the review description.
10. List the product number, product name and product parent number of each product
11. List all the employees and orders they have handled, if an employee has not handled any orders, show the order number as “None”
12. Write a single SQL statement to display a list of email providers and a count of the number of customers associated with each provider (i.e. 2 customers use the suffix “@gmail.com”).