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Jillian Preece
Lab 6
Database Management
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--Number 1
select name, city
from customers
where city in (
           select city
           from (
                 select city, count(*)
                 from products
                 group by city
                 order by count(*) DESC
                 limit 1
                 )table1
           );
--Number 2
select p.name
from products p
where priceUSD > (select avg(priceUSD)
                  from products
--Number 3
select c.name, o.pid as "PID Ordered", sum(o.totalUSD)as "Total"
from orders o inner join customers c on o.cid = c.cid
group by c.name, o.pid
order by sum(o.totalUSD) ASC;
--Number 4
select c.name,
coalesce(sum(o.totalUSD), 0) as "Total Ordered"
from orders o full outer join customers c on o.cid = c.cid
group by c.name
order by c.name ASC
--Number 5
select c.name as "Customer Name", p.name as "Product Name", a.name as "Agent Name"
from orders o inner join customers c on o.cid = c.cid
             inner join products p on o.pid = p.pid
             inner join agents a on o.aid = a.aid
where a.city = 'Newark'
```

## --Number 7

A left outer join takes each value from the LEFT table, and combines it with matching values from the RIGHT table, displaying 'null' where there is not a matching value. A right outer join takes each value from the RIGHT table and combines with matching values from the LEFT table, displaying 'null' where there is not a matching value.



This shows the difference between left and right outer joins. The left outer join shows each customer, so c005 is included. However, the right outer join only displays each order, and since c005 didn't place an order, that customer isn't displayed at all in the table.