Warehouses			Boxes		
		PK	Code	text	
PK	Code	integer		Contents	text
	Location	text		Value	
	Capacity	integer			real
	oupaon	iiitogo.	FK	Warehouse	integer

```
CREATE TABLE Warehouses (
   Code INTEGER NOT NULL,
   Location VARCHAR2 (255) NOT NULL,
   Capacity INTEGER NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (Code)
);

CREATE TABLE Boxes (
   Code VARCHAR2 (255) NOT NULL,
   Contents VARCHAR2 (255) NOT NULL,
   Value REAL NOT NULL,
   Warehouse INTEGER NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (Code),
   FOREIGN KEY (Warehouse) REFERENCES Warehouses (Code)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Warehouses(Code, Location, Capacity)
VALUES(1, 'Chicago', 3);
 INSERT INTO Warehouses(Code, Location, Capacity)
VALUES(2, 'Chicago', 4);
 INSERT INTO Warehouses (Code, Location, Capacity) VALUES (3, 'New
York', 7);
 INSERT INTO Warehouses (Code, Location, Capacity) VALUES (4, 'Los
Angeles',2);
 INSERT INTO Warehouses(Code, Location, Capacity) VALUES(5, 'San
Francisco',8);
 INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('0MN7', 'Rocks', 180, 3);
 INSERT INTO Boxes (Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES ('4H8P', 'Rocks', 250, 1);
 INSERT INTO Boxes (Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES ('4RT3', 'Scissors', 190, 4);
 INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('7G3H','Rocks',200,1);
```

```
INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('8JN6', 'Papers', 75, 1);
INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('8Y6U', 'Papers', 50, 3);
INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('9J6F', 'Papers', 175, 2);
INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('LL08', 'Rocks', 140, 4);
INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('P0H6', 'Scissors', 125, 1);
INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('P2T6', 'Scissors', 150, 2);
INSERT INTO Boxes(Code, Contents, Value, Warehouse)
VALUES('TU55', 'Papers', 90, 5);
```

- Select all warehouses.
- 2.- Select all boxes with a value larger than \$150.
- 3.- Select all distinct contents in all the boxes.
- 4.- Select the average value of all the boxes.
- 5.- Select the warehouse code and the average value of the boxes in each warehouse.
- 6.- Same as previous exercise, but select only those warehouses where the average value of the boxes is greater than 150.
- 7.- Select the code of each box, along with the name of the city the box is located in.
- 8.- Select the warehouse codes, along with the number of boxes in each warehouse. Optionally, take into account that some warehouses are empty (i.e., the box count should show up as zero, instead of omitting the warehouse from the result).
- 9.- Select the codes of all warehouses that are saturated (a warehouse is saturated if the number of boxes in it is larger than the warehouse's capacity).
- 10.- Select the codes of all the boxes located in Chicago.
- 11.- Create a new warehouse in New York with a capacity for 3 boxes.
- 12.- Create a new box, with code "H5RT", containing "Papers" with a value of \$200, and located in warehouse 2.
- 13.- Reduce the value of all boxes by 15%.
- 14.- Apply a 20% value reduction to boxes with a value larger than the average value of all the boxes.

- 15.- Remove all boxes with a value lower than \$100.
- 16.- Remove all boxes from saturated warehouses.