

Introduction to Data Science

Homework Assignment-3

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Problem 1: Find two tables on the same topic from Web1 that have some attributes in common (e.g., city and salary as in the example below). Write a SQL query fusing these tables, so that the query result set has combined information from both tables, which yields a quantitatively enriched dataset.

- Each pair of tables that you have found (the attribute names and 5 sample rows from each table)
- The SQL query fusing these two tables and the result set of running the query on your tables (no more than 5 first rows)

Pair 1:

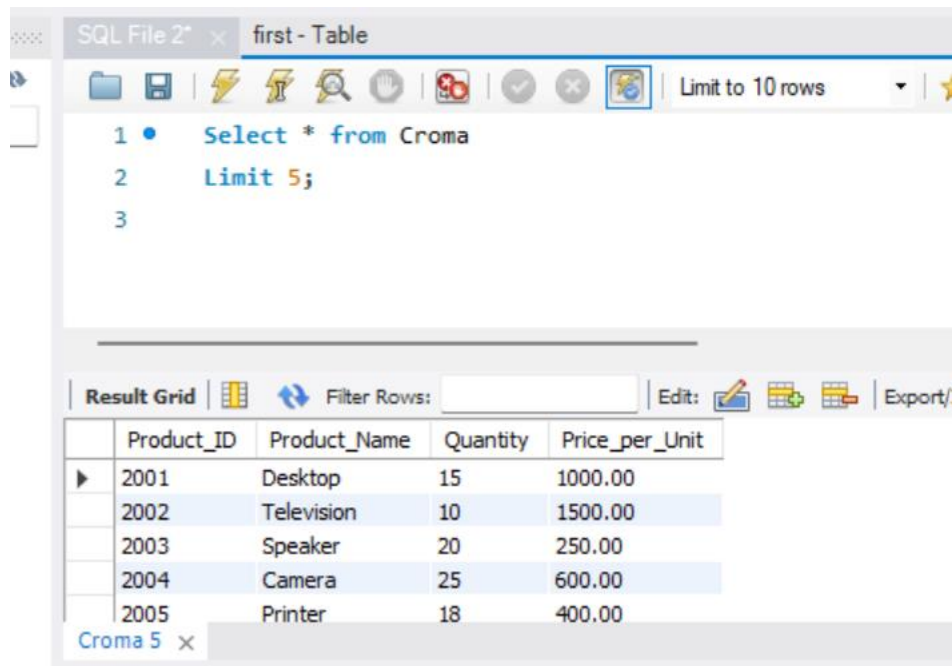
- Table 1- Reliance_Digital

```
1 • select * from Reliance_Digital
2   LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Imp
Product_ID	Product_Name	Quantity	Price_per_Unit
1001	Laptop	20	1200.00
1002	Smartphone	30	800.00
1003	Tablet	25	500.00
1004	Headphones	40	200.00
1005	Smartwatch	35	300.00

Reliance_Digital 4 x

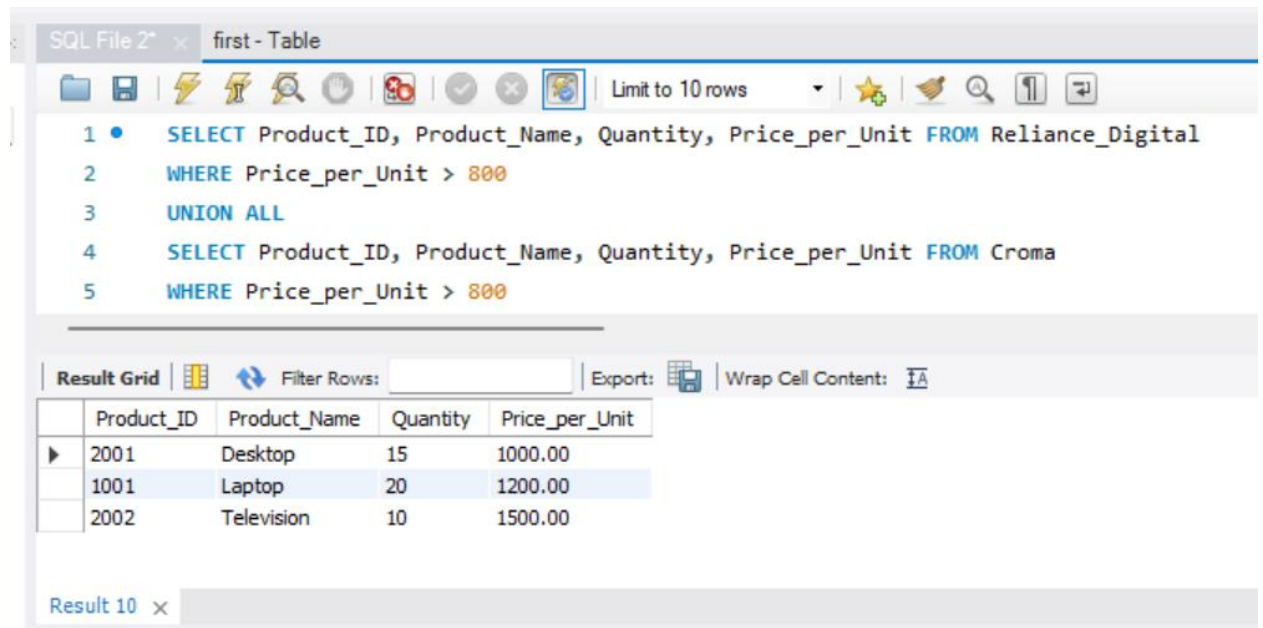
Table 2- Croma



The screenshot shows a SQL editor window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query is:
1 • `Select * from Croma`
2 `Limit 5;`
3
The "Result Grid" shows the first 5 rows of the Croma table. The columns are Product_ID, Product_Name, Quantity, and Price_per_Unit. The data is as follows:

Product_ID	Product_Name	Quantity	Price_per_Unit
2001	Desktop	15	1000.00
2002	Television	10	1500.00
2003	Speaker	20	250.00
2004	Camera	25	600.00
2005	Printer	18	400.00

SQL query

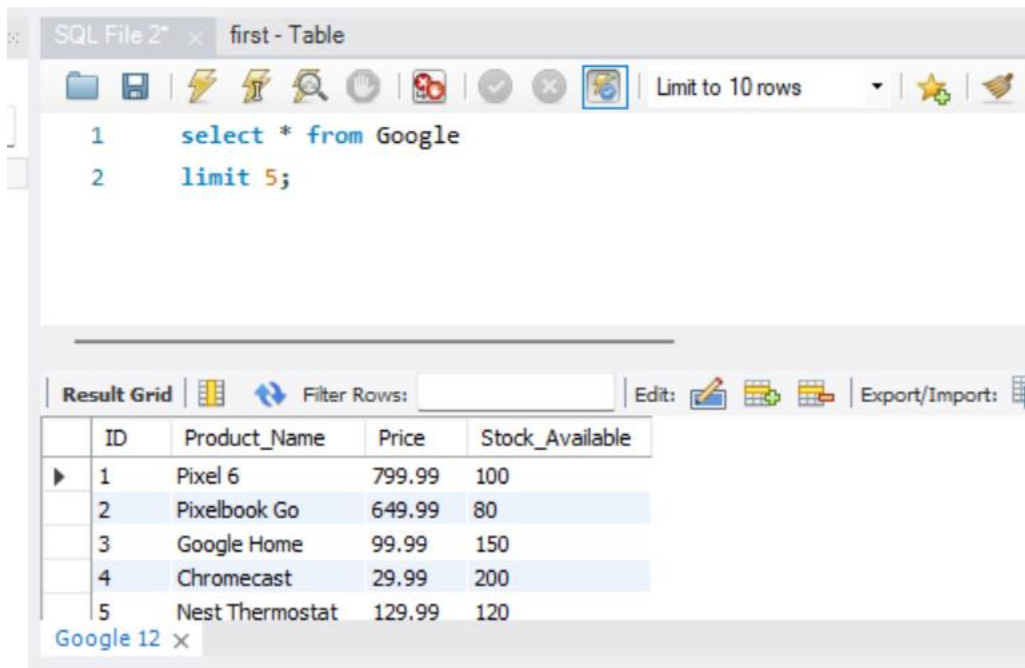


The screenshot shows a SQL editor window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query is:
1 • `SELECT Product_ID, Product_Name, Quantity, Price_per_Unit FROM Reliance_Digital`
2 `WHERE Price_per_Unit > 800`
3 `UNION ALL`
4 `SELECT Product_ID, Product_Name, Quantity, Price_per_Unit FROM Croma`
5 `WHERE Price_per_Unit > 800`
The "Result Grid" shows the results of the query. The columns are Product_ID, Product_Name, Quantity, and Price_per_Unit. The data is as follows:

Product_ID	Product_Name	Quantity	Price_per_Unit
2001	Desktop	15	1000.00
1001	Laptop	20	1200.00
2002	Television	10	1500.00

Pair 2:

a. Table 1- Google



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

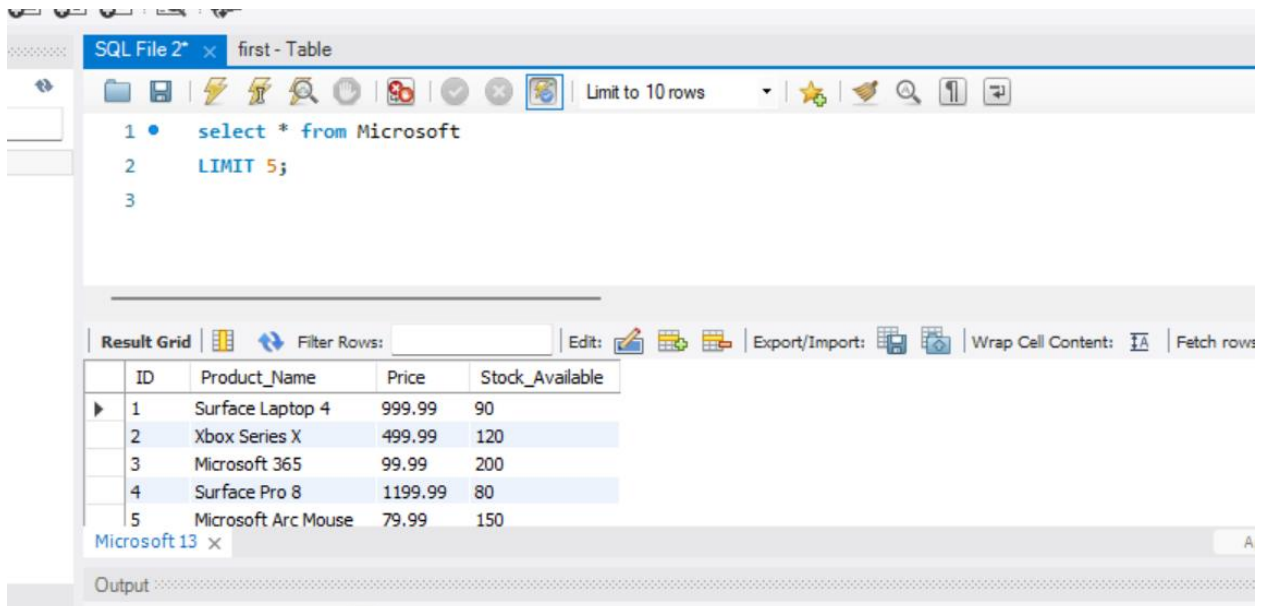
```
1 select * from Google
2 limit 5;
```

The toolbar includes icons for file operations, a "Limit to 10 rows" dropdown, and a star icon. Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" section with a "Filter Rows:" input field and buttons for "Edit:", "Export/Import:", and "Fetch rows". The result grid displays the following data:

ID	Product_Name	Price	Stock_Available
1	Pixel 6	799.99	100
2	Pixelbook Go	649.99	80
3	Google Home	99.99	150
4	Chromecast	29.99	200
5	Nest Thermostat	129.99	120

The status bar at the bottom shows "Google 12 x".

Table 2- Microsoft



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 select * from Microsoft
2 LIMIT 5;
3
```

The toolbar includes icons for file operations, a "Limit to 10 rows" dropdown, and a star icon. Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" section with a "Filter Rows:" input field and buttons for "Edit:", "Export/Import:", "Wrap Cell Content:", and "Fetch rows". The result grid displays the following data:

ID	Product_Name	Price	Stock_Available
1	Surface Laptop 4	999.99	90
2	Xbox Series X	499.99	120
3	Microsoft 365	99.99	200
4	Surface Pro 8	1199.99	80
5	Microsoft Arc Mouse	79.99	150

The status bar at the bottom shows "Microsoft 13 x". Below the result grid is an "Output" section.

SQL Query

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1 • SELECT Product_Name, Price, Stock_Available, 'Google' AS Company FROM Google
2 WHERE Stock_Available > 120
3 UNION ALL
4 SELECT Product_Name, Price, Stock_Available, 'Microsoft' AS Company FROM Microsoft
5 WHERE Stock_Available > 120
6 ORDER BY Price DESC;
7
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	Product_Name	Price	Stock_Available	Company
▶	Google Home	99.99	150	Google
	Microsoft 365	99.99	200	Microsoft
	Microsoft Arc Mouse	79.99	150	Microsoft
	Chromecast	29.99	200	Google

Result 18 x

Output

Pair 3:

Table 1- Facebook

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1 • select * from Facebook
2 limit 5;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows: |

	ID	User_Name	Posts	Followers	Following	Engagement_Rate	Category	Hashtags	Average_
▶	1	John Doe	300	20000	300	3.20	Lifestyle	#travel #food #photography	150
	2	Jane Smith	500	30000	400	5.10	Fashion	#style #beauty #ootd	250
	3	Michael Johnson	400	25000	350	4.00	Photography	#nature #landscape #art	180
	4	Emily Williams	600	18000	250	4.80	Art	#painting #drawing #creativity	220
	5	Robert Brown	800	35000	500	6.20	Design	#graphicdesign #illustration #branding	300

Output

Action Output

Table 2- Instagram

SQL File 2* × first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```

1 • select * from Instagram
2   limit 5;
3
4
5

```

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit:

Export/Import:

Wrap Cell Content:

Fetch rows:

	ID	User_Name	Posts	Followers	Following	Engagement_Rate	Category	Hashtags	Average
▶	1	johndoe_insta	500	15000	200	4.50	Lifestyle	#travel #food #photography	200
	2	janesmith_ig	300	20000	300	3.20	Fashion	#style #beauty #ootd	150
	3	mjohnson_ig	800	30000	400	5.10	Photography	#nature #landscape #art	250
	4	emilywilliams.official	400	25000	350	4.00	Art	#painting #drawing #creativity	180
	5	robertbrown_designs	600	18000	250	4.80	Design	#graphicdesign #illustration #branding	220

a. **SQL Query**

The screenshot shows a SQL editor window titled "SQL File 2" with a tab labeled "first - Table". The query is as follows:

```

1 • SELECT User_Name, Posts, Followers, Following, Engagement_Rate,
2     Category, Hashtags, Average_Likes, 'Facebook' AS Platform FROM Facebook
3 WHERE Category LIKE '%Photography%' OR Followers > 25000
4 UNION ALL
5 SELECT User_Name, Posts, Followers, Following, Engagement_Rate, Category,
6     Hashtags, Average_Likes, 'Instagram' AS Platform FROM Instagram
7 WHERE Category LIKE '%Photography%' OR Followers > 25000
8 ORDER BY User_Name;
9

```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" is displayed, showing the results of the query. The grid has columns for User_Name, Posts, Followers, Following, Engagement_Rate, Category, Hashtags, and Average_Likes. The results are sorted by User_Name.

User_Name	Posts	Followers	Following	Engagement_Rate	Category	Hashtags	Average_Likes
Jane Smith	500	30000	400	5.10	Fashion	#style #beauty #ootd	250
Michael Johnson	400	25000	350	4.00	Photography	#nature #landscape #art	180
mjohnson_jg	800	30000	400	5.10	Photography	#nature #landscape #art	250
Robert Brown	800	35000	500	6.20	Design	#graphicdesign #illustration #branding	300

At the bottom of the window, there is a "Result 25" tab and a "Read Only" indicator.

Pair 4:

Table 1- Newyork

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1 • select * from NewYork
2 limit 5;
```

Result Grid

ID	City	Population	Area_SqMiles	Median_Income	Crime_Rate	Median_Rent	Education_Rank	Unemployment_Rate
1	New York City	8500000	468.90	60000.00	3.50	2000.00	8	5.10
2	Brooklyn	2700000	97.97	55000.00	4.20	1800.00	7	6.20
3	Queens	2300000	108.53	58000.00	3.90	1900.00	7	5.80
4	Bronx	1400000	42.10	45000.00	5.10	1500.00	5	8.30
5	Staten Island	500000	58.37	70000.00	2.70	2200.00	9	4.90

Table 2- Chicago

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1 • Select * From Chicago
2 Limit 5;
```

Result Grid

ID	City	Population	Area_SqMiles	Median_Income	Crime_Rate	Median_Rent	Education_Rank	Unemployment_Rate
1	Chicago	2700000	227.63	55000.00	4.50	1500.00	6	6.20
2	Aurora	200000	45.80	50000.00	3.80	1200.00	5	7.50
3	Naperville	150000	39.32	75000.00	2.10	1800.00	9	4.20
4	Joliet	120000	62.89	48000.00	5.30	1100.00	4	8.90
5	Schaumburg	80000	19.33	60000.00	3.40	1600.00	7	5.60

SQL Query

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • SELECT City, Population, Area_SqMiles, Median_Income, Crime_Rate, Median_Rent,  
2 Education_Rank, Unemployment_Rate, 'New York' AS Location FROM NewYork  
3 WHERE Population > 1000000 AND (Crime_Rate < 4 OR Median_Rent < 2000)  
4 UNION ALL  
5 SELECT City, Population, Area_SqMiles, Median_Income, Crime_Rate, Median_Rent,  
6 Education_Rank, Unemployment_Rate, 'Chicago' AS Location FROM Chicago  
7 WHERE Population > 500000 AND (Crime_Rate < 4 OR Median_Rent < 2000)  
8 ORDER BY City;  
9
```

Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" showing the results of the query. The grid has 10 columns: City, Population, Area_SqMiles, Median_Income, Crime_Rate, Median_Rent, Education_Rank, Unemployment_Rate, and Location. The results are as follows:

City	Population	Area_SqMiles	Median_Income	Crime_Rate	Median_Rent	Education_Rank	Unemployment_Rate	Location
Bronx	1400000	42.10	45000.00	5.10	1500.00	5	8.30	New York
Brooklyn	2700000	97.97	55000.00	4.20	1800.00	7	6.20	New York
Chicago	2700000	227.63	55000.00	4.50	1500.00	6	6.20	Chicago
New York City	8500000	468.90	60000.00	3.50	2000.00	8	5.10	New York

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Result 37" and "Read Only".

Pair: 5

Table 1- SoftwareEngineer

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

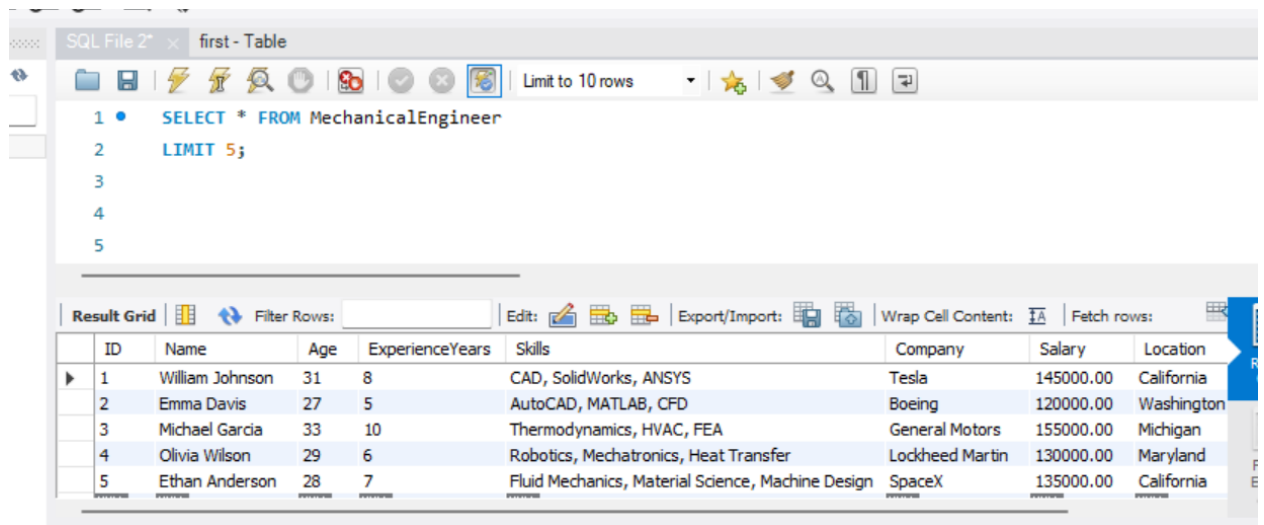
```
1 • select * from SoftwareEngineer  
2 LIMIT 5;  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7
```

Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" showing the results of the query. The grid has 10 columns: ID, Name, Age, ExperienceYears, ProgrammingLanguages, Company, Salary, Location, and Degree. The results are as follows:

ID	Name	Age	ExperienceYears	ProgrammingLanguages	Company	Salary	Location	Degree
1	John Doe	30	8	Java, Python, C++	Google	150000.00	California	Computer Science
2	Jane Smith	28	5	JavaScript, C#, SQL	Microsoft	130000.00	Washington	Software Engineering
3	Michael Johnson	35	10	Ruby, Swift, PHP	Apple	160000.00	California	Computer Science
4	Emily Williams	32	6	Python, C, Ruby	Facebook	140000.00	California	Computer Engineering
5	Robert Brown	29	7	Java, JavaScript, Python	Amazon	135000.00	Washington	Computer Science

The status bar at the bottom indicates "SoftwareEngineer 27" and "Apply Revert Context Help Snippets".

Table 2- MechanicalEngineer



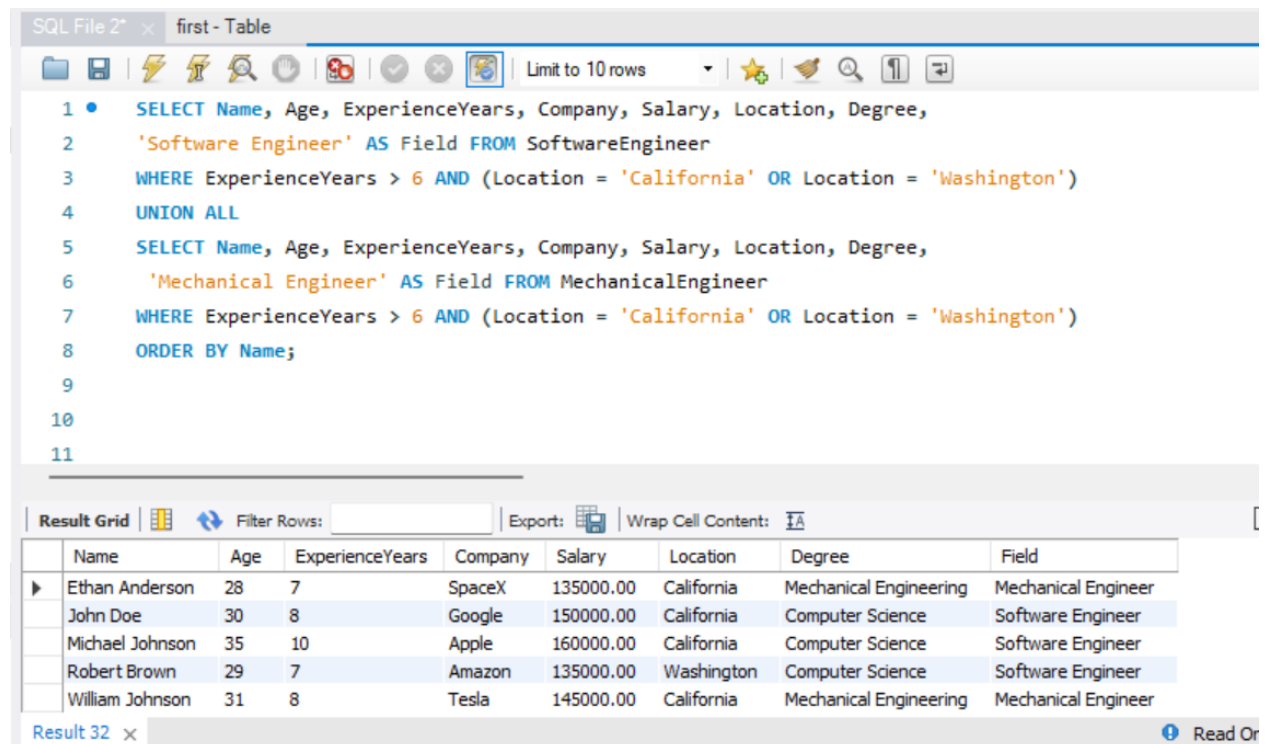
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • SELECT * FROM MechanicalEngineer
2 LIMIT 5;
```

The "Result Grid" shows the first 5 rows of the MechanicalEngineer table. The columns are ID, Name, Age, ExperienceYears, Skills, Company, Salary, and Location.

ID	Name	Age	ExperienceYears	Skills	Company	Salary	Location
1	William Johnson	31	8	CAD, SolidWorks, ANSYS	Tesla	145000.00	California
2	Emma Davis	27	5	AutoCAD, MATLAB, CFD	Boeing	120000.00	Washington
3	Michael Garcia	33	10	Thermodynamics, HVAC, FEA	General Motors	155000.00	Michigan
4	Olivia Wilson	29	6	Robotics, Mechatronics, Heat Transfer	Lockheed Martin	130000.00	Maryland
5	Ethan Anderson	28	7	Fluid Mechanics, Material Science, Machine Design	SpaceX	135000.00	California

a. SQL Query:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • SELECT Name, Age, ExperienceYears, Company, Salary, Location, Degree,
2 'Software Engineer' AS Field FROM SoftwareEngineer
3 WHERE ExperienceYears > 6 AND (Location = 'California' OR Location = 'Washington')
4 UNION ALL
5 SELECT Name, Age, ExperienceYears, Company, Salary, Location, Degree,
6 'Mechanical Engineer' AS Field FROM MechanicalEngineer
7 WHERE ExperienceYears > 6 AND (Location = 'California' OR Location = 'Washington')
8 ORDER BY Name;
```

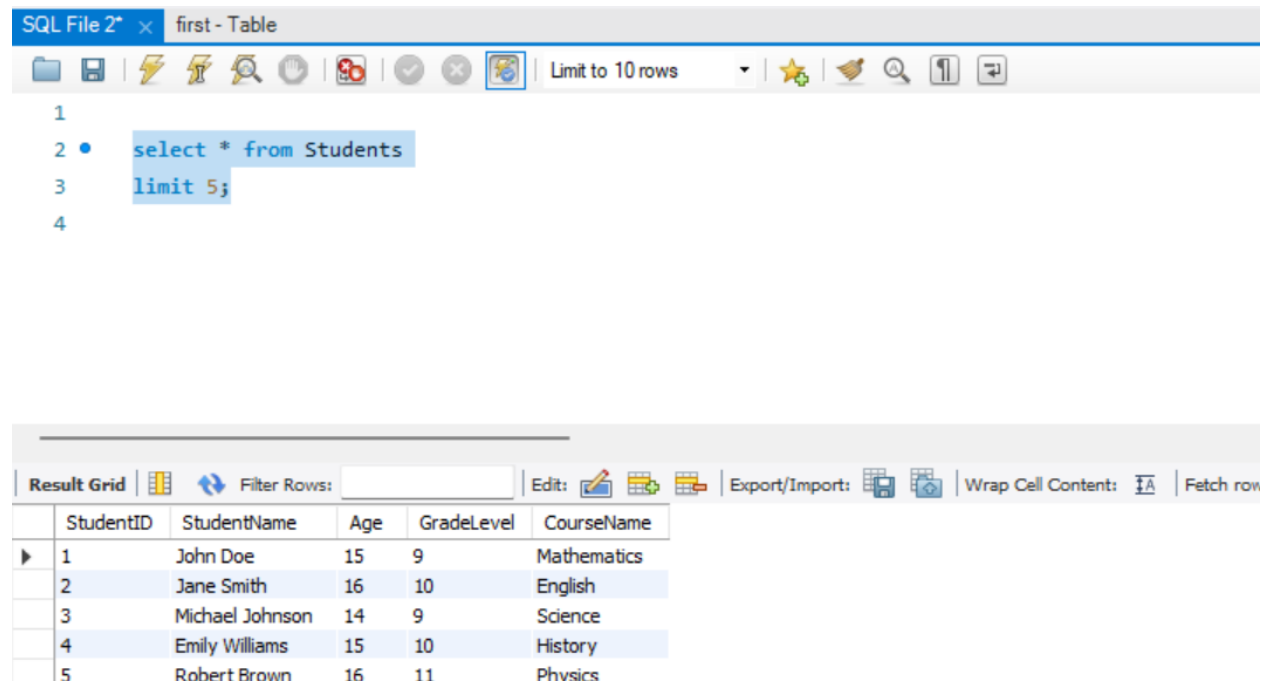
The "Result Grid" shows the results of the query. The columns are Name, Age, ExperienceYears, Company, Salary, Location, Degree, and Field. The results are ordered by Name.

Name	Age	ExperienceYears	Company	Salary	Location	Degree	Field
Ethan Anderson	28	7	SpaceX	135000.00	California	Mechanical Engineering	Mechanical Engineer
John Doe	30	8	Google	150000.00	California	Computer Science	Software Engineer
Michael Johnson	35	10	Apple	160000.00	California	Computer Science	Software Engineer
Robert Brown	29	7	Amazon	135000.00	Washington	Computer Science	Software Engineer
William Johnson	31	8	Tesla	145000.00	California	Mechanical Engineering	Mechanical Engineer

Problem 2: Find two tables on the same topic from the Web that have some, but not all attributes in common (e.g. author and title are shared, but not lyrics, genre, and length as in T1 and T2 below). Write a SQL query fusing these tables, so that the query result set has attributes from both tables, which yields a structurally enriched dataset.

Pair 1:

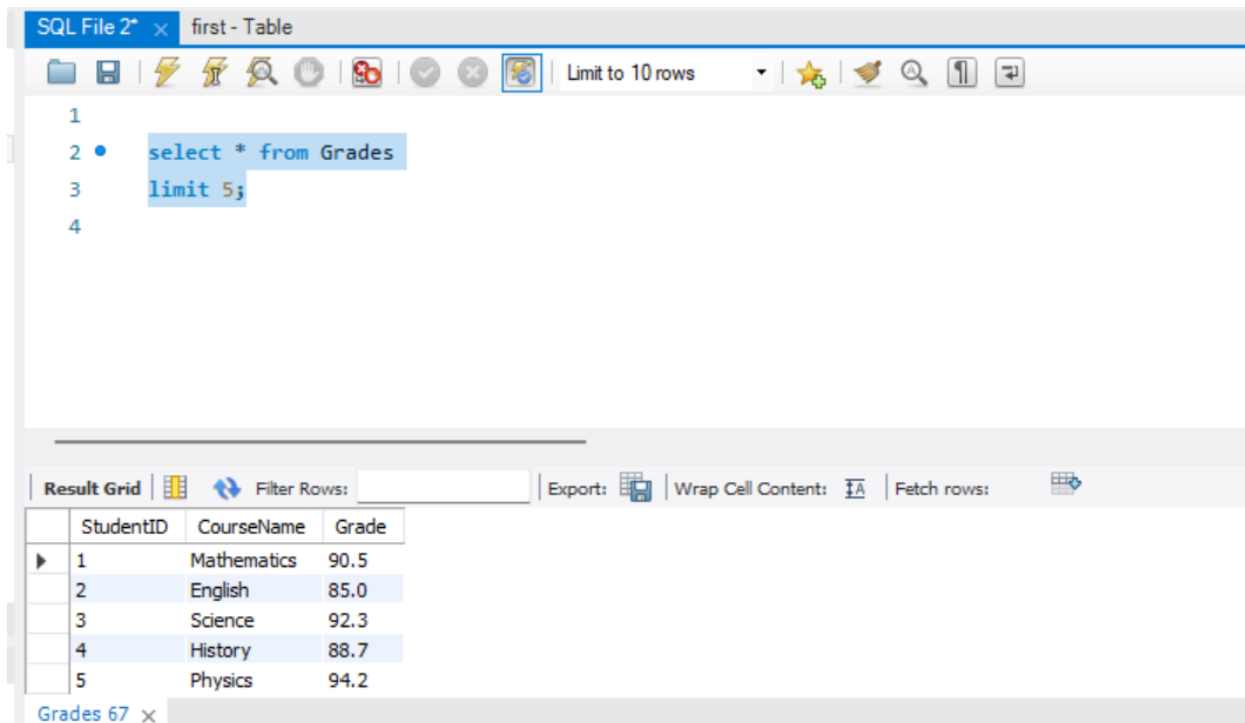
Table 1- Students



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 10 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the query: `select * from Students limit 5;`. Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying a table with 5 rows and 6 columns: StudentID, StudentName, Age, GradeLevel, and CourseName. The data is as follows:

	StudentID	StudentName	Age	GradeLevel	CourseName
▶	1	John Doe	15	9	Mathematics
	2	Jane Smith	16	10	English
	3	Michael Johnson	14	9	Science
	4	Emily Williams	15	10	History
	5	Robert Brown	16	11	Physics

Table 2- Grades



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2" x first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

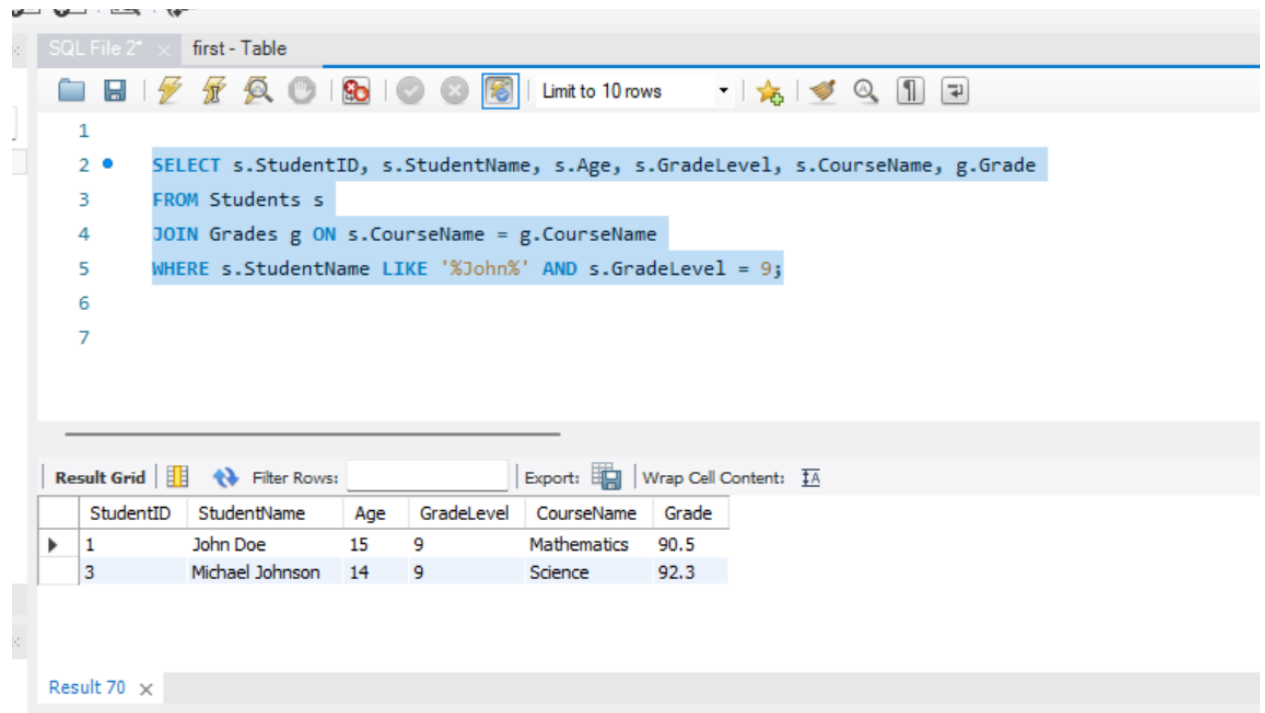
```
1  
2 • select * from Grades  
3 limit 5;  
4
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: StudentID, CourseName, and Grade.

StudentID	CourseName	Grade
1	Mathematics	90.5
2	English	85.0
3	Science	92.3
4	History	88.7
5	Physics	94.2

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Grades 67 x".

SQL Query:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2" x first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  
2 • SELECT s.StudentID, s.StudentName, s.Age, s.GradeLevel, s.CourseName, g.Grade  
3 FROM Students s  
4 JOIN Grades g ON s.CourseName = g.CourseName  
5 WHERE s.StudentName LIKE '%John%' AND s.GradeLevel = 9;  
6  
7
```

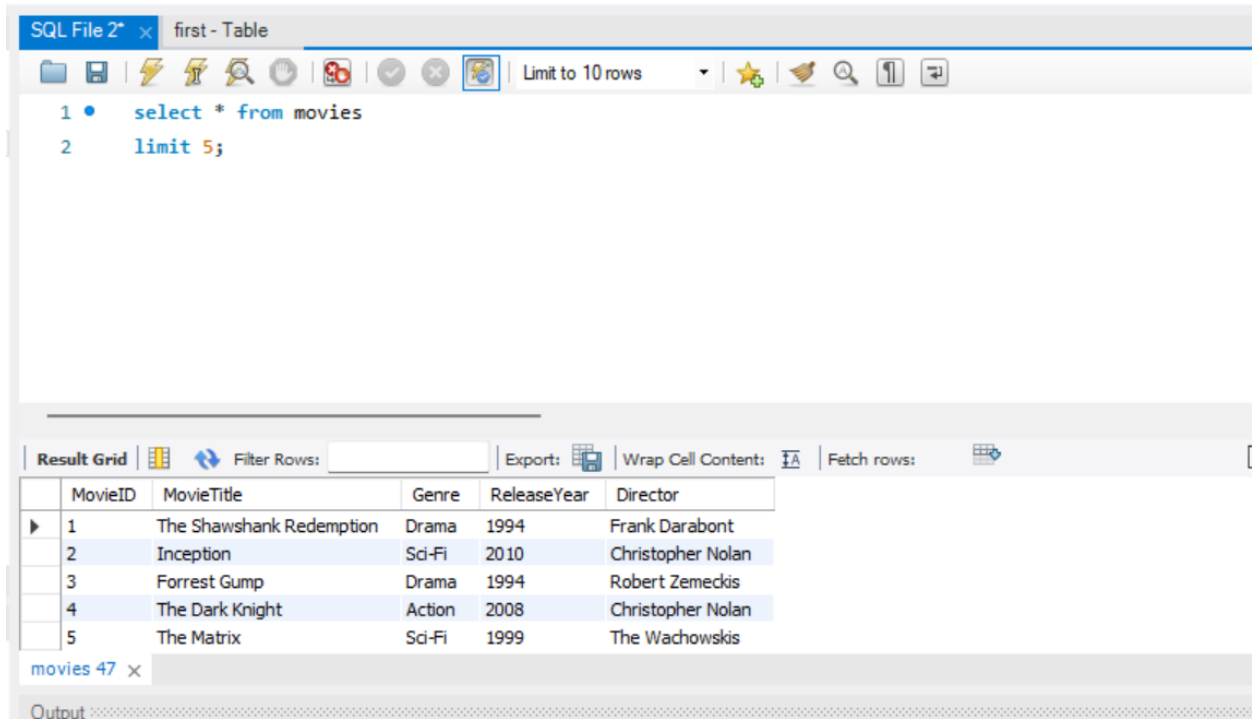
The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: StudentID, StudentName, Age, GradeLevel, CourseName, and Grade.

StudentID	StudentName	Age	GradeLevel	CourseName	Grade
1	John Doe	15	9	Mathematics	90.5
3	Michael Johnson	14	9	Science	92.3

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Result 70 x".

Pair 2:

Table 1- movies



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 10 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following query:

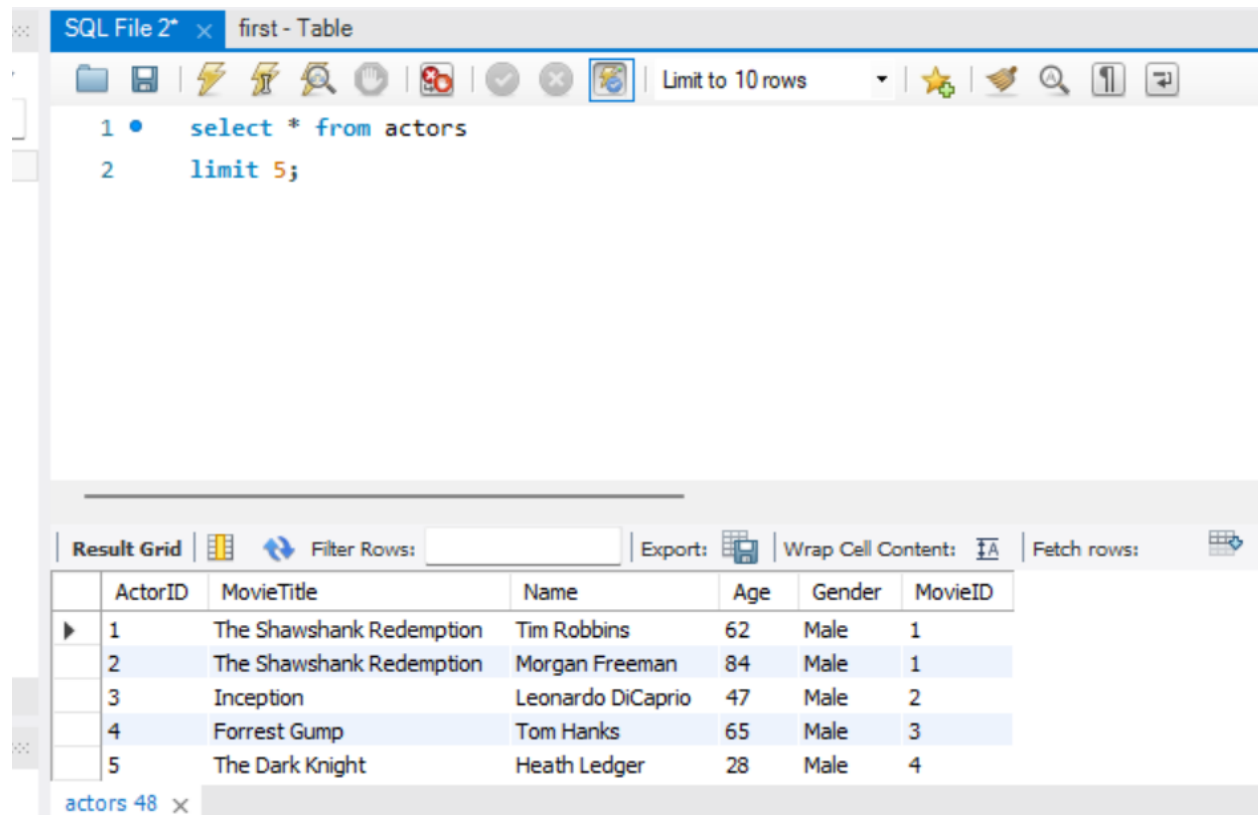
```
1 • select * from movies
2 limit 5;
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' section, which includes a 'Filter Rows' input, an 'Export' button, a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox, and a 'Fetch rows' button. The results are displayed in a table with 5 rows and 5 columns: MovieID, MovieTitle, Genre, ReleaseYear, and Director.

	MovieID	MovieTitle	Genre	ReleaseYear	Director
▶	1	The Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1994	Frank Darabont
	2	Inception	Sci-Fi	2010	Christopher Nolan
	3	Forrest Gump	Drama	1994	Robert Zemeckis
	4	The Dark Knight	Action	2008	Christopher Nolan
	5	The Matrix	Sci-Fi	1999	The Wachowskis

At the bottom of the result grid, there is a tab labeled 'movies 47' with a close button. Below the result grid is an 'Output' section.

Table 2- actors



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a sub-tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

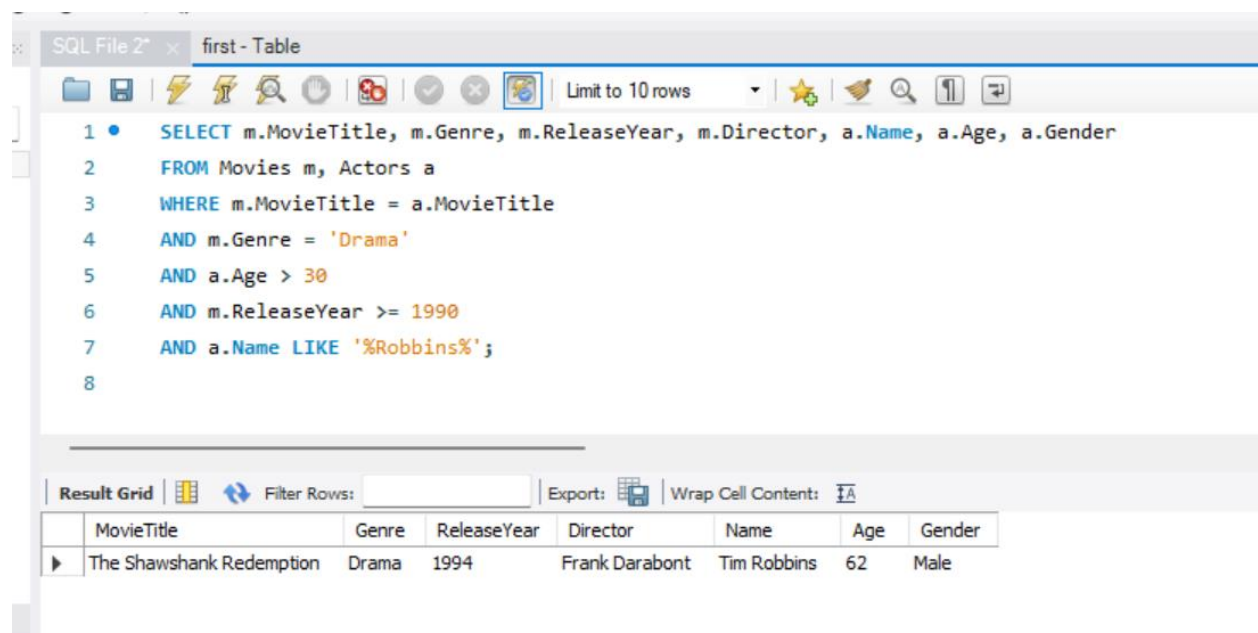
```
1 • select * from actors
2   limit 5;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: ActorID, MovieTitle, Name, Age, Gender, and MovieID. The table contains 5 rows of data.

ActorID	MovieTitle	Name	Age	Gender	MovieID
1	The Shawshank Redemption	Tim Robbins	62	Male	1
2	The Shawshank Redemption	Morgan Freeman	84	Male	1
3	Inception	Leonardo DiCaprio	47	Male	2
4	Forrest Gump	Tom Hanks	65	Male	3
5	The Dark Knight	Heath Ledger	28	Male	4

Below the table, there is a label "actors 48" with a close button.

SQL Query:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window titled "SQL File 2*" with a sub-tab "first - Table". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • SELECT m.MovieTitle, m.Genre, m.ReleaseYear, m.Director, a.Name, a.Age, a.Gender
2   FROM Movies m, Actors a
3  WHERE m.MovieTitle = a.MovieTitle
4   AND m.Genre = 'Drama'
5   AND a.Age > 30
6   AND m.ReleaseYear >= 1990
7   AND a.Name LIKE '%Robbins%';
8
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: MovieTitle, Genre, ReleaseYear, Director, Name, Age, and Gender. The table contains 1 row of data.

MovieTitle	Genre	ReleaseYear	Director	Name	Age	Gender
The Shawshank Redemption	Drama	1994	Frank Darabont	Tim Robbins	62	Male

Pair 3:

Table 1- employees

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1
2 • select * from employees
3   limit 5;
4
5
```

Result Grid

	EmployeeID	EmployeeName	Department	Salary
▶	1	John Doe	Sales	50000.00
	2	Jane Smith	Marketing	60000.00
	3	Michael Johnson	Finance	75000.00
	4	Emily Williams	HR	55000.00
	5	Robert Brown	IT	80000.00

Table 2- Departments

SQL File 2* x first - Table

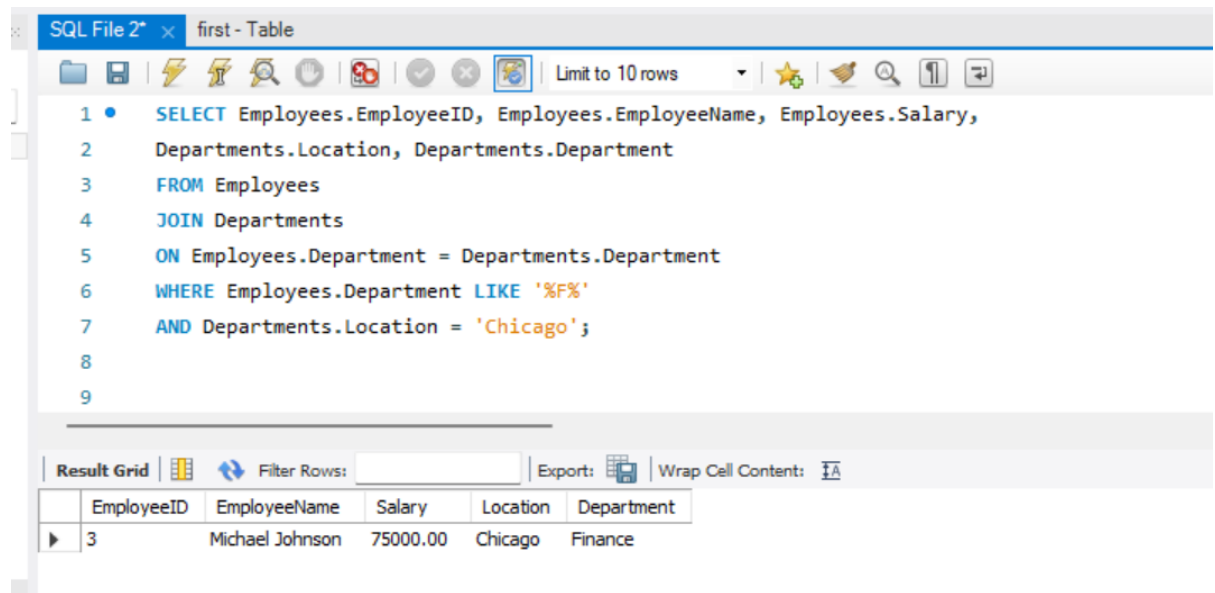
Limit to 10 rows

```
1
2 • select * from departments
3   limit 5;
4
5
```

Result Grid

	DepartmentID	Department	Location
▶	1	Sales	New York
	2	Marketing	Los Angeles
	3	Finance	Chicago
	4	HR	San Francisco
	5	IT	Seattle

SQL Query:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "SQL File 2*" and "first - Table". The query is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT Employees.EmployeeID, Employees.EmployeeName, Employees.Salary,  
2 Departments.Location, Departments.Department  
3 FROM Employees  
4 JOIN Departments  
5 ON Employees.Department = Departments.Department  
6 WHERE Employees.Department LIKE '%F%'  
7 AND Departments.Location = 'Chicago';  
8  
9
```

Below the query editor, the "Result Grid" is displayed, showing the results of the query. The grid has columns for EmployeeID, EmployeeName, Salary, Location, and Department. The results are as follows:

	EmployeeID	EmployeeName	Salary	Location	Department
▶	3	Michael Johnson	75000.00	Chicago	Finance

Pair 4:

Table 1- InfosysEmployees

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1
2 • select * from InfosysEmployees
3 limit 5;
4
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch

	EmployeeID	EmployeeName	Age	Department
▶	1	Alex Johnson	30	HR
	2	Samantha Lee	35	Marketing
	3	Richard Williams	28	Finance
	4	Laura Brown	40	IT
	5	Matthew Smith	32	Sales

InfosysEmployees 74 x

Table 2- CognizantEmployees

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1
2 • select * from CognizantEmployees
3 limit 5;
4
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: | Feb

	EmployeeID	EmployeeName	Age	Department
▶	1	John Doe	30	HR
	2	Jane Smith	35	Marketing
	3	Michael Johnson	28	Finance
	4	Emily Williams	40	IT
	5	Robert Brown	32	Sales

CognizantEmployees 75 x

SQL Query:

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1
2 • SELECT ce.EmployeeID, ce.EmployeeName AS CognizantEmployee, ie.EmployeeName
3 AS InfosysEmployee, ce.Department
4 FROM CognizantEmployees ce
5 JOIN InfosysEmployees ie ON ce.Department = ie.Department
6 WHERE ce.EmployeeName LIKE '%J%'
7 AND ie.EmployeeName LIKE '%L%'
8 AND ce.Department = 'IT';
9
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	EmployeeID	CognizantEmployee	InfosysEmployee	Department
▶	8	Jennifer Brown	Laura Brown	IT

Pair 5:

Table 1- Customers

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1 select * from customers
2 limit 5;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows:

	CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
▶	1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
	2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
	3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023	Mexico
	4	Around the Horn	Thomas Hardy	120 Hanover Sq.	London	WA1 1DP	UK
	5	Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Berguvsvägen 8	Luleå	S-958 22	Sweden

customers 77 x

Table 2- Orders

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1 select * from orders
2 limit 5;
```

Result Grid

	OrderID	CustomerID	EmployeeID	OrderDate	ShipperID	City
▶	1	1	3	2023-11-01	1	Berlin
	2	2	4	2023-11-02	2	México D.F.
	3	3	3	2023-11-03	1	México D.F.
	4	4	4	2023-11-04	2	London
	5	5	3	2023-11-05	3	Luleå

orders 78 x

SQL Query:

SQL File 2* x first - Table

Limit to 10 rows

```
1 SELECT
2     c.CustomerName, c.City AS CustomerCity, o.OrderID, o.OrderDate, o.City AS OrderCity
3 FROM Customers c
4 JOIN Orders o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID
5 WHERE c.City = o.City
6 AND c.Country LIKE '%M%'
7 AND o.OrderDate > '2023-11-02';
8
```

Result Grid

	CustomerName	CustomerCity	OrderID	OrderDate	OrderCity
▶	Antonio Moreno Taquería	México D.F.	3	2023-11-03	México D.F.

