

Started on Sunday, 22 January 2023, 12:04 AM

State Finished

Completed on Sunday, 22 January 2023, 3:04 PM

Time taken 14 hours 59 mins

Grade 100.00 out of 100.00

Given a database with (at least) two tables: customers and orders as shown below, write an SQL query that returns the customer name, city and amount for all orders between \$100 and \$3500 inclusive, grouped by name and ordered by city.

result for example

name	city	totalSum
-----	-----	-----
Graham Zusi	California	261
Jozy Altidore	Kyiv	2000.0
Brad Guzan	London	270.65
Julian Green	London	250.45
Nick Rimando	New York	3210.86

First 5 rows of "*customers*" table, ordered by id

id	name	city	grade	salesperson_id
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3001	Brad Guzan	London	100	5005
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3003	Jozy Altidore	Kyiv	200	5007
3004	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	5006
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002

First 5 rows of "*orders*" table ordered by order_num

order_num	amount	date	customer_id	saleperson_id
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
70001	150.5	2022-10-05	3005	5002
70002	65.26	2022-10-05	3002	5001
70003	2480.4	2022-10-10	3009	5003
70004	110.5	2022-08-17	3005	5003
70005	2400.6	2022-07-27	3007	5001

For example:

Test	Result		
-- Testing with original db	name	city	totalSum
	-----	-----	-----
	Geoff Cameron	Berlin	2590.9
	Graham Zusi	California	1099.0
	Brad Guzan	London	270.65
	Julian Green	London	250.45
	Brad Davis	New York	2400.6
	Nick Rimando	New York	3210.86
	Fabian Johns	Paris	1983.43

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 | SELECT name, city, SUM(amount) totalSum
2 | FROM orders INNER JOIN customers
3 | ON customers.id = orders.customer_id
4 | WHERE amount>=100 and amount<=3500
5 | GROUP BY name
6 | ORDER BY city
7 |
```

	Test	Expected		Got		
✓	-- Testing with original db	name totalSum ----- -----	city	name totalSum ----- -----	city	✓
		Geoff Cameron 2590.9	Berlin	Geoff Cameron 2590.9	Berlin	
		Graham Zusi 1099.0	California	Graham Zusi 1099.0	California	
		Brad Guzan 270.65	London	Brad Guzan 270.65	London	
		Julian Green 250.45	London	Julian Green 250.45	London	
		Brad Davis 2400.6	New York	Brad Davis 2400.6	New York	
		Nick Rimando 3210.86	New York	Nick Rimando 3210.86	New York	
		Fabian Johns 1983.43	Paris	Fabian Johns 1983.43	Paris	
✓	-- Testing with extra rows	name totalSum ----- -----	city	name totalSum ----- -----	city	✓
		Geoff Cameron 2590.9	Berlin	Geoff Cameron 2590.9	Berlin	
		Graham Zusi 1599.0	California	Graham Zusi 1599.0	California	
		Jozy Altidore 2000.0	Kyiv	Jozy Altidore 2000.0	Kyiv	
		Brad Guzan 270.65	London	Brad Guzan 270.65	London	
		Julian Green 250.45	London	Julian Green 250.45	London	
		Brad Davis 2400.6	New York	Brad Davis 2400.6	New York	
		Nick Rimando 3210.86	New York	Nick Rimando 3210.86	New York	
		Fabian Johns 1983.43	Paris	Fabian Johns 1983.43	Paris	

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 35.00/35.00.

Given a database with (at least) a table customers as shown below, write an SQL query that insert in to table new customer with name Stefan Huk ,id 3006, city Kyiv and grade 500, salesperson_id 5007 .

After insert write an SQL query that returns the all columns of all customers who live in London or Kyiv, in ascending order of id.

First 5 rows of *customers* table, ordered by id

id	name	city	grade	salesperson_id
3001	Brad Guzan	London	100	5005
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3003	Jozy Altidore	Kyiv	200	5007
3004	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	5006
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002

For example:

Test	Result				
-- Testing with original db	id	name	city	grade	salesperson_id
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	3001	Brad Guzan	Londo	100	5005
	3006	Stefan Huk	Kyiv	500	5007
	3008	Julian Gre	Londo	300	5002

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 | INSERT INTO customers (id,name,city,grade,salesperson_id) VALUES (3006,'Stefan Huk', 'Kyiv', 500, 5007);
2 | SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city IN ("London", "Kyiv") ORDER BY id;
3 |
```

	Test	Expected				Got				
✓	-- Testing with original db	id salesperson_id ----- - ----- 3001 5005 3006 5007 3008 5002	name Brad Guzan Stefan Huk Julian Gre	city Londo Kyiv Londo	grade 100 500 300	id salesperson_id ----- - ----- 3001 5005 3006 5007 3008 5002	name Brad Guzan Stefan Huk Julian Gre	city Londo Kyiv Londo	grade 100 500 300	✓
✓	-- Testing with extra rows	id salesperson_id ----- - ----- 2999 6001 3001 5005 3006 5007 3008 5002	name Angus McGe Brad Guzan Stefan Huk Julian Gre	city Londo Londo Kyiv Londo	grade 500 100 500 300	id salesperson_id ----- - ----- 2999 6001 3001 5005 3006 5007 3008 5002	name Angus McGe Brad Guzan Stefan Huk Julian Gre	city Londo Londo Kyiv Londo	grade 500 100 500 300	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 15.00/15.00.

Given a database with (at least) two tables: *customers* and *orders* as shown below, write an SQL query that returns the order_num, order amount and customer name for all orders between \$500 and \$2000 inclusive, ordered by order_num.

First 5 rows of *customers* table, ordered by id

id	name	city	grade	salesperson_id
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3001	Brad Guzan	London	100	5005
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3003	Jozy Altidore	Kyiv	200	5007
3004	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	5006
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002

First 5 rows of *orders* table ordered by order_num

order_num	amount	date	customer_id	saleperson_id
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
70001	150.5	2022-10-05	3005	5002
70002	65.26	2022-10-05	3002	5001
70003	2480.4	2022-10-10	3009	5003
70004	110.5	2022-08-17	3009	5003
70005	2400.6	2022-07-27	3007	5001

For example:

Test	Result
-- Testing with original db	order_num amount name

	70007 948.5 Graham Zusi
	70010 1983.43 Fabian Johns

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 | SELECT order_num, amount, name
2 | FROM orders o JOIN customers ON o.customer_id = customers.id
3 | WHERE o.customer_id = customers.id
4 | AND o.amount BETWEEN 500 AND 2000
5 | ORDER BY amount
```

	Test	Expected	Got	
✓	-- Testing with original db	order_num amount name	order_num amount name	✓
		-----	-----	
		70007 948.5 Graham Zusi	70007 948.5 Graham Zusi	
		70010 1983.43 Fabian Johns	70010 1983.43 Fabian Johns	

	Test	Expected			Got			
✓	-- Testing with extra rows	order_num	amount	name	order_num	amount	name	✓
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
		69007	500.0	Graham Zusi	69007	500.0	Graham Zusi	
		70007	948.5	Graham Zusi	70007	948.5	Graham Zusi	
		70010	1983.43	Fabian Johns	70010	1983.43	Fabian Johns	
		70014	2000.0	Jozy Altidore	70014	2000.0	Jozy Altidore	

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 20.00/20.00.

Given a database with (at least) a table *customers* as shown below, write an SQL query that returns the name, city and grade of all customers who live in London or Paris, in ascending order of name.

First 5 rows of *customers* table, ordered by id

id	name	city	grade	salesperson_id
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3001	Brad Guzan	London	100	5005
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3003	Jozy Altidore	Kyiv	200	5007
3004	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	5006
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002

For example:

Test	Result		
-- Testing with original db	name	city	grade
	-----	-----	-----
	Brad Guzan	London	100
	Fabian Johns	Paris	300
	Julian Green	London	300

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 | SELECT name, city, grade FROM customers
2 | WHERE city IN ("London", "Paris")
3 | ORDER BY name
```

	Test	Expected			Got			
✓	-- Testing with original db	name	city	grade	name	city	grade	✓
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
		Brad Guzan	London	100	Brad Guzan	London	100	
		Fabian Johns	Paris	300	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	
		Julian Green	London	300	Julian Green	London	300	
✓	-- Testing with extra rows	name	city	grade	name	city	grade	✓
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
		Angus McGee	Paris	500	Angus McGee	Paris	500	
		Brad Guzan	London	100	Brad Guzan	London	100	
		Fabian Johns	Paris	300	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	
		Julian Green	London	300	Julian Green	London	300	

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 15.00/15.00.

Given a database with (at least) a table "customers" as shown below, write an SQL query that Update in to "customers" table , a customer named Jozy Altidore ,id 3003, from city Kyiv to city Paris and from grade 500 to grade 300 , salesperson_id 5007 .

After Update write an SQL query that returns the columns name, city and grade of all customers who live in London or Paris, in ascending order of id.

First 5 rows of *customers* table, ordered by id

id	name	city	grade	salesperson_id
3001	Brad Guzan	London	100	5005
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3003	Jozy Altidore	Kyiv	200	5007
3004	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	5006
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002

For example:

Test	Result		
-- Testing with original db	name	city	grade
	-----	-----	-----
	Brad Guzan	London	100
	Jozy Altidore	Paris	300
	Fabian Johns	Paris	300
	Julian Green	London	300

Answer: (penalty regime: 0 %)

```
1 UPDATE customers
2 SET city = 'Paris', grade = '300'
3 WHERE id = 3003;
4
5 SELECT name, city, grade FROM customers
6 WHERE city IN ("London", "Paris")
7 ORDER BY id
```

	Test	Expected			Got			
✓	-- Testing with original db	name grade ----- ----- Brad Guzan Jozy Altidore Fabian Johns Julian Green	city London Paris Paris London	 100 300 300 300	name grade ----- ----- Brad Guzan Jozy Altidore Fabian Johns Julian Green	city London Paris Paris London	 100 300 300 300	✓
✓	-- Testing with extra rows	name grade ----- ----- Angus McGee Brad Guzan Jozy Altidore Fabian Johns Julian Green	city London London Paris Paris London	 500 100 300 300 300	name grade ----- ----- Angus McGee Brad Guzan Jozy Altidore Fabian Johns Julian Green	city London London Paris Paris London	 500 100 300 300 300	✓

Passed all tests! ✓

Correct

Marks for this submission: 15.00/15.00.

◀ 10.1 QUIZ. DATA BASE

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