

### Online practice answer - mock exam

Database Systems (City University of Hong Kong)

#### **Customers**

c_id - VARCHAR(20)	c_name - VARCHAR(20)	c_email - VARCHAR(30)	c_phone - VARCHAR(20)	c_sex - VARCHAR(50)
01	John Doe	johndoe@gmail.com	555-127-0485	male
02	Jane Smith	jane@gmail.com	555-127-4850	female
03	Alex Johnson	alexjohnson@gmail.com	555-127-5485	female
04	Rachel Lee	rachellee@gmail.com	555-127-7485	female
05	Michael Brown	michaelbrown@gmail.com	555-127-8485	male
06	Sarah Davis	sarahdavis@gmail.com	555-127-9458	male
07	David Rodriguez		555-127-3556	male
08	John Kim	emilykim@gmail.com	555-127-2850	female

#### Orders

o_id - VARCHAR(20)	c_id - VARCHAR(20)	order_date - DATE
01	02	2022-02-15
02	05	2022-02-17
03	01	2022-03-01
04	04	2022-03-05
05	03	2022-03-08
06	06	2022-03-09

#### **Products**

p_id - VARCHAR(20)	p_name - VARCHAR(30)	price - DECIMAL(10, 2)	descript - VARCHAR(100)
01	iPhone 13 Pro Max	1299	Phone
02	Samsung Galaxy S21	899	Phone
03	Sony PlayStation 5	499	PS
04	MacBook Pro 16-inch	2399	Laptop
05	Nike Air Zoom Pegasus 38	120	Shoes
06	JBL Flip 5	119	Equipment
07	Kindle Paperwhite	149	Equipment



#### **Orderitems**

o_id - VARCHAR(20)	p_id - VARCHAR(20)	quantity - INTEGER
01	02	2
01	03	Ĩ
02	07	3
03	01	ï
04	01	5
04	03	1
05	04	2
06	05	ñ

1. Find the number of male and female customers.

SELECT c.c\_sex, COUNT(c.c\_id) FROM Customers c GROUP BY c.c\_sex;



2. Retrieve the names and email addresses of all customers who have ever placed an order

SELECT c\_name, c\_email FROM Customers WHERE c\_id IN (SELECT c\_id FROM Orders);



3. Query all product names sold between 2022-02-15 and 2022-03-02.

SELECT p\_name
FROM Products
INNER JOIN Orderitems ON Products.p\_id = Orderitems.p\_id
INNER JOIN Orders ON Orderitems.o\_id = Orders.o\_id
WHERE Orders.order\_date BETWEEN DATE('2022-02-15') AND DATE('2022-03-02');



4. Query the information of customers whose email is NULL.

SELECT \*
FROM Customers
WHERE c email IS NULL;



5. Query the order id and total amount of each order, which is equal to the sum of the quantity of each product multiplied by its price.

SELECT o\_id, SUM(quantity \* price) FROM Orderitems



## INNER JOIN Products ON Orderitems.p\_id = Products.p\_id GROUP BY o\_id;

o_id	SUM(quantity * price)
01	2297
02	447
03	1299
04	6994
05	4798
06	120

#### 6. Query the information of the most expensive product.

#### **SELECT\***

#### **FROM Products**

#### WHERE price = (SELECT MAX(price) FROM Products);

lesult:			
p_id	p_name	price	descript
04	MacBook Pro 16	2399	Laptop

7. Find the information of the customers who have bought 'iPhone 13 Pro Max' product.

# SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE c\_id IN (SELECT c\_id FROM Orders o INNER JOIN Orderitems oi ON o.o\_id = oi.o\_id

INNER JOIN Products p ON oi.p\_id = p.p\_id WHERE p.p\_name = 'iPhone 13 Pro Max');

lesult:				
c_id	c_name	c_email	c_phone	c_sex
01	John Doe	johndoe@g mail.com	555-127-048 5	male
04	Rachel Lee	rachellee@g mail.com	555-127-748 5	female

8. Retrieve IDs of customers who have historically spent more than 1000 in buying products.

SELECT c.c\_id
FROM Customers c
INNER JOIN Orders o ON c.c\_id = o.c\_id
INNER JOIN Orderitems oi ON o.o\_id = oi.o\_id
INNER JOIN Products p ON oi.p\_id = p.p\_id
GROUP BY c.c\_id
HAVING SUM(p.price \* oi.quantity) > 1000;

Result:			
Result: c_id			
01			
02			
03			
04			

9. Retrieve product's names whose historical quantity of sale is larger than 3

SELECT p.p\_name FROM Products p INNER JOIN Orderitems oi ON p.p\_id = oi.p\_id GROUP BY p.p\_id, p.p\_name HAVING SUM(quantity) > 3;

Result:		
p_name		
iPhone 13 Pro Max		

10. Query the product's names and quantity bought by the customers with the first name 'John'.

SELECT p.p\_name, oi.quantity
FROM Customers c
INNER JOIN Orders o ON c.c\_id = o.c\_id
INNER JOIN Orderitems oi ON o.o\_id = oi.o\_id
INNER JOIN Products p ON oi.p\_id = p.p\_id
WHERE c.name LIKE 'John %';

SELECT p.p\_name, oi.quantity
FROM Customers c
INNER JOIN Orders o ON c.c\_id = o.c\_id
INNER JOIN Orderitems oi ON o.o\_id = oi.o\_id
INNER JOIN Products p ON oi.p\_id = p.p\_id



#### WHERE c.c name LIKE 'John %';

Result:		
p_name	quantity	
iPhone 13 Pro Max	1	

11. Retrieve the name of the product that has been sold the most.

```
SELECT p.p_name
FROM Products p
INNER JOIN Orderitems of ON p.p id = oi.p id
INNER JOIN Orders o ON oi.o id = o.o id
GROUP BY p.p_name
HAVING SUM(oi.quantity) = (
  SELECT MAX(total quantity)
  FROM (
    SELECT SUM(oi.quantity) total_quantity
    FROM Orderitems oi
    INNER JOIN Orders o ON oi.o id = o.o id
    GROUP BY oi.p id
  ) product sales
);
Result:
p name
iPhone 13 Pro Max
```

12. List the products that have been bought by male customers before 2022-03-01, along with their total quantity of sales before 2022-03-01. The results should be sorted in the descending order of quantity of sale.

```
SELECT p.p_name, SUM(oi.quantity)
FROM Products p
INNER JOIN Orderitems oi ON p.p_id = oi.p_id
INNER JOIN Orders o ON oi.o_id = o.o_id
INNER JOIN Customers c ON o.c_id = c.c_id
WHERE c.gender = 'Male' AND o.order_date < Date('2022-03-01')
GROUP BY p.p_id, p.p_name
ORDER BY SUM(oi.quantity) DESC;
SELECT p.p_name, SUM(oi.quantity)
FROM Products p
```

INNER JOIN Orderitems oi ON p.p\_id = oi.p\_id
INNER JOIN Orders o ON oi.o\_id = o.o\_id
INNER JOIN Customers c ON o.c\_id = c.c\_id
WHERE c.c\_sex = 'male' AND o.order\_date < Date('2022-03-01')
GROUP BY p.p\_id, p.p\_name
ORDER BY SUM(oi.quantity) DESC;

Result:		
p_name	SUM(oi.quantity)	
Kindle Paperwhite	3	