

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

1  SELECT
2  product_name,
3  list_price,
4  discount_percent,
5  ROUND(list_price * (discount_percent * .01), 2) AS discount_amount,
6  ROUND(list_price - (list_price * (discount_percent * .01)), 2) AS discount_price
7  FROM
8  products
9  ORDER BY discount_price DESC
10 LIMIT 5;
11

```

The Results Grid shows the following data:

product_name	list_price	discount_percent	discount_amount	discount_price
Gibson SG	2517.00	35.00	1308.84	1208.16
Gibson Les Paul	1199.00	30.00	359.70	839.30
Yamaha DGX 640 88-Key Digital Piano	799.99	0.00	0.00	799.99
Tama 5-Piece Drum Set with Cymbals	799.99	15.00	120.00	679.99
Fender Precision	799.99	30.00	240.00	559.99

The Object Info panel on the left shows the structure of the `products` table:

- `product_id`: int AI PK
- `category_id`: int
- `product_code`: varchar(10)
- `product_name`: varchar(255)
- `description`: text
- `list_price`: decimal(10,2)
- `discount_percent`: decimal(10,2)
- `date_added`: datetime

The Action Output panel at the bottom shows the execution details:

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
1	14:51:18	SELECT product_name, list_price, discount_percent, ROUND(list_price * (dis...	5 row(s) returned	0.00073 sec / 0.0000...

Query Completed

This query which selects the product name, list price and discount percent columns from the products table. The query also creates a column called `discount_amount` which is calculated from the discount percent and list price columns. The query creates another column called `discount_price` which takes the same calculation from the `discount_amount` column but subtracts it with the `list_price` value. Both of these created columns are rounded to the nearest hundredth. The query is in descending order by the discount price column and is limited to return the first five rows.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

1  SELECT
2      item_id,
3      item_price,
4      discount_amount,
5      quantity,
6      item_price * quantity AS price_total,
7      discount_amount * quantity AS discount_total,
8      (item_price - discount_amount) * quantity AS item_total
9  FROM
10     order_items
11  HAVING item_total > 500
12  ORDER BY item_total DESC;

```

The Results Grid shows the following data:

item_id	item_price	discount_amount	quantity	price_total	discount_total	item_total
5	1199.00	359.70	2	2398.00	719.40	1678.60
3	2517.00	1306.84	1	2517.00	1306.84	1208.16
1	1199.00	359.70	1	1199.00	359.70	839.30
11	799.99	120.00	1	799.99	120.00	679.99
9	799.99	240.00	1	799.99	240.00	559.99

The Action Output pane shows the following log:

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓	14:51:18	SELECT product_name, list_price, discount_percent, RO...	5 row(s) returned	0.00073 sec / 0.0000...
✗	15:07:30	SELECT item_id, item_price, discount_amount, quantity...	Error Code: 1054. Unknown column 'item_total' in 'where clause'	0.00035 sec
✓	15:15:30	SELECT item_id, item_price, discount_amount, quantity...	5 row(s) returned	0.00090 sec / 0.000...
✓	15:18:08	SELECT item_id, item_price, discount_amount, quantity...	5 row(s) returned	0.00064 sec / 0.000...

This query which selects the item id, item price, discount amount and quantity columns from the order\_items table. The query also creates three columns called price\_total, discount\_total and item\_total. The price\_total is calculated by the product of the item price and quantity. The discount total is calculated from the product of the item price and quantity. The item total is calculated from the subtraction of the item price and discount amount all multiplied by the quantity. Lastly, the query is in descending order by the item total and only displays results which are above the item total of 500.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the following query:

```

1 SELECT DISTINCT
2   p1.product_name, p1.list_price
3 FROM
4   products p1
5 JOIN
6   products p2 ON p1.product_id <> p2.product_id
7   AND p1.list_price = p2.list_price
8 ORDER BY product_name;

```

The Results tab shows the output of the query. The table has two columns: **product\_name** and **list\_price**. The results are as follows:

product_name	list_price
Fender Precision	799.99
Tama 5-Piece Drum Set with Cymbals	799.99
Yamaha DGX 640 88-Key Digital Piano	799.99

The Action Output tab shows the execution log:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
15:07:30	SELECT item_id, item_price, discount_amount, quantity...	Error Code: 1054. Unknown column 'item_total' in 'where clause'	0.00035 sec
15:15:30	SELECT item_id, item_price, discount_amount, quantity...	5 row(s) returned	0.00090 sec / 0.000...
15:18:06	SELECT item_id, item_price, discount_amount, quantity...	5 row(s) returned	0.00064 sec / 0.000...
15:32:13	SELECT p1.product_name, p1.list_price FROM products p1 JOIN...	6 row(s) returned	0.00067 sec / 0.0000...
15:32:50	SELECT DISTINCT p1.product_name, p1.list_price FROM produ...	3 row(s) returned	0.00065 sec / 0.000...

This query which uses a self join to return the distinct rows of the product name and the list price columns. The query uses aliasing and comparison operators to complete the self join and is ordered by the product name column.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations and a status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed'.

**SQL Query:**

```

1 SELECT DISTINCT
2   c.category_name,
3   p.product_id
4 FROM categories c
5   LEFT JOIN products p
6     ON c.category_id = p.category_id
7 WHERE product_id IS NULL;

```

**Result Grid:**

category_name	product_id
Accessories	NULL
Microphones	NULL

**Action Output:**

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
15:53:36	SELECT DISTINCT c.category_name, p.product_id FROM categories c LEFT JOIN products p ON c.category_id = p.category_id WHERE product_id IS NULL;	0 row(s) returned	0.00085 sec / 0.000...
15:53:44	SELECT DISTINCT c.category_name, p.product_id FROM categories c LEFT JOIN products p ON c.category_id = p.category_id WHERE product_id IS NULL;	0 row(s) returned	0.00038 sec / 0.000...
15:53:50	SELECT DISTINCT c.category_name, p.product_id FROM categories c LEFT JOIN products p ON c.category_id = p.category_id WHERE product_id IS NULL;	0 row(s) returned	0.00035 sec / 0.000...
15:55:15	SELECT DISTINCT c.category_name, p.product_id FROM categories c LEFT JOIN products p ON c.category_id = p.category_id WHERE product_id IS NULL;	0 row(s) returned	0.00031 sec / 0.000...
15:55:21	SELECT DISTINCT c.category_name, p.product_id FROM categories c LEFT JOIN products p ON c.category_id = p.category_id WHERE product_id IS NULL;	2 row(s) returned	0.00042 sec / 0.000...

This query which selects each row of the category name and the product id column which has not been used. This is completed by an outer join on the category id column with the search condition of product id being a null value.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

1 INSERT INTO customers (
2   customer_id, email_address, password, first_name, last_name
3 )
4 VALUES (
5   DEFAULT, 'rick@raven.com', '', 'Rick', 'Raven'
6 );
7
8 SELECT * FROM my_guitar_shop.customers;

```

The left sidebar shows the database schema for 'my\_guitar\_shop', including tables like 'addresses', 'administrators', 'categories', and 'customers'. The 'customers' table is selected, and its columns are listed: customer\_id, email\_address, password, first\_name, last\_name, shipping\_address\_id, and billing\_address\_id.

The 'Result Grid' shows 29 rows of customer data. The first row is the newly inserted customer:

customer_id	email_address	password	first_name	last_name	shipping_address_id	billing_address_id
1	allan.sherwood@yahoo.com	690218ace7480b32b0f85743b9e1c1368737	Allan	Sherwood	1	2
2	benny@gmail.com	3164346842a448b01a56924529967b0e528c7	Barry	Zimmer	3	3
3	christineb@solarone.com	ed19f5c0833094026a21e8ef08a35c26037068	Christine	Brown	4	4
4	david.goldstein@hotmail.com	p444ac06613f8d63795b9a50beaf5011936ac	David	Goldstein	5	6
5	erinv@gmail.com	1094b3c50d7b0d729d299bc0f8ef90669711	Erin	Valentino	7	7
6	frankw@sonnet.com	3e3b3010509196916883c45e819287a23297589	Frank Lee	Wilson	8	8
7	gary_hernandez@yahoo.com	1f2b3704aed944eecc51a50ca399e6d50a1379b	Gary	Hernandez	9	10
8	heatheresway@mac.com	911dd3b889a13b5499b6c4638a2b4f3f68d23	Heather	Esway	11	12
9	rick@raven.com		Rick	Raven	NULL	NULL
10					NULL	NULL

The 'Action Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution of the query, indicating that 9 rows were returned.

This query which inserts a row into the customers table. This insert operator defaults the customer id, has specific values for the next four columns and leaves the shipping address id and billing address id values null.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

1 SELECT
2   c.email_address, COUNT(o.customer_id) AS product_count
3 FROM
4   customers c
5   JOIN
6   orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
7 GROUP BY c.email_address
8 HAVING product_count > 1;

```

The query results are displayed in the Result Grid, showing two rows of data:

email_address	product_count
allan.sherwood@yahoo.com	2
david.goldstein@hotmail.com	2

The Action Output pane at the bottom shows the execution log:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
16:04:35	SELECT * FROM my_guitar_shop.customers LIMIT 0, 1000	9 row(s) returned	0.00038 sec / 0.000...
16:08:39	SELECT * FROM my_guitar_shop.orders LIMIT 0, 1000	9 row(s) returned	0.00024 sec / 0.00001...
16:12:30	SELECT c.email_address, COUNT(o.customer_id) FROM customer...	Error Code: 1140. In aggregated query without GROUP BY, expression #1 of SELECT list conta...	0.00009 sec
16:13:10	SELECT c.email_address, COUNT(o.customer_id) FROM cust...	7 row(s) returned	0.00009 sec / 0.000...
16:14:05	SELECT c.email_address, COUNT(o.customer_id) AS product_c...	2 row(s) returned	0.00050 sec / 0.0000...

Query Completed

This query selects the email address column and the count of the customer id as a column named `product_count`. This query joins the tables and sorts them by the email address and only displays the rows of the customers who have more than one product purchase.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

1 SELECT
2   IF(GROUPING(c.category_name) = 1,
3     'Grand Total',
4     c.category_name) AS category_name,
5   IF(GROUPING(p.product_name) = 1,
6     'Category Total',
7     p.product_name) AS product_name,
8   SUM(o.product_id) AS total_quantity
9 FROM
10  categories c,
11  products p,
12  order_items o
13 WHERE
14  c.category_id = p.category_id
15  AND p.product_id = o.product_id
16 GROUP BY category_name, product_name WITH ROLLUP
17 HAVING GROUPING(c.category_name) = 1
18      OR GROUPING(p.product_name) = 1;

```

The left sidebar shows the database schema for 'my\_guitar\_shop', including tables like 'addresses', 'administrators', 'categories', 'customers', 'order\_items', 'orders', 'products', and 'sys'.

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

category_name	product_name	total_quantity
Basses	Category Total	7
Drums	Category Total	19
Guitars	Category Total	29
Grand Total	Category Total	55

The 'Action Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution of the query, including the time taken and the response.

This query which selects the category name, product name and creates a column called `total_quantity` which is the aggregate sum of the products from each category. Essentially this query returns the total quantity of products which were purchased from each category. This also includes a grand total row which is created by the `WITH ROLLUP` operator to create a summary of the data and replaces the null values that would be in that row with literals.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor at the top contains the command: `SHOW GRANTS FOR jhuckleberry`. The results pane below displays the following grants:

```

GRANTS for jhuckleberry@%
GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'jhuckleberry'@'%';
GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON 'my_guitar_shop'.addresses TO 'jhuckleberry'@'%';
GRANT SELECT ON 'my_guitar_shop'.categories TO 'jhuckleberry'@'%';
GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON 'my_guitar_shop'.customers TO 'jhuckleberry'@'%';
GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON 'my_guitar_shop'.order_items TO 'jhuckleberry'@'%';
GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON 'my_guitar_shop'.orders TO 'jhuckleberry'@'%';
GRANT SELECT ON 'my_guitar_shop'.products TO 'jhuckleberry'@'%';

```

Below the results, the 'Action Output' pane shows a log of database actions:

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓	17:28:27	GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON my_guitar_shop.orders TO jh...	0 row(s) affected	0.0014 sec
✗	17:30:11	GRANT SELECT ON my_guitar_workshop.products TO jhuckleberry	Error Code: 1146. Table 'my_guitar_workshop.products' doesn't exist	0.00075 sec
✓	17:30:29	GRANT SELECT ON my_guitar_shop.products TO jhuckleberry	0 row(s) affected	0.0012 sec
✓	17:30:40	GRANT SELECT ON my_guitar_shop.categories TO jhuckleberry	0 row(s) affected	0.0011 sec
✓	17:31:22	SHOW GRANTS FOR jhuckleberry	7 row(s) returned	0.00048 sec / 0.000...

This query shows the granted privileges to a user which was created with my first initial and last name. This user has a password and can access MySQL from any computer. The user has insert, update and delete privileges for the addresses, customers, orders and order items tables of the my guitar shop database. This user also has privileges to use the select operator on the categories and products tables within the my guitar shop database.