Assignment #3 Questions

2.28 through 2.50

**For Question 2.28 through 2.39 Use ONLY the INVENTORY table to answer the questions:**

* 1. Write an SQL statement to display SKU, SKU\_Description, and WarehouseID for all products that have a QuantityOnHand equal to 0 or a QuantityOnOrder equal to 0. Sort the results in descending order by WarehouseID and in ascending order by SKU.
  2. Write an SQL statement to display the SKU, SKU\_Description, WarehouseID, and QuantityOnHand for all products having a QuantityOnHand greater than 1 and less than 10. Do not use the BETWEEN keyword.
  3. Write an SQL statement to display the SKU, SKU\_Description, WarehouseID, and QuantityOnHand for all products having a QuantityOnHand greater than 1 and less than 10. Use the BETWEEN keyword..
  4. Write an SQL statement to show a unique SKU and SKU\_Description for all products having an SKU description starting with ‘Half-dome’.
  5. Write an SQL statement to show a unique SKU and SKU\_Description for all products having a description that includes the word 'Climb'.
  6. Write an SQL statement to show a unique SKU and SKU\_Description for all products having a ‘d’ in the third position from the left in SKU\_Description.
  7. Write an SQL statement that uses all of the SQL built-in functions on the QuantityOn-Hand column. Include meaningful column names in the result.
  8. Explain the difference between the SQL built-in functions COUNT and SUM.
  9. Write an SQL statement to display the WarehouseID and the sum of QuantityOnHand, grouped by WarehouseID. Name the sum TotalItemsOnHand and display the results in descending order of TotalItemsOnHand.
  10. Write an SQL statement to display the WarehouseID and the sum of QuantityOnHand, grouped by WarehouseID. Omit all SKU items that have 3 or more items on hand from the sum, and name the sum TotalItemsOnHandLT3 and display the results in descending order of TotalItemsOnHandLT3.
  11. Write an SQL statement to display the WarehouseID and the sum of QuantityOn-Hand grouped by WarehouseID. Omit all SKU items that have 3 or more items on hand from the sum, and name the sum TotalItemsOnHandLT3. Show Warehouse ID only for warehouses having fewer than 2 SKUs in their TotalItemsOnHandLT3 and display the results in descending order of TotalItemsOnHandLT3.
  12. In your answer to Review Question 2.38, was the WHERE or HAVING applied first? Why?

**For Question 2.40 through 2.50 Use BOTH the INVENTORY AND the WAREHOUSE tables to answer the questions:**

* 1. Write an SQL statement to display the SKU, SKU\_Description, and WarehouseID, WarehouseCity, and WarehouseState for all items stored in the Atlanta, Bangor, or Chicago warehouse. Do not use the IN keyword.
  2. Write an SQL statement to display the SKU, SKU\_Description, and WarehouseID, WarehouseCity, and WarehouseState for all items stored in the Atlanta, Bangor, or Chicago warehouse. Use the IN keyword.
  3. Write an SQL statement to display the SKU, SKU\_Description, WarehouseID, WarehouseCity, and WarehouseState of all items not stored in the Atlanta, Bangor, or Chicago warehouse. Do not use the NOT IN keyword.
  4. Write an SQL statement to display the SKU, SKU\_Description, WarehouseID, WarehouseCity, and WarehouseState of all items not stored in the Atlanta, Bangor, or Chicago warehouse. Use the NOT IN keyword.
  5. Write an SQL statement to produce a single column called ItemLocation that combines the SKU\_Description, the phrase “is in a warehouse in”, and WarehouseCity. Do not be concerned with removing leading or trailing blanks.
  6. Write an SQL statement to show the SKU, SKU\_Description, WarehouseID for all items stored in a warehouse managed by ‘Lucille Smith’. Use a subquery.
  7. Write an SQL statement to show the SKU, SKU\_Description, WarehouseID for all items stored in a warehouse managed by ‘Lucille Smith’. Use a join.
  8. Write an SQL statement to show the WarehouseID and average QuantityOnHand of all items stored in a warehouse managed by ‘Lucille Smith’. Use a subquery.
  9. Write an SQL statement to show the WarehouseID and average QuantityOnHand of all items stored in a warehouse managed by ‘Lucille Smith’. Use a join.
  10. Write an SQL statement to display the WarehouseID, the sum of QuantityOnOrder and sum of QuantityOnHand, grouped by WarehouseID and QuantityOnOrder. Name the sum of QuantityOnOrder as TotalItemsOnOrder and the sum of QuantityOnHand as TotalItemsOnHand.
  11. Write an SQL statement to show the WarehouseID, WarehouseCity, WarehouseState, Manager, SKU, SKU\_Description, and QuantityOnHand of all items with a Manager of ‘Lucille Smith’. Use a join.