1. Retrieve the order date and day of the week for all orders.

2. List the product names and order dates for products ordered on a Saturday.

3. Find the number of orders placed on each day of the week

4. Retrieve the customer names and their first order date.

5. Calculate the total payments received for each customer. Include the customer name and the total payments.

6. Retrieve the count of orders for each year, and include a grand total count. Display the year and the corresponding order count.

1. For each year and month, find the total number of orders placed. Additionally, provide a grand total for all orders. Display the results with the count of orders, year, and month.

7. Retrieve the total value of products in stock, considering the quantity in stock and the price each. Display the product name and the corresponding total value. Additionally, include a grand total row that represents the overall total value of all products.

8. Retrieve the products with a total value exceeding $15M. Display the product name and the corresponding total value. Additionally, include a grand total row that represents the overall total value of all products.

9. Retrieve the total quantity of products sold and the total sales amount for each country. Display the country, the total quantity of products sold, and the total sales amount ((quantityOrdered * priceEach)) . Include only countries where the total quantity sold is greater than 2500. Sort the results by the total sales amount in ascending order.

10. Retrieve the number of products in each product lines their text descriptions. Display the product line, the number of products in each line, and the text description. Include only those product lines where the count of products is greater than 10.

11. Retrieve using JOIN the last name and first name of employees working in offices located in the USA.

12. Retrieve using Subquerry the last name and first name of employees working in offices located in the USA.

13. Retrieve the customer numbers and payment amounts for customers whose payment amount is below the average payment amount, using a subquery.

14. Retrieve the count, customer name, and customer number for customers who have not placed any orders. Include a grand total row that represents the overall count. (use subquery)

15. Write a SQL query to retrieve customer numbers, names, total sales, and purchase categories from a retail database. The purchase category should be labeled as 'High Value' if the total sales for a customer exceed $100,000, and 'Regular Value' otherwise. Use the tables customers and payments, and include necessary aliases.

16. List the employees and their respective managers employee name as "EmployeeName" and the manager name as "ManagerName".

17. List the employees and their respective managers who have the same job title. Display the employee name as "EmployeeName" and the manager name as "ManagerName".

18. List the employees and their respective managers employee name as "EmployeeName" and the manager name as "ManagerName". Show all the employees even if they don’t have a manager.

19. List the employees and their respective managers employee name as "EmployeeName" and the manager name as "ManagerName". Show all the employees even if they don’t have a manager.

20. Find the names of all customers who have placed at least one order. Use EXISTS

21. Retrieve the product names that have been ordered in the 2004 year. Use EXISTS