1) Write a query that counts all orders for October 3.

```
mysql> select count(*) from Orders where Odate='2025-10-03';
+----------+
| count(*) |
+----------+
|        0 |
+----------+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

2) Write a query that counts the number of different non-NULL city values in the Customers table.

```
mysql> select * from customers;
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| Cnum | Cname    | City     | Rating | Snum |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| 2001 | Hoffman  | London   |    100 | 1001 |
| 2002 | Giovanni | Rome     |    200 | 1003 |
| 2003 | Liu      | San Jose |    200 | 1002 |
| 2004 | Grass    | Berlin   |    300 | 1002 |
| 2006 | Clemens  | London   |    100 | 1001 |
| 2007 | Pereira  | Rome     |    100 | 1004 |
| 2008 | Cisneros | San Jose |    300 | 1007 |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select Count(Distinct city) from Customers where city is not null;
+----------------------+
| Count(Distinct city) |
+----------------------+
|                    4 |
+----------------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

3) Write a query that selects each customer's smallest order.

```
mysql> select min(amt)from orders Group by Cnum;
+-----------+
| min(amt)  |
+-----------+
|     18.69 |
|   1900.10 |
|    767.19 |
|   5160.45 |
|     75.75 |
|   4723.00 |
|   1713.23 |
+-----------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4) Write a query that selects the first customer, in alphabetical order, whose name begins with G.

```
mysql> select * from customers where cname like 'G%' order by cname;
+------+----------+--------+--------+------+
| Cnum | Cname    | City   | Rating | Snum |
+------+----------+--------+--------+------+
| 2002 | Giovanni | Rome   |    200 | 1003 |
| 2004 | Grass    | Berlin |    300 | 1002 |
+------+----------+--------+--------+------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5) Write a query that selects the highest rating in each city.

```
mysql> select max(rating)from customers;
+-------------+
| max(rating) |
+-------------+
|         300 |
+-------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

6) Write a query that counts the number of salespeople registering orders for each day. (If a salesperson has more than one order on a given day, he or she should be counted only once.).

```
mysql> SELECT count(odate)||' SALES PERSON REGISTREDDON' "TOTAL",
    ->         odate
    -> FROM orders
    -> GROUP BY odate;
+------------------------------------------------------+------------+
| count(odate)||' SALES PERSON REGISTREDDON' "TOTAL" | odate      |
+------------------------------------------------------+------------+
|                                                  1 | 1990-10-03 |
|                                                  1 | 1990-10-04 |
|                                                  1 | 1990-10-05 |
|                                                  1 | 1990-10-06 |
+------------------------------------------------------+------------+
4 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```