Assignment - 3
(Team Assignment)

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Q1) **10M**

To store Brick color and shape we have a table called **BRICKS** with 2 columns **COLOR** and **SHAPE**. Data in table is as below:

COLOR SHAPE
blue cube
blue cylinder
green cube
red cylinder
red rectangular cuboid
yellow rectangular cuboid

Create the above table and insert the rows in your own database instance (your TEAM's cloud database instance). You should identify the datatype and length of each column so that the provided data can be stored. Additionally, Write a query that will return the rows from this table where the value for COLOR is green or red in 2 different ways.

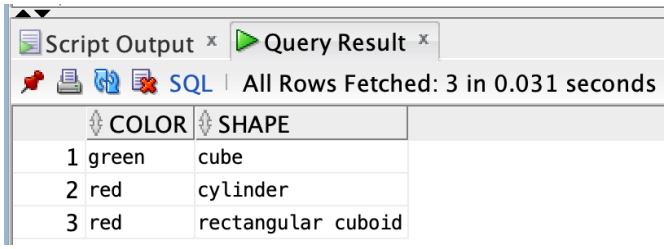
Query:

```
create table bricks(
color varchar(255),
shape varchar(255)
);

insert into bricks
(color, shape)
with mydata as(
select 'blue', 'cube' from dual union all
select 'blue', 'cylinder' from dual union all
select 'green', 'cube' from dual union all
select 'red', 'cylinder' from dual union all
select 'red', 'rectangular cuboid' from dual union all
select 'yellow', 'rectangular cuboid' from dual
)
select * from mydata;

select * from bricks where color = 'green' or color = 'red';
select * from bricks where color in ('green', 'red');
```

Screenshot:



Q2) **10M**

Create a table and store people's details in the table called **PEOPLE** with below data (FULL_NAME and HEIGHT_IN_CM are the columns and HEIGHT_IN_CM is a VARCHAR column and you should store data in table as provided below as-is)

FULL_NAME HEIGHT_IN_CM

Mr. Tall 200 CM

Master Medium 170 CM

Miss Tiny 140 CM

Write a query to return rows for people 170cm and smaller.

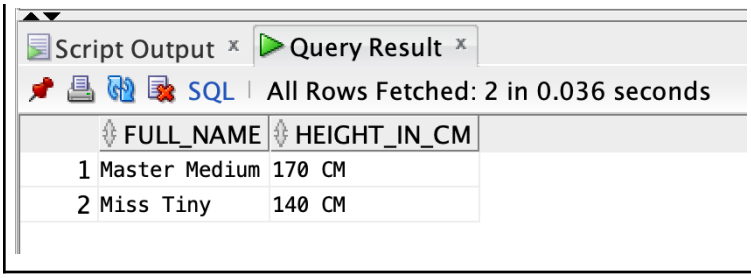
Query:

```
create table people(
full_name varchar(255),
height_in_cm varchar(255)
);

insert into people
(full_name, height_in_cm)
with mydata as(
select 'Mr. Tall', '200' from dual union all
select 'Master Medium', '170' from dual union all
select 'Miss Tiny ', '140' from dual
)
select * from mydata;

select full_name, (height_in_cm || ' CM') as height_in_cm from people where height_in_cm <= '170';
```

Screenshot:



Q3) **20M**

Use below connection details connect to the database

Username: inventory_mgmt_ro **password**: EveryOneGetsAccess123# **schema**: inventory_mgmt
wallet file: Wallet_DAMG7370.zip

Download Wallet_DAMG7370.zip

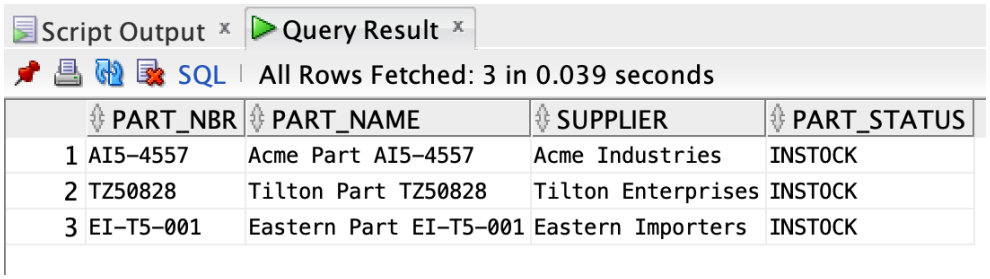
You need to explore the 25 tables, understand the tables structure and write a query to show the below data.

PART_NBR	PART_NAME	SUPPLIER	PART_STATUS
AI5-4557	Acme Part AI5-4557	Acme Industries	In Stock
TZ50828	Tilton Part TZ50828	Tilton Enterprises	In Stock
EI-T5-001	Eastern Part EI-T5-001	Eastern Importers	In Stock

Query:

```
select a.part_nbr part_nbr, a.name part_name, b.name supplier, a.status part_status from
inventory_mgmt.PART a
inner join
(select * from inventory_mgmt.SUPPLIER) b
on b.supplier_id = a.supplier_id;
```

Screenshot:



Q4) **20M**

Using same database connection details (as question 3), Find DAY wise total sales (output should show as below)

DAY_OF_WEEK TOT_SALES

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SUNDAY 396

WEDNESDAY 180

MONDAY 112

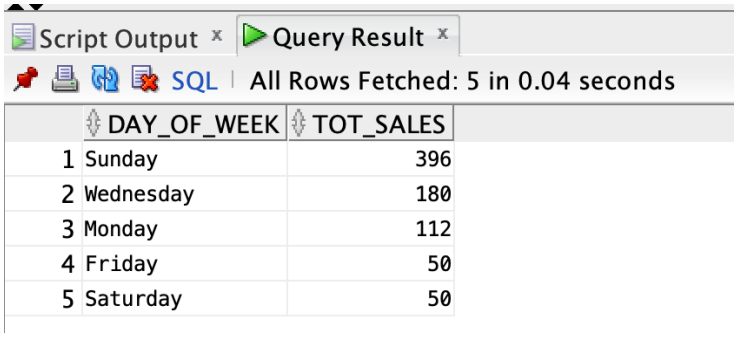
FRIDAY 50

SATURDAY 50

Query:

```
select day_of_week, sum(sale_price) tot_sales from
(select to_char(to_date(order_dt, 'dd-mm-yy'), 'Day') day_of_week, sale_price from
inventory_mgmt.DISPUTED_ORDERS where sale_price is not null)
group by day_of_week order by tot_sales desc;
```

Screenshot:



	DAY_OF_WEEK	TOT_SALES
1	Sunday	396
2	Wednesday	180
3	Monday	112
4	Friday	50
5	Saturday	50

Q5) 10M

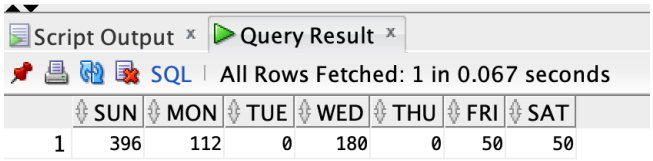
Using same database connection details (as question 3), Find DAY wise total sales (output should show as below. Output Similar to Question 4 however need the output transposed from rows to columns)

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
396	112	0	180	0	50	50

Query:

```
select
  sum(nvl(case when to_char(ORDER_DT,'DAY') like 'SUNDAY%' then SALE_PRICE END,0)) as sun
  ,sum(nvl(case when to_char(ORDER_DT,'DAY') like 'MON%' then SALE_PRICE END,0)) as mon
  ,sum(nvl(case when to_char(ORDER_DT,'DAY') like 'TUES%' then SALE_PRICE END,0)) as tue
  ,sum(nvl(case when to_char(ORDER_DT,'DAY') like 'WEDNESDAY' then SALE_PRICE END,0)) as wed
  ,sum(nvl(case when to_char(ORDER_DT,'DAY') like 'THURSD%' then SALE_PRICE END,0)) as thu
  ,sum(nvl(case when to_char(ORDER_DT,'DAY') like 'FRID%' then SALE_PRICE END,0)) as fri
  ,sum(nvl(case when to_char(ORDER_DT,'DAY') like 'SATURDA%' then SALE_PRICE END,0)) as sat
  from inventory_mgmt.CUST_ORDER;
```

Screenshot:



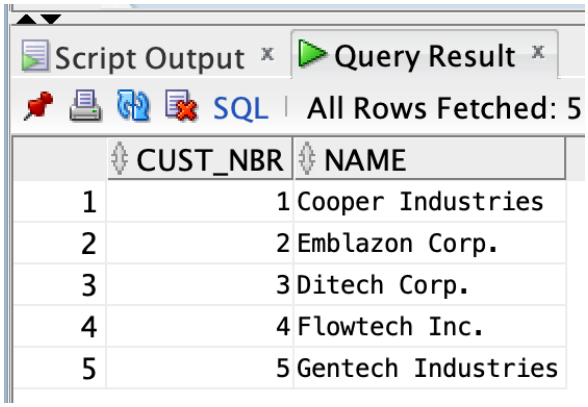
Q6) **20M**

Using same database connection details (as question 3), Write a query to retrieves all the customer numbers and names in region 5 AND include all the customer numbers and names who ae with the sales representative 'MARTIN'

Query:

```
select a.cust_nbr, a.name from inventory_mgmt.CUSTOMER a where a.region_id = '5';
```

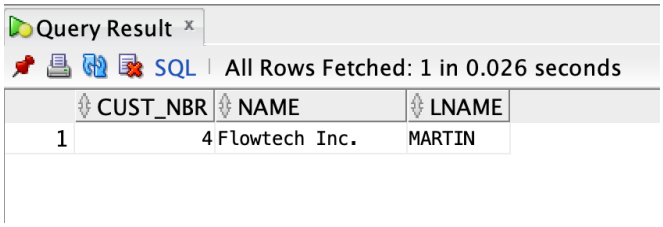
Screenshot:



Query:

```
select a.cust_nbr, a.name, c.lname from inventory_mgmt.CUSTOMER a
inner join inventory_mgmt.cust_order b
on a.cust_nbr = b.cust_nbr
inner join inventory_mgmt.EMPLOYEE c
on c.emp_id  = b.sales_emp_id
where lower(c.lname) like '%martin%' and a.region_id = 5 group by a.cust_nbr, a.name, c.lname;
```

Screenshot:



Q7) **10M**

Using same database connection details (as question 3), Write a query to print the monthly total sales for each region

Output should be as below

REGION	MONTH	SUM(O.TOT_SALES)
New England	January	1527645
New England	February	1847238
New England	March	1699449
New England	April	1792866
New England	May	1698855
New England	June	1510062
New England	July	1678002
New England	August	1642968
New England	September	1726767
New England	October	1648944
New England	November	1384185
New England	December	1599942
Mid-Atlantic	January	1832091
Mid-Atlantic	February	1286028
Mid-Atlantic	March	1911093
Mid-Atlantic	April	1623438
Mid-Atlantic	May	1778805
Mid-Atlantic	June	1504455
Mid-Atlantic	July	1820742

Mid-Atlantic	August	1381560
Mid-Atlantic	September	1178694
Mid-Atlantic	October	1530351
Mid-Atlantic	November	1598667
Mid-Atlantic	December	1477374
Southeast US	January	1137063
Southeast US	February	1855269
Southeast US	March	1967979
Southeast US	April	1830051
Southeast US	May	1983282
Southeast US	June	1705716
Southeast US	July	1670976
Southeast US	August	1436295
Southeast US	September	1905633
Southeast US	October	1610523
Southeast US	November	1661598
Southeast US	December	1841100

Query:

```
select a.name, b.month, b.tot_sales from inventory_mgmt.REGION a
inner join
(select region_id, to_char(to_date(month, 'MM'), 'Month') month, sum(tot_sales)*3 as tot_sales from
inventory_mgmt.ORDERS group by region_id, month order by region_id) b
on b.region_id = a.region_id;
```

Screenshot:

Same as **DISPLAYED** output.

Script Output | Query Result

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 72 in 0.086 seconds

	NAME	MONTH	TOT_SALES
1	New England	January	1527645
2	New England	February	1847238
3	New England	March	1699449
4	New England	April	1792866
5	New England	May	1698855
6	New England	June	1510062
7	New England	July	1678002
8	New England	August	1642968
9	New England	September	1726767
10	New England	October	1648944
11	New England	November	1384185
12	New England	December	1599942
13	Mid-Atlantic	January	1832091
14	Mid-Atlantic	February	1286028
15	Mid-Atlantic	March	1911093
16	Mid-Atlantic	April	1623438
17	Mid-Atlantic	May	1778805
18	Mid-Atlantic	June	1504455
19	Mid-Atlantic	July	1820742
20	Mid-Atlantic	August	1381560
21	Mid-Atlantic	September	1178694
22	Mid-Atlantic	October	1530351
23	Mid-Atlantic	November	1598667
24	Mid-Atlantic	December	1477374
25	Southeast US	January	1137063
26	Southeast US	February	1855269
27	Southeast US	March	1967979
28	Southeast US	April	1830051
29	Southeast US	May	1983282
30	Southeast US	June	1705716
31	Southeast US	July	1670976
32	Southeast US	August	1436295