LAB01: SQL Review (Solution)

Submission:

- Submit a lab file named "int205_lab01_xxxxxxxxxxx.docx/.pdf" into the LEB2 system. xxxxxxxxxxx = your student id

Due Date & Time:

- Lecturer will inform the LAB01 due date and time in lab class.

Task 2: Using the "classicmodels" schema and write SQL statements to answer the following questions.

The Syntax of SELECT statement:
Documentation: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/select.html

Note: The MySQL error code 1064 is a syntax error. This means the reason there's a problem is because MySQL doesn't understand what you're asking it to do.

Switch to SQL Editor

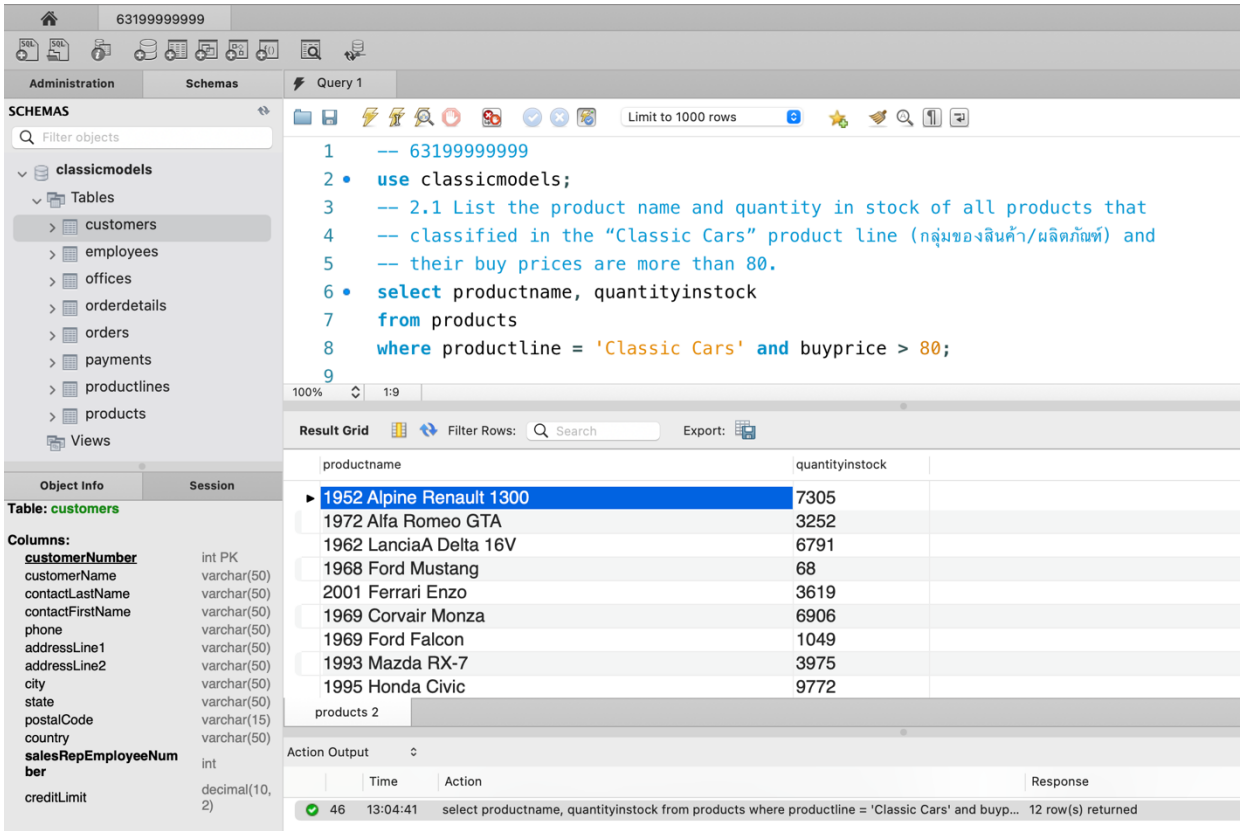
- You should specify the classicmodels database before writing SQL statements using the following command:

```
USE db_name;
USE classicmodels;
```

The USE statement tells MySQL to use the named database as the default (current) database for subsequent statements. This statement requires some privilege for the database or some object within it.

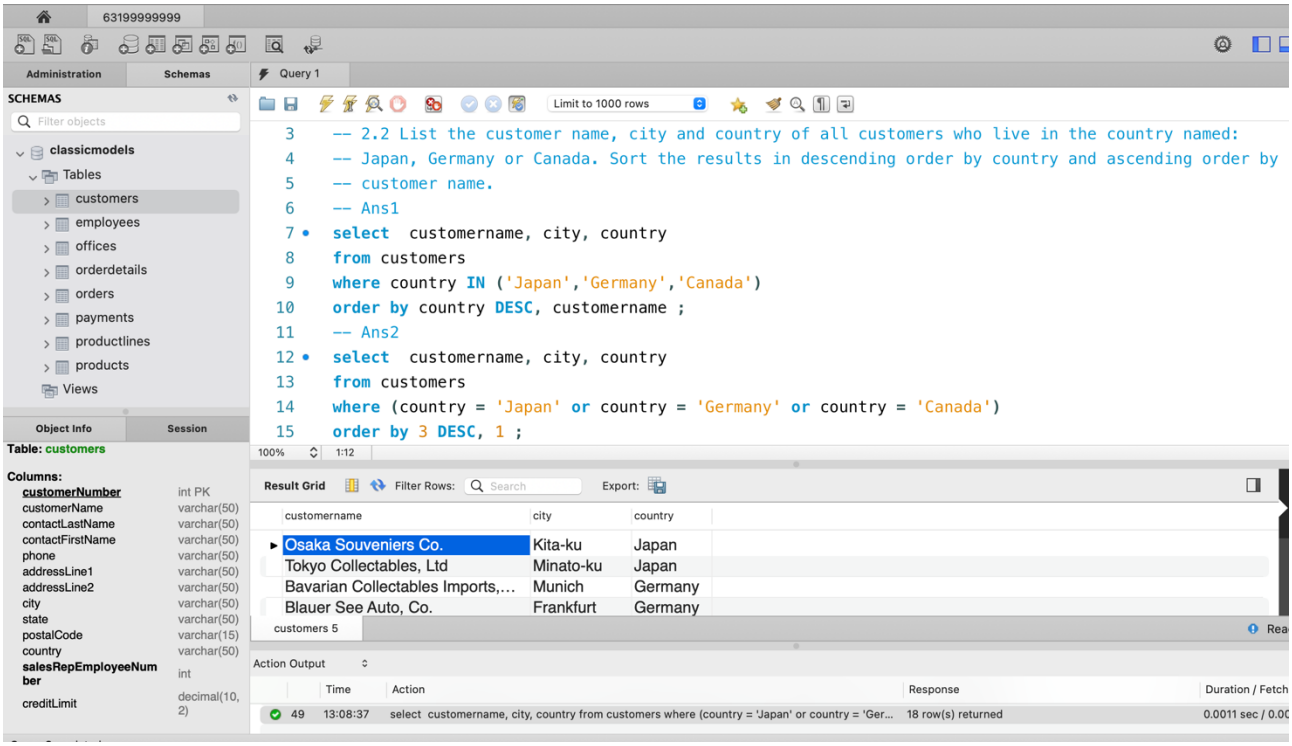
2.1 List the product name and quantity in stock of all products that classified in the “Classic Cars” product line (กลุ่มของสินค้า/ผลิตภัณฑ์) and their buy prices are more than 80.

```
select productname, quantityinstock
from products
where productline = 'Classic Cars' and buyprice > 80;
```



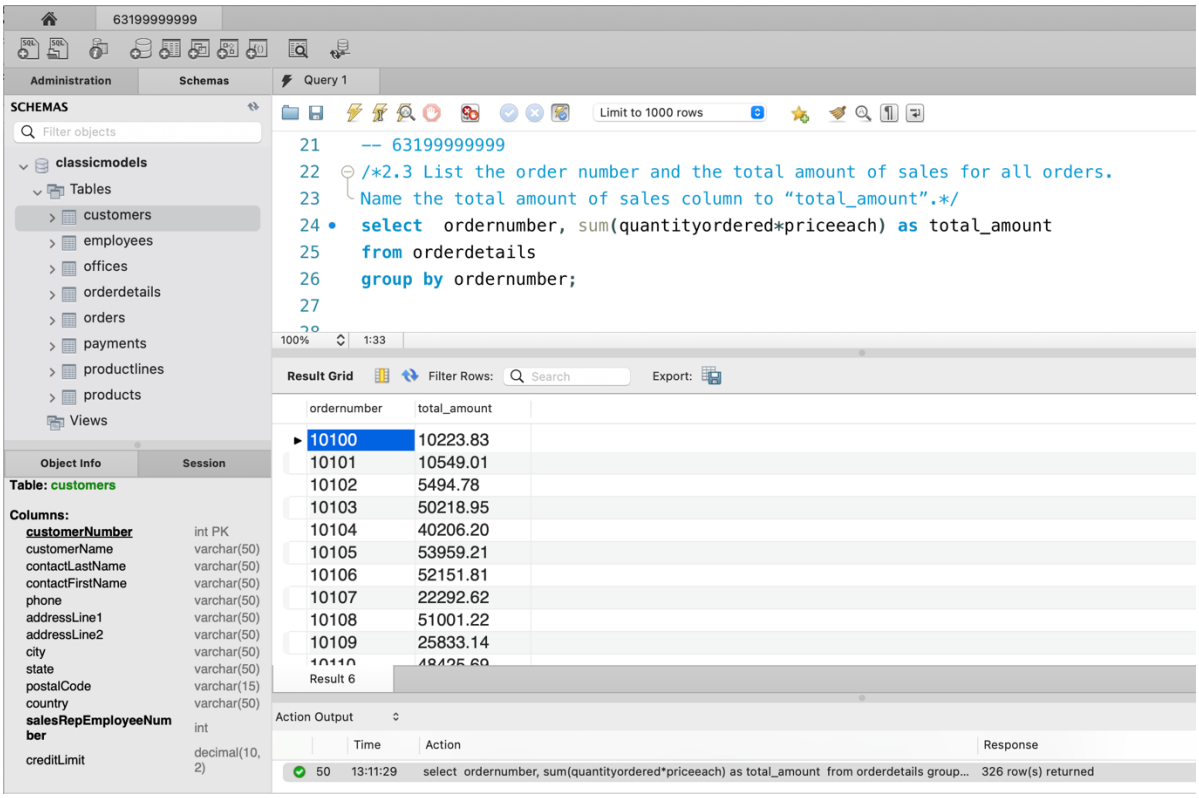
2.2 List the customer name, city and country of all customers who live in the country named: Japan, Germany or Canada. Sort the results in descending order by country and ascending order by customer name.

```
-- Ans1
select  customername, city, country
from customers
where country IN ('Japan','Germany','Canada')
order by country DESC, customername ;
-- Ans2
select  customername, city, country
from customers
where (country = 'Japan' or country = 'Germany' or country = 'Canada')
order by 3 DESC, 1 ;
```



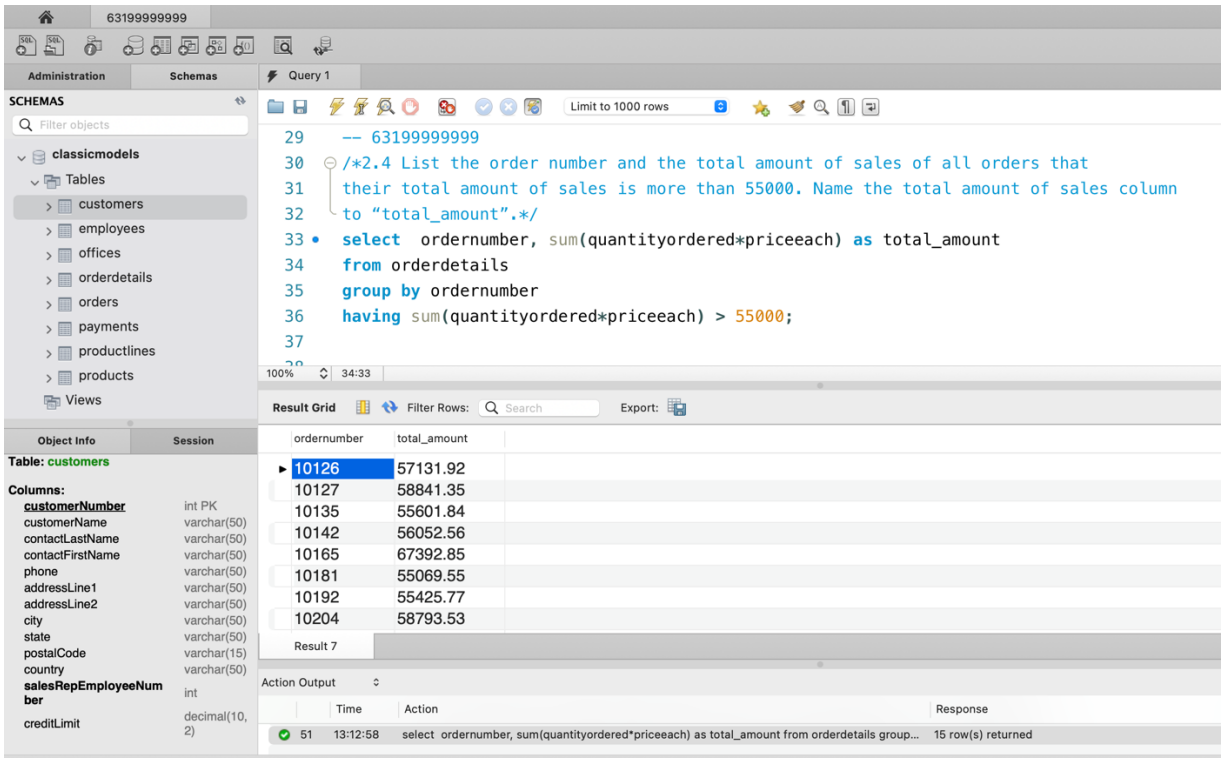
2.3 List the order number and the total amount of sales for all orders. Name the total amount of sales column to “total_amount”.

```
select  ordernumber, sum(quantityordered*priceeach) as total_amount
from orderdetails
group by ordernumber;
```



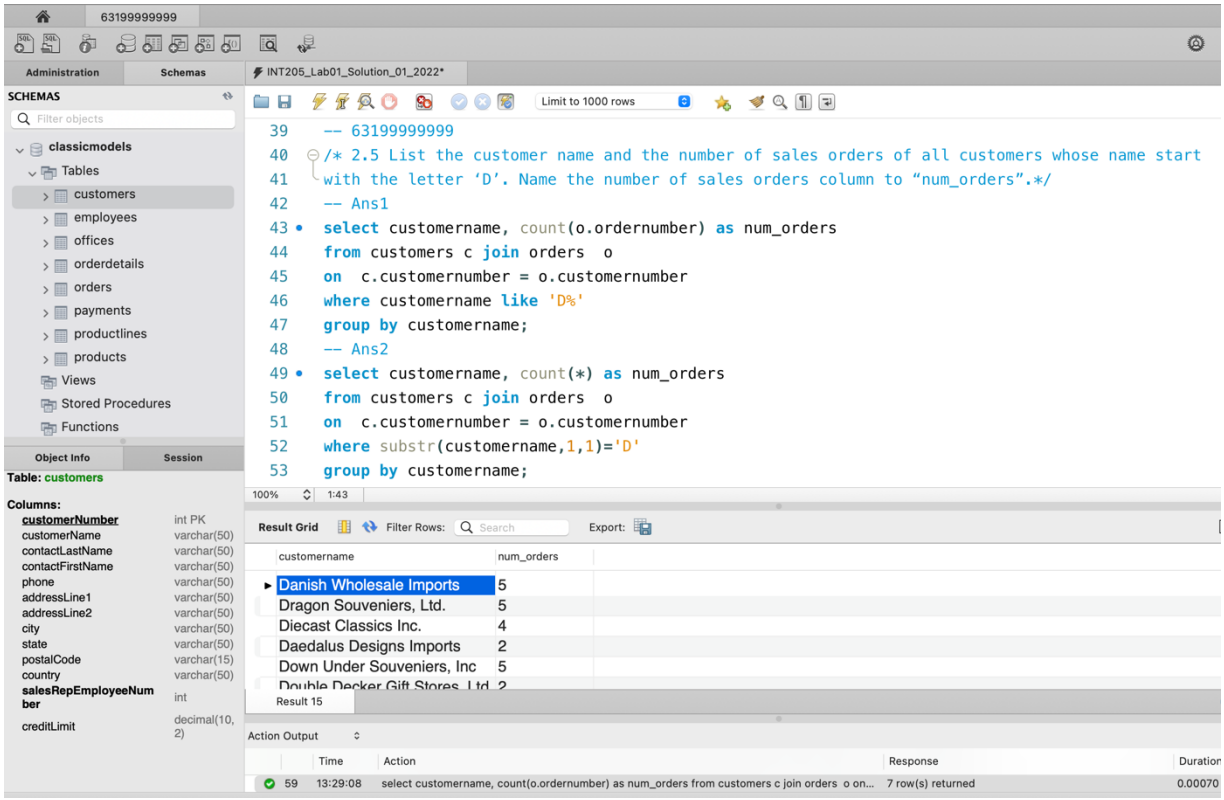
2.4 List the order number and the total amount of sales of all orders that their total amount of sales is more than 55000. Name the total amount of sales column to “total_amount”.

```
select  ordernumber, sum(quantityordered*priceeach) as total_amount
from orderdetails
group by ordernumber
having sum(quantityordered*priceeach) > 55000;
```



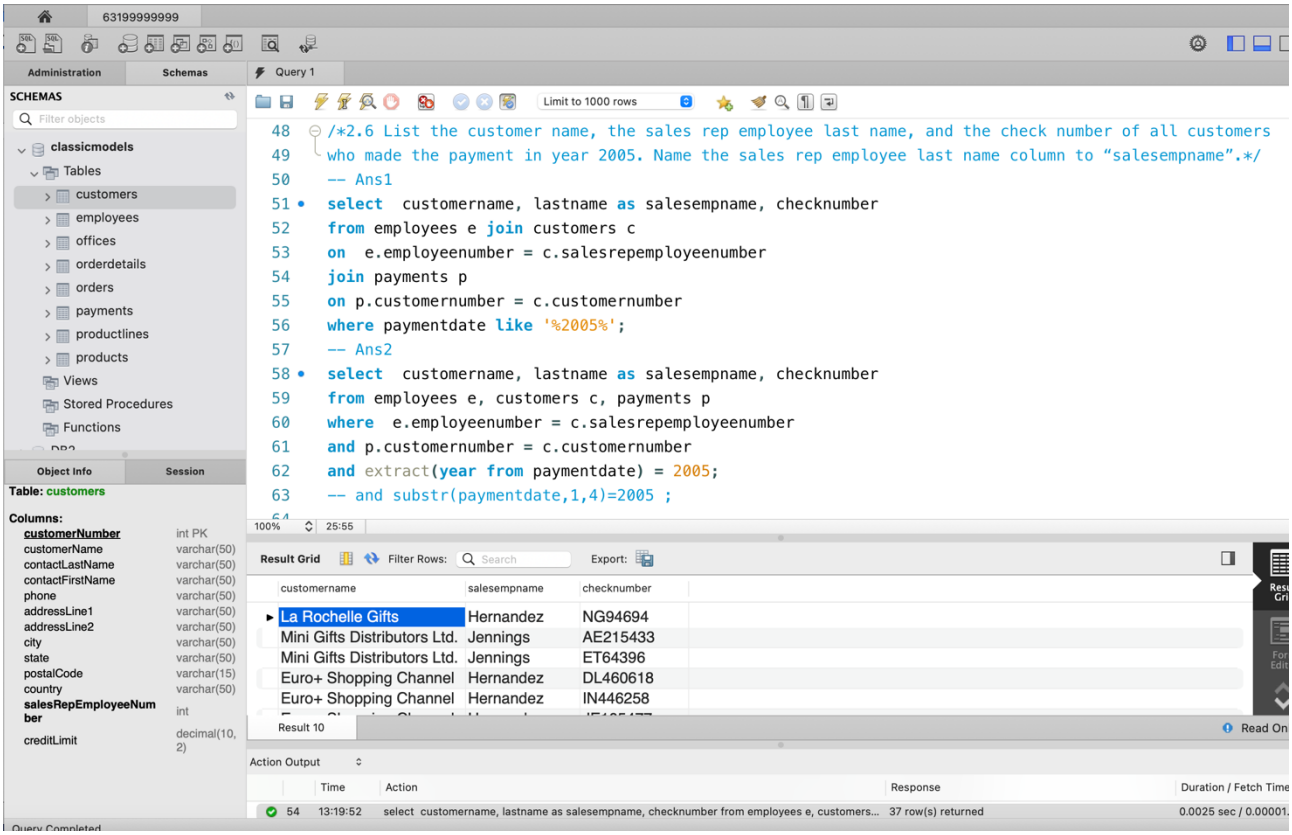
2.5 List the customer name and the number of sales orders of all customers whose name start with the letter ‘D’. Name the number of sales orders column to “num_orders”.

```
-- Ans1
select customername, count(o.ordernumber) as num_orders
from customers c join orders  o
on  c.customernumber = o.customernumber
where customername like 'D%'
group by customername;
-- Ans2
select customername, count(*) as num_orders
from customers c join orders  o
on  c.customernumber = o.customernumber
where substr(customername,1,1)='D'
group by customername;
```



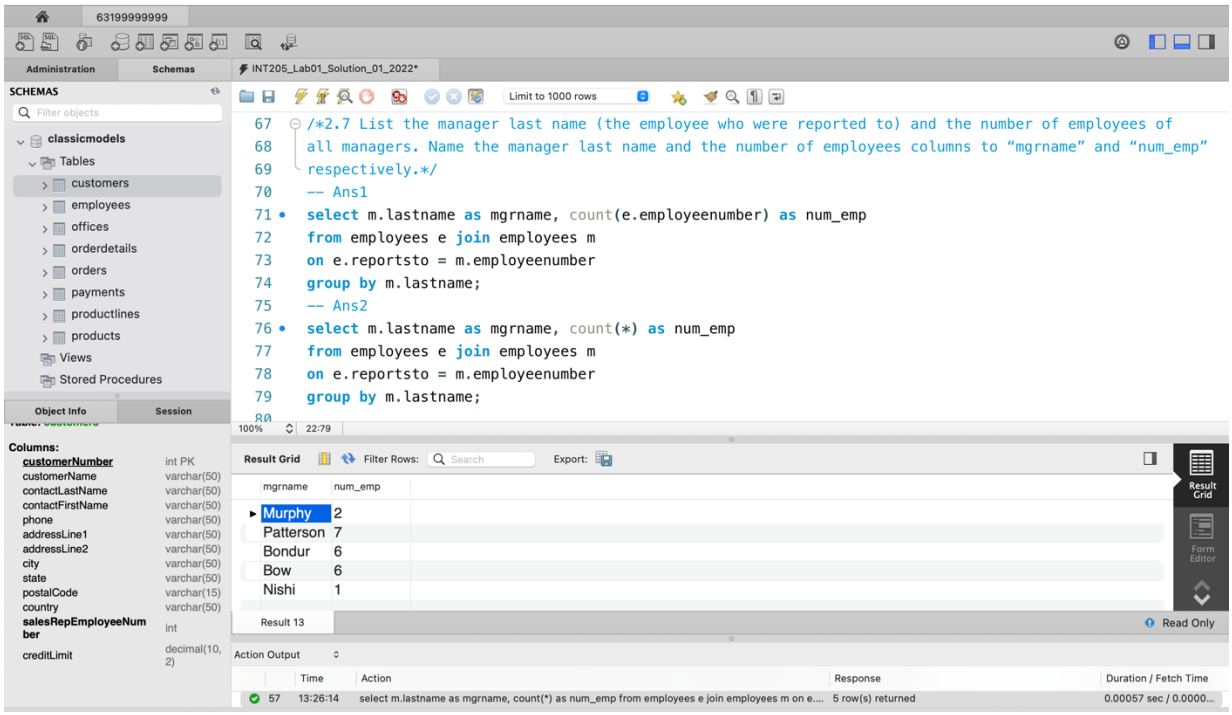
2.6 List the customer name, the sales rep employee last name, and the check number of all customers who made the payment in year 2005. Name the sales rep employee last name column to "salesempname".

```
-- Ans1
select  customername, lastname as salesempname, checknumber
from employees e join customers c
on  e.employeenumber = c.salesrepemployeenumber
join payments p
on p.customernumber = c.customernumber
where paymentdate like '%2005%';
-- Ans2
select  customername, lastname as salesempname, checknumber
from employees e, customers c, payments p
where  e.employeenumber = c.salesrepemployeenumber
and p.customernumber = c.customernumber
and extract(year from paymentdate) = 2005;
-- and substr(paymentdate,1,4)=2005 ;
```



2.7 List the manager last name (the employee who were reported to) and the number of employees of all managers. Name the manager last name and the number of employees columns to "mgrname" and "num_emp", respectively.

```
-- Ans1
select m.lastname as mgrname, count(e.employeenumber) as num_emp
from employees e join employees m
on e.reportsto = m.employeenumber
group by m.lastname;
-- Ans2
select m.lastname as mgrname, count(*) as num_emp
from employees e join employees m
on e.reportsto = m.employeenumber
group by m.lastname;
```

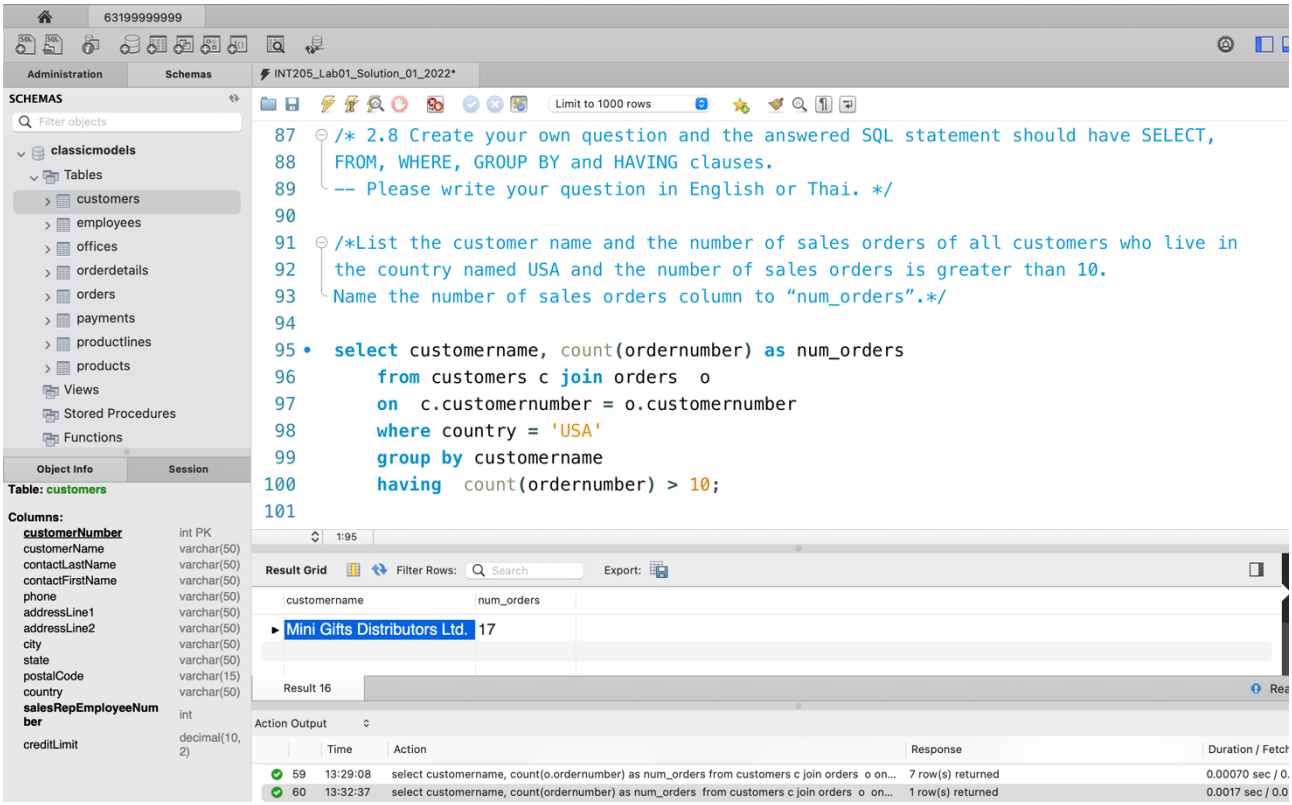


2.8 Create your own question and the answered SQL statement should have SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.

-- Please write your question in English or Thai.

List the customer name and the number of sales orders of all customers who live in the country named USA and the number of sales orders is greater than 10. Name the number of sales orders column to “num_orders”.

```
select customername, count(ordernumber) as num_orders
from customers c join orders  o
on  c.customernumber = o.customernumber
where country = 'USA'
group by customername
having  count(ordernumber) > 10;
```

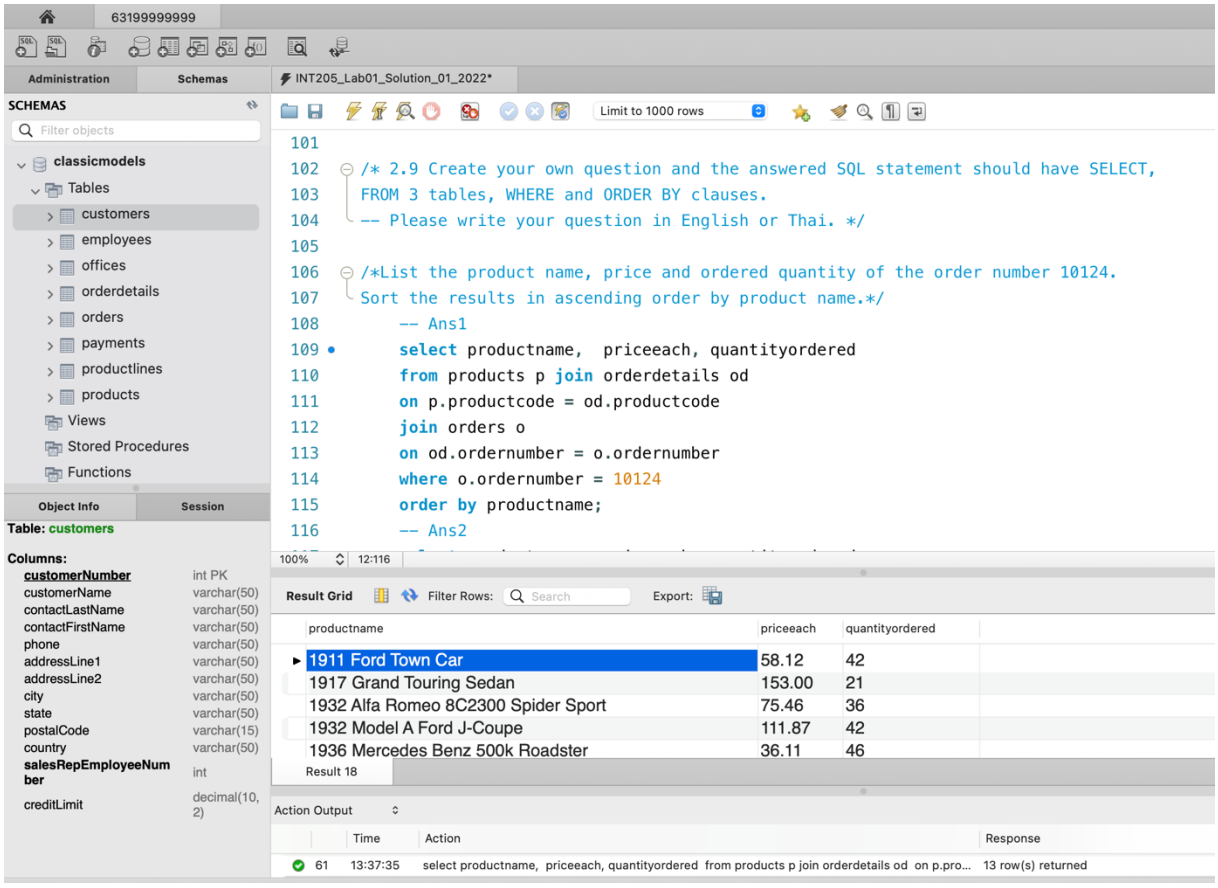


2.9 Create your own question and the answered SQL statement should have SELECT, FROM 3 tables, WHERE and ORDER BY clauses.

-- Please write your question in English or Thai.

List the product name, price and ordered quantity of the order number 10124. Sort the results in ascending order by product name.

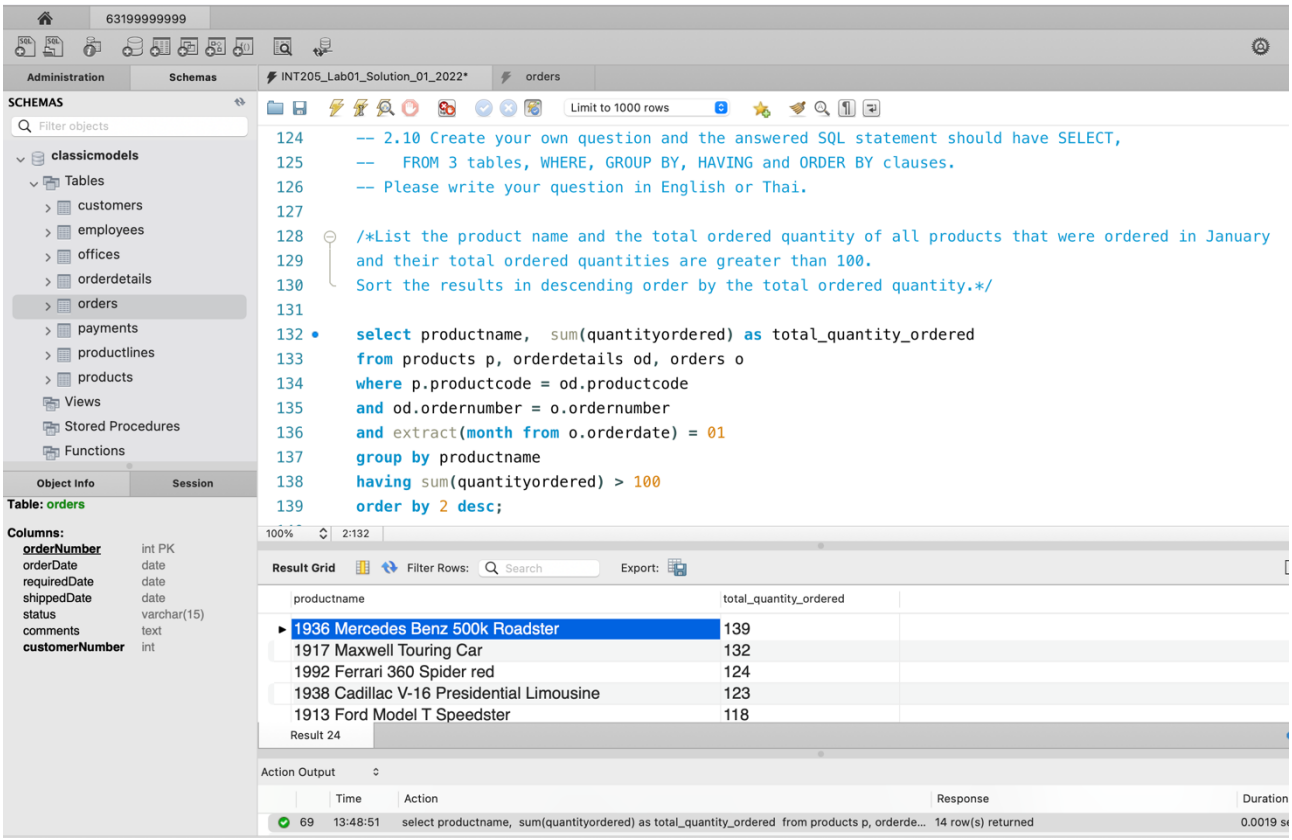
```
-- Ans1
select productname,  priceeach, quantityordered
from products p join orderdetails od
on p.productcode = od.productcode
join orders o
on od.ordernumber = o.ordernumber
where o.ordernumber = 10124
order by productname;
-- Ans2
select productname,  priceeach, quantityordered
from products p, orderdetails od, orders o
where p.productcode = od.productcode
and od.ordernumber = o.ordernumber
and o.ordernumber = 10124
order by 1;
```



2.10 Create your own question and the answered SQL statement should have SELECT, FROM 3 tables, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING and ORDER BY clauses.
-- Please write your question in English or Thai.

List the product name and the total ordered quantity of all products that were ordered in January and their total ordered quantities are greater than 100.Sort the results in descending order by the total ordered quantity.

```
select productname,  sum(quantityordered) as total_quantity_ordered
from products p, orderdetails od, orders o
where p.productcode = od.productcode
and od.ordernumber = o.ordernumber
and extract(month from o.orderdate) = 01
group by productname
having sum(quantityordered) > 100
order by 2 desc;
```


63199999999
Administration
Schemas
INT205_Lab01_Solution_01_2022*
orders
SCHEMAS
Filter objects
classicmodels
Tables
customers
employees
offices
orderdetails
orders
payments
productlines
products
Views
Stored Procedures
Functions
Object Info
Session
Table: orders
Columns:
orderNumber int PK
orderDate date
requiredDate date
shippedDate date
status varchar(15)
comments text
customerNumber int
Limit to 1000 rows
-- 2.10 Create your own question and the answered SQL statement should have SELECT,
-- FROM 3 tables, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING and ORDER BY clauses.
-- Please write your question in English or Thai.
/*List the product name and the total ordered quantity of all products that were ordered in January
and their total ordered quantities are greater than 100.
Sort the results in descending order by the total ordered quantity.*/
select productname, sum(quantityordered) as total_quantity_ordered
from products p, orderdetails od, orders o
where p.productcode = od.productcode
and od.ordernumber = o.ordernumber
and extract(month from o.orderdate) = 01
group by productname
having sum(quantityordered) > 100
order by 2 desc;
100%
2:132
Result Grid
Filter Rows:
Search
Export:
productname
total_quantity_ordered
1936 Mercedes Benz 500k Roadster 139
1917 Maxwell Touring Car 132
1992 Ferrari 360 Spider red 124
1938 Cadillac V-16 Presidential Limousine 123
1913 Ford Model T Speedster 118
Result 24
Action Output
Time
Action
Response
Duration
69 13:48:51 select productname, sum(quantityordered) as total_quantity_ordered from products p, orderde... 14 row(s) returned 0.0019 s