

Assignment 1

Note:

- Test your SQL statements in a relational DBMS.
- For each question, **type your SQL statements and copy and paste the screenshots of the Result Grid.**
- Name the file as LAST_FIRST_HW1. Submit a PDF file via eLC.

CREATE AND VIEW TABLES

You do NOT need to provide the screenshots for this step.

- Open Sports.sql using the SQL editor. Change the database name to your database name (e.g., use xz_abc12345).
- Run Sports.sql to create all tables. The tables with names starting with “S_” were created using Sports.sql. Explore the tables and get familiar with the created tables, columns, and data. For example, “SHOW TABLES”, “SHOW COLUMNS FROM tableName”, “DESC tableName”, “SELECT * FROM tablename”. You do NOT need to provide the screenshots for this step.

CREATE and MODIFY TABLE

1. Create an s_vendor table using information in the following chart.

s_vendor (s_vendor_id, name, street_address, city, state, zipcode)

Column Name	Key Type	Not Null/ Unique	FK Table	FK Column	Data Type	Max Length
s_vendor_id	PK				INT	9
name		NN			Varchar	50
contact					Varchar	60
street_address					Varchar	400
city					Varchar	30
state					Varchar	20
country					Varchar	30
zipcode					Varchar	75

```
CREATE TABLE s_vendor
(
    s_vendor_id INT(9) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    name          VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    contact       VARCHAR(60),
    street_address VARCHAR(400),
    city          VARCHAR(30),
    ...)
```

```

state          VARCHAR(20),
country       VARCHAR(30),
zipcode        VARCHAR(75),
CONSTRAINT s_vendor_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (s_vendor_id);

```

Result Grid							
s_vendor_id	name	contact	street_address	city	state	country	zipcode
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2. Write a SQL statement to add a phone column using a valid datatype to the s_vendor table.

```

ALTER TABLE s_vendor ADD phone VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL
AFTER contact;

```

Result Grid								
s_vendor_id	name	contact	phone	street_address	city	state	country	zipcode
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. Write a SQL statement to remove the contact column of the s_vendor table.

```

ALTER TABLE s_vendor
DROP COLUMN contact;

```

Result Grid							
s_vendor_id	name	phone	street_address	city	state	country	zipcode
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

4. Write SQL statements to insert 2 rows to the s_vendor table (Make up some data).

```

INSERT INTO s_vendor (s_vendor_id, name, phone, street_address, city, state, country,
zipcode)
VALUES (1, 'Priscilla Muiuane', '405-437-7057', '600 N Thomas St', 'Athens', 'GA',
'USA', '30601'),
(2, 'Sara Hague', '574-382-3894', '899 N Thomas St', 'Athens', 'GA', 'USA', '30601');

```

A screenshot of a database result grid titled "Result Grid". The grid has columns: s_vendor_id, name, phone, street_address, city, state, country, and zipcode. There are three rows of data:

s_vendor_id	name	phone	street_address	city	state	country	zipcode
1	Priscilla Muiuane	405-437-7057	600 N Thomas St	Athens	GA	USA	30601
2	Sara Hague	574-382-3894	899 N Thomas St	Athens	GA	USA	30601
HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL

The last row is labeled "s_vendor 4".

SINGLE TABLE QUERY

5. Write a query to list the id, name, and phone of all customers.

Return 15 rows.

SELECT s_customer_id, name, phone FROM s_customer;

A screenshot of a database result grid titled "Result Grid". The grid has columns: s_customer_id, name, and phone. There are 15 rows of data:

s_customer_id	name	phone
201	Unisports	55-2066101
202	OJ Atheletics	81-20101
203	Delhi Sports	91-10351
204	Womansport	1-206-104-0103
205	Kam's Sporting Goods	852-3692888
206	Sportique	33-2257201
207	Sweet Rock Sports	234-6036201
208	Muench Sports	49-527454
209	Beisbol Si!	809-352689
210	Futbol Sonora	52-404562
211	Kuhn's Sports	42-111292
212	Hamada Sport	20-1209211
213	Big John's Sports E...	1-415-555-6281
214	Ojibway Retail	1-716-555-7171
215	Sporta Russia	7-3892456
HULL	HULL	HULL

6. Write a query to list the name, credit_rating and sales_rep_id of all customers whose sales representative's id is 14.

Return 2 rows.

SELECT s_customer_id, credit_rating, sales_rep_id FROM s_customer
WHERE sales_rep_id = 14;

	s_customer_id	credit_rati...	sales_rep_id
▶	202	POOR	14
	203	GOOD	14
	HULL	NULL	NULL

7. Write two queries to list the id, name, region_id of customers whose name starts with the letter “K” or “S”. One query uses regular expression and the other query use wildcards.

Return 5 rows.

```
SELECT s_customer_id, name, region_id FROM s_customer
WHERE name LIKE 'K%' or name LIKE 'S%';
```

```
SELECT s_customer_id, name, region_id FROM s_customer
WHERE name REGEXP '^K|^S';
```

	s_customer_id	name	region_id
▶	205	Kam's Sporting Goods	4
	206	Sportique	5
	207	Sweet Rock Sports	3
	211	Kuhn's Sports	5
	215	Sporta Russia	5
	HULL	NULL	NULL

8. Write a query to list the id, last_name, first_name, start_date, and salary of employees who started before January 1, 1992 and have a salary higher than 1400.

- Return 6 rows.

```
SELECT s_emp_id, last_name, first_name, start_date, salary FROM s_emp
WHERE start_date <'1992-01-01' AND salary >1400;
```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Edit: Export

	s_emp_id	last_name	first_name	start_date	salary	
▶	1	Velasquez	Carmen	1990-04-03	2500.00	
	2	Ngao	LaDoris	1990-03-08	1450.00	
	4	Quick-To-See	Mark	1990-04-07	1450.00	
	5	Ropeburn	Audry	1990-03-04	1550.00	
	13	Sedeghi	Yasmin	1991-02-18	1515.00	
	15	Dumas	Andre	1991-10-19	1450.00	
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

9. Write two queries to list the name, region_id of customers from “USA”, “Russia” or “India”. One query uses the IN operator and the other query uses logical operators.

Return 5 rows.

```
SELECT name, region_id FROM s_customer
WHERE country = 'USA' OR country = 'Russia' OR country = 'India';
```

```
SELECT name, region_id FROM s_customer WHERE country IN
('USA','Russia','India');
```

	name	region_id	
▶	Delhi Sports	4	
	Womansport	1	
	Big John's Sports Emporium	1	
	Ojibway Retail	1	
	Sporta Russia	5	

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS and GROUP

10. Write a query to display the minimum and maximum salary of employees.

Return 1 row.

```
SELECT min(salary), max(salary) FROM s_emp;
```

Result Grid				Filter Rows:	
min(salary)		max(salary)			
▶	750.00	2500.00			

11. Write a query to display the minimum and maximum salary for each job title in descending alphabetical order. Provide appropriate column headings for the resulting columns.

Return 8 rows.

```
SELECT title, max(salary) ,min(salary) FROM s_emp GROUP BY title
ORDER BY title DESC;
```

	title	max(salary)	min(salary)	
▶	Warehouse Manager	1307.00	1100.00	
	VP, Sales	1400.00	1400.00	
	VP, Operations	1450.00	1450.00	
	VP, Finance	1450.00	1450.00	
	VP, Administration	1550.00	1550.00	
	Stock Clerk	1400.00	750.00	
	Sales Representative	1525.00	1400.00	
	President	2500.00	2500.00	

12. Write a query to count the number of orders placed by the customer with ID 208.

Return 1 row.

```
SELECT customer_id, count(order_filled) FROM s_ord WHERE customer_id = 208;
```

Result Grid				Filter Rows:		Search
customer_id		count(order_fill...				
▶	208	2				

- 13. Write a query to list the ids of sales representatives who represent more than two customers.**

Return 2 rows.

```
SELECT sales_rep_id, COUNT(s_customer_id) as "customer_count" FROM s_customer
GROUP BY (sales_rep_id) HAVING customer_count > 2;
```

	sales_rep_id	customer_cou...
	11	4
	15	5

- 14. Write a query to find stock clerk whose salary is higher than the average salary of all employees.**

Return 1 row.

```
SELECT s_emp_id ,title , salary
FROM s_emp
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM s_emp) and title = "stock clerk";
```

	s_emp_id	title	salary
▶	16	Stock Clerk	1400.00
	NULL	NULL	NULL