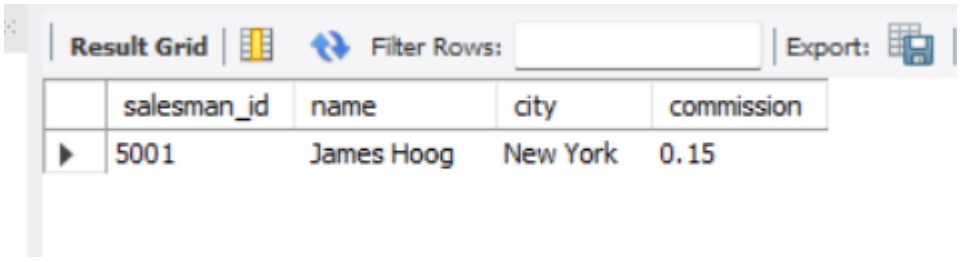
Q1. From table salesman,create a view for those sales people who belong to the city of New York.

create or replace view vu1 as select * from salesman where city = 'New York';

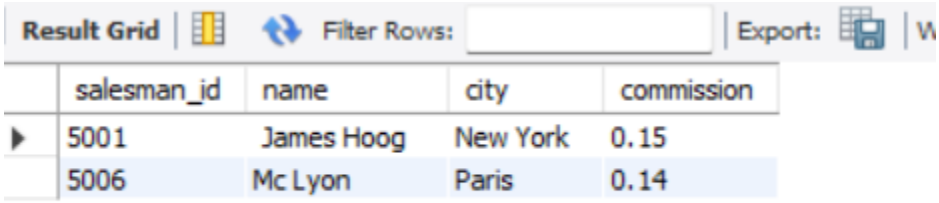


Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15

Q2. From Salesman table,create a view to display the salespeople whose commission is more than 0.13.

create or replace view vu2 as select * from salesman where commission > 0.13;

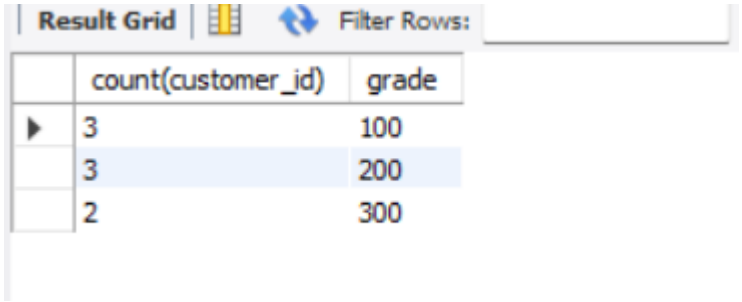


Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14

Q3. From table Customer,create a view that counts the number of customers in each grade.

create or replace view vu3 as select count(customer_id), grade from customer group by grade;



Result Grid | Filter Rows:

count(customer_id)	grade
3	100
3	200
2	300

Q4. From table Orders,create a view to count the number of unique customers, compute the average and the total purchase amount of customer orders by each date.

create or replace view v13 as select ord_date, count(distinct customer_id), avg(purch_amt), sum(purch_amt) from orders group by ord_date;

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

ord_date	count(distinct customer_id)	avg(purch_amt)	sum(purch_amt)
2012-04-25	1	3045.600000	3045.60
2012-06-27	1	250.450000	250.45
2012-07-27	1	2400.600000	2400.60
2012-08-17	2	92.895000	185.79
2012-09-10	3	2326.383333	6979.15
2012-10-05	2	107.880000	215.76
2012-10-10	2	2231.915000	4463.83

Q5. Create an index on 'custcity' column of the table 'customer'.

create index cust_index on customer(city);

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Null	Index_type	Comment	Index_comment	Visible	Expression
customer	0	PRIMARY	1	customer_id	A	8	NULL	NULL		BTREE			YES	NULL
customer	1	c_fk	1	salesman_id	A	6	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE			YES	NULL
customer	1	cust_index	1	city	A	6	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE			YES	NULL

Q7.Apply the autoincrement clause on student table.

alter table student modify sno int auto_increment;

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
sno	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
sname	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
course	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
marks	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
fees	int	YES		NULL	

Q8.From tables Salesman and Customer ,write a SQL query to find all salespeople and customers located in the city of London.(Use set operator).

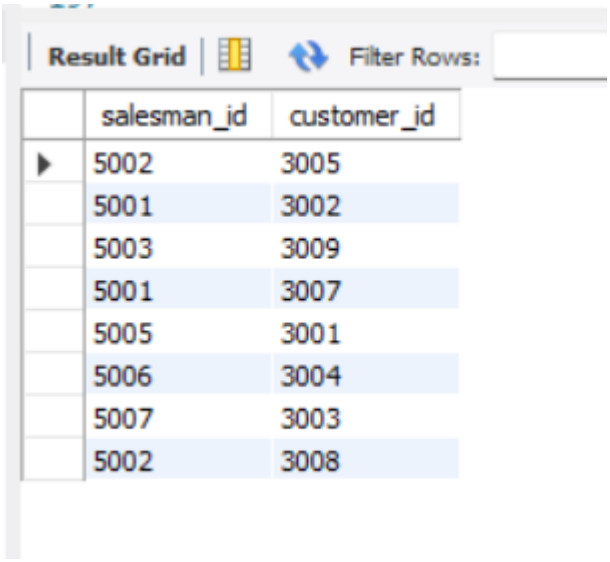
select salesman_id, name, city, commission from salesman union all select customer_id, cust_name, grade, salesman_id from customer where city = 'London';

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13
3001	Brad Guzan	100	5005.00
3008	Julian Green	300	5002.00

Q9.From tables Orders and Customer,write a SQL query to find all those salespeople and customers who are involved in the inventory management system. Return salesperson ID, customer ID.(Use set operator).

select salesman_id, customer_id from orders union select salesman_id, customer_id from customer;

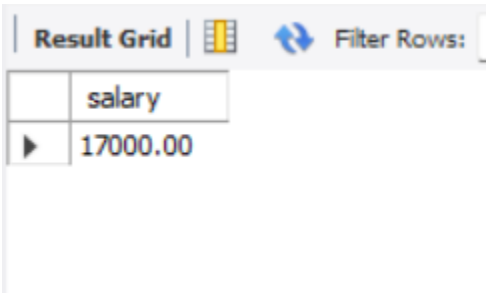


Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	salesman_id	customer_id
▶	5002	3005
	5001	3002
	5003	3009
	5001	3007
	5005	3001
	5006	3004
	5007	3003
	5002	3008

Q10. WAQ to display fourth highest salary using LIMIT clause.

select salary from employees order by salary desc limit 4,1;



Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	salary
▶	17000.00