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CLASS – CS3410

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ASSIGNMENT 2

2.6 :- One retail order can be linked to many order items by primary key OrderNumber. One sku data can be linked to many Order items by primary key SKU. The RETAIL_ORDER, ORDER_ITEM and SKU_DATA tables are not related to the CATALOG_SKU_2014 and CATALOG_SKU_2015 tables.

2.17 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description
FROM  INVENTORY;
```

2.18 :-

```
SELECT  SKU_Description, SKU
FROM  INVENTORY;
```

2.19 :-

```
SELECT  WarehouseID
FROM  INVENTORY;
```

2.20 :-

```
SELECT  DISTINCT WarehouseID
FROM  INVENTORY;
```

2.21 :-

```
SELECT  WarehouseID, SKU, SKU_Description, QuantityOnHold,
QuantityOnOrder
FROM  INVENTORY;
```

2.22 :-

```
SELECT *
FROM  INVENTORY;
```

2.23 :-

```
SELECT *
FROM  INVENTORY;
WHERE  QuantityOnHand > 0;
```

2.24 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  QuantityOnHand = 0;
```

2.25 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description, WarehouseID
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  QuantityOnHand = 0
ORDER BY WarehouseID;
```

2.26 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description, WarehouseID
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  QuantityOnHand > 0
ORDER BY WarehouseID DESC, SKU;
```

2.27 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description, WarehouseID
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  QuantityOnHand = 0 AND QuantityOnOrder > 0
ORDER BY  WarehouseID DESC, SKU;
```

2.28 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description, WarehouseID
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE QuantiyOnHand = 0 OR QuantityOnOrder = 0
ORDER BY  WarehouseID DESC, SKU;
```

2.29 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description, WarehouseID, QuantityOnHand
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  QuantityOnHand > 1  AND  QuantityOnHand < 10;
```

2.30 :-

```
SELECT  SKU, SKU_Description, WarehouseID, QuantityOnHand
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  QuantityOnHand BETWEEN 2 AND 9;
```

2.31 :-

```
SELECT  DISTINCT SKU, SKU_Description
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  SKU_Description LIKE 'Half-Dome%';
```

2.32 :-

```
SELECT  DISTINCT SKU, SKU_Description
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  SKU_Description LIKE '%Climb%';
```

2.33 :-

```
SELECT  DISTINCT SKU, SKU_Description
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  SKU_Description LIKE '__d%';
```

2.34 :- SELECT COUNT(QuantityOnHand) AS HandQuantityCount,

SUM(QuantityOnHand) AS HandQuantitySum,

AVG(QuantityOnHand) AS HandQuantityAverage,

MIN(QuantityOnHand) AS HandQuantityMinimum,

MAX(QuantityOnHand) AS HandQuantityMaximum,

FROM INVENTORY;

2.35 :- The SQL Built-in function COUNT(*) is used to count the number of rows in the table and the function COUNT ({Name}) is used to count the number of rows in the table where column {Name} IS NOT NULL **WHEREAS** the SQL Built-in function SUM is used to calculate the sum of all the values of the specified column.

2.36 :- SELECT WarehouseID, SUM(QuantityOnHand) AS TotalItemsOnHand

FROM INVENTORY

GROUP BY WarehouseID

ORDER BY TotalItemsOnHand DESC;

2.37 :- SELECT WarehouseID, SUM(QuantityOnHand) AS TotalItemsOnHandLT3

FROM INVENTORY

WHERE QuantityOnHand < 3

GROUP BY WarehouseID

ORDER BY TotalItemsOnHandLT3 DESC;

2.38 :- SELECT WarehouseID, SUM(QuantityOnHand) AS TotalItemsOnHandLT3

```
FROM  INVENTORY
WHERE  QuantityOnHand < 3
GROUP BY WarehouseID
HAVING  COUNT(SKU) < 2
ORDER BY  TotalItemsOnHandLT3 DESC;
```

2.39 :- There is a potential ambiguity between WHERE and HAVING clause. The results differ based on which clause is written first. To remove this ambiguity, WHERE clause is always written before HAVING clause.