DESIGN&DEVELOP DATABASE
Y1 IT 2025
L.U 4 Assessment

❖ **Consider the following tables (Salesman,Customer,Order)**

salesman

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5003	Lauson Hen		0.12
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13

customer

customer_id	customer_name	city	grade	salesman_id
3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002
3001	Brad Guzan	London		
3004	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	5006
3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001
3009	Geoff Camero	Berlin	100	
3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002
3003	Jozy Altidor	Moncow	200	5007

order

order_no	purch_amt	order_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70001	*150.5*	*2016-10-05*	*3005*	*5002*
70009	*270.65*	*2016-09-10*	*3001*	
70002	*65.26*	*2016-10-05*	*3002*	*5001*
70004	*110.5*	*2016-08-17*	*3009*	
70007	*948.5*	*2016-09-10*	*3005*	*5002*
70005	*2400.6*	*2016-07-27*	*3007*	*5001*
70008	*5760*	*2016-09-10*	*3002*	*5001*
70010	*1983.43*	*2016-10-10*	*3004*	*5006*
70003	*2480.4*	*2016-10-10*	*3009*	
70012	*250.45*	*2016-06-27*	*3008*	*5002*
70011	*75.29*	*2016-08-17*	*3003*	*5007*

N.B: ***Referring to your syllabus L.U 4 especially in its last part (SQL practical guide) perform the following Queries***.

SQL PRACTICE 1:ONE TABLE, AGGREGATION, GROUP BY

Order of SQL Statement

From the tables above, write the following SQL Queries:

Query 1: Display name and commission of all the salesmen.

Query 2: Retrieve salesman id of all salesmen from orders table without any repeat (*Hint: use Distinct*)

Query 3: Display names and city of salesman, who belongs to the city of Paris.

Query 4: Display all the information for those customers with a grade of 200.

Query 5: Display the order number, order date and the purchase amount for order(s) which will be delivered by the salesman with ID 5001.

Query 6 (table: customer): Display all the customers, who are either belongs to the city New York or not had a grade above 100.

Query 7 (table: salesman): Find those salesmen with all information who gets the commission within a range of 0.12 and 0.14.

Query 8 (table: customer): Find all those customers with all information whose names are ending with the letter 'n'.

Query 9(table: salesmen): Find those salesmen with all information whose name containing the 1st character is 'N' and the 4th character is 'l' and rests may be any character.

Query 10 (table: customer): Find that customer with all information who does not get any grade except NULL.

Query 11 (table: orders): Find the total purchase amount of all orders.

Query 12 (table: orders): Find the number of salesman currently listing for all of their customers.

Query 13 (table: customer): Find the highest grade for each of the cities of the customers.

Query 14 (table: orders): Find the highest purchase amount ordered by the each customer with their ID and highest purchase amount.

Query 15 (table: orders): Find the highest purchase amount ordered by the each customer on a particular date with their ID, order date and highest purchase amount.

Query 16 (table: orders): Find the highest purchase amount on a date '2012-08-17' for each salesman with their ID.

Query 17 (table: orders): Find the highest purchase amount with their customer ID and order date, for only those customers who have the highest purchase amount in a day is more than 2000.

Query 18 (table: orders): Write a SQL statement that counts all orders for a date August 17th, 2012.

SQL PRACTICE 2: Multiple tables Joins Nested Queries

Query 1: Find the name and city of those customers and salesmen who lives in the same city.

Query 2: Find the names of all customers along with the salesmen who works for them.

Query 3: Display all those orders by the customers not located in the same cities where their salesmen live.

Query 4 (using subquery): Display all the orders issued by the salesman 'PaulAdam' from the orders table.

Query 5 (using subquery): Display all the orders which values are greater than the average order value for 10th October 2012.

Query 6 (using subquery): Find all orders attributed to salesmen in Paris.

Query 7 (using subquery): Extract the data from the orders table for the salesman who earned the maximum commission.

Query 8 (using subquery): Find the name and ids of all salesmen who had more than one customer.

Query 9 (using subquery): Write a query to find all the salesmen whoworked for only one customer.

Query 10: Equivalent Queries: Write a query to find all the salesmen whoworked for only one customer.

Query 11 (using subquery): Display all the orders that had amounts that were greater than atleast one of the orders from September 10th 2012.

Query 12 (using subquery): display only those customers whose grade are, infact, higher than every customer in New York.

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