1) Write two different queries that would produce all orders taken on October 3rd or 4th, 1990.

➔

```
mysql> SELECT *
    -> FROM orders
    -> WHERE odate IN ('1990-10-03', '1990-10-04');
+-------+---------+------------+-------+-------+
| ONUM  | AMT     | ODATE      | CNUM  | SNUM  |
+-------+---------+------------+-------+-------+
| 3001  |   18.69 | 1990-10-03 | 2008  | 1007  |
| 3003  |  767.19 | 1990-10-03 | 2001  | 1001  |
| 3002  | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 | 2007  | 1004  |
| 3005  | 5160.45 | 1990-10-03 | 2003  | 1002  |
| 3006  | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 | 2008  | 1007  |
| 3009  | 1713.23 | 1990-10-04 | 2002  | 1003  |
| 3007  |   75.75 | 1990-10-04 | 2004  | 1002  |
+-------+---------+------------+-------+-------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2) Write a query that selects all of the customers serviced by Peel or Motika. (Hint: the snum field relates the two tables to one another).

➔

```
mysql> select customer.cnum,customer.cname,salespeople.sname
    -> from customer
    -> join salespeople on customer.snum= salespeople.snum
    -> where salespeople.sname = 'peel' or salespeople.sname ='Motika' ;
+-------+----------+---------+
| cnum  | cname    | sname   |
+-------+----------+---------+
| 2001  | Hoffiman | Peel    |
| 2002  | Giovanni | Motika  |
| 2006  | Clemens  | Peel    |
+-------+----------+---------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> |
```

3) Write a query that will produce all the customers whose names begin with a letter from 'A' to 'G'.

```
mysql> select * from customer
    -> where cname >= 'A' and cname < 'H';
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| Cnum | Cname    | City     | RATING | SNUM |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| 2002 | Giovanni | Rome     |    200 | 1003 |
| 2004 | Grass    | Berlin   |    300 | 1002 |
| 2006 | Clemens  | London   |    100 | 1001 |
| 2008 | Cisneros | San Jose |    300 | 1007 |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```
➔

4) Write a query that selects all customers whose names begin with the letter 'C'.

➔

```
mysql> select * from customer
    -> where cname like 'c%';
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| Cnum | Cname    | City     | RATING | SNUM |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
| 2006 | Clemens  | London   |    100 | 1001 |
| 2008 | Cisneros | San Jose |    300 | 1007 |
+------+----------+----------+--------+------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5) Write a query that selects all orders except those with zeroes or NULLs in the amt field.

➜

```
mysql> select * from orders
    -> where not(amt = 0 and amt = NULL);
+-------+---------+------------+-------+-------+
| ONUM  | AMT     | ODATE      | CNUM  | SNUM  |
+-------+---------+------------+-------+-------+
|  3001 |   18.69 | 1990-10-03 |  2008 |  1007 |
|  3003 |  767.19 | 1990-10-03 |  2001 |  1001 |
|  3002 | 1900.10 | 1990-10-03 |  2007 |  1004 |
|  3005 | 5160.45 | 1990-10-03 |  2003 |  1002 |
|  3006 | 1098.16 | 1990-10-03 |  2008 |  1007 |
|  3009 | 1713.23 | 1990-10-04 |  2002 |  1003 |
|  3007 |   75.75 | 1990-10-04 |  2004 |  1002 |
|  3008 | 4723.00 | 1990-10-05 |  2006 |  1001 |
|  3010 | 1309.98 | 1990-10-05 |  2004 |  1002 |
|  3011 | 9891.88 | 1990-10-06 |  2006 |  1001 |
+-------+---------+------------+-------+-------+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```