**Lab work 03 (761)**

Open **Lab exersize 1**

1. Write a SELECT statement that will return all rows and all columns from the Sales.Customers table.

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1.2. Write a SELECT Statement That Returns Specific Columns:

1.3. Expand the Sales.Customers table in Object Explorer and expand the Columns folder. Observe all columns in the table.

1.4. Write a SELECT statement to return the contactname, address, postalcode, city, and country columns from the Sales.Customers table.

Open **Lab exersize 2**

**Eliminating Duplicates Using DISTINCT**

**2. Write a SELECT Statement That Includes a Specific Column**

2.1. Write a SELECT statement against the Sales.Customers table showing only the country column.

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**2.2. Write a SELECT Statement That Uses the DISTINCT Clause**

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2.3 How many rows did the query in point 2.1 return? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How many rows did the query in point 2.2 return? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Open **Lab exersize 3**

**3.** **Write a SELECT Statement That Uses a Table Alias** and **Write a SELECT Statement That Uses Column Aliases**

3.1 Write a SELECT statement to return the contactname and contacttitle columns from the Sales.Customers table, assigning “C” as the table alias. Use the table alias C to prefix the names of the two needed columns in the SELECT list.

3.2. Write a SELECT statement to return the **contactname, contacttitle,** and **companyname** columns. Assign these with the aliases **Name, Title**, and **Company Name**, respectively, to return more human-friendly column titles for reporting purposes.

3.3 Analyze and Correct the Query

SELECT city country

FROM Sales.Customers;

Open **Lab exersize 4**

Your company has a long list of products and the members of the marketing department would like to have product category information in their reports. They have supplied you with a document containing the following mapping between the product category IDs and their names:

categoryid categoryname

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Beverages |
| 2 | Condiments |
| 3 | Confections |
| 4 | Dairy Products |
| 5 | Grains/Cereals |
| 6 | Meat/Poultry |
| 7 | Produce |
| 8 | Seafood |

4.1 Write a SELECT statement to display the categoryid and productname columns from the Production.Products table.

4.2 Enhance the SELECT statement in #4.1 by adding a CASE expression that generates a result column named categoryname. The new column should hold the translation of the category ID to its respective category name, based on the mapping table supplied earlier. Use the value “Other” for anycategory IDs not found in the mapping table.

4.3 Modify the SELECT statement in #4.2 by adding a new column named iscampaign. This will show the description “Campaign Products” for the categories Beverages, Produce, and Seafood, and the description “Non-Campaign Products” for all other categories.