SQL Practice 2 Multiple tables Joins Nested Queries

Link: https://www.w3resource.com/sql-exercises/

salesman				customer				
salesman_id	name	city	commission	customer_id	customer_name	city	grade	salesman_id
5001	James Hoog	New York	0.15	3002	Nick Rimando	New York	100	5001
5002	Nail Knite	Paris	0.13	3005	Graham Zusi	California	200	5002
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11	3001	Brad Guzan	London		
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14	3004	Fabian Johns	Paris	300	5006
5003	Lauson Hen		0.12	3007	Brad Davis	New York	200	5001
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13	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

Query 1

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

salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)

cust_name	name	city
Nick Rimando	James Hoog	New York
Brad Davis	James Hoog	New York
Julian Green	Pit Alex	London
Fabian Johnson	Mc Lyon	Paris
Fabian Johnson	Nail Knite	Paris
Brad Guzan	Pit Alex	London

SELECT C.cust_name, S.name, S.city **FROM** salesman **AS** S customer **AS** C **WHERE** S.city = C.city





cust_name	name	city
Brad Davis	James Hoog	New York
Nick Rimando	James Hoog	New York
Fabian Johnson	Nail Knite	Paris
Brad Guzan	Pit Alex	London
Julian Green	Pit Alex	London
Fabian Johnson	Mc Lyon	Paris

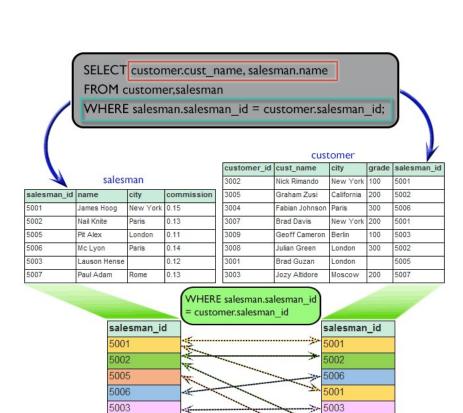
Query 2

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

salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)

cust_name	name
Nick Rimando	James Hoog
Brad Davis	James Hoog
Graham Zusi	Nail Knite
Julian Green	Nail Knite
Fabian Johnson	Mc Lyon
Geoff Cameron	Lauson Hen
Jozy Altidor	Paul Adam
Brad Guzan	Pit Alex

FROM customer, salesman
WHERE salesman.salesman id = customer.salesman id;



cust_name	name				
Nick Rimando	James Hoog				
Graham Zusi	Nail Knite				
Fabian Johnson	Mc Lyon				
Brad Davis	James Hoog				
Geoff Cameron	Lauson Hense				
Julian Green	Nail Knite				
Brad Guzan	Pit Alex				
Jozy Altidore	Paul Adam				

5005

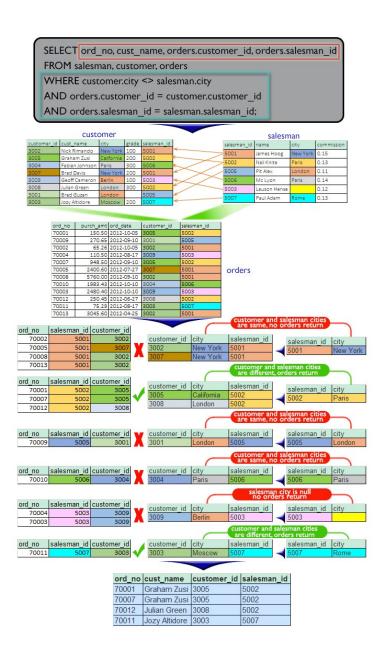
Query 3

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

salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)

ord_no	cust_name	customer_id	salesman_id
70004	Geoff Cameron	3009	5003
70003	Geoff Cameron	3009	5003
70011	Jozy Altidor	3003	5007
70001	Graham Zusi	3005	5002
70007	Graham Zusi	3005	5002
70012	Julian Green	3008	5002

SELECT ord_no cust_name orders.customer_id orders.salesman_id
FROM salesman, customer, orders
WHERE customer.city <> salesman.city
AND orders.customer_id = customer.customer_id
AND orders.salesman_id = salesman.salesman_id;



Query 4 (using subquery)

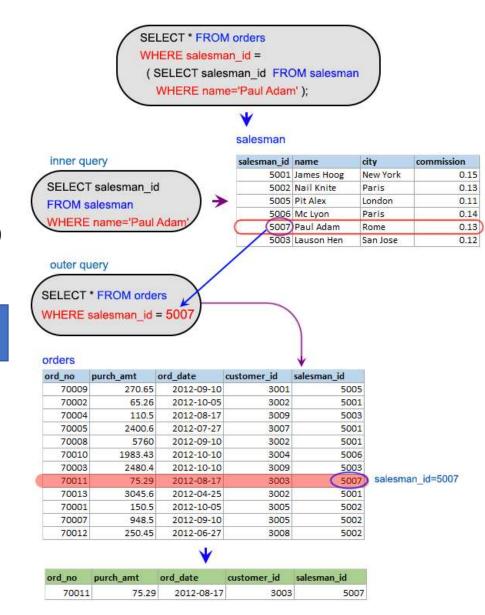
Display all the orders issued by the salesman 'Paul Adam' from the orders table.

salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70011	75.29	2012-08-17	3003	5007

FROM orders
WHERE salesman_id =
 (SELECT salesman_id
 FROM salesman
 WHERE name = 'Paul Adam');

Can we make this query unnested? If yes how?



Query 5 (using subquery)

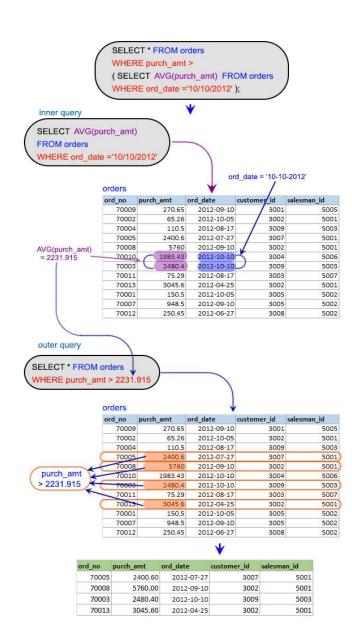
Display all the orders which values are greater than the average order value for 10th October 2012.

```
salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)
```

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70005	2400.60	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70008	5760.00	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70003	2480.40	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70013	3045.60	2012-04-25	3002	5001

```
SELECT *
FROM orders
WHERE purch_amt >
  (SELECT AVG(purch_amt)
  FROM orders
WHERE ord date = '2012-10-10');
```

Can we make this query unnested? If yes how?



Query 6 (using subquery)

Find all orders attributed to salesmen in Paris.

```
salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)
```

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70001	150.50	2012-10-05	3005	5002
70007	948.50	2012-09-10	3005	5002
70012	250.45	2012-06-27	3008	5002
70010	1983.43	2012-10-10	3004	5006

```
FROM orders
WHERE salesman_id IN
  (SELECT salesman_id
  FROM salesman
  WHERE city ='Paris');
```

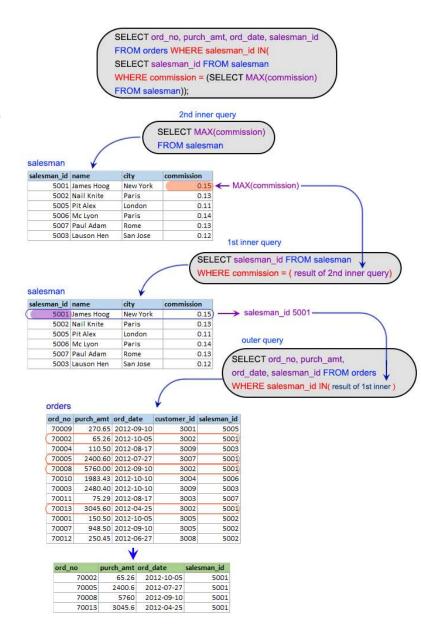
Can we make this query unnested? If yes how?

Query 7 (using subquery)

Extract the data from the orders table for the salesman who earned the maximum commission.

```
salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)
```

```
ord no purch amt ord date salesman id
70002
       65.26
                 2012-10-05
                               5001
       2400.60
                 2012-07-27
                                5001
70005
70008 5760.00
                 2012-09-10
                                5001
70013
       3045.60
                  2012-04-25
                                5001
```



Query 8 (using subquery)

Find the name and ids of all salesmen who had more than one customer.

salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)

customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)

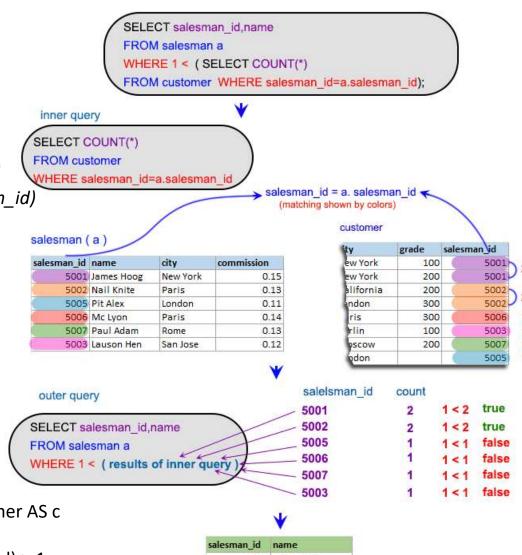
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)

<u>salesman</u>	id name	
5001	James Hoo	g
5002	Nail Knite	

FROM salesman_id, name
FROM salesman AS a
WHERE 1 <
 (SELECT COUNT(*)
 FROM customer AS c
 WHERE c.salesman id = a.salesman id);</pre>

Can we make this query unnested? If yes how?

SELECT c.salesman_id, s.name **FROM** salesman AS s, customer AS c **where** s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id **group by** c.salesman_id, s.name **Having** count(c.salesman_id) > 1;



5001 James Hoog 5002 Nail Knite

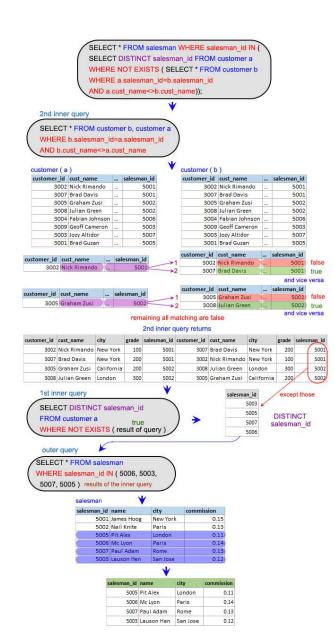
Query 9 (using subquery)

Write a query to find all the salesmen who worked for only one customer.

```
salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)
```

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12

```
FROM salesman
WHERE salesman_id IN (
   SELECT DISTINCT salesman_id
   FROM customer a
   WHERE NOT EXISTS (
      SELECT * FROM customer b
      WHERE a.salesman_id = b.salesman_id
   AND a.cust_name <> b.cust_name));
```



Query 9: Equivalent Queries

Write a query to find all the salesmen who worked for only one customer.

```
salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)
```

salesman_id	name	city	commission
5005	Pit Alex	London	0.11
5006	Mc Lyon	Paris	0.14
5007	Paul Adam	Rome	0.13
5003	Lauson Hen	San Jose	0.12

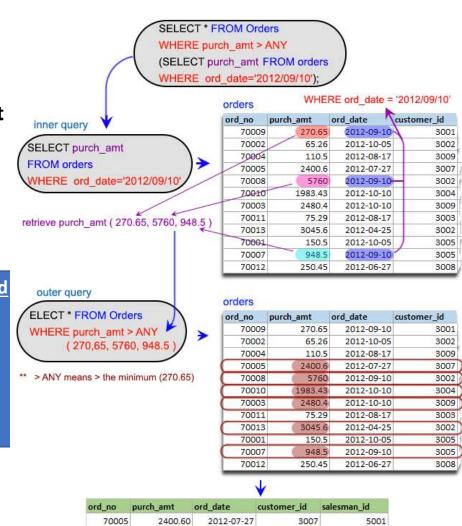
```
SELECT c.salesman_id, s.name, s.city, s.commission
FROM salesman s, customer c
where s.salesman_id = c.salesman_id
group by c.salesman_id, s.name
Having count(c.salesman_id) = 1;
```

Query 10 (using subquery)

Display all the orders that had amounts that were greater than at least one of the orders from September 10th 2012.

salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)

ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70005	2400.60	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70008	5760.00	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70010	1983.43	2012-10-10	3004	5006
70003	2480.40	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70013	3045.60	2012-04-25	3002	5001
70007	948.50	2012-09-10	3005	5002



ord_no	purch_amt	ord_date	customer_id	salesman_id
70005	2400.60	2012-07-27	3007	5001
70008	5760.00	2012-09-10	3002	5001
70010	1983.43	2012-10-10	3004	5006
70003	2480.40	2012-10-10	3009	5003
70013	3045.6	2012-04-25	3002	5001
70007	948.5	2012-09-10	3005	5002

Query 11 (using subquery)

display only those customers whose grade are, in fact, higher than every customer in New York.

```
salesman (salesman_id, name, city, commission)
customer(customer_id, cust_name, city, grade, salesman_id)
orders(ord_no, purch_amt, ord_date, customer_id, salesman_id)
```

customer_id	cust_name	city	grade	salesman_id
3008	Julian Green	London	300	5002
3004	Fabian Johnson	Paris	300	5006

FROM customer

WHERE grade > ALL

(SELECT grade

FROM customer

WHERE city = 'NewYork');

