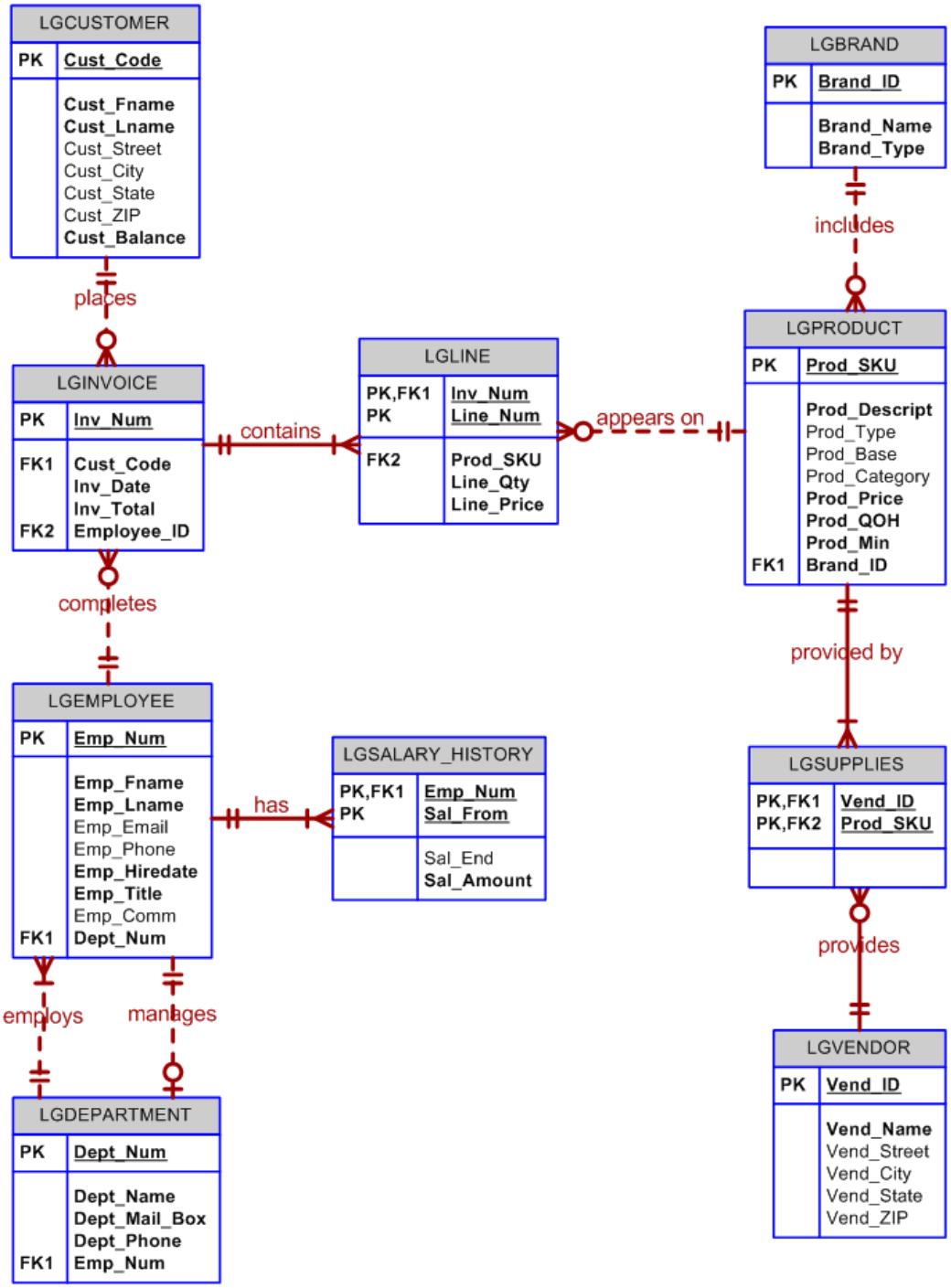
CGS 2545 – Database Concepts – Spring 2014

More SQL Practice

KEY

Use this ERD for all the practice problems below:



For each of the queries shown below, write an SQL expression that will return the correct results against the database shown above.

1. Display all product information for those products that have a price greater than $50.00.

```
SELECT *
FROM lgproduct
WHERE prod_price > 50.00;
```

2. Display all of the invoice numbers that were completed by the employee with id = 84078.

```
SELECT inv_num
FROM lginvoice
WHERE employee_ID = 84078;
```

3. Display the current salary for each employee in department 300. Assume that only current employees are kept in the system, and therefore the most current salary for each employee is the entry in the salary history with a NULL end date. Sort the output in descending order by salary amount.

```
SELECT emp_num, emp_lname, emp_fname, sal_amount
FROM lgemployee  INNER JOIN lgsalary_history USING (emp_num)
WHERE sal_end IS NULL and dept_num = 300
ORDER BY sal_amount DESC;

Or –

SELECT lgemployee.emp_num, emp_lname, emp_fname, sal_amount
FROM lgemployee  INNER JOIN lgsalary_history
       ON (lgemployee.emp_num = lgsalary_history.emp_num)
WHERE sal_end IS NULL and dept_num = 300
ORDER BY sal_amount DESC;

Or –

SELECT lgemployee.emp_num, emp_lname, emp_fname, sal_amount
FROM lgemployee  JOIN lgsalary_history
       ON (lgemployee.emp_num = lgsalary_history.emp_num)
WHERE sal_end IS NULL and dept_num = 300
ORDER BY sal_amount DESC;


Or –

SELECT lgemployee.emp_num, emp_lname, emp_fname, sal_amount
FROM lgemployee NATURAL JOIN lgsalary_history
WHERE sal_end IS NULL and dept_num = 300
ORDER BY sal_amount DESC;
```

4. Display the starting salary for each employee. The starting salary would be the entry in the salary history with the oldest salary start date for each employee. Sort the output by employee number.

```
SELECT e.emp_num, emp_lname, emp_fname, sal_amount
FROM lgemployee AS e JOIN lgsalary_history AS s
      ON e.emp_num = s.emp_num
WHERE sal_from = (SELECT min(sal_from)
                  FROM lgsalary_history AS s2
                  WHERE e.emp_num = s2.emp_num)
ORDER BY e.emp_num;
```

Or -

```
SELECT e.emp_num, emp_lname, emp_fname, sal_amount
FROM lgemployee as e NATURAL JOIN lgsalary_history
WHERE sal_from = (SELECT min(sal_from)
                  FROM lgsalary_history as s2
                  WHERE e.emp_num = s2.emp_num)
ORDER BY e.emp_num;
```

5. Display the invoice number, line numbers, product SKUs, product descriptions, and brand ID for sales of sealer and top coat products (sealer and top coat are product categories) of the same brand on the same invoice.

```
SELECT l.inv_num, l.line_num, p.prod_sku,
       p.prod_descript, l2.line_num, p2.prod_sku,
       p2.prod_descript, p.brand_id
FROM (lgline AS l INNER JOIN lgproduct AS p
                  ON l.prod_sku = p.prod_sku)
     INNER JOIN
     (lgline AS l2 INNER JOIN lgproduct AS p2
                  ON l2.prod_sku = p2.prod_sku)
     ON l.inv_num = l2.inv_num
WHERE p.brand_id = p2.brand_id
      AND p.prod_category = 'Sealer'
      AND p2.prod_category = 'Top Coat'
ORDER BY l.inv_num, l.line_num;
```

NOTE THAT THE FOLLOWING QUERY IS INCORRECT!!

```
SELECT l.inv_num, l.line_num, p.prod_sku,
  p.prod_descript, l2.line_num, p2.prod_sku,
  p2.prod_descript, p.brand_id
FROM (lgline AS l NATURAL JOIN lgproduct AS p)  NATURAL JOIN
     (lgline AS l2 NATURAL JOIN lgproduct AS p2)
WHERE p.brand_id = p2.brand_id
```

```
          AND p.prod_category = 'Sealer'
          AND p2.prod_category = 'Top Coat'
    ORDER BY l.inv_num, l.line_num;
```

6. The Binder Prime Company wants to recognize the employee who sold the most of their products during a specified period. Write a query to display the employee number, employee first name, employee last name, e-mail address, and total units sold for the employee who sold the most Binder Prime brand products between November 1, 2011, and December 5, 2011. If there is a tie for most units sold, sort the output by employee last name. (This is a complex query.)

```
SELECT emp.emp_num, emp_lname, emp_fname, emp_email, total
FROM lgemployee AS emp INNER JOIN
   (SELECT employee_id, sum(line_qty) AS total
    FROM lginvoice AS i INNER JOIN lgline as l ON i.inv_num = l.inv_num
        INNER JOIN lgproduct AS p ON l.prod_sku = p.prod_sku
        INNER JOIN lgbrand AS b ON b.brand_id = p.brand_id
    WHERE brand_name = 'Binder Prime'
       AND inv_date BETWEEN '2011-11-01' AND '2011-12-06'
    GROUP BY employee_id) AS sub
 ON emp.emp_num = sub.employee_id
   WHERE total = (SELECT max(total)
   FROM (SELECT employee_id, sum(line_qty) AS total
          FROM lginvoice AS i INNER JOIN lgline as l ON i.inv_num = l.inv_num
               INNER JOIN lgproduct AS p ON l.prod_sku = p.prod_sku
               INNER JOIN lgbrand AS b ON b.brand_id = p.brand_id
          WHERE brand_name = 'Binder Prime'
      AND inv_date BETWEEN '2011-11-01' AND '2011-12-06'
         GROUP BY employee_id) as sub1);
```

7. Display the customer code, first name, and last name of all customers who have had at least one invoice completed by employee 83649 and at least one invoice completed by employee 83677. Sort the output by customer last name and then first name.

General SQL Format

```
SELECT cust_code, cust_fname, cust_lname
FROM lgcustomer NATURAL JOIN lginvoice
WHERE employee_id = 83649
INTERSECT
SELECT cust_code, cust_fname, cust_lname
FROM lgcustomer NATURAL JOIN lginvoice
WHERE employee_id = 83677
ORDER BY cust_lname, cust_fname;
```

MySQL Format

```
SELECT cust_code, cust_fname, cust_lname
FROM lgcustomer
WHERE cust_code IN
      (SELECT cust_code
       FROM lgcustomer INNER JOIN lginvoice using (cust_code)
        WHERE employee_id = 83649)
```

```
    AND
        cust_code IN
        (SELECT cust_code
         FROM lgcustomer INNER JOIN lginvoice using (cust_code)
         WHERE employee_id = 83677);
```

8. One of the purchasing managers is interested in the impact of product prices on the sale of products of each brand. Write a query to display the brand name, brand type, average price of products of each brand, and total units sold of products of each brand. Even if a product has been sold more than once, its price should only be included once in the calculation of the average price. However, you must be careful because multiple products of the same brand can have the same price, and each of those products must be included in the calculation of the brand's average price.

```
SELECT brand_name, brand_type,
       round(avgprice,2) AS average_price, units_sold
FROM (lgbrand as b
     INNER JOIN
         (SELECT brand_id, avg(prod_price) as avgprice
          FROM lgproduct
          GROUP BY brand_id) as sub1
     ON b.brand_id = sub1.brand_id)
     INNER JOIN
          (SELECT brand_id, sum(line_qty) AS units_sold
          FROM lgproduct as p NATURAL JOIN lgline
          GROUP BY brand_id) as sub2
     ON b.brand_id = sub2.brand_id
ORDER BY brand_name;

Or –

SELECT brand_name, brand_type,
       round(avgprice,2) AS   average_price, units_sold
FROM (lgbrand as b
     INNER JOIN
         (SELECT brand_id, avg(prod_price) as avgprice
          FROM lgproduct
          GROUP BY brand_id) as sub1
     USING (brand_id)
     INNER JOIN
          (SELECT brand_id, sum(line_qty) AS units_sold
          FROM lgproduct as p NATURAL JOIN lgline
          GROUP BY brand_id) as sub2
     USING (brand_id))
ORDER BY brand_name;
```

9. The purchasing manager is still concerned about the impact of price on sales. Write a query to display the brand name, brand type, product SKU, product description, and price of any products that are not a premium brand (brand type), but that cost more than the most expensive premium brand products.

```
SELECT brand_name, brand_type, prod_sku, prod_descript,
       prod_price
FROM lgproduct NATURAL JOIN lgbrand
WHERE brand_type <> 'premium'
      AND
      prod_price > (SELECT max(prod_price)
                        FROM lgproduct NATURAL JOIN lgbrand
                        WHERE brand_type = 'premium');
```

Or –

```
SELECT brand_name, brand_type, prod_sku, prod_descript,
       prod_price
FROM lgproduct INNER JOIN lgbrand USING (brand_id)
WHERE brand_type <> 'premium'
      AND
      prod_price > (SELECT max(prod_price)
                    FROM lgproduct INNER JOIN lgbrand USING (brand_id)
                    WHERE brand_type = 'premium');
```

Or –

```
SELECT brand_name, brand_type, prod_sku, prod_descript,
       prod_price
FROM lgproduct INNER JOIN lgbrand
         ON (lgproduct.brand_id = lgbrand.brand_id)
WHERE brand_type <> 'premium'
      AND
      prod_price > (SELECT max(prod_price)
                    FROM lgproduct INNER JOIN lgbrand
                       ON (lgproduct.brand_id = lgbrand.brand_id)
                    WHERE brand_type = 'premium');
```