

**PWSP DATABASE MANAGEMENT CLASS  
 DATABASE USING ACCESS LAB  
 FEBRUARY 26-27, 2007  
 INSTRUCTOR: SANJAY GOEL**

Name:

Id:

For the following Table Schemas write SQL queries for the problems listed below.

**SALESPERSON** (Name, Age, PercentOfQuota, Salary)

**ORDER** (Number, CustName, SalespersonName, Amount)

**CUSTOMER** (Name, City, Industry Type)

**SALESPERSON**

Name	Age	PercentOfQuota	Salary
Abel	24	63	120,000
Baker	56	38	42,000
Jones	34	26	36,000
Murphy	64	42	50,000
Zenith	45	59	118,000
Kobad	43	27	36,000

**ORDERS**

Number	CustName	SalespersonName	Amount
100	Abernathy Construction	Zenith	560
200	Abernathy Construction	Jones	1800
300	Manchester Lumber	Abel	480
400	Amalgamated Housing	Abel	2500
500	Abernathy Construction	Murphy	6000
600	Tri-City Builders	Abel	700
700	Manchester Lumber	Jones	150

**CUSTOMER**

Name	City	Industry Type
Abernathy Construction	Willow	B
Manchester Lumber	Manchester	F
Tri-City Builders	Memphis	B
Amalgamated Housing	Memphis	B

**Data Manipulation Language**

1. Show the salaries of all salespeople.
2. Show the salaries of all salespeople but omit duplicates.
3. Show the names of all salespeople under 30 percent of quota.
4. Show the names of all salespeople who have an order with Abernathy Construction
5. Show the names of all salespeople who earn more than \$49,999 and less than \$100,000.
6. Show the names of all salespeople with PercentOfQuota greater than 49 and less than 60.  
Use the BETWEEN keyword.

7. Show the names of all salespeople with PercentofQuota greater than 49 and less than 60. Use the LIKE keyword.
8. Show the names of customers who are located in a City ending with S.
9. Show the names and salary of all salespeople who do not have an order with Abernathy Construction, in ascending order of salary.

### **Aggregate Queries**

10. Compute the number of orders.
11. Compute the number of different customers who have an order.
12. Compute the average percent of quota for salespeople.
13. Show the name of the salesperson with highest percent of quota.
14. Compute the number of orders for each salesperson.
15. Compute the number of orders for each salesperson, considering only orders for an amount exceeding 500.

### **Joins and SubQueries**

16. Show the names and quota percentages of salespeople who have an order with ABERNATHY CONSTRUCTION, in descending order of quota percentage (use a subquery).
17. Show the names and quota percentages of salespeople who have an order with ABERNATHY CONSTRUCTION, in descending order of quota percentage (use a join).
18. Show the quota percentages of salespeople who have an order with a customer in MEMPHIS (use a subquery).
19. Show the quota percentages of salespeople who have an order with a customer in MEMPHIS (use a join).
20. Show the industry type and names of the salespeople of all orders for companies in MEMPHIS.
21. Show the names of salespeople along with the names of the customers who have ordered from them. Include salespeople who have had no orders.
22. Show the names of salespeople who have two or more orders.
23. Show the names and quota percentages of salespeople who have two or more orders.
24. Show the names and ages of salespeople who have an order with all customers.

### **Data Definition Language**

25. Show a SQL statement to insert a new row into CUSTOMER.
26. Show a SQL statement to insert a new name and age into SALESPERSON; assume that salary is not determined.
27. Show a SQL statement to insert rows into a new table, HIGH-ACHIEVER (Name, Salary), in which, to be included, a salesperson must have a salary of at least 100,000.
28. Show a SQL statement to delete customer ABERNATHY CONSTRUCTION.
29. Show a SQL statement to delete all orders for ABERNATHY CONSTRUCTION.
30. Show a SQL statement to change the salary of salesperson JONES to 45,000.
31. Show a SQL statement to give all salespeople a 10 percent pay increase.
32. Assume that salesperson JONES changes his name to PARKS. Show the SQL statements that make the appropriate changes.