COSC 344
Lab for Week 5

Overview

The purpose of this lab and the next is to get you become familiar with more advanced SQL commands.

Executing Queries

Below is a set of seven query statements. The numbering of the queries continues from the last lab. Work out the SQL query to get the desired results. The correct results are shown in the section "Query Results", at the end of this document so you can check your queries. If you get stuck, ask for help.

[Important] Put each query in a separate file called *q##.sql* where *##* is the query number.

11. List the largest order taken by each salesperson. Output only the salesperson number and the amount of the largest order.

12. List the largest order taken by each salesperson but only where the largest order is over 3000. Don't care about the little customers ☺. Output only the salesperson number and the amount of the largest order.

13. List the name of the employees and their salary in order of their salary. Within each salary, have the last name alphabetical.

14. List the orders for customers not located in the same cities as their salesperson. Your output should include the order number, customer name, customer number, and salesperson number.

For queries 15-17, use subqueries. Correlated subqueries are not needed.

15. List the name of the customer who placed the largest order and its amount.

16. List the data from the orders table where the amount exceeds the average of the orders on 03-10-1990.

17. List the data from the orders table for orders attributed to salespersons living in London.

Query Results

```
11. 1001  9891.88
    1002  5160.45
    1003  1713.23
    1004   1900.1
    1007  1098.16


12. 1001  9891.88
    1002  5160.45


13. Joyce      English   25000
    Ahmad      Jabbar    25000
    Alicia     Zelaya    25000
    John       Smith     30000
    Ramesh     Narayan   38000
    Franklin   Wong      40000
    Jennifer   Wallace   43000
    James      Borg      55000


14. 3001  Cisneros   2008  1007
    3002  Pereira    2007  1004
    3006  Cisneros   2008  1007
    3009  Giovanni   2002  1003
    3007  Grass      2004  1002
    3010  Grass      2004  1002
   Note that the order of the rows in the output you produced may be
    different from the order in the above answer. Don't worry about the
    order as long as you get the correct set of data.



15. Clemens  9891.88


16. 3002   1990.1  03-OCT-90  2007  1004
    3005  5160.45  03-OCT-90  2003  1002
    3008     4723  05-OCT-90  2006  1001
    3011  9891.88  06-OCT-90  2006  1001


17. 3003   767.19  03-OCT-90  2001  1001
    3002   1900.1  03-OCT-90  2007  1004
    3008     4723  05-OCT-90  2006  1001
    3011  9891.88  06-OCT-90  2006  1001
```

Assessment: 14 marks, due at 5pm on April 6

Query 11 to Query 17 will be assessed.
If you saved the statement for each query in a separated file named "q##.sql", you can use the following command to concatenate the 7 queries into one file:

```
cat  q??.sql > Lab5.sql
```

Record an Oracle session using SQL spool with the following commands at the SQL> prompt. (Refer to the lab in Week 2 on how to use spool).

```
SQL> spool Lab5;
SQL> @Lab5.sql
SQL> spool off;
```

A file named Lab5.lst will be created. Submit `Lab5.sql and Lab5.lst` in Blackboard.