

Exercise Six



6.1 Describe the `store_locations` and `location_type` table. Note the foreign key is between the `lt_location_type` and `sl_location_type` columns. Save as `c:\course\sql6_1.php`

```
sl_location_id int(11)  
sl_location_name text  
sl_location_address text  
sl_parent_location_id int(11)  
sl_location_telephone text  
sl_location_type text  
sl_created_date date  
sl_updated_date date
```

```
lt_location_type varchar(1)  
lt_location_description varchar(30)  
lt_created_date date  
lt_updated_date date
```

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6.2 Select the location_name and location_description from the store_locations and location_type tables, this will produce 61 rows. Save as c:\course\sql6_2.php

GORSEINON DIVISION
GLASGOW DIVISION
WIMBLEDON DIVISION
WEST NORWOOD HEAD OFFICE
BRISTOL REGION
EDINBURGH REGION
HILLSEA IND EST REGION
REDDITCH REGION
MANCHESTER REGION
EXETER STORE
DERBY STORE
BURY STORE
BRIDGEND STORE
...

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6.3 The following output is as a result of joining the Products, Products_Group and Products_Sales tables together. The Products Group and Products table join together using the PGR_GROUP_NUMBER and PRO_GROUP_NUMBER, the Products and Products_Sales tables join together using the PRO_PRODUCT_NUMBER and the PSS_PRODUCT_NUMBER.

The purpose of this query is to display the total number of sales for all Products within all Groups, therefore aggregation must also be used, otherwise nearly fifty thousand individual records will be displayed!

Describe all three of the above tables to view the various columns needed for this query, these are pgr_group_name, pro_name and pss_number_of_units.

Save as c:\course\sql6_3.php.