Query C/1:

The average, the minimum, the maximum, and the standard deviation of the number of fixup tasks per user.

```
select avg(c.fixUpTasks.size),
    max(c.fixUpTasks.size),
    min(c.fixUpTasks.size),
    stddev(c.fixUpTasks.size) from Customer c;
```

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case the functions are avg(average), max(maximum), min(minimum) and stddev(standard deviation). Iterating over the amount of fix-up tasks per customer.

Query C/2:

The average, the minimum, the maximum, and the standard deviation of the number of applications per fix-up task.

```
select avg(fut.applications.size),

max(fut.applications.size),

min(fut.applications.size),

stddev(fut.applications.size)

from FixUpTask fut;
```

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case the functions are avg(average), max(maximum), min(minimum) and stddev(standard deviation). Iterating over the amount of applications per fix-up taks.

Query C/3:

The average, the minimum, the maximum, and the standard deviation of the maximum price of the fix-up tasks.

```
select avg(fut.maxPrice.amount),

max(fut.maxPrice.amount),

min(fut.maxPrice.amount),

stddev(fut.maxPrice.amount)

from FixUpTask fut;
```

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case the functions are avg(average), max(maximum), min(minimum) and stddev(standard deviation). Iterating over the maximum price of the fix-up tasks.

Query C/4:

The average, the minimum, the maximum, and the standard deviation of the price offered in the applications.

```
select avg(a.offeredPrice.amount),

max(a.offeredPrice.amount),

min(a.offeredPrice.amount),

stddev(a.offeredPrice.amount) from Application a;
```

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case the functions are avg(average), max(maximum), min(minimum) and stddev(standard deviation). Iterating over the price offered in the applications.

```
Console Consol
```

Query C/5:

The ratio of pending applications.

select (count(a)/(select count(b) from Application b)+0.0) from Application a where a.status='PENDING';

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we calculate the ratio by counting the applications with status 'pending' divided by the total amount of applications.

```
Console Consol
```

Query C/6:

The ratio of accepted applications.

select (count(a)/(select count(b) from Application b)+0.0) from Application a where a.status='ACCEPTED';

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we calculate the ratio by counting the applications with status 'accepted' divided by the total amount of applications.

```
Console Consol
```

Query C/7:

The ratio of rejected applications.

select (count(a)/(select count(b) from Application b)+0.0) from Application a where a.status='REJECTED';

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we calculate the ratio by counting the applications with status 'rejected' divided by the total amount of applications.

```
Corsole Console Consol
```

Query C/8:

The ratio of pending applications that cannot change its status because their time period's elapsed.

select (count(a)/(select count(b) from Application b)+0.0) from Application a join a.fixUpTask fut where a.status='PENDING' and fut.startDate<current date;

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we calculate the ratio by counting the applications with status 'pending' that their time period has elapsed divided by the total amount of applications.

```
QueryDatabase [Jawa Application] C:|Program FilesiJawajidki.7.0_13\binjawaw.exe (Nov 14, 2018 7:15:16 PM)

> select (count (a) / (select count (b) from Application b) +0.0) from Application a where a.status='PENDING';

1 object selected

0.25

> select (count (a) / (select count (b) from Application b) +0.0) from Application a where a.status='ACCEPTED';

1 object selected

0.5

> select (count (a) / (select count (b) from Application b) +0.0) from Application a where a.status='REJECTED';

1 object selected

0.25

> select (count (a) / (select count (b) from Application b) +0.0) from Application a where a.status='REJECTED';

1 object selected

0.25

> select (count (a) / (select count (b) from Application b) +0.0) from Application a join a.fixUpTask fut where a.status='PEN

DING' and fut.startDate<current_date;

1 object selected

0.25

>
```

Query C/9:

The listing of customers who have published at least 10% more fix-up tasks than the average, ordered by number of applications.

select distinct c from Customer c join c.fixUpTasks fut where c.fixUpTasks.size >

```
(select avg(c.fixUpTasks.size)*1.1 from Customer c)
```

order by fut.applications.size;

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we select the customers that have 10% more fix-up tasks assigned than the average and order them by their number of applications.

```
Controlled Description of Section (Grouper Reviewight, 70,19hn)persone (New 14, 2018 7.1516 FM)

Controlled Description Controlled C
```

Query C/10:

The listing of handy workers who have got accepted at least 10% more applications than the average, ordered by number of applications.

```
select distinct hw from HandyWorker hw join hw.applications a where

(select count(*) from Application a where a.handyWorker=hw and
status='ACCEPTED')>

(select count(a)/(select count(hw) from HandyWorker hw)*1.1

from Application a where a.status='ACCEPTED');
```

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we select the handy workers that have 10% more fix-up tasks assigned than the average and order them by their number of applications.

```
Completed (Park Agriculty) (Program (Pellowight Jo 19 (Pellowight
```

Query B/1:

The minimum, the maximum, the average, and the standard deviation of the number of complaints per fix-up task.

```
select avg(fut.complaints.size),

max(fut.complaints.size),

min(fut.complaints.size),

stddev(fut.complaints.size)

from FixUpTask fut;
```

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case the functions are avg(average), max(maximum), min(minimum) and stddev(standard deviation). Iterating over the amount of complaints per fix-up tasks.

```
Corode : Sproyes Seath Jabla:

| Corode : Sproyes Seath Jabla: | S
```

Query B/2:

The minimum, the maximum, the average, and the standard deviation of the number of notes per referee report.

```
select avg(r.notes.size),

max(r.notes.size),

min(r.notes.size),

stddev(r.notes.size)

from Report r;
```

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case the functions are avg(average), max(maximum), min(minimum) and stddev(standard deviation). Iterating over the amount of notes per referee report.

```
Conclose To Repropess Search Jo July

Conclosed Envis Agrication (Jiroyan Resilves) add. 20. 170 in injection and the following the following
```

Query B/3:

The ratio of fix-up tasks with a complaint.

select (count(futa)/(select count(futb) from FixUpTask futb)+0.0) from FixUpTask futa where futa.complaints.size>0;

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we calculate the ratio by counting the fix-up tasks that have at least one complaint divided by the total amount of applications.

```
Composed to "Up Program First Description of the Composition of the Co
```

Query B/4:

The top-three customers in terms of complaints.

select c from Customer c join c.fixUpTasks fut

group by c order by sum(fut.complaints.size) desc;

(HAY QUE LIMITARLO A 3 RESULTADOS)

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we select the three customers with the largests amounts of complaints associated.

```
Conclusion [Designation (Chrogan February 2.0.180, 2.5.181) [Single-concer & No. 15, 2016-1165 [FIN]

Jackson Conclusion of Julia of Lively February 2.0.180, 2.5.181) [Final of the Composition of the Com
```

Query B/5:

The top-three handy workers in terms of complaints.

select hw from HandyWorker hw join hw.applications a join a.fixUpTask fut

where a.status='ACCEPTED' group by hw order by sum(fut.complaints.size) desc;

(HAY QUE LIMITARLO A 3 RESULTADOS)

Description:

We solve this query using default functions from JPQL, in this case we select the three handy workers with the largests amounts of complaints associated.

```
Controlled Development College of Management (Management (Manageme
```