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9. Write a query to count the number of invoices

## **SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM INVOICE;**

10. Write a query to count the number of customers with a balance of more than \$500.

SELECT COUNT(\*)
FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE CUS\_BALANCE > 500.

**15.** Use a query to compute the total of all purchases, the number of purchases, and the average purchase amount made by each customer. Your output values must match those shown in Figure P7.15. Sort the results by customer code.

SELECT CUS\_CODE, CUS\_BALANCE, SUM (SUB\_TOTAL) AS "Total Purchases", COUNT (LINE\_UNITS) AS "Number of Purchases", AVG (SUB\_TOTAL) AS "Average Purchase Amount"
FROM CUSTOMER
GROUP BY CUS\_CODE

19. Write a query to generate the total number of invoices, the invoice total for all of the invoices, the smallest of the customer purchase amounts, the largest of the customer purchase amounts, and the average of all the customer purchase amounts. Your output must match Figure P7.19.

SELECT SUM(Number\_of\_Invoices) AS "Total Invoices",
SUM(Total\_Customer\_Purchases) AS "Total Sales",
MIN(Total\_Customer\_Purchases) AS "Minimum Customer Purchases",
MAX(Total\_Customer\_Purchases) AS "Largest Customer Purchases",
AVG(Total\_Customer\_Purchases) AS "Average Customer Purchases",
FROM(SELECT Cus\_Code, COUNT(DISTINCT INVOICE.Inv\_Number) AS
"Number\_Of\_Invoices",
SUM(Line\_Units \* Line\_Price) AS "Total\_Customer\_Purchases"
FROM CUSTOMER, INVOICE, LINE
WHERE CUSTOMER.CUS\_CODE=INVOICE.CUS\_CODE
AND INVOICE.INV NUMBER=LINE.INV NUMBER) as Customer Purchase details;

20. List the balances of customers who have made purchases during the current invoice cycle—that is, for the customers who appear in the INVOICE table. The results of this query are shown in Figure P7.20, sorted by customer code.

SELECT CUS\_CODE, CUS\_BALANCE FROM CUSTOMER, INVOICE WHERE CUS\_CODE IN (SELECT CUS\_CODE FROM INVOICE) GROUP BY CUS\_CODE;