1. Write a SQL statement to find the total purchase amount of all orders.

SELECT SUM (purch\_amt)

FROM orders;

1. Write a SQL statement to find the number of salesman currently listing for all of their customers.

SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT salesman\_id)

FROM orders;

1. Write a SQL statement which selects the highest rating for each of the cities of the customers.

SELECT city,MAX(grade)

FROM customer

GROUP BY city;

1. Write a SQL statement to find the highest purchase amount ordered by the each customer with their ID and highest purchase amount.

SELECT customer\_id,MAX(purch\_amt)

FROM orders

GROUP BY customer\_id;

1. Write a SQL statement to find the highest purchase amount for each customer with their ID and order date, for only those customers who have highest purchase amount in a day is more than 2000

SELECT customer\_no,ord\_date,MAX(purch\_amt)

FROM orders

GROUP BY customer\_id,ord\_date

HAVING MAX(purch\_amt)>2000.00;

1. Write a SQL statement to find the highest purchase amount with their ID and order date, for only those customers who have a higher purchase amount in a day is within the list 2000, 3000, 5760 and 6000

SELECT customer\_no,ord\_date,MAX(purch\_amt)

FROM orders

GROUP BY customer\_id,ord\_date

HAVING MAX(purch\_amt) IN(2000 ,3000,5760, 6000);

1. Write a SQL Query to  lists the number of customers in each city , sorted high to low ,only include cities with more than 5 customers.

SELECT city,count(cnum)

From customers

Group by city

HAVING count(cnum) >5

ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;

1. Write a SQL Query to  lists the number of customers in each city , sorted high to low ,only include cities with more than 5 customers, and the rating should be 100

SELECT city,count(cnum)

From customers

Where rating=100

Group by city

HAVING count(cnum) >5

ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC

**How a HAVING clause works IN SQL?**

* The select clause specifies the columns.
* The from clause supplies a set of potential rows for the result.
* The where clause gives a filter for these potential rows.
* The group by clause divide the rows in a table into smaller groups.
* The having clause gives a filter for these group rows

**The HAVING Clause enables you to specify conditions that filter which group results appear in the results.**

**The WHERE clause places conditions on the selected columns, whereas the HAVING clause places conditions on groups created by the GROUP BY clause.**