1. Display the minimum Status in the Supplier table.

```
mysql> select min(Status) from S;
+-----+
| min(Status) |
+-----+
| 10 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Display the maximum Weight in the Parts table.

```
[mysql> select max(Weight) from P;
+-----+
| max(Weight) |
+-----+
| 12.5 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Display the average Weight of the Parts.

4. Display the total Quantity sold for part 'P1'.

```
[mysql> select sum(Qty) AS Total_Quantity from SPJ where `P#`='P1';
+-----+
| Total_Quantity |
+-----+
| 700 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Display the total Quantity sold for each part.

6. Display the average Quantity sold for each part.

7. Display the maximum Quantity sold for each part, provided the maximum Quantity is greater than 800.

8. Display the Status and the count of Suppliers with that Status.

mysql> select Status,count(*) AS Supplier_Count

+	++
Status	Supplier_Count
20	1 1
10 30	<u> </u>
+	++
3 rows in	set (0.00 sec)

9. Display the count of Projects going on in different cities.

mysql> select City, count(*) AS Project_Count from J group by City;

	·	-	
City	Project_Count		
 London		-	
Paris	1		
New York	1		

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

10. What is the difference between COUNT(Status) and COUNT(*)?

- COUNT(Status)
 - It counts only the rows where the Status column has a non-NULL value.
- Count(*)

It counts all rows, regardless of whether any column has NULL values.

11. Display the Status and the Count of Suppliers with that Status in the following format as shown below:-

Status Count Ten 1 Twenty 2 Thirty 3

```
mysql> select
   -> case
   -> when status=10 then 'Ten'
   -> when status=20 then 'Twenty'
   -> when status=30 then 'Thirty'
   -> end "Status" ,
   -> Count(*) AS Count
   -> from S
   -> group by Status;
| Status | Count |
| Twenty | 1 |
             1 |
| Ten
| Thirty |
             1 |
3 rows in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```