



# INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO SUPERIOR DE JEREZ

Jerez de García Salinas  
27 de Septiembre del 2019

## **“Ingeniería en Sistemas Computacionales”**

Materia: Taller de Base de Datos

Quinto Semestre

Actividad 2: “Consultas SQLite”



TECNOLÓGICO  
NACIONAL DE MÉXICO

**Alumna:** Perla Edelmira Reveles Herrera

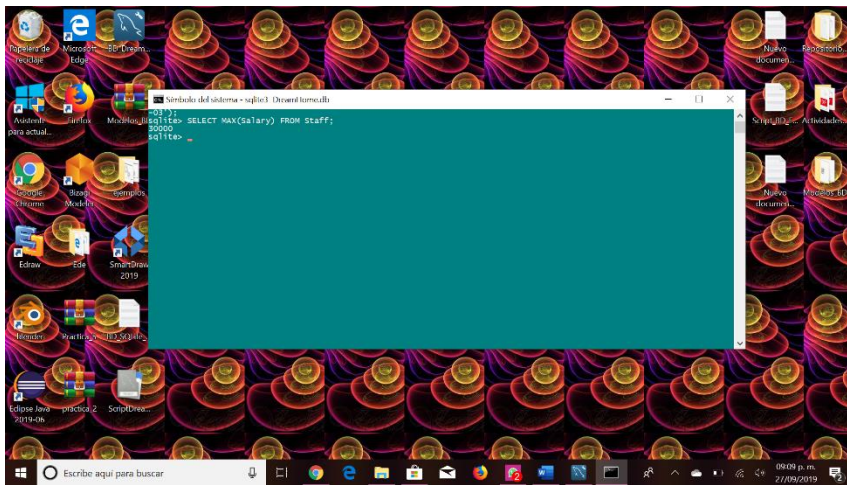
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Numero de Control: S17070171

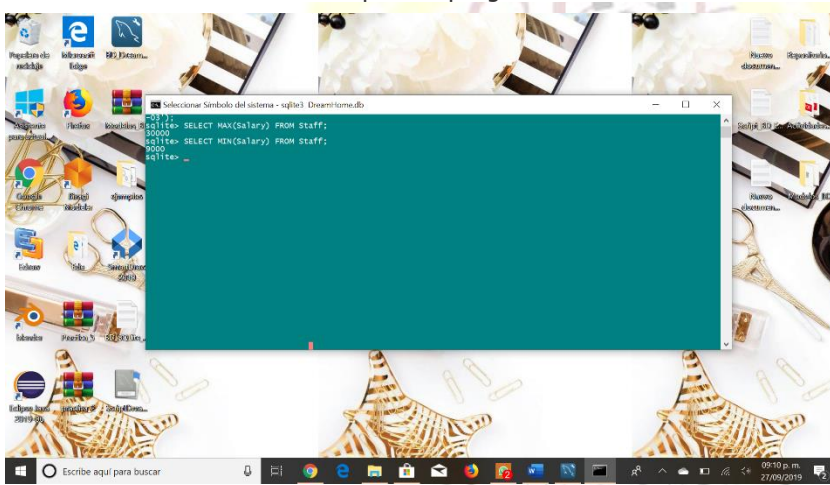
Docente: MTI, ISC Salvador Acevedo Sandoval



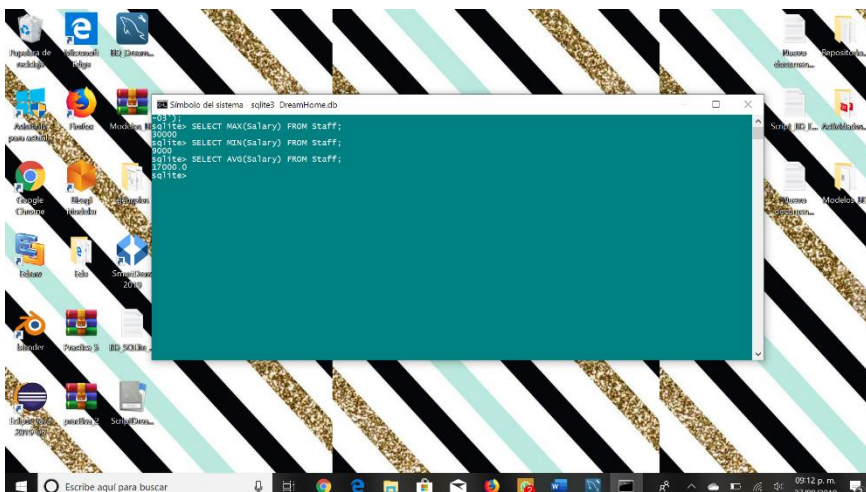
1. Mostrar el salario del empleado que gana mas



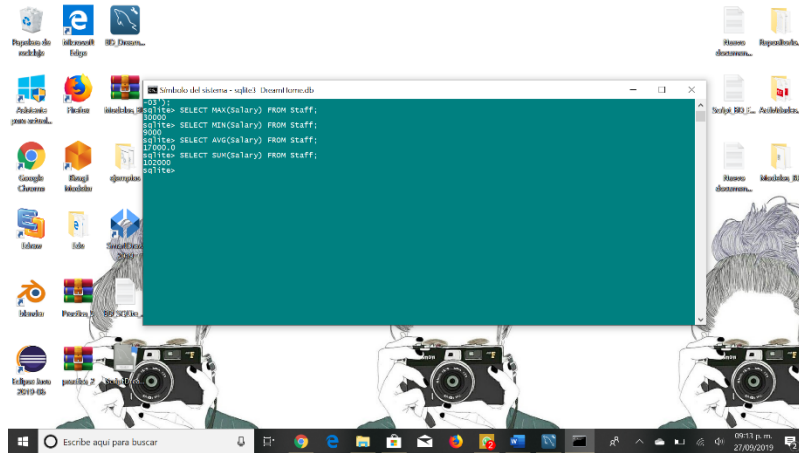
2. Mostrar el salario del empleado que gana menos



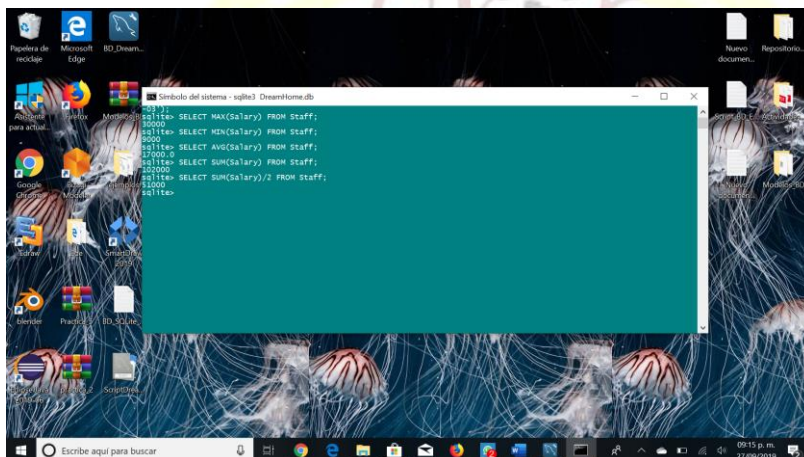
3. Muestre cual es el promedio del salario que perciben los trabajadores



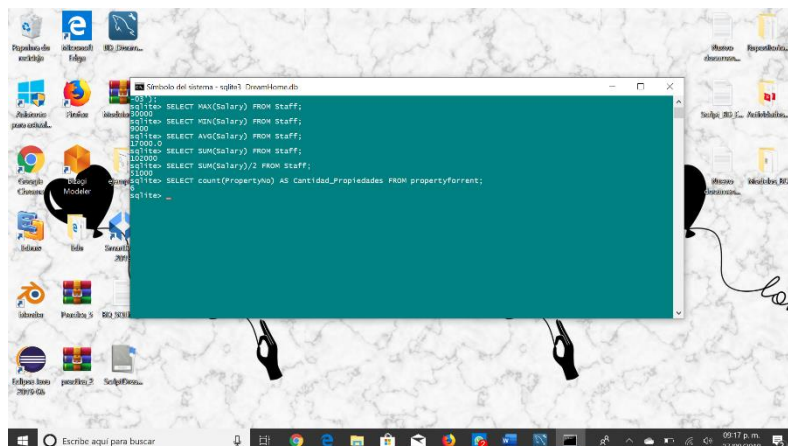
4. Crear una consulta que muestre la cantidad que gasta la empresa en salarios



5. Crear una consulta que muestre la cantidad que gasta la empresa en salarios quincenales (suponiendo que el dato almacenado es mensual)

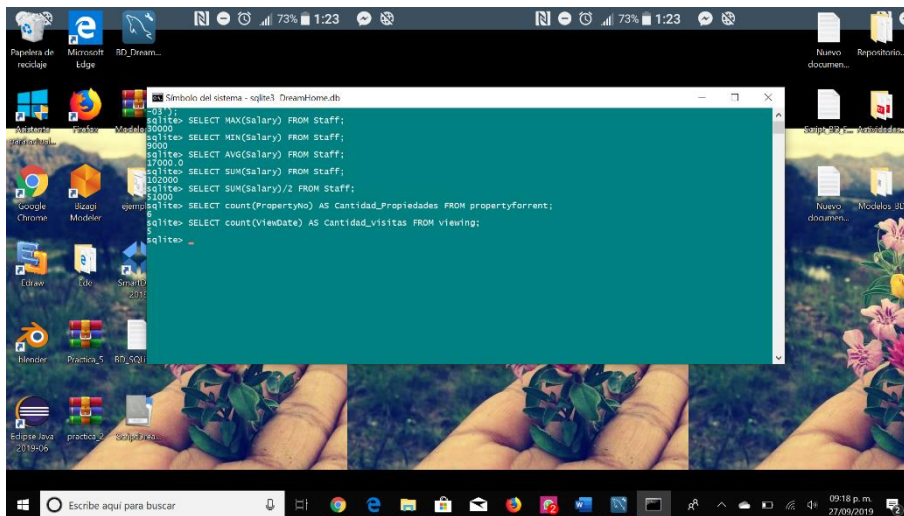


6. Mostrar cuantas propiedades en renta existen

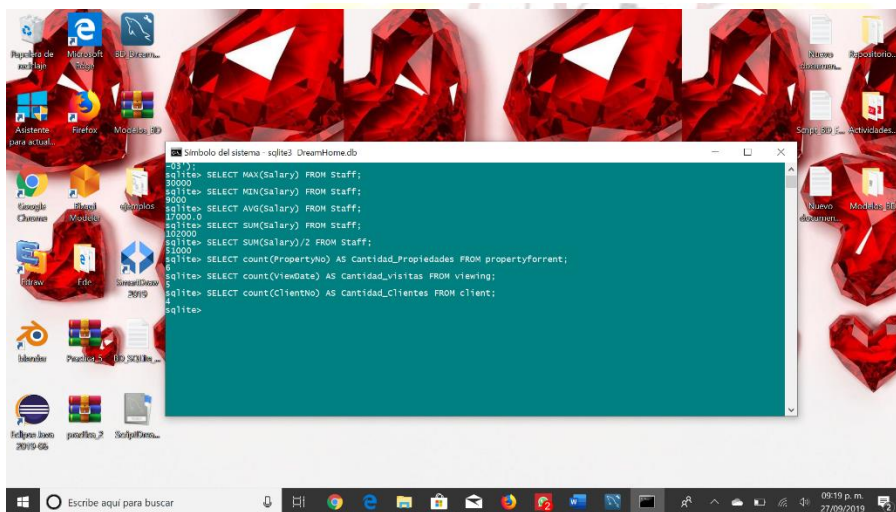




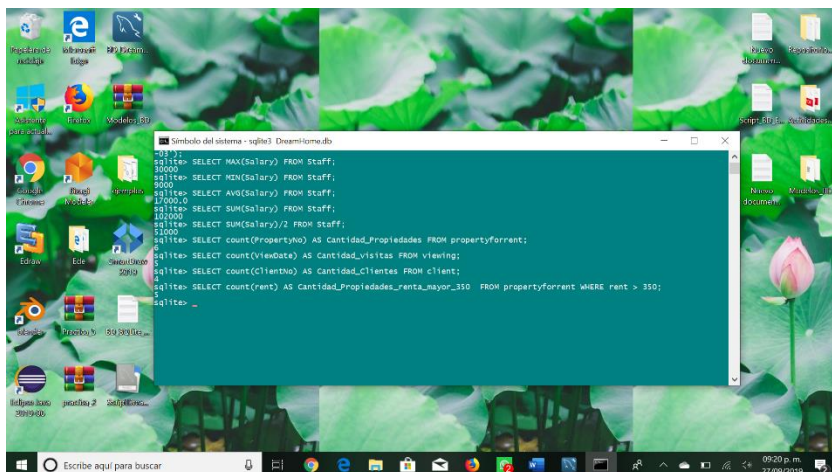
## 7. Mostrar cuantas visitas a las propiedades se han hecho



## 8. Mostrar la cantidad de clientes que atiende la empresa



## 9. Mostrar cuantas propiedades en renta que cuesten mas de 350 euros existen



10. Mostrar cuantas visitas a la propiedad CR56 se han hecho

```
sqllite3> SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Staff;
30000
sqllite3> SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM Staff;
9000
sqllite3> SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Staff;
17000.0
sqllite3> SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Staff;
102000
sqllite3> SELECT SUM(Salary)/2 FROM Staff;
51000
sqllite3> SELECT count(PropertyNo) AS Cantidad_Propiedades FROM propertyforrent;
6
sqllite3> SELECT count(ViewDate) AS Cantidad_Visitas FROM viewing;
4
sqllite3> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cantidad_Clientes FROM client;
5
sqllite3> SELECT count(rent) AS Cantidad_Propiedades_renta_mayor_350 FROM propertyforrent WHERE rent > 350;
1
sqllite3> SELECT count(clientno) AS Cuantas_Visitas FROM viewing WHERE clientno = 'CR56';
3
sqllite3>
```

11. Mostrar la cantidad de clientes que puedan pagar una renta mayor a 500 euros atiende la empresa

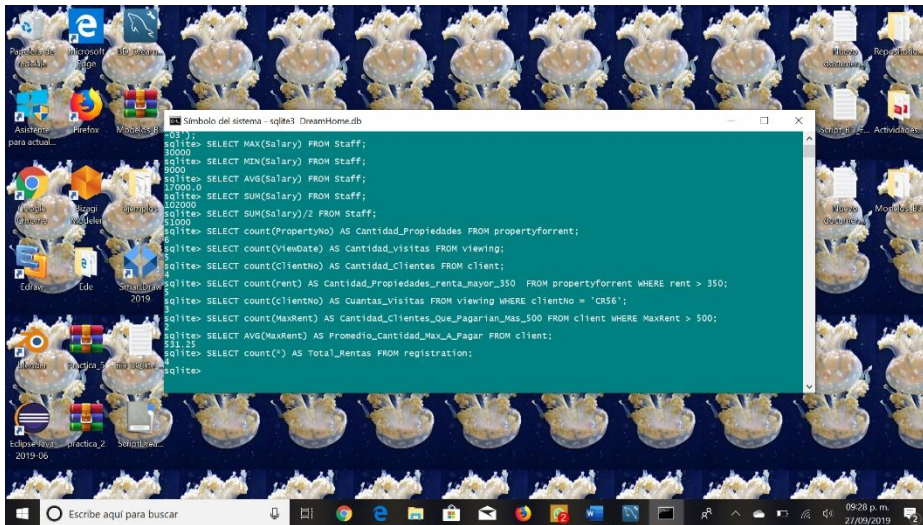
```
sqllite3> SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Staff;
30000
sqllite3> SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM Staff;
9000
sqllite3> SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Staff;
17000.0
sqllite3> SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Staff;
102000
sqllite3> SELECT SUM(Salary)/2 FROM Staff;
51000
sqllite3> SELECT count(PropertyNo) AS Cantidad_Propiedades FROM propertyforrent;
6
sqllite3> SELECT count(ViewDate) AS Cantidad_Visitas FROM viewing;
4
sqllite3> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cantidad_Clientes FROM client;
5
sqllite3> SELECT count(rent) AS Cantidad_Propiedades_renta_mayor_350 FROM propertyforrent WHERE rent > 350;
1
sqllite3> SELECT count(clientno) AS Cuantas_Visitas FROM viewing WHERE clientno = 'CR56';
3
sqllite3> SELECT count(MaxRent) AS Cantidad_Clientes_Que_Pagarian_Mas_500 FROM client WHERE MaxRent > 500;
2
sqllite3>
```

12. Calcular el promedio de la renta que pueden pagar los clientes

```
sqllite3> SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Staff;
30000
sqllite3> SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM Staff;
9000
sqllite3> SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Staff;
17000.0
sqllite3> SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Staff;
102000
sqllite3> SELECT SUM(Salary)/2 FROM Staff;
51000
sqllite3> SELECT count(PropertyNo) AS Cantidad_Propiedades FROM propertyforrent;
6
sqllite3> SELECT count(ViewDate) AS Cantidad_Visitas FROM viewing;
4
sqllite3> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cantidad_Clientes FROM client;
5
sqllite3> SELECT count(rent) AS Cantidad_Propiedades_renta_mayor_350 FROM propertyforrent WHERE rent > 350;
1
sqllite3> SELECT count(clientno) AS Cuantas_Visitas FROM viewing WHERE clientno = 'CR56';
3
sqllite3> SELECT count(MaxRent) AS Cantidad_Clientes_Que_Pagarian_Mas_500 FROM client WHERE MaxRent > 500;
2
sqllite3> SELECT AVG(MaxRent) AS Promedio_Cantidad_Max_A_Pagar FROM client;
125.5
sqllite3>
```

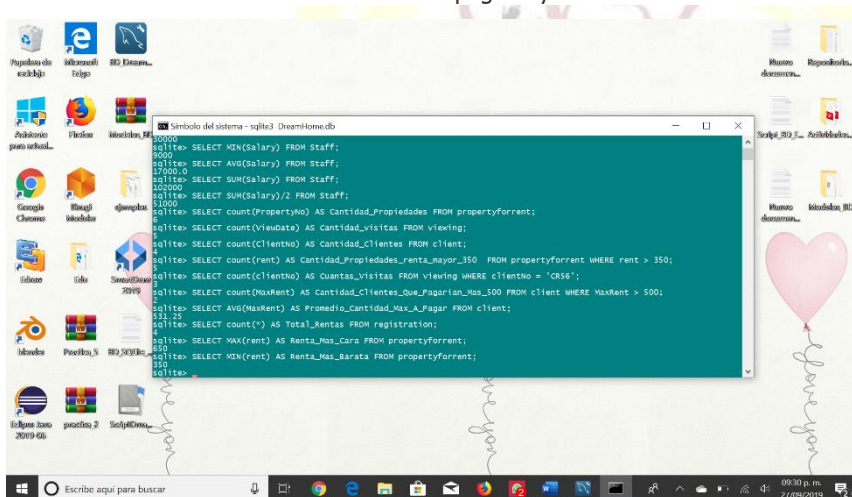


### 13. Mostrar el total de rentas recaudadas al mes



```
sqlite> SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM Staff;
30000
sqlite> SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM Staff;
5000
sqlite> SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Staff;
7000.0
sqlite> SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Staff;
100000
sqlite> SELECT SUM(Salary)/2 FROM Staff;
50000
sqlite> SELECT count(PropertyNo) AS Cantidad_Propiedades FROM propertyforrent;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(ViewDate) AS Cantidad_Visitas FROM viewing;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cantidad_Clientes FROM client;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(rent) AS Cantidad_Propiedades_renta_mayor_350 FROM propertyforrent WHERE rent > 350;
2
sqlite> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cuantas_Visitas FROM viewing WHERE clientno = 'CR56';
2
sqlite> SELECT count(MaxRent) AS Cantidad_Clientes_Que_Pagarian_Mas_500 FROM client WHERE MaxRent > 500;
2
sqlite> SELECT AVG(MaxRent) AS Promedio_Cantidad_Max_A_Pagar FROM client;
331.25
sqlite> SELECT count(*) AS Total_Rentas FROM registration;
3
sqlite>
```

### 14. Mostrar cual es la renta más cara pagada y cuál es la más barata



```
sqlite> SELECT MAX(rent) AS Renta_Mas_Cara FROM propertyforrent;
350
sqlite> SELECT MIN(rent) AS Renta_Mas_Barata FROM propertyforrent;
50
sqlite>
```

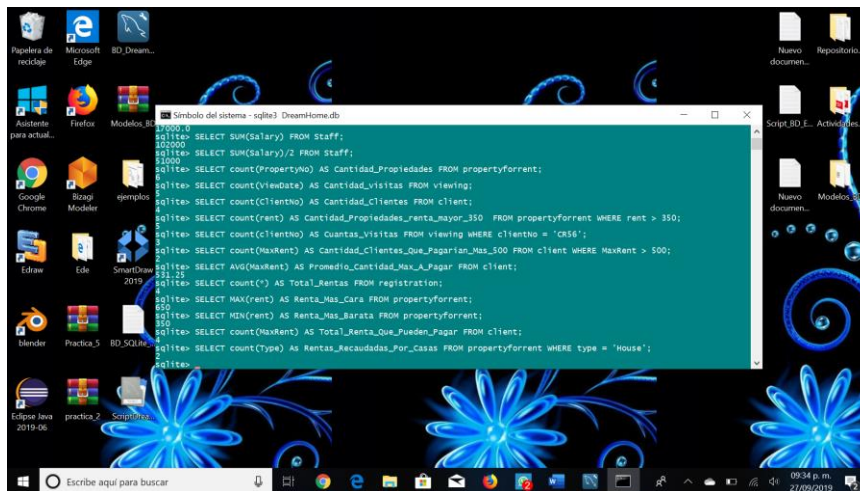
### 15. Calcular el promedio de la renta que recibe la empresa

### 16. Mostrar el total de rentas que pueden pagar los clientes al mes



```
sqlite> SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Staff;
7000.0
sqlite> SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Staff;
100000
sqlite> SELECT SUM(Salary)/2 FROM Staff;
50000
sqlite> SELECT count(PropertyNo) AS Cantidad_Propiedades FROM propertyforrent;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(ViewDate) AS Cantidad_Visitas FROM viewing;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cantidad_Clientes FROM client;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(rent) AS Cantidad_Propiedades_renta_mayor_350 FROM propertyforrent WHERE rent > 350;
2
sqlite> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cuantas_Visitas FROM viewing WHERE clientno = 'CR56';
2
sqlite> SELECT count(MaxRent) AS Cantidad_Clientes_Que_Pagarian_Mas_500 FROM client WHERE MaxRent > 500;
2
sqlite> SELECT AVG(MaxRent) AS Promedio_Cantidad_Max_A_Pagar FROM client;
331.25
sqlite> SELECT count(*) AS Total_Rentas FROM registration;
3
sqlite> SELECT MAX(rent) AS Renta_Mas_Cara FROM propertyforrent;
350
sqlite> SELECT MIN(rent) AS Renta_Mas_Barata FROM propertyforrent;
50
sqlite> SELECT count(MaxRent) AS Total_Renta_Que_Pueden_Pagar FROM client;
2
sqlite>
```

17. Mostrar el total de rentas recaudadas por rentar CASAS



```
Símbolo del sistema - sqllite3 DreamHome.db
sqlite> SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM Staff;
10000.0
sqlite> SELECT SUM(Salary)/2 FROM Staff;
5000.0
sqlite> SELECT count(PropertyNo) AS Cantidad_Propiedades FROM propertyforrent;
4
sqlite> SELECT count(ViewDate) AS Cantidad_Visitas FROM viewing;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cantidad_Clientes FROM client;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(rent) AS Cantidad_Propiedades_renta_mayor_350 FROM propertyforrent WHERE rent > 350;
2
sqlite> SELECT count(ClientNo) AS Cuantas_Visitas FROM viewing WHERE ClientNo = 'CRS6';
2
sqlite> SELECT count(MaxRent) AS Cantidad_Clientes_Que_Pagarían_Mas_500 FROM client WHERE MaxRent > 500;
2
sqlite> SELECT AVG(MaxRent) AS Promedio_Cantidad_Max_A_Pagar FROM client;
350.25
sqlite> SELECT count(*) AS Total_Rentas FROM registration;
2
sqlite> SELECT MAX(rent) AS Renta_Mas_Cara FROM propertyforrent;
650
sqlite> SELECT MIN(rent) AS Renta_Mas_Barata FROM propertyforrent;
350
sqlite> SELECT count(MaxRent) AS Total_Renta_Que_Pueden_Pagar FROM client;
3
sqlite> SELECT count(Type) AS Rentas_Recaudadas_Por_Casas FROM propertyforrent WHERE type = 'House';
3
sqlite>
```

18. **EXPLICAR COMO FUNCIONA max y min UTILIZADO EN CAMPOS VARCHAR**

Max: devuelve el valor máximo que puede tomar una de cadena.

MIN: devuelve el valor mínimo que puede tomar una de cadena.