Assignment 7

Summarizing Data with Aggregate Functions.

Name: - Suraj Balaram Patil

1) Write a query that counts all orders for October 3.

mysql> select count(*) from orders

-> where odate = '1990-10-03';

```
mysql> select count(*) from orders
    -> where odate = '1990-10-03';
+----------+
| count(*) |
+----------+
|        5 |
+----------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2) Write a query that counts the number of different non-NULL city values in the Customers table.

mysql> select count(distinct city) from customers

-> where city is not null;

```
mysql> select count(distinct city) from customers
    -> where city is not null;
+----------------------+
| count(distinct city) |
+----------------------+
|                    4 |
+----------------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

3) Write a query that selects each customer's smallest order.

mysql> select cnum, min(amt) from orders

-> group by cnum;

```
mysql> select cnum, min(amt) from orders
    -> group by cnum;
+------+----------+
| cnum | min(amt) |
+------+----------+
| 2008 |    18.69 |
| 2001 |   767.19 |
| 2007 |  1900.10 |
| 2003 |  5160.45 |
| 2002 |  1713.23 |
| 2004 |    75.75 |
| 2006 |  4723.00 |
+------+----------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4) Write a query that selects the first customer, in alphabetical order, whose name begins with G.

mysql> select cname from customers

-> where cname like 'G%'

-> order by cname asc

-> limit 1;

```
mysql> select cname from customers
    -> where cname like 'G%'
    -> order by cname asc
    -> limit 1;
+----------+
| cname    |
+----------+
| Giovanni |
+----------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

5) Write a query that selects the highest rating in each city.

mysql> select city, max(rating) from customers

-> group by city;

```
mysql> select city, max(rating) from customers
    -> group by city;
+----------+-------------+
| city     | max(rating) |
+----------+-------------+
| London   |         100 |
| Rome     |         200 |
| San Jose |         300 |
| Berlin   |         300 |
+----------+-------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6) Write a query that counts the number of salespeople registering orders for each day. (If a salesperson has more than one order on a given day, he or she should be counted only once.).

mysql> select odate, count(distinct snum) from orders

-> group by odate;

```
mysql> select odate, count(distinct snum) from orders
    -> group by odate;
+------------+----------------------+
| odate      | count(distinct snum) |
+------------+----------------------+
| 1990-10-03 |                    4 |
| 1990-10-04 |                    2 |
| 1990-10-05 |                    1 |
| 1990-10-06 |                    2 |
+------------+----------------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```