10.

Use the `MIN` function to select the record with the smallest value of the `Price` column.

```
SELECT
FROM Products;
```

11.

Use an SQL function to select the record with the highest value of the `Price` column.

```
SELECT
FROM Products;
```

12.

Use an SQL function to select the record with the highest value of the `Price` column.

```
SELECT
FROM Products;
```

13.

Use the correct function to return the numbers of records that have the `Price` value set to `18`.

```
SELECT    (*)
FROM Products
    Price = 18;
```

14.

Use an SQL function to calculate the average price of all products.

```
SELECT
FROM Products;
```

15.

Use an SQL function to calculate the sum of all the `Price` column values in the `Products` table.

```
SELECT
FROM Products;
```

16.

Select all records where the value of the `City` column starts with the letter "a".

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
;
```

17.

Select all records where the value of the `City` column *ends* with the letter "a".

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
;
```

18.

Select all records where the value of the `City` column contains the letter "a".

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
                        ;
```

19.

Select all records where the value of the `City` column starts with letter "a" and ends with the letter "b".

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
                        ;
```

20.

Select all records where the value of the `City` column does NOT start with the letter "a".

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
                        ;
```