CS411, Winter 2023

Homework 2. Due by midnight Feb 7

Follow the instructions and provide the result. All the problems are based on the ap database. You should show your query in text (so that I can copy/paste and run) and screenshots of the result. Make sure that you only copy the result part so that it can be easily read. You do not need to show all rows of the result. If the result has more than 10 rows, just show first 10 rows. For each result, show the total number of rows returned.

If there is more than one question in each problem you should show the result of each question. Show the problem number, problem description, and your answer for each question.

1. (5) Write a SELECT statement that shows invoice_number and invoice_total from the invoices table.

SELECT invoice_number, invoice_total

FROM invoices

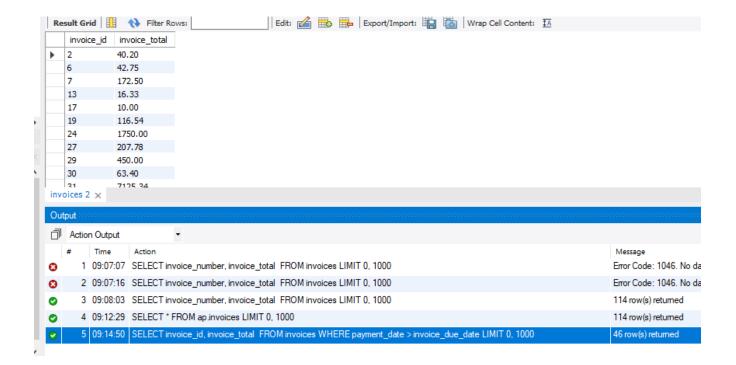


2. (5) Write a SELECT statement that shows invoice_id and invoice_total where the payment is made past the due date.

SELECT invoice_id, invoice_total

FROM invoices

WHERE payment_date > invoice_due_date

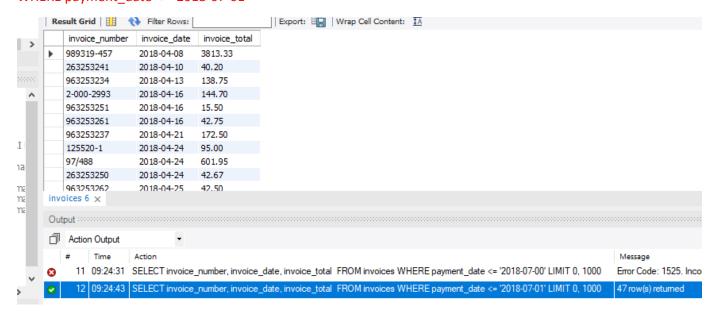


3. (5) Write a SELECT statement that shows invoice_number, invoice_date, and invoice_total where the payment is made on or before July 2018.

SELECT invoice_number, invoice_date, invoice_total

FROM invoices

WHERE payment_date <= '2018-07-01'



4. (5) Write a SELECT statement that shows invoice_id, vendor_id, and invoice_total where the payment is not made. Use the LIMIT clause so the result set contains only the rows with the 5 largest invoice_total.

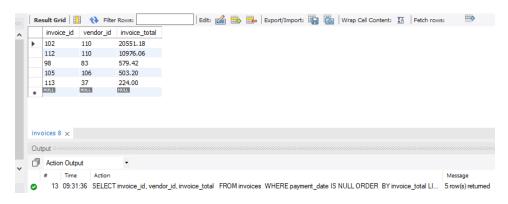
SELECT invoice_id, vendor_id, invoice_total

FROM invoices

WHERE payment_date IS NULL

ORDER BY invoice_total DESC

LIMIT 5



5. (5) Write a SELECT statement that shows invoice_id, invoice_total, and payment_total where the payment is made partial, that is, the payment is made but not made in full.

SELECT invoice_id, invoice_total , payment_total

FROM invoices

WHERE payment_total > 0 AND payment_total < invoice_total

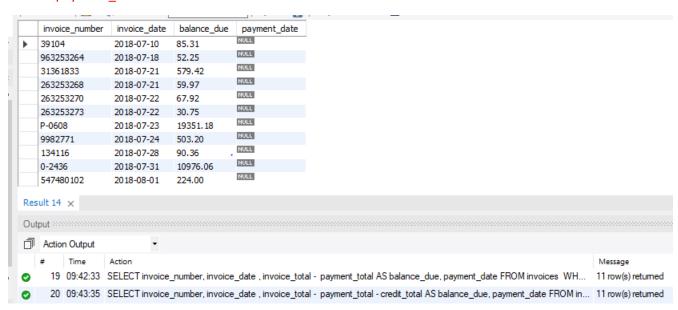


6. (10) Write a SELECT statement that returns invoice_number, invoice_date, balance_due, and payment_date from the Invoices table. The balance_due is the invoice_total column minus the payment_total and credit_total columns.
Return only the rows where the payment_date column contains a null value.

SELECT invoice_number, invoice_date , invoice_total - payment_total - credit_total AS balance_due, payment_date

FROM invoices

WHERE payment_date IS NULL



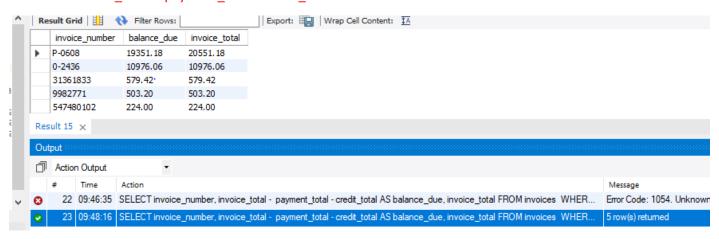
7. (5) Write a SELECT statement to show the invoice number, invoice_total, and balance due where the balance due is greater than 100. Sort the result by the balance due in descending order.

SELECT invoice_number, invoice_total - payment_total - credit_total AS balance_due, invoice_total

FROM invoices

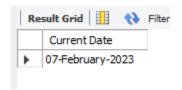
WHERE invoice total - payment total - credit total > 100

ORDER BY invoice total - payment total - credit total DESC



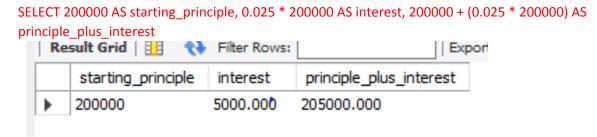
8. (5) Write a SELECT statement without a FROM clause that uses the CURRENT_DATE function to return the current date in DD-Mon-YYYY format. Use the DATE_FORMAT function. This displays the day, month, and four-digit year of the current date. Give this column an alias of 'Current Date'.

SELECT DATE FORMAT(current date, "%d-%M-%Y") AS 'Current Date'



(10) Write a SELECT statement without a FROM clause that creates a row with these columns: starting_principal Starting principal of \$200,000 interest 2.5% of the principal principal_plus_interest The principal plus the interest

To calculate the third column, add the expressions you used for the first two columns.



10. (5) Write a SELECT statement to show all the states where vendors are located from the vendors table. Avoid duplicate state names.

SELECT DISTINCT vendor_state

FROM vendors

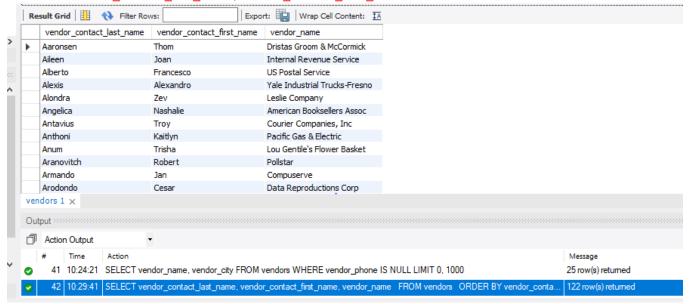


11. (5) Write a SELECT statement that returns vendor_name, vendor_contact_last_name, and vendor_contact_first_name from the vendors table, with the result ordered by last name and then first name.

SELECT vendor_contact_last_name, vendor_contact_first_name, vendor_name

FROM vendors

ORDER BY vendor contact last name, vendor contact first name ASC

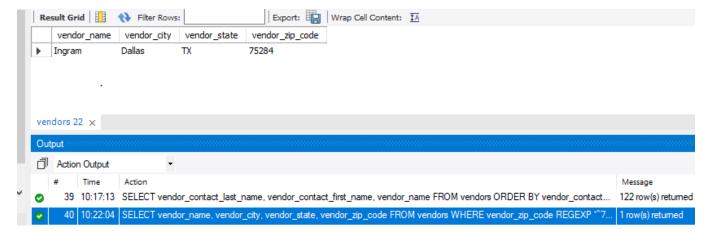


12. (5) Write a SELECT statement to show the vendor name, vendor city, vendor state, and vendor zipcode where the vendor zip code starts with 9.

SELECT vendor_name, vendor_city, vendor_state, vendor_zip_code

FROM vendors

WHERE vendor_zip_code REGEXP '^7'

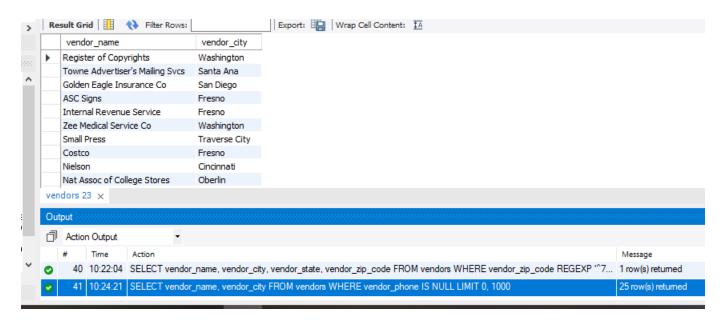


13. (5) Write a SELECT statement to show the vendor name and vendor city where there is no phone number for the vendor.

SELECT vendor_name, vendor_city

FROM vendors

WHERE vendor_phone IS NULL



14. (10) Write a SELECT statement that returns one column from the Vendors table named full_name that joins the vendor_contact_first_name and vendor_contact_last_name columns. Format this column with the first name, a space, and the last name like this:

"Jane Doe"

Sort the result set by last name and then first name. Return only the contacts whose last name starts with A through H.

SELECT CONCAT(vendor_contact_first_name, " ", vendor_contact_last_name) AS full_name

FROM vendors

WHERE vendor_contact_last_name BETWEEN 'A' AND 'H'

ORDER BY vendor_contact_last_name, vendor_contact_first_name ASC



15. (10) Write a SELECT statement that returns these column names and data from the Invoices table:

Due Date The invoice_due_date column

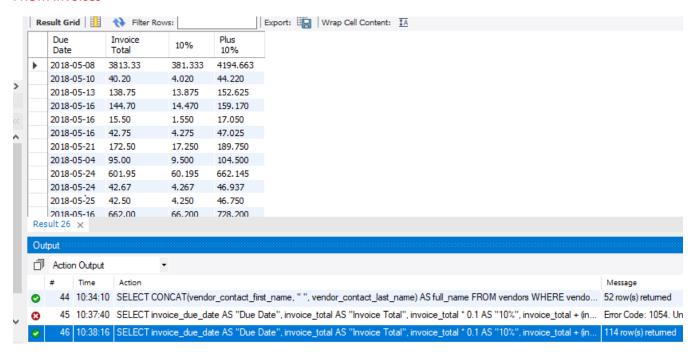
Invoice Total The invoice_total column

10% of the value of invoice_total

Plus 10% The value of invoice_total plus 10%

SELECT invoice_due_date AS "Due Date", invoice_total AS "Invoice Total", invoice_total * 0.1 AS "10%", invoice_total * 0.1) AS "Plus 10%"

FROM invoices



16. (5) Write a SELECT statement that shows the invoice_id, line_item_amount, and line_item_description from the invoice_line_items table where the line_item_amount is greater than 100.

SELECT invoice_id, line_item_amount, line_item_description

FROM invoice_line_items

WHERE line_item_amount > 100

