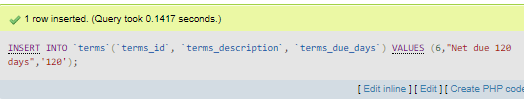
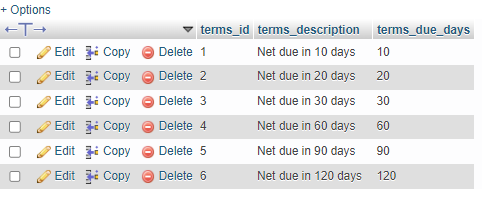
Mp3SQL\_Styles

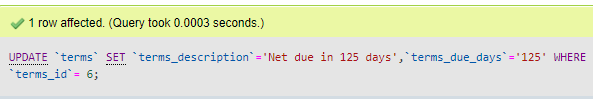
PART I

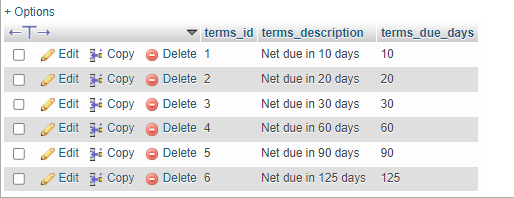
1).Inserts a new tuple into the terms table with the values of 6 for the terms\_id attribute, “Net due in 120 days” in the terms\_description attribute, and ’120’ for the term\_due\_days attribute.



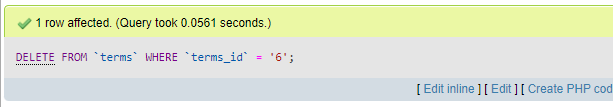


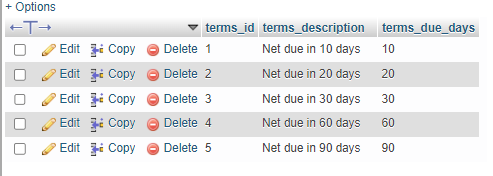
2). Updates the previously created tuple in the terms table with the values of “Net due in 125 days” in the terms\_description attribute, and ’125’ for the term\_due\_days attribute where the term\_id value equals 6.



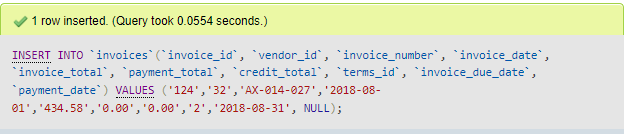


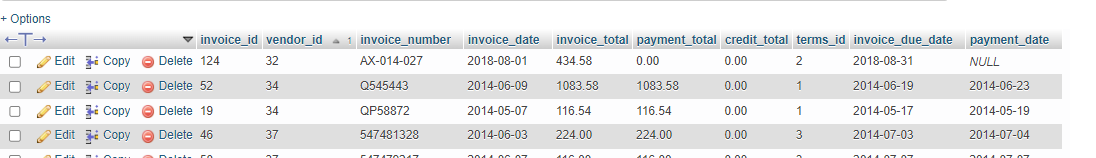
3). Deletes the previously created/updated tuple (whose terms\_id = 6) from the table but only that tuple and nothing else.



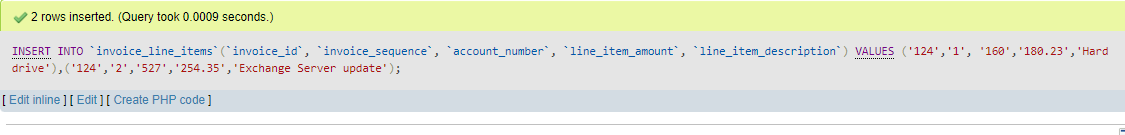


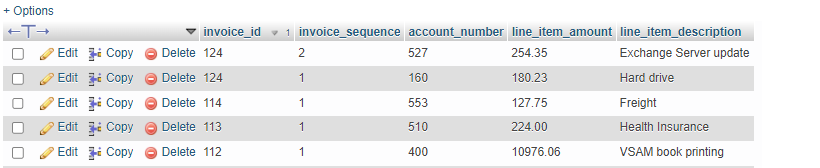
4). Creates a new tuple into the invoices table with the values “124” for the invoice\_id, “32” for vendor\_id, “AX-014-027” for invoice\_number, “2018-08-01” for invoice\_date, “434.58” for the invoice\_total, “0.00” for both the payment and credit total, 2 for the term\_id, “2018-08-31” for invoice\_due\_date, and finally NULL for the payment\_date.



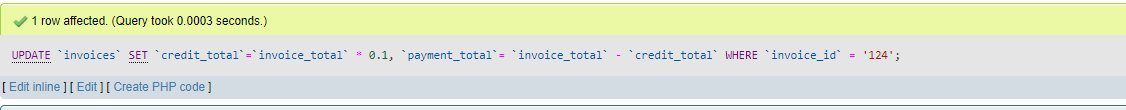


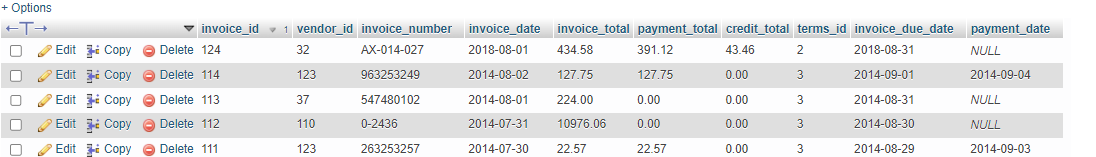
5). Creates two new tuples in the invoice\_line\_items table with the first’s values being “124” for invoice\_id, “1” for the invoice\_sequence, “160” for the account\_number, “180.23” for line\_item\_amount, and “Hard drive” for the line\_item\_description attribute. As for the second tuple the new values are “124” for invoice\_id, “2” for the invoice\_sequence, “527” for the account\_number, “254.35” for line\_item\_amount, and “Exchange server update” for the line\_item\_description attribute.



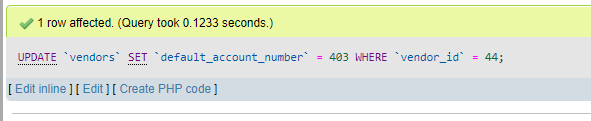


6). Updates any tuples in the invoices table where the invoice\_id id equal to 124, with the new values being invoice\_total multiplied by 0.1 for the credit\_score attribute, and the difference between invoice\_total and credit\_total for the payment\_total attribute.





7). Updates any tuples in the vendors where the vendor\_id equals 44, and sets the default\_account\_number tp 403.

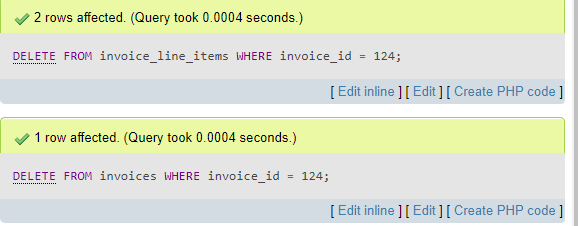




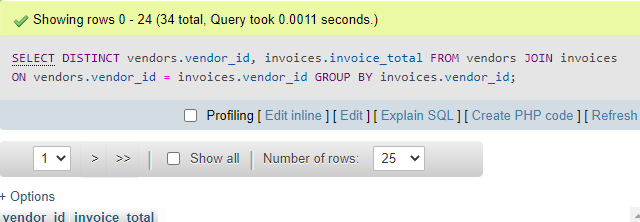
8). Honestly, this one confused me, all my results would equal zero and wasn’t sure why. Don’t feel like spending another 30 minutes to an hour on it so hopefully this picture of a crab with a cigarette will suffice



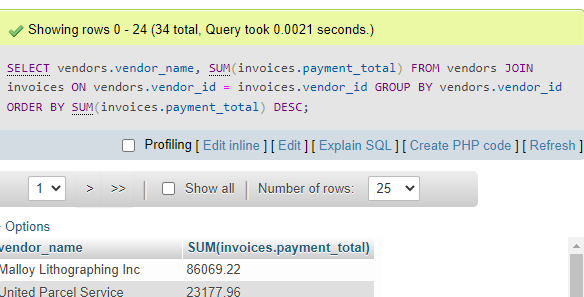
9). Deletes any tuple from invoice\_line\_items where the invoice\_id equals 124



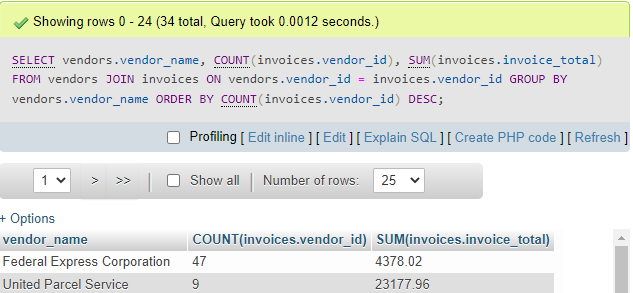
PART II

1). Selects non-duplicate vendor\_id and invoice\_total attributes from the vendors table that has joined with the invoices table where vendors’ vendor\_id matches invoices’ vendor\_id. The result set is then grouped by the invoices’ vendor\_id. 

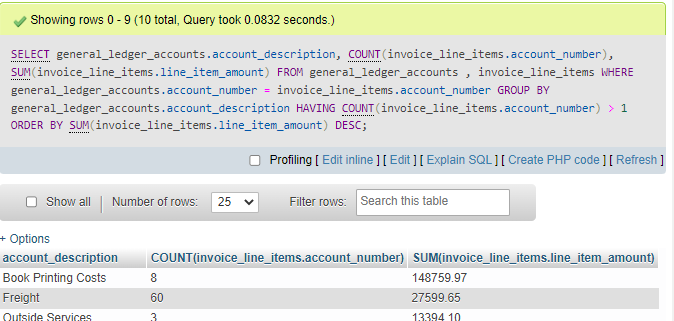
2).Selects vendor\_name and the sum of payment\_total attribute from the vendors table joined with the invoices table where vendors’ vendor\_id matches with invoices’ vendor\_id. Which is then grouped by the vendors’ vendor\_id and the ordered by the sum of invoices’ payment\_total attribute in descending order.



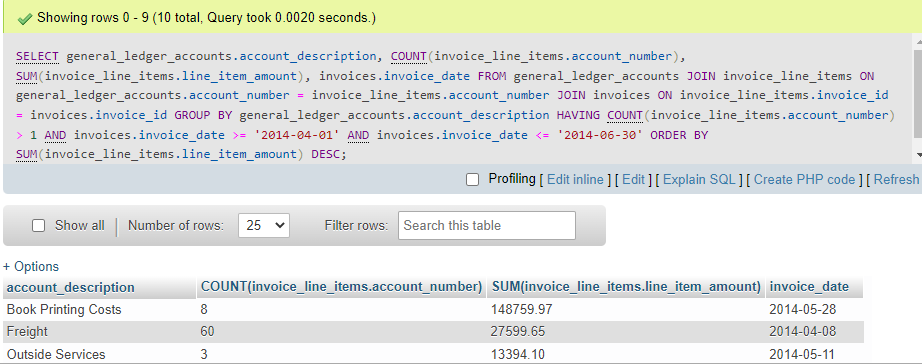
3). Selects vendor\_name attribute, the count of the invoices’ vendor\_id tuples, the sum of the invoice\_total attribute’s tuples in the invoice table from the vendors table joined with the invoices table where vendors’ vendor\_id matches with invoices’ vendor\_id. Which is then grouped by the vendors’ vendor\_id and then ordered by the count of the vendor\_id attribute’s tuples from the invoice table in descending order.

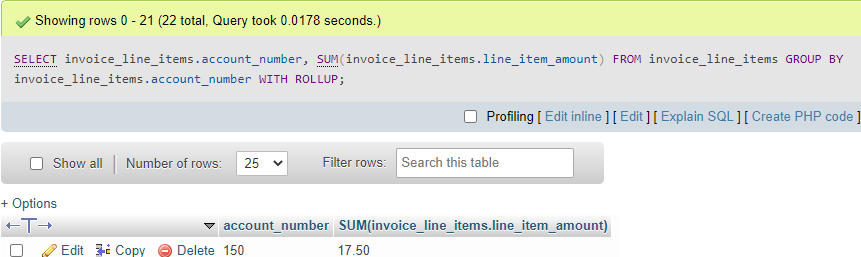


4). Selects the account\_description attribute, the count of tuples in the account\_number attribute, the sum of the tuples in the line\_item\_amount attribute from the general\_ledger\_accounts table joined with the invoice\_line\_items table where general\_ledger\_accounts’ account\_number matches with invoice\_line\_items’ account\_number. Then the result set is grouped by general\_ledger\_accounts’ account\_description attribute, of those whose count of tuples for invoice\_line\_items’ account\_number attribute is greater than 1. The result set is then ordered by the sum of tuples for the invoice\_line\_items’ line\_item\_amount attribute in descending order.



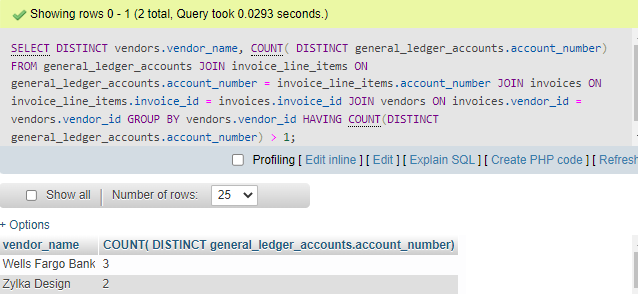
5). Selects the account\_description attribute, the count of tuples in the account\_number attribute, the sum of the tuples in the line\_item\_amount attribute from the general\_ledger\_accounts table, and the invoice date attribute joined with the invoice\_line\_items table where general\_ledger\_accounts’ account\_number matches with invoice\_line\_items’ account\_number, which is then joined with the invoices table where the invoice\_line\_items’ invoice\_id attribute matches invoices’ invoice\_id attribute. Then the result set is grouped by general\_ledger\_accounts’ account\_description attribute, of those whose count of tuples for invoice\_line\_items’ account\_number attribute is greater than 1 and invoice\_date attribute from the invoices table is greater than or equal to ‘2014-04-01’ and lesser than or equal to ‘2014-06-30’. The result set is then ordered by the sum of tuples for the invoice\_line\_items’ line\_item\_amount attribute in descending order.



6).Selects the account\_number attribute, the sum of line\_item\_amount from the invoice\_line\_items table with the result set grouped by account\_number with rollup enabled (adds cool total/subtotal row at the VERY BOTTOM OF THE STUPID TABLE AND YOU CANT SORT IT DESCENDING TO SHOW THE STUPID MESSAGE WITH THE RESULT

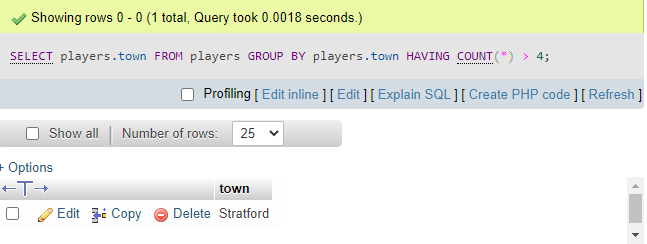


7).Selects the non-duplicate vendor\_name, the count of non-duplicate account\_numbers tuples from the general\_ledger\_accounts joined with invoice\_line\_items where the account\_number matches on both the tables which is then joined with the vendors table where the vendor\_id matches on both vendors and invoices tables. The result set is then grouped by vendors’ vendor\_id having a non duplicate count of general\_ledger\_accounts’ account\_number that is greater than 1.

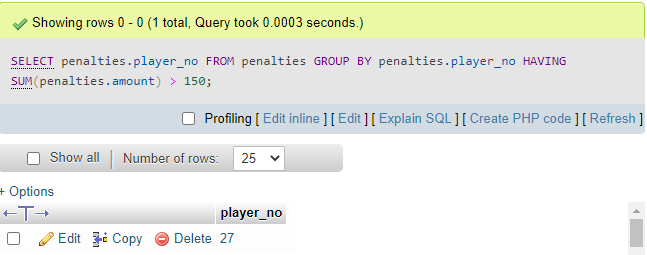


PART III

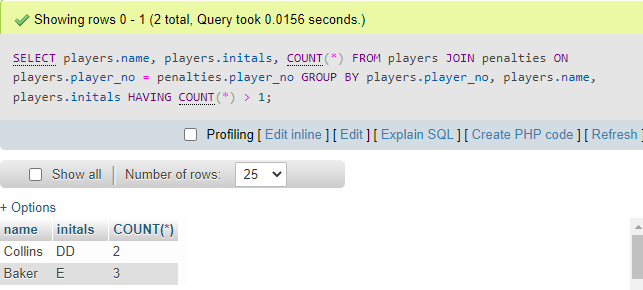
1. Selects town attribute from players table where the result set is grouped by the town attribute having the count greater than 4.



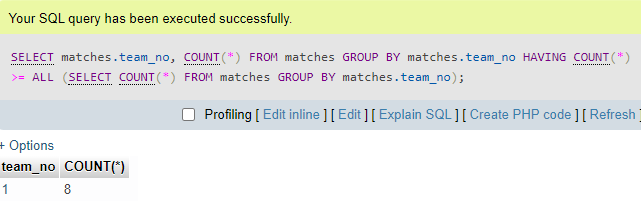
2).Selects the player\_no from penalties table in which the result set is grouped by player\_no having the sum of the amount attribute greater than 150.



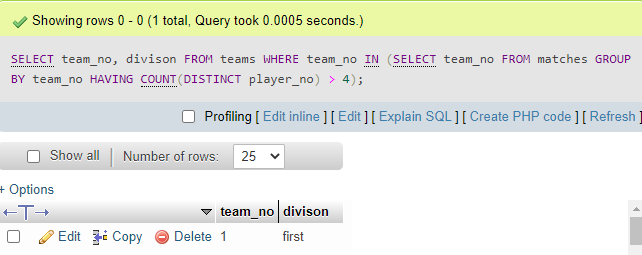
3). Selects name, initals, and count all attribute from the players table joined with penalties table on matching player\_no attributes. The result set is grouped by players’ player\_no, name, and initals having the count all > 1;



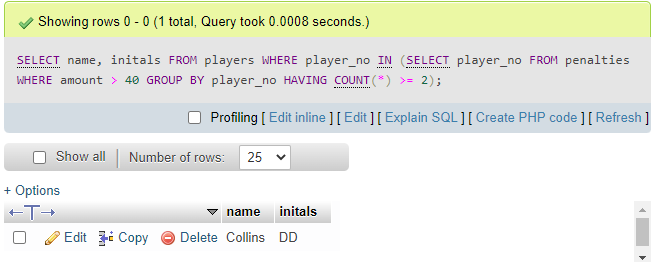
4). Select team\_no, count all attributes from matches grouped by the team\_no attribute having the count all attribute greater than or equal to all subqueried to select count all from the matches table and grouped by the team\_no attribute.



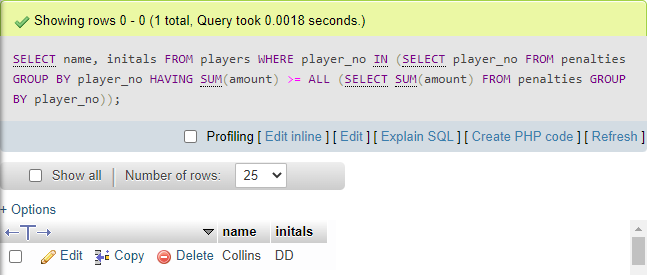
5).Select team\_no and division from the teams table where the team\_no from subquery joining matches is grouped by team\_no having non-duplicate tuple count of player\_no greater than 4.



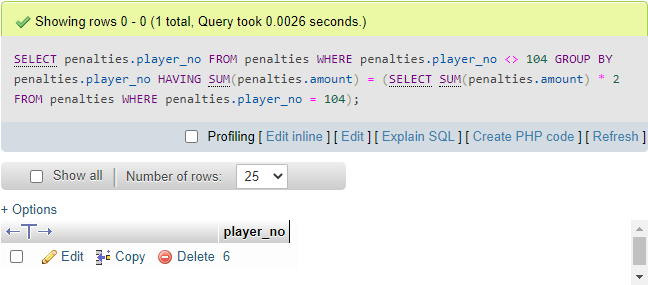
6).Select name and initals from the players table where player\_no in subquery joining penalities where the penalties’ amount is greater than 40, which is then grouped by player\_no having the count all greater than or equal to 2.



7).Select name and initals from the players table where player\_no in subquery penalties is grouped by player\_no having the sum of penalties’ amount greater than or equal to all with another subquery selecting sum of penalties amount from the penalities table grouped by player\_no



8). Selects player\_no from the penalties table where player\_no does NOT equal to 104, which is then grouped by player\_no having the sum of amount equal to the subquery select of the sum of amount which is then multiplied by 2 from the penalties table where the player\_no attribute equals 104.



9). Select player\_no from the penalties table where player\_no does NOT equal 6 which is then grouped by player\_no having count all equal to subquery of select count all from the penalties table where the player\_no equal 6.



10). Selects player\_no and name attributes from the players table joined with matches on matching player\_no attributes which is then grouped by player\_no and name having the sum of the won attribute greater than the subquery where the selected sum of lost attribute from matches where the second matches table player\_no equals players’ player\_no group by second matches table player\_no.

