**PART 1 – TABLE ITEMS**

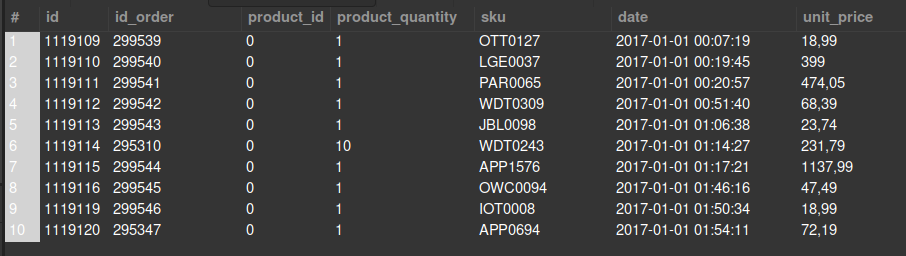
**Q1. Select the entire line\_item table.**

SELECT

\*

FROM

line\_item;



**Q1.1 Select only the first 10 rows from the line\_item table**

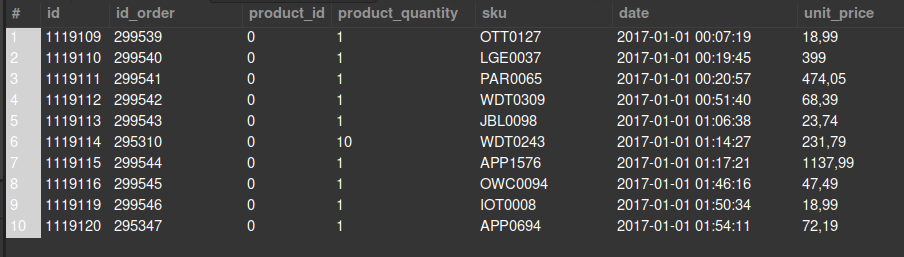
SELECT

\*

FROM

line\_item

LIMIT 10;



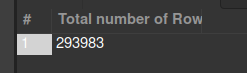
**Q2. Count the total number of rows of the line\_item table # Expected output: 293983**

SELECT

COUNT(\*) AS "Total number of Rows"

FROM

line\_item;



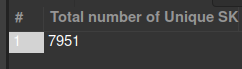
**Q2.1. Count the total number of unique "sku" from the line\_item table. #Expected output: 7951**

SELECT

COUNT(DISTINCT sku) AS "Total number of Unique SKU"

FROM

line\_item;



**Q3. Generate a table with the average price of each sku.**

SELECT

sku, ROUND(AVG(unit\_price),2) AS avg\_price

FROM

line\_item

GROUP BY sku;



**Q3.1. Now name the column of the previous query with the average price "avg\_price" through and alias, and sort the list by that column (bigger to smaller price)**

SELECT

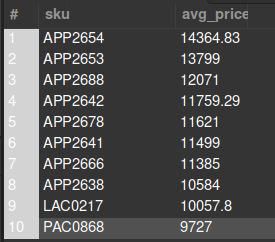
line\_item.sku, ROUND(AVG(unit\_price),2) AS avg\_price

FROM

line\_item

GROUP BY sku

ORDER BY avg\_price DESC;



**Q4. Which products were bought in the largest quantities? Select the “stock keeping unit” (sku) and product\_quantity of the 100 products with the biggest "product quantity"**

SELECT

sku, product\_quantity

FROM

line\_item

ORDER BY product\_quantity DESC

LIMIT 100;

