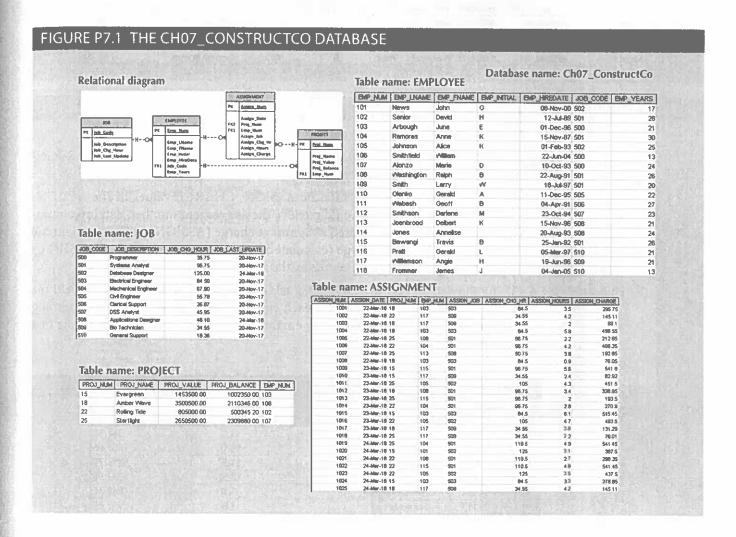
Problems

The Ch07_ConstructCo database stores data for a consulting company that tracks all charges to projects. The charges are based on the hours each employee works on each project. The structure and contents of the Ch07_ConstructCo database are shown in Figure P7.1.



Note that the ASSIGNMENT table in Figure P7.1 stores the JOB_CHG_HOUR values as an attribute (ASSIGN_CHG_HR) to maintain historical accuracy of the data. The JOB_CHG_HOUR values are likely to change over time. In fact, a JOB_CHG_HOUR change will be reflected in the ASSIGNMENT table. Naturally, the employee primary job assignment might also change, so the ASSIGN_JOB is also stored. Because those attributes are required to maintain the historical accuracy of the data, they are not redundant.

Given the structure and contents of the Ch07_ConstructCo database shown in Figure P7.1, use SQL commands to answer the following problems.

1. Write the SQL code required to list the employee number, last name, first name, and middle initial of all employees whose last names start with Smith. In other words, the rows for both Smith and Smithfield should be included in the listing. Sort the results by employee number. Assume case sensitivity.

2. Using the EMPLOYEE, JOB, and PROJECT tables in the Ch07_ConstructCo database, write the SQL code that will join the EMPLOYEE and PROJECT tables using EMP_NUM as the common attribute. Display the attributes shown in the results presented in Figure P7.2, sorted by project value.

FIGURE P7.2 THE QUERY RESULTS FOR PROBLEM 2

			EMP_FNAME	EMP_INITIAL	JOB CODE	JOB DESCRIPTION	JOB CHO HOUR
805000.00	500345.20	Senior	David	H			NOD_CHO_HOUR
1453500.00	1002350.00	Arhough	hine	-			96.75
2650500 00				C .	500	Programmer	35.75
			100000	D	500	Programmer	35.75
3300300.00	2110346.00	«Vashington	Ralph	8	501	Systems Analysi	96.75
	805000.00 1453500.00 2650500.00	805000.00 500345.20 1453500.00 1002350.00 2650500.00 2309880.00	805000.00 500345.20 Senior 1453500.00 1002350.00 Arbough 2650500.00 2309880.00 Alonzo	1453500.00 1002350.00 Arbough June 2650500.00 2309880.00 Alonzo Marie	805000.00 500345.20 Senior David H 1453500.00 1002350.00 Arbough June E 2650500.00 2309880.00 Alonzo Maria D	805000.00 500345.20 Senior David H 501 1453500.00 1002350.00 Arbough June E 500 2650500.00 2309880.00 Alonzo Maria D 500 3500500.00 2110346.00 Westignton Bakk	805000.00 500345.20 Senior David H 501 Systems Analyst 1453500.00 1002350.00 Arbough June E 500 Programmer 2650500.00 2309880.00 Alonzo Maria D 500 Programmer 3500500.00 2110346.00 Meria D 500 Programmer

- 3. Write the SQL code that will produce the same information that was shown in Problem 2, but sorted by the employee's last name.
- 4. Write the SQL code that will list only the distinct project numbers in the ASSIGN-MENT table, sorted by project number.
- 5. Write the SQL code to validate the ASSIGN_CHARGE values in the ASSIGN-MENT table. Your query should retrieve the assignment number, employee number, project number, the stored assignment charge (ASSIGN_CHARGE), and the calculated assignment charge (calculated by multiplying ASSIGN_CHG_HR by ASSIGN_HOURS). Sort the results by the assignment number.
- 6. Using the data in the ASSIGNMENT table, write the SQL code that will yield the total number of hours worked for each employee and the total charges stemming from those hours worked, sorted by employee number. The results of running that query are shown in Figure P7.6.

FIGURE P7.6 TOTAL HOURS AND CHARGES BY EMPLOYEE

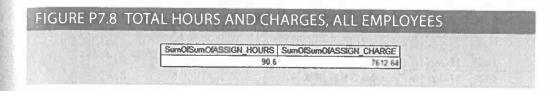
EMP_NUM	EMP_LNAME	SumOfASSIGN HOURS	SumOfASSIGN_CHARGE
101	News	3.1	
103	Arbough	40.7	387.50
104	Ramoras	19.7	1664.65
		11.9	1218 70
	Johnson	12.5	1382 50
108	Washington	8.3	840 15
113	Joenbrood	3.0	
115	Bawangi	J.0	192.85
	The same and the s	12.5	1276.75
11/	Williamson	18.8	649 54

7. Write a query to produce the total number of hours and charges for each of the projects represented in the ASSIGNMENT table, sorted by project number. The output is shown in Figure P7.7.

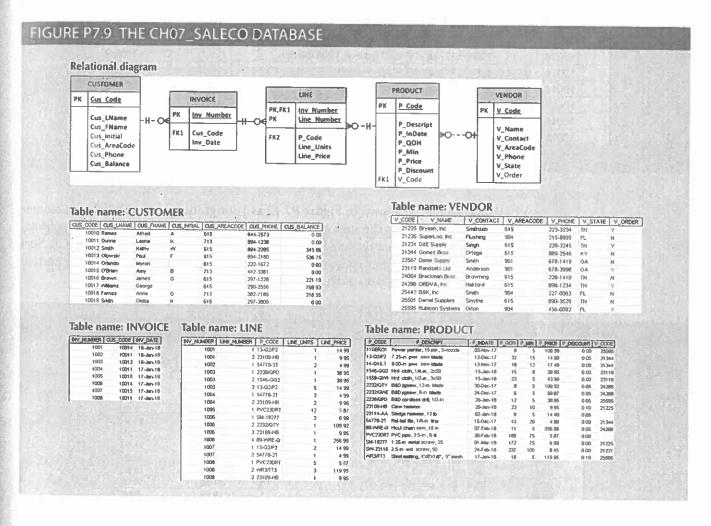
FIGURE P7.7 TOTAL HOURS AND CHARGES BY PROJECT

PROJ_NUA	SumOfASSIGN_HOURS	SUMO(ASSIGN CHARGE
15	20 5	1806 52
18	23.7	1544 80
22	27.0	2593 16
25	19.4	1668 16

8. Write the SQL code to generate the total hours worked and the total charges made by all employees. The results are shown in Figure P7.8.



The structure and contents of the Ch07_SaleCo database are shown in Figure P7.9. Use this database to answer the following problems.



- 9. Write a query to count the number of invoices.
- 10. Write a query to count the number of customers with a balance of more than \$500.
- 11. Generate a listing of all purchases made by the customers, using the output shown in Figure P7.11 as your guide. Sort the results by customer code, invoice number, and product description.

FIGURE P7.11 LIST OF CUSTOMER PURCHASES

CUS_CODE	INY_NUMBER	INV_DATE	P_DESCRIPT	LINE_UNITS	LINE_PRICE
10011	1002		Rat-tail file, 1/8-in. fine	2	4.99
10011	1004	17-Jan-18	Claw hammer	2	9.95
10011	1004	17-Jan-18	Rat-tail file, 1/8-in. fine	3	4.99
10011	1008	17-Jan-18	Claw hammer	1	9.95
10011	1008	17-Jan-18	PVC pipe, 3.5-in., 8-ft	5	5.87
10011	1008	17-Jan-18	Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh	3	119.95
10012	1003	16-Jan-18	7.25-in. pwr. saw blade	5	14.99
10012	1003	16-Jan-18	B&D cordless drill, 1/2-in.	1	38.95
10012	1003	16-Jan-18	Hrd. cloth, 1/4-in., 2x50	1	39.9
10014	1001	16-Jan-18	7.25-in. pwr. saw blade	1	14.99
10014	1001	16-Jan-18	Claw hammer	1	9.9
10014	1006	17-Jan-18	1.25-in. metal screw, 25	3	6.9
10014	1006	17-Jan-18	B&D jigsaw, 12-in. blade	1	109.93
10014	1006	17-Jan-18	Claw hammer	1	9.9
10014	1006	17-Jan-18	Hicut chain saw, 16 in.	1	256.9
10015	1007	17-Jan-18	7.25-in, pwr. saw blade	2	14.99
10015	1007	17-Jan-18	Rat-tail file, 1/8-in. fine	1	4.9
10018	1005	17-Jan-18	PVC pipe, 3.5-in., 8-ft	12	5.8

12. Using the output shown in Figure P7.12 as your guide, generate a list of customer purchases, including the subtotals for each of the invoice line numbers. The subtotal is a derived attribute calculated by multiplying LINE_UNITS by LINE_PRICE. Sort the output by customer code, invoice number, and product description. Be certain to use the column aliases as shown in the figure.

FIGURE P7.12 SUMMARY OF CUSTOMER PURCHASES WITH SUBTOTALS

CUS CODE	INV NUMBER	P DESCRIPT	Units Bought	Unit Price	Subtotal
10011	-	Rat-tail file, 1/8-in, fine	2	4.99	9 98
10011		Claw hammer	2	9.95	19,90
10011	1004	Rat-tail file, 1/8-in fine	3	4.99	14,97
10011	1008	Claw hammer	1	9 95	9.95
10011	1008	PVC pipe 3.5 in 8-ft	5	5 87	29.35
10011	1008	Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", 5" mesh	3	119.95	359.85
10012	1003	7.25-in pwr. saw błade	5	14 99	74.95
10012	1003	B&D cordless drill, 1/2-in	1	38 95	38,9
10012	1003	Hrd. cloth, 1/4-in., 2x50	1	39.95	39.9
10014	1001	7.25-in pwr saw blade	1	14.99	14.9
10014	1001	Claw hammer	1	9.95	9.9
10014	1006	1 25-in metal screw, 25	3	6.99	20.9
10014	1006	B&D jigsaw, 12-in, blade	1	109 92	109.9
10014	1006	Claw hammer	. 1	9 95	9.9
10014	1006	Hicut chain saw, 16 in	1	256.99	256.9
10015	1007	7.25-in. pwr. saw blade	2	14.99	29 9
10015	1007	Rat-tail file. 1/8-in fine	1	4.99	4.9
10018	1009	PVC pipe, 3.5-in., 8-ft	12	5.87	70.4

13. Write a query to display the customer code, balance, and total purchases for each customer. Total purchase is calculated by summing the line subtotals (as calculated in Problem 12) for each customer. Sort the results by customer code, and use aliases as shown in Figure P7.13.

FIGURE P7.13 CUSTOMER PURCHASE SUMMARY

CUS_CODE	CUS_BALANCE	Total Purchases
10011	0 00	444 00
10012	345 86	153.85
10014	0 00	422 77
10015	0.00	34 97
10018	216 55	70 44

14. Modify the query in Problem 13 to include the number of individual product purchases made by each customer. (In other words, if the customer's invoice is based on three products, one per LINE_NUMBER, you count three product purchases. Note that in the original invoice data, customer 10011 generated three invoices, which contained a total of six lines, each representing a product purchase.) Your output values must match those shown in Figure P7.14, sorted by customer code.

FIGURE P7.14 CUSTOMER TOTAL PURCHASE AMOUNTS AND NUMBER OF PURCHASES

CUS_C	ODE CUS	BALANCE	Total Purchases	Number of Purchases
1	0011	0.00	444 00	6
1	0012	345.86	153 85	3
1	0014	0.00	422 77	6
1	0015	0.00	34 97	2
1	0018	216.55	70.44	1

15. Use a query to compute the total of all purchases, the number of purchases, and the average purchase amount made by each customer. Your output values must match those shown in Figure P7.15. Sort the results by customer code.

FIGURE P7.15 AVERAGE PURCHASE AMOUNT BY CUSTOMER

CUS_CODE	CUS_BALANCE	Total Purchases	Number of Purchases	Average Purchase Amount
10011	0.00	444.00	6	74.00
10012	345.86	153.85	3	51.28
10014	0.00	422.77	6	70.48
10015	0.00	34.97	2	17.48
10018	218.55	70.44	1	70.44

16. Create a query to produce the total purchase per invoice, generating the results shown in Figure P7.16, sorted by invoice number. The invoice total is the sum of the product purchases in the LINE that corresponds to the INVOICE.

FIGURE P7.16 INVOICE TOTALS

INV_NUMBER	Invoice Total
1001	24.94
1002	9 98
1003	153.85
1004	34.87
1005	70.4
1006	397.83
1007	34.97
1008	399.18

17. Use a query to show the invoices and invoice totals in Figure P7.17. Sort the results by customer code and then by invoice number.

FIGURE P7.17 INVOICE TOTALS BY CUSTOMER CUS_CODE INV_NUMBER Invoice Total 10011 1002 1004 34.87 10011 399.15 10011 1008 10012 1003 153.85 10014 1001 24 94 397.83 10014 1006 10015 1007 34.97 10018 1005 70.44

18. Write a query to produce the number of invoices and the total purchase amounts by customer, using the output shown in Figure P7.18 as your guide. Note the results are sorted by customer code. (Compare this summary to the results shown in Problem 17.)

FIGURE P7.18 NUMBER OF INVOICES AND TOTAL PURCHASE AMOUNTS BY CUSTOMER

CUS_CODE	Number of Invoices	Total Customer Purchases
10011		444.00
10012	1	153.85
10014	2	422.77
10015	1	34.97
10018	1	70.44

19. Write a query to generate the total number of invoices, the invoice total for all of the invoices, the smallest of the customer purchase amounts, the largest of the customer purchase amounts, and the average of all the customer purchase amounts. Your output must match Figure P7.19.

FIGURE P7.19 NUMBER OF INVOICES, INVOICE TOTALS, MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, AND AVERAGE SALES

Total Invoices	Total Sales	Minimum Customer Purchases	Largest Customer Purchases	Average Customer Purchases
8	1126.03	34.97	444.00	225.21

20. List the balances of customers who have made purchases during the current invoice cycle—that is, for the customers who appear in the INVOICE table. The results of this query are shown in Figure P7.20, sorted by customer code.

FIGURE P7.20 BALANCES FOR CUSTOMERS WHO MADE PURCHASES

CUS_CODE	CUS_BALANCE
10011	0.00
10012	345.86
10014	0.00
10015	0.00
10018	216.55

21. Provide a summary of customer balance characteristics for customers who made purchases. Include the minimum balance, maximum balance, and average balance, as shown in Figure P7.21.

FIGURE P7.21 BALANCE SUMMARY FOR CUSTOMERS WHO MADE **PURCHASES**

Minimum Balance	Maximum Balance	Average Balance
0	345 86	112 48

22. Create a query to find the balance characteristics for all customers, including the total of the outstanding balances. The results of this query are shown in Figure P7.22.

FIGURE P7.22 BALANCE SUMMARY FOR ALL CUSTOMERS

Total Balances	Minimum Balance	Maximum Balance	Average Balance
2089.28	0.00	768.93	208.93

23. Find the listing of customers who did not make purchases during the invoicing period. Sort the results by customer code. Your output must match the output shown in Figure P7.23.

FIGURE P7.23 BALANCES OF CUSTOMERS WHO DID NOT MAKE **PURCHASES**

CUS_CODE	CUS_BALANCE	
10010	0.00	
10013	536.75	
10016	221.19	
10017	768.93	
10019	0.00	

24. Find the customer balance summary for all customers who have not made purchases during the current invoicing period. The results are shown in Figure P7.24.

FIGURE P7.24 SUMMARY OF CUSTOMER BALANCES FOR CUSTOMERS WHO DID NOT MAKE PURCHASES

Total Balance	Minimum Balance	Maximum Balance	Average Balance
1526.87	0.00	768.93	305,37

25. Create a query that summarizes the value of products currently in inventory. Note that the value of each product is a result of multiplying the units currently in inventory by the unit price. Sort the results in descending order by subtotal, as shown in Figure P7.25.

FIGURE P7.25 VALUE OF PRODUCTS CURRENTLY IN INVENTORY

P_DESCRIPT	P_QOH	P_PRICE	Subtotal
Hicut chain saw, 16 in.	- 11	256.99	2826.89
Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh	18	119.95	2159.10
2.5-in. wd. screw, 50	237	8.45	2002.65
1.25-in. metal screw, 25	172	6.99	1202.28
PVC pipe, 3.5-in., 8-ft	188	5.87	1103.56
Hird. cloth, 1/2-in., 3x50	23	43.99	1011.77
Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle	8	109.99	879.92
B&D jigsaw, 12-in. blade	8	109.92	879.36
Hrd. cloth, 1/4-in., 2x50	15	39.95	599.25
B&D jigsaw, 8-in. blade	6	99.87	599.22
7.25-in, pwr. saw blade	32	14.99	479.68
B&D cordless drill, 1/2-in.	12	38.95	467.40
9.00-in. pwr. saw blade	18	17.49	314.82
Claw hammer	23	9.95	228.85
Rat-tail file, 1/8-in. fine	43	4.99	214.57
Sledge hammer, 12 lb.	8	14.40	115.20

Find the total value of the product inventory. The results are shown in Figure P7.26.

FIGURE P7.26 TOTAL VALUE OF ALL PRODUCTS IN INVENTORY

Total Value of Inventory 15084.52

The Ch07_LargeCo database (see Figure P7.27) stores data for a company that sells paint products. The company tracks the sale of products to customers. The database keeps data on customers (LGCUSTOMER), sales (LGINVOICE), products (LGPRODUCT), which products are on which invoices (LGLINE), employees (LGEMPLOYEE), the salary history of each employee (LGSALARY_HISTORY), departments (LGDEPARTMENT), product brands (LGBRAND), vendors (LGVENDOR), and which vendors supply each product (LGSUPPLIES). Some of the tables contain only a few rows of data, while other tables are quite large; for example, there are only eight departments, but more than 3,300 invoices containing over 11,000 invoice lines. For Problems 28-55, a figure of the correct output for each problem is provided. If the output of the query is very large, only the first several rows of the output are shown.