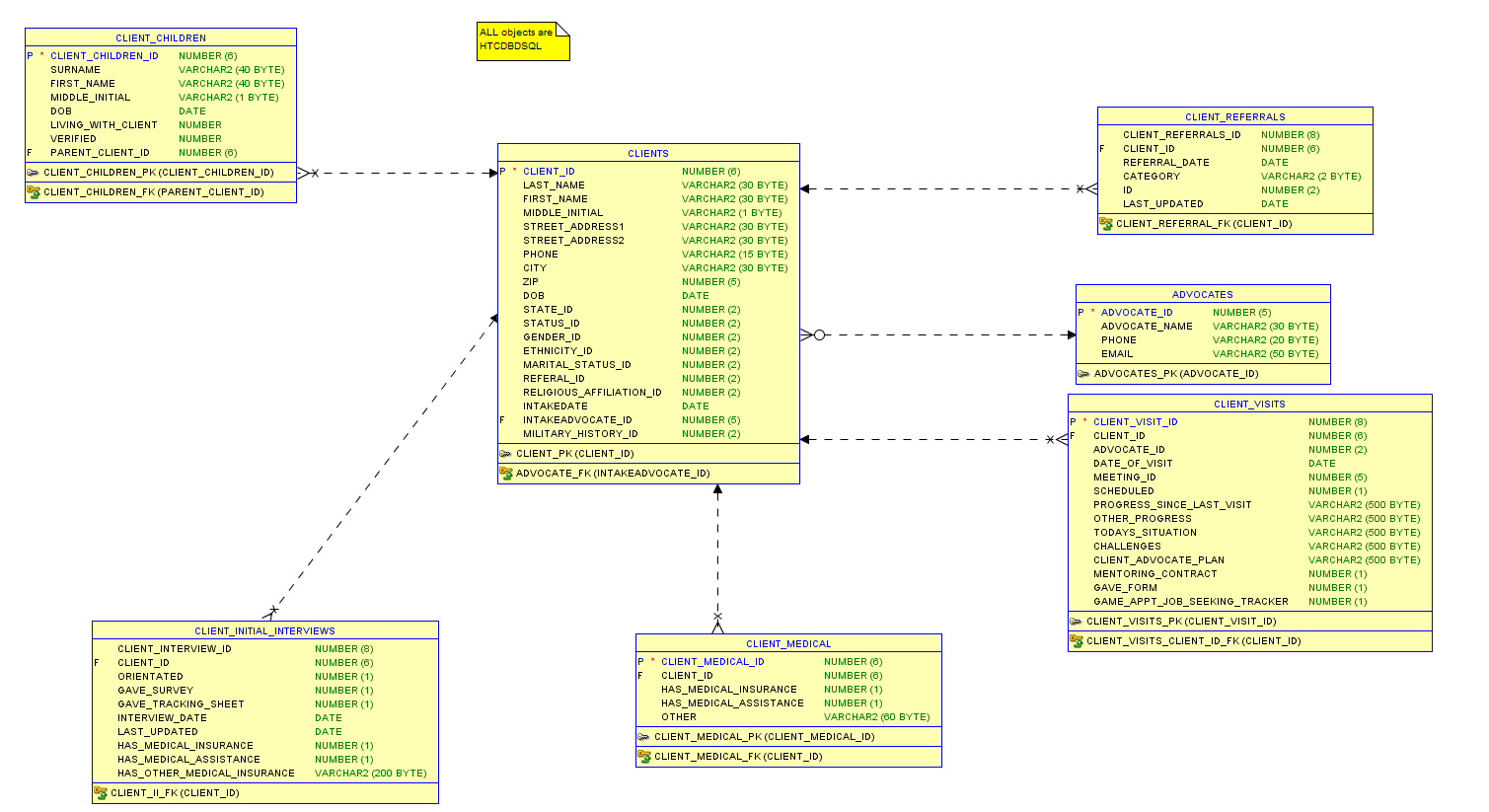
The Dignity Center is an organization that helps economically disenfranchised people that call upon it for assistance. These people are called CLIENTS and they are helped by the ADVOCATES. Given the following ERD, I would like you to answer the following questions (and provide the SQL)



**How many Clients are there?**

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT client\_id)

FROM HTCDBDSQL.clients;

**82**

**How many Children are there that live with these clients?**

SELECT COUNT (living\_with\_client)

FROM htcdbdsql.client\_children

WHERE living\_with\_client = 1;

**16**

**Which Client (name, please) has the most kids?**

SELECT cl.client\_id, cl.first\_name, cl.last\_name, COUNT (ccl.parent\_client\_id)

FROM htcdbdsql.clients cl

INNER JOIN htcdbdsql.client\_children ccl

ON cl.client\_id = ccl.parent\_client\_id

GROUP BY cl.client\_id, cl.first\_name, cl.last\_name

HAVING COUNT (ccl.parent\_client\_id) =

(SELECT MAX (a.cc)

FROM

(SELECT COUNT(client\_children\_id) cc

FROM htcdbdsql.client\_children

GROUP BY parent\_client\_id) a

);

**G Bo 5 kids**

**Which Advocate has had the most clients in the INTAKE process?**

SELECT a.advocate\_name, COUNT (client\_id)

FROM htcdbdsql.advocates a

INNER JOIN htcdbdsql.clients cl

ON a.advocate\_id = cl.intakeadvocate\_id

GROUP BY a.advocate\_name

HAVING COUNT (client\_id) =

(SELECT MAX (bc)

FROM

(SELECT COUNT (client\_id) c

FROM htcdbdsql.clients

GROUP BY intakeadvocate\_id) b

);

**B CARLSON 12 CLIENTS**

**The following query gives you a list of the genders of the DC clients. Using this as a SUBQUERY, aggregate the data to determine how many of each gender there are.**

SELECT CASE WHEN GENDER\_ID = 1 THEN 'MALE'

WHEN GENDER\_ID = 2 THEN 'FEMALE'

ELSE 'UNDISCLOSED'

END AS GENDER

FROM HTCDBDSQL.CLIENTS CL

Your results should look like this.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GENDER | CLIENTS |
| FEMALE | 12 |
| MALE | 70 |

SELECT gender, COUNT (a.gender) CLIENTS

FROM

(SELECT CASE WHEN GENDER\_ID = 1 THEN 'MALE'

WHEN GENDER\_ID = 2 THEN 'FEMALE'

ELSE 'UNDISCLOSED'

END AS GENDER

FROM HTCDBDSQL.CLIENTS

) a

GROUP BY gender

ORDER BY gender;

**Produce the following chart that analyzes how many times clients visit the DC.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **VISITS** | **CLIENTS** |
| 1 | 23 |
| 2 | 13 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 5 | 3 |
| 6 | 1 |
| 7 | 2 |
| 8 | 2 |
| 11 | 1 |

SELECT v.visitcount as VISITS, COUNT(v.visitcount) AS CLIENTS

FROM (

SELECT count(client\_id) AS visitcount, Client\_ID

FROM HTCDBDSQL.client\_visits

GROUP BY Client\_ID

ORDER BY Count(Client\_ID)

) v

GROUP BY v.visitcount

ORDER BY v.visitcount;

**Modify above to show only those groups where more than 10 clients visit a certain number of times.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **VISITS** | **CLIENTS** |
| 1 | 23 |
| 2 | 13 |

SELECT v.visitcount as VISITS, COUNT(v.visitcount) AS CLIENTS

FROM

(

SELECT count(Client\_ID) AS VisitCount, Client\_ID

FROM HTCDBDSQL.client\_visits

GROUP BY Client\_ID

ORDER BY Count(Client\_ID)

) v

GROUP BY v.visitcount

HAVING COUNT (v.visitcount)>10;

**Finally, on average, how often does a client visit the DC?**

SELECT Round(Avg (V.Count),0)as"Average Visit to DC"

FROM

(

SELECT COUNT(Date\_of\_visit) as Count, Client\_ID

FROM HTCDBDSQL.Client\_Visits

GROUP BY Client\_ID

) V;

**3**