

## Assignment -7

### Summarizing Data with Aggregate Functions.

- 1) Write a query that counts all orders for October 3.

mysql> select count(\*) from orders where odate = '1990-10-03';

```
mysql> select count(*) from orders where odate = '1990-10-03';
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
|          5 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> |
```

- 2) Write a query that counts the number of different non-NULL city values in the Customers table.

mysql> select count(distinct city) from customers;

```
mysql> select count(distinct city) from customers;
+-----+
| count(distinct city) |
+-----+
|                      4 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

- 3) Write a query that selects each customer's smallest order.

mysql> select min(amt),cnum from orders group by cnum order by cnum asc;

```
mysql> select min(amt),cnum from orders group by cnum order by cnum asc;
+-----+-----+
| min(amt) | cnum |
+-----+-----+
|    767.19 | 2001 |
|   1713.23 | 2002 |
|   5160.45 | 2003 |
|    75.75  | 2004 |
|   4723.00 | 2006 |
|   1900.10 | 2007 |
|    18.69  | 2008 |
+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4) Write a query that selects the first customer, in alphabetical order, whose name begins with G.

```
mysql> select * from customers where cname like 'G%' order by cname asc limit 1;
```

```
mysql> select * from customers where cname like 'G%' order by cname asc limit 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Cnum | Cname   | City  | Rating | Snum |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2002 | Giovanni | Rome  | 200    | 1003 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

5) Write a query that selects the highest rating in each city.

```
mysql> select max(rating),city from customers group by city;
```

```
mysql> select max(rating),city from customers group by city;
+-----+-----+
| max(rating) | city   |
+-----+-----+
| 100         | London |
| 200         | Rome   |
| 300         | San Jose |
| 300         | Berlin |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

6) Write a query that counts the number of salespeople registering orders for each day. (If a salesperson has more than one order on a given day, he or she should be counted only once.)

```
mysql> select odate, count(distinct snum) from orders group by odate;
```

```
mysql> select odate, count(distinct snum) from orders group by odate;
+-----+-----+
| odate      | count(distinct snum) |
+-----+-----+
| 1990-10-03 | 4                    |
| 1990-10-04 | 2                    |
| 1990-10-05 | 1                    |
| 1990-10-06 | 2                    |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```