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MySQL Exercise - 4

1. **Display the minimum Status in the Supplier table.**

Query:

- SELECT MIN(status) FROM supplier;

2. **Display the maximum Weight in the Parts table.**

Query:

- SELECT MAX(weight) FROM parts;

3. **Display the average Weight of the Parts.**

Query:

- SELECT AVG(weight) FROM PARTS;

4. **Display the total Quantity sold for part 'P1'.**

Query:

- select qty from supplier_parts_project where `P#`='P1';

5. **Display the total Quantity sold for each part.**

Query:

- select `P#`, qty from supplier_parts_project;

6. **Display the average Quantity sold for each part**

Query:

- select `P#`, avg(qty) from supplier_parts_project group by `P#`;

7. **Display the maximum Quantity sold for each part, provided the maximum Quantity is greater than 800.**

Query:

- select `P#`, max(qty) from supplier_parts_project group by `P#` having avg(qty) > 800;

8. Display the Status and the count of Suppliers with that Status.

Query:

- select status, count(status) as "NO" from supplier group by status;

9. Display the count of Projects going on in different cities

Query:

- select city "CITY" , count(city) as "NO OF PROJECTS" from projects group by city;

10. What is the difference between COUNT(Status) and COUNT(*) ?

Ans:

- Both the functions will give the same output for a totally populated table. They will produce different outputs when there is a NULL value in the table. COUNT(*) will count the row even with NULL values, whereas the COUNT(status) will exclude the rows with null values.

11. Display the Status and the Count of Suppliers with that Status in the following format as shown below :

Status Count

Ten	1
Twenty	2
Thirty	3

Query:

- select status, case
when status=10 then 'TEN'
when status=20 then 'TWENTY'
when status=30 then 'THIRTY'
when status=40 then 'FOURTY'
else 'NA'
end as "WRD" from supplier;