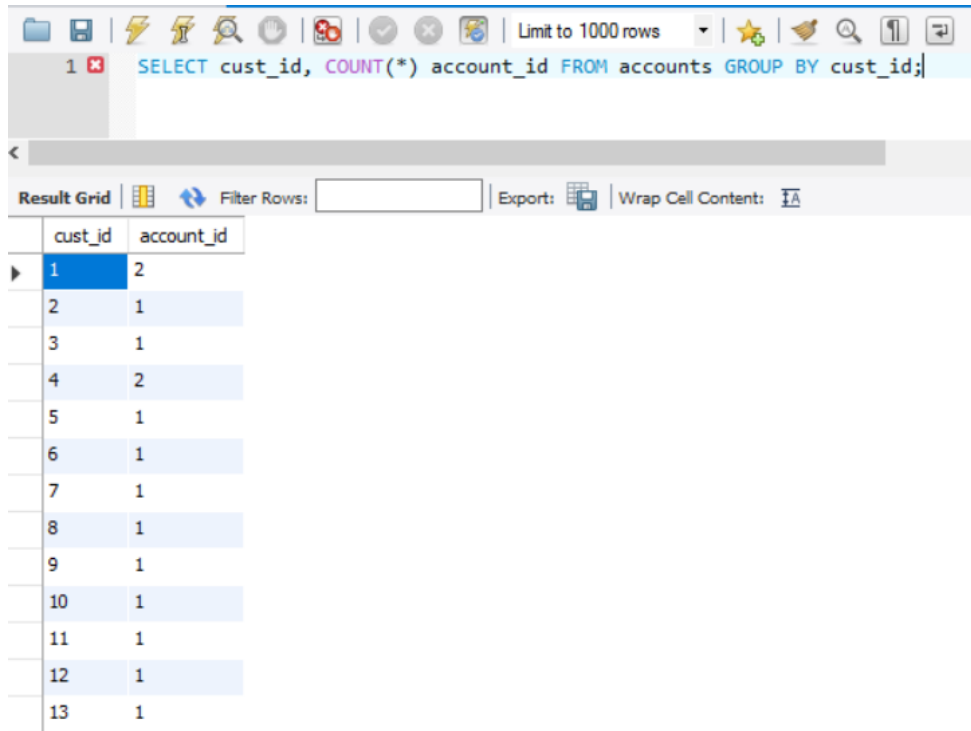


- **Customers with customer IDs one and four have two accounts each. The rest of the customers have one account each.**

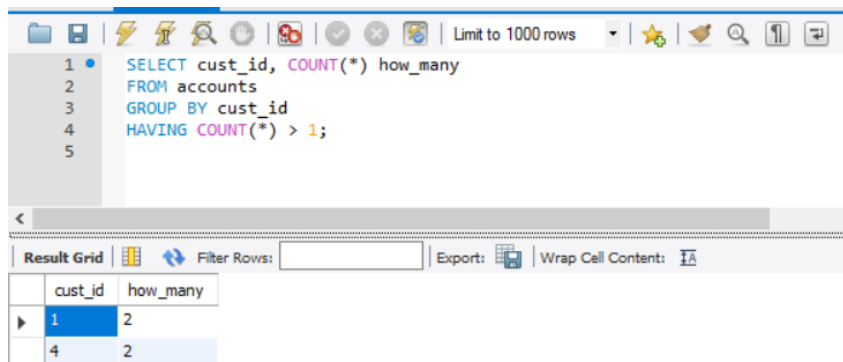
SELECT cust_id, COUNT(*) account_id FROM accounts GROUP BY cust_id;



cust_id	account_id
1	2
2	1
3	1
4	2
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1

- **Customers with customer IDs one and four have two accounts each.**

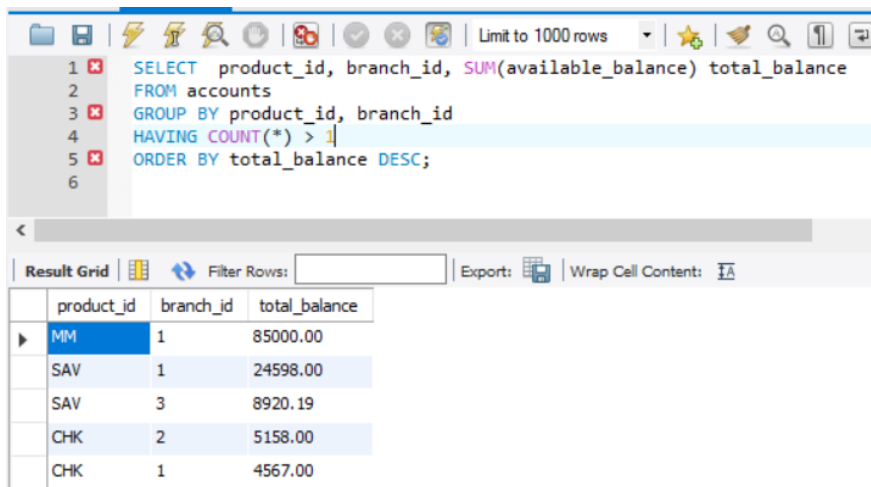
SELECT cust_id, COUNT(*) how_many FROM accounts GROUP BY cust_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;



cust_id	how_many
1	2
4	2

- **Product MM at branch one has a total balance of \$85,000. Product SAV at branch one has a total balance of \$24,598. Product SAV at branch three has a total balance of \$8,920.19. Product CHK at branch two has a total balance of \$5,158. Product CHK at branch one has a total balance of \$4,567.**

SELECT product_id, branch_id, SUM(available_balance) total_balance FROM accounts
GROUP BY product_id, branch_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 1 ORDER BY total_balance
DESC;



The screenshot shows a database query editor with a SQL query and its results. The query is:

```
SELECT product_id, branch_id, SUM(available_balance) total_balance
FROM accounts
GROUP BY product_id, branch_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
ORDER BY total_balance DESC;
```

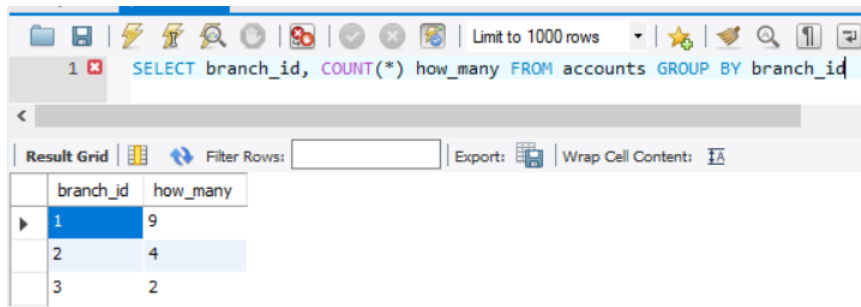
The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

product_id	branch_id	total_balance
MM	1	85000.00
SAV	1	24598.00
SAV	3	8920.19
CHK	2	5158.00
CHK	1	4567.00

- **How many accounts does each branch have open?**

Branch one has nine accounts open. Branch two has four accounts open. Branch three has two accounts open.

SELECT branch_id, COUNT(*) how_many FROM accounts GROUP BY branch_id



The screenshot shows a database query editor with a SQL query and its results. The query is:

```
SELECT branch_id, COUNT(*) how_many FROM accounts GROUP BY branch_id
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

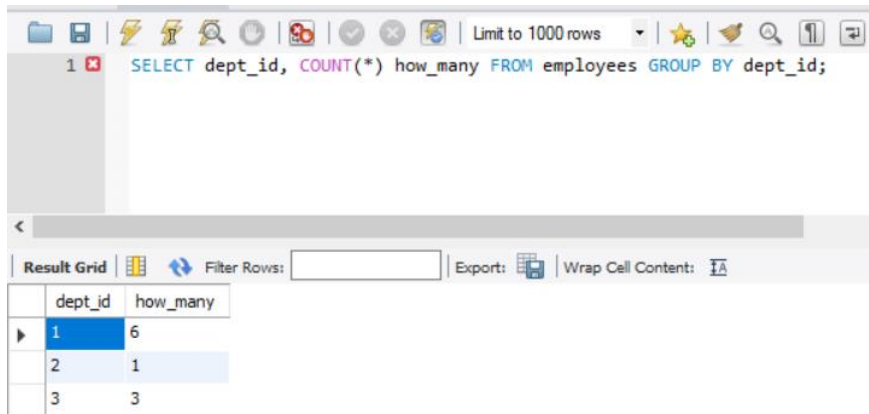
branch_id	how_many
1	9
2	4
3	2

- **How many employees work in each department?**

Six employees work in department one. One employee works in department two.

Three employees work in department three.

SELECT dept_name, COUNT(*) how_many FROM employees GROUP BY dept_name;



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 SELECT dept_id, COUNT(*) how_many FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the results of the query in a table format:

dept_id	how_many
1	6
2	1
3	3

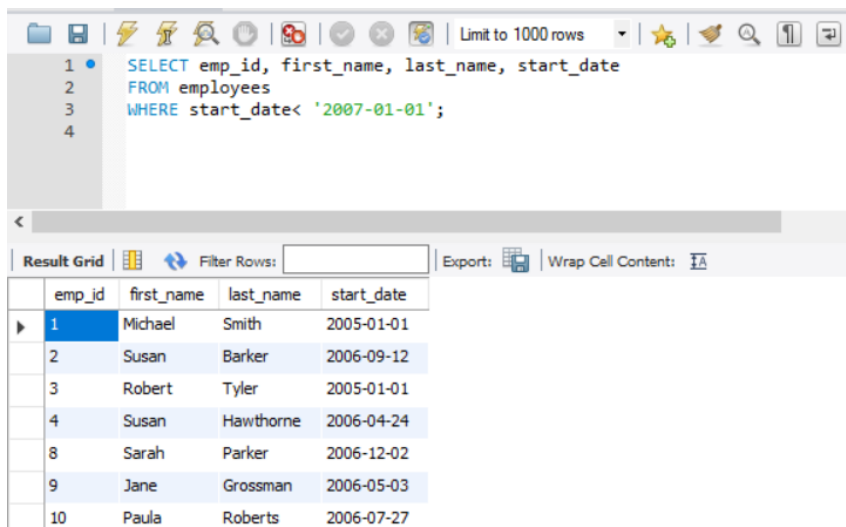
- **What employees started working before 2007?**

Michael Smith, Susan Barker, Robert Tyler, Susan Hawthorne, Sarah Parker, Jane

Grossman, and Paula Roberts started working before 2007.

SELECT emp_id, first_name, last_name, start_date FROM employees WHERE

start_date < '2007-01-01';



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
1 SELECT emp_id, first_name, last_name, start_date
2 FROM employees
3 WHERE start_date < '2007-01-01';
4
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the results of the query in a table format:

emp_id	first_name	last_name	start_date
1	Michael	Smith	2005-01-01
2	Susan	Barker	2006-09-12
3	Robert	Tyler	2005-01-01
4	Susan	Hawthorne	2006-04-24
8	Sarah	Parker	2006-12-02
9	Jane	Grossman	2006-05-03
10	Paula	Roberts	2006-07-27