1. How many sales occurred during this time period?
2. Return the top 5 most expensive transactions (by USD price) for this data set. Return the name, ETH price, and USD price, as well as the date.
3. Return a table with a row for each transaction with an event column, a USD price column, and a moving average of USD price that averages the last 50 transactions.
4. Return all the NFT names and their average sale price in USD. Sort descending. Name the average column as average_price.
5. Return each day of the week and the number of sales that occurred on that day of the week, as well as the average price in ETH. Order by the count of transactions in ascending order.
6. Construct a column that describes each sale and is called summary. The sentence should include who sold the NFT name, who bought the NFT, who sold the NFT, the date, and what price it was sold for in USD rounded to the nearest thousandth.
   Here's an example summary:
   "CryptoPunk #1139 was sold for $194000 to 0x91338ccfb8c0adb7756034a82008531d7713009d from 0x1593110441ab4c5f2c133f21b0743b2b43e297cb on 2022-01-14"
7. Create a view called "1919_purchases" and contains any sales where "0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685" was the buyer.
8. Create a histogram of ETH price ranges. Round to the nearest hundred value.
9. Return a unioned query that contains the highest price each NFT was bought for and a new column called status saying "highest" with a query that has the lowest price each NFT was bought for and the status column saying "lowest". The table should have a name column, a price column called price, and a status column. Order the result set by the name of the NFT, and the status, in ascending order.