

IST 659 - Quiz 2

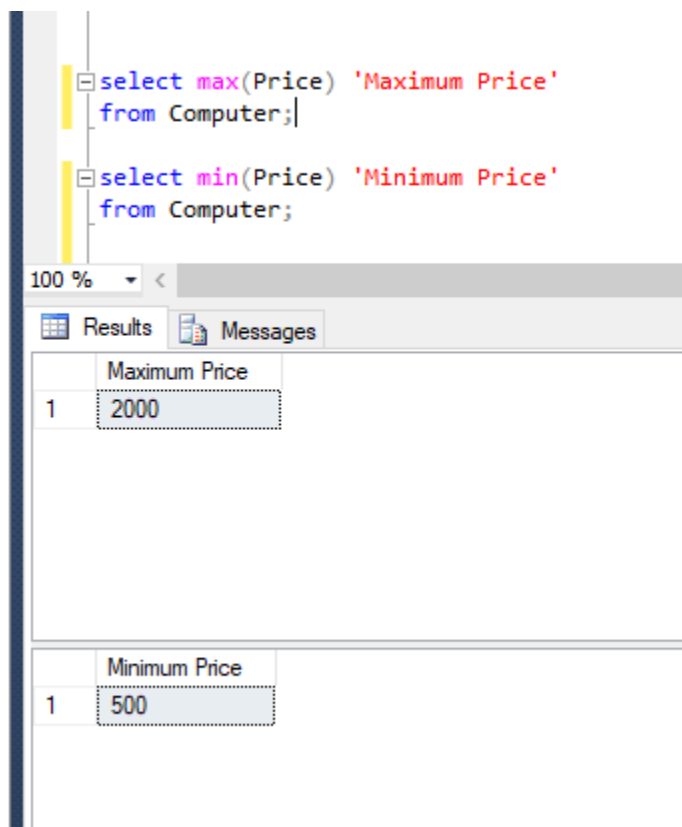
Q1: What is the Maximum and Minimum price of the Computers?

Query

```
select max(Price) 'Maximum Price'  
from Computer;
```

```
select min(Price) 'Minimum Price'  
from Computer;
```

Result



```
select max(Price) 'Maximum Price'  
from Computer;
```

```
select min(Price) 'Minimum Price'  
from Computer;
```

	Maximum Price
1	2000

	Minimum Price
1	500

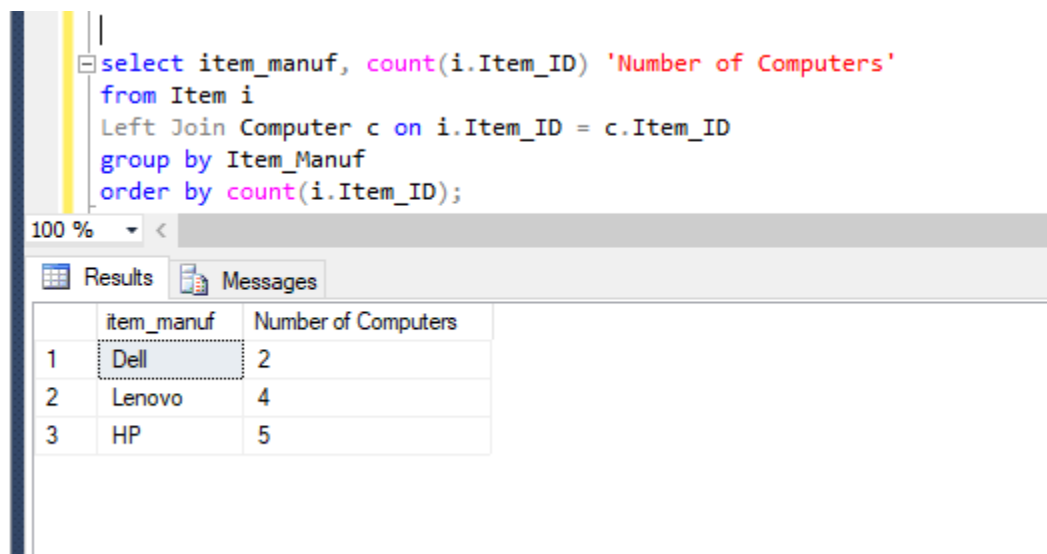
Q2: Count the number of computers in each type of manufactured item (HP, Dell, Lenovo).

Show item_manuf and number of computers, the result should be presented in ascending order of the number of computers.

Query

```
select item_manuf, count(i.Item_ID) 'Number of Computers'
from Item i
Left Join Computer c on i.Item_ID = c.Item_ID
group by Item_Manuf
order by count(i.Item_ID);
```

Result



```
select item_manuf, count(i.Item_ID) 'Number of Computers'
from Item i
Left Join Computer c on i.Item_ID = c.Item_ID
group by Item_Manuf
order by count(i.Item_ID);
```

	item_manuf	Number of Computers
1	Dell	2
2	Lenovo	4
3	HP	5

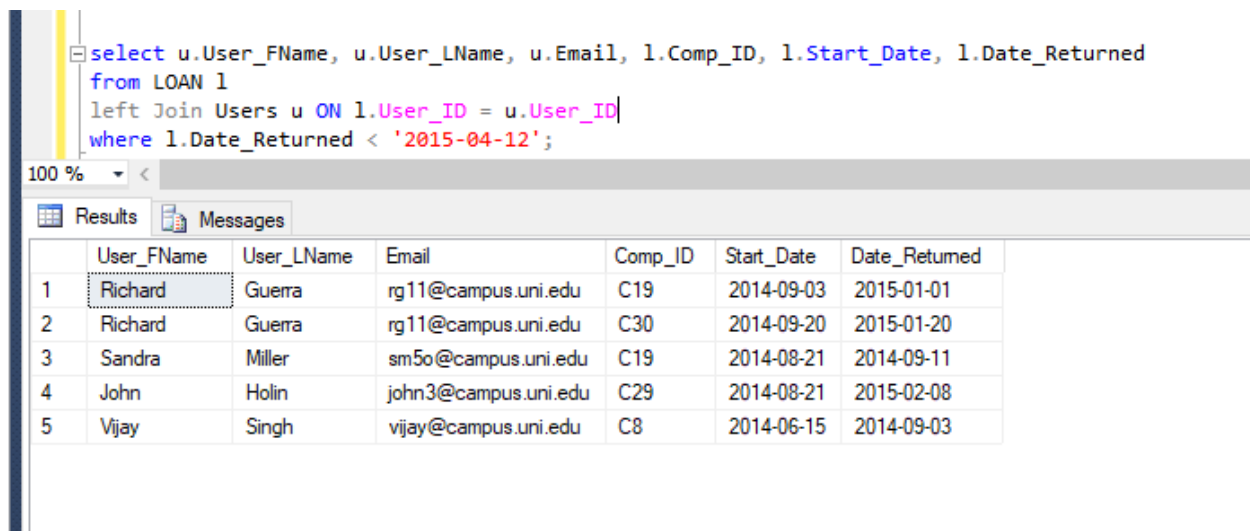
Q3: Show all the users who have computer loans that were returned before 2015-04-12.

Your results should include user_FName, user_LName, Email, comp_id, loan start_date, and Date_Returned.

Query

```
select u.User_FName, u.User_LName, u.Email, l.Comp_ID, l.Start_Date, l.Date_Returned
from LOAN l
left Join Users u ON l.User_ID = u.User_ID
where l.Date_Returned < '2015-04-12';
```

Result



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select u.User_FName, u.User_LName, u.Email, l.Comp_ID, l.Start_Date, l.Date_Returned
from LOAN l
left Join Users u ON l.User_ID = u.User_ID
where l.Date_Returned < '2015-04-12';
```

Below the query editor, there is a tab labeled "Results" which displays the following table:

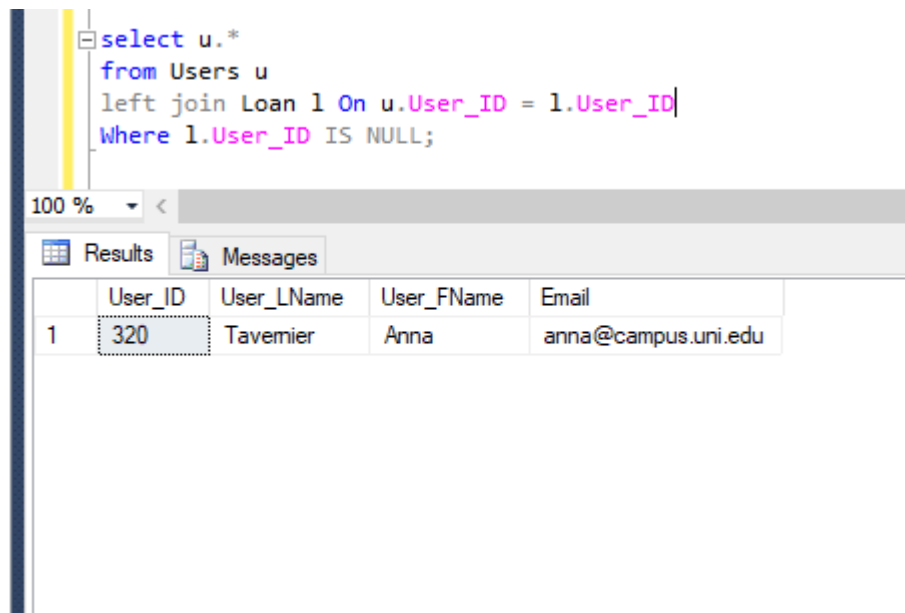
	User_FName	User_LName	Email	Comp_ID	Start_Date	Date_Returned
1	Richard	Guerra	rg11@campus.uni.edu	C19	2014-09-03	2015-01-01
2	Richard	Guerra	rg11@campus.uni.edu	C30	2014-09-20	2015-01-20
3	Sandra	Miller	sm5o@campus.uni.edu	C19	2014-08-21	2014-09-11
4	John	Holin	john3@campus.uni.edu	C29	2014-08-21	2015-02-08
5	Vijay	Singh	vijay@campus.uni.edu	C8	2014-06-15	2014-09-03

Q4: Show the details of the users who have not made any computer loans

Query

```
select u.*  
from Users u  
left join Loan l On u.User_ID = l.User_ID  
Where l.User_ID IS NULL;
```

Result



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select u.*  
from Users u  
left join Loan l On u.User_ID = l.User_ID  
Where l.User_ID IS NULL;
```

Below the query editor, there is a results pane with a zoom level of 100%. The results pane has two tabs: "Results" and "Messages". The "Results" tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

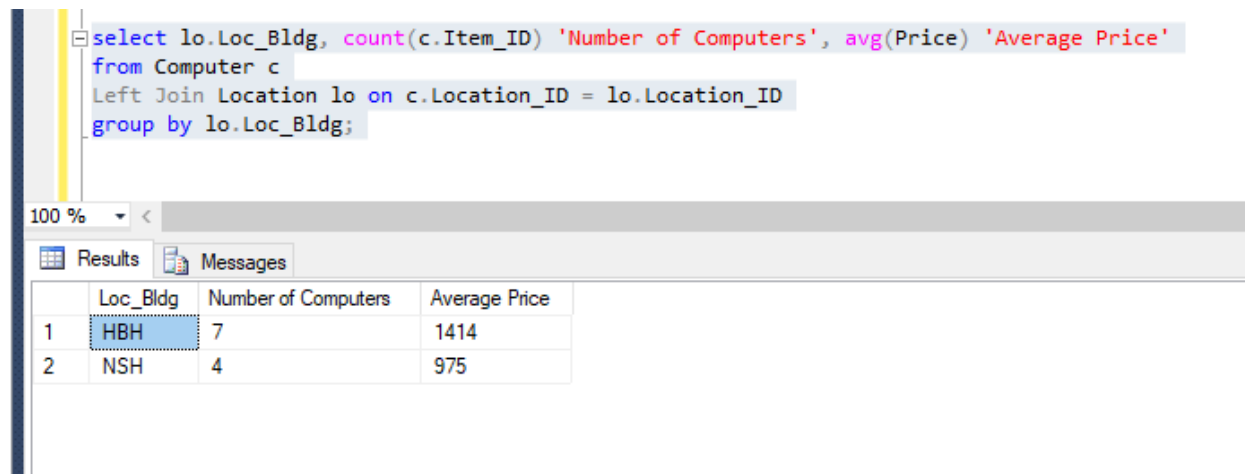
	User_ID	User_LName	User_FName	Email
1	320	Tavemier	Anna	anna@campus.uni.edu

Q5: Show the total number of computers in each building and the average prices of those computers. Return the Loc_Bldg, the number of computers, average prices

Query

```
select lo.Loc_Bldg, count(c.Item_ID) 'Number of Computers', avg(Price) 'Average Price'
from Computer c
Left Join Location lo on c.Location_ID = lo.Location_ID
group by lo.Loc_Bldg;
```

Result



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select lo.Loc_Bldg, count(c.Item_ID) 'Number of Computers', avg(Price) 'Average Price'
from Computer c
Left Join Location lo on c.Location_ID = lo.Location_ID
group by lo.Loc_Bldg;
```

Below the query editor, there is a 'Results' tab showing the output of the query. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: Loc_Bldg, Number of Computers, and Average Price.

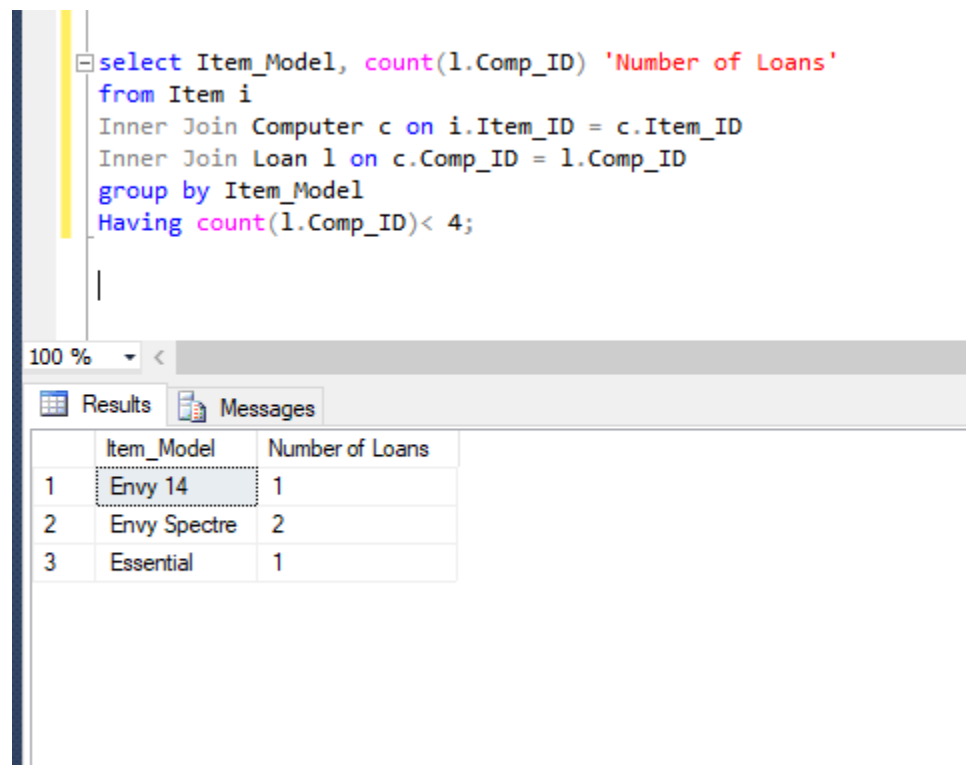
	Loc_Bldg	Number of Computers	Average Price
1	HBH	7	1414
2	NSH	4	975

Q6: Which computer model is loaned for less than 4 times (<4)? Show the Item_Model and the total number of loans of that computer model

Query

```
select Item_Model, count(l.Comp_ID) 'Number of Loans'
from Item i
Inner Join Computer c on i.Item_ID = c.Item_ID
Inner Join Loan l on c.Comp_ID = l.Comp_ID
group by Item_Model
Having count(l.Comp_ID) < 4;
```

Result



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query window and a results window. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```
select Item_Model, count(l.Comp_ID) 'Number of Loans'
from Item i
Inner Join Computer c on i.Item_ID = c.Item_ID
Inner Join Loan l on c.Comp_ID = l.Comp_ID
group by Item_Model
Having count(l.Comp_ID) < 4;
```

The results window displays the following table:

	Item_Model	Number of Loans
1	Envy 14	1
2	Envy Spectre	2
3	Essential	1