

SQL Exercise 4

1. Display the minimum Status in the Supplier table.
→ `SELECT MIN(STATUS) FROM S;`
2. Display the maximum Weight in the Parts table.
→ `SELECT MAX(WEIGHT) FROM P;`
3. Display the average Weight of the Parts.
→ `SELECT AVG(WEIGHT) FROM P;`
4. Display the total Quantity sold for part 'P1'.
→ `SELECT SUM(QTY) FROM SPJ WHERE `P#` = 'P1';`
5. Display the total Quantity sold for each part.
→ `SELECT `P#`, SUM(QTY) FROM SPJ GROUP BY `P#`;`
6. Display the average Quantity sold for each part.
→ `SELECT `P#`, AVG(QTY) FROM SPJ GROUP BY `P#`;`
7. Display the maximum Quantity sold for each part, provided the maximum Quantity is greater than 800.
→ `SELECT `P#`, MAX(QTY) FROM SPJ GROUP BY `P#` HAVING MAX(QTY) >= 800;`
8. Display the Status and the count of Suppliers with that Status.
→ `SELECT STATUS, COUNT(`S#`) FROM S GROUP BY STATUS;`
9. Display the count of Projects going on in different cities.
→ `SELECT CITY, COUNT(`P#`) FROM P GROUP BY CITY;`
10. What is the difference between COUNT(Status) and COUNT(*) ?
→ `COUNT(Status)`: counts only rows where Status is NOT NULL
`COUNT(*)`: counts all rows, including those where Status is NULL
11. Display the Status and the Count of Suppliers with that Status in the following format as shown below:-
→ `SELECT
CASE STATUS
WHEN 10 THEN 'Ten'
WHEN 20 THEN 'Twenty'
WHEN 30 THEN 'Thirty'`

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ELSE 'Other'  
END AS Status,  
COUNT(*) AS Count  
FROM S  
WHERE STATUS IN (10,20,30)  
GROUP BY STATUS;
```

Status	Count
Ten	1
Twenty	2
Thirty	3