4) Write a SELECT statement that returns these five columns: vendor\_name invoice\_date

invoice\_number li\_sequence

li\_amount

The vendor\_name column from the Vendors table The invoice\_date column from the Invoices table The invoice\_number column from the Invoices table

The invoice\_sequence column from the Invoice\_Line\_Items table

The line\_item\_amount column from the Invoice\_Line\_Items table

Use aliases for the tables. This should return 118 rows.

Sort the final result set by vendor\_name, invoice\_date, invoice\_number, and invoice\_sequence.

5. Write a SELECT statement that returns three columns: vendor\_id

vendor\_name

The vendor\_id column from the Vendors table The vendor\_name column from the Vendors table

contact\_name A concatenation of the vendor\_contact\_first\_name and vendor\_contact\_last\_name columns with a space between

Return one row for each vendor whose contact has the same last name as another vendor’s contact. This should return 2 rows. Hint: Use a self-join to check that the vendor\_id columns aren’t equal but the vendor\_contact\_last\_name columns are equal. Sort the result set by vendor\_contact\_last\_name.

6. Write a SELECT statement that returns these three columns: account\_number

account\_description invoice\_id

The account\_number column from the General\_Ledger\_Accounts table

The account\_description column from the General\_Ledger\_Accounts table

The invoice\_id column from the Invoice\_Line\_Items table

Return one row for each account number that has never been used. This should return 54 rows. Hint: Use an outer join and only return rows where the invoice\_id column contains a null value. Remove the invoice\_id column from the SELECT clause. Sort the final result set by the account\_number column.

7. Use the UNION operator to generate a result set consisting of two columns from the Vendors table: vendor\_name and vendor\_state. If the vendor is in California, the vendor\_state value should be “CA”; otherwise, the vendor\_state value should be “Outside CA.” Sort the final result set by vendor\_name.

Chapter 6

1. Write a SELECT statement that returns one row for each vendor in the Invoices table that contains these columns : The vendor\_id column from the Vendors table The sum of the invoice\_total columns in the Invoices table for that vendor

This should return 34 rows.

2. Write a SELECT statement that returns one row for each vendor that contains these columns: The vendor\_name column from the Vendors table The sum of the payment\_total columns in the Invoices table for that vendor

Sort the result set in descending sequence by the payment total sum for each vendor.

3. Write a SELECT statement that returns one row for each vendor that contains three columns: The vendor\_name column from the Vendors table The count of the invoices in the Invoices table for each vendor The sum of the invoice\_total columns in the Invoices table for each vendor

Sort the result set so the vendor with the most invoices appears first.

4. Write a SELECT statement that returns one row for each general ledger account number that contains three columns: The account\_description column from the General\_Ledger\_Accounts table The count of the items in the Invoice\_Line\_Items table that have the same account\_number The sum of the line\_item\_amount columns in the Invoice\_Line\_Items table that have the same account\_number

Return only those rows where the count of line items is greater than 1. This should return 10 rows.

5

Group the result set by account description. Sort the result set in descending sequence by the sum of the line item amounts.

5. Modify the solution to exercise 4 so it returns only invoices dated in the second quarter of 2014 (April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2014). This should still return 10 rows but with some different line item counts for each vendor. Hint: Join to the Invoices table to code a search condition based on invoice\_date.

6. Write a SELECT statement that answers this question: What is the total amount invoiced for each general ledger account number? Return these columns: The account number from the Invoice\_Line\_Items table The sum of the line item amounts from the Invoice\_Line\_Items table

Use the WITH ROLLUP operator to include a row that gives the grand total. This should return 22 rows.

Note: Once you add the WITH ROLLUP operator, you may need to use MySQL Workbench’s Execute SQL Script button instead of its Execute Current Statement button to execute this statement.

7. Write a SELECT statement that answers this question: Which vendors are being paid from more than one account? Return these columns: The vendor name from the Vendors table The count of distinct general ledger accounts that apply to that vendor’s invoices

This should return 2 rows.