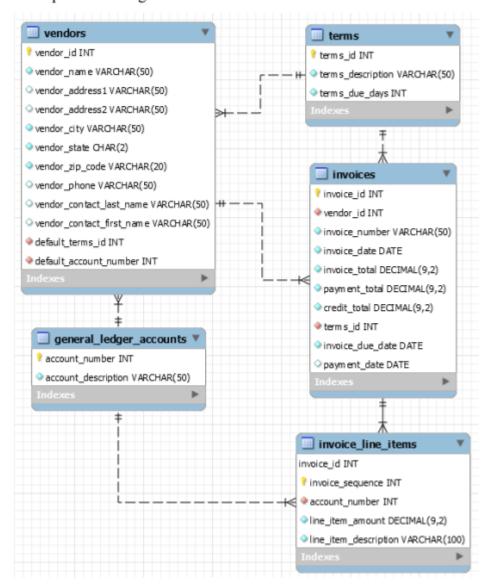
HOMEWORK 3

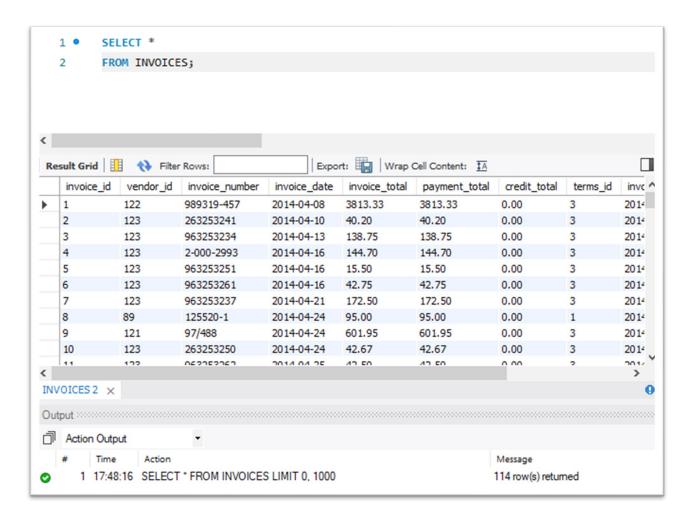
Using the script provided on Canvas, install the Accounts Payable (ap) database. Run the script to create the database and load the data.

The ERD for the ap database is given below.

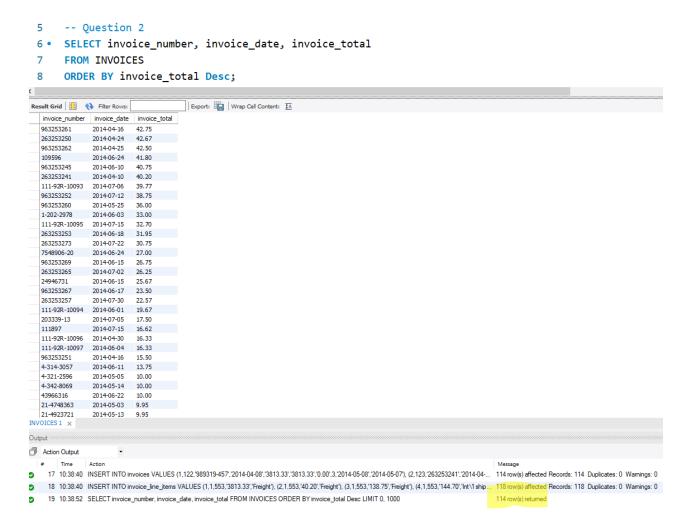


Use the ap database that you just created and write MySQL queries for the following questions.

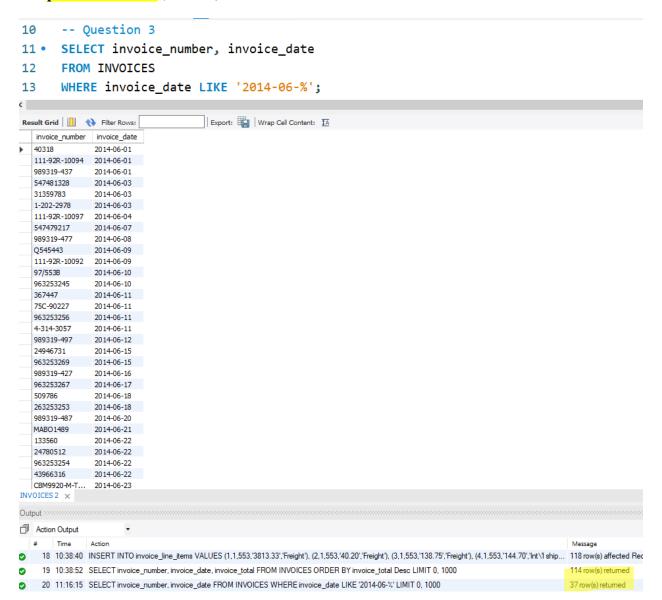
 (2 points) Select all data from the Invoices table. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (114 rows)



2. (2 points) Display the Invoice number, Invoice date, and the Invoice total. Sort in descending sequence by Invoice Total. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (114 rows)



3. (2 points) Display all invoices between 2014-06-01 and 2014-06-30. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (37 rows)



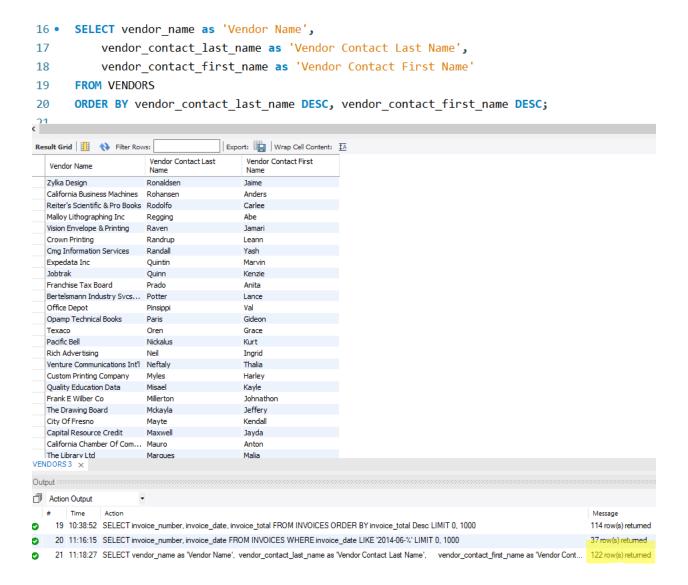
4. (2 points) Write a SELECT statement that returns three columns:

Vendor Name

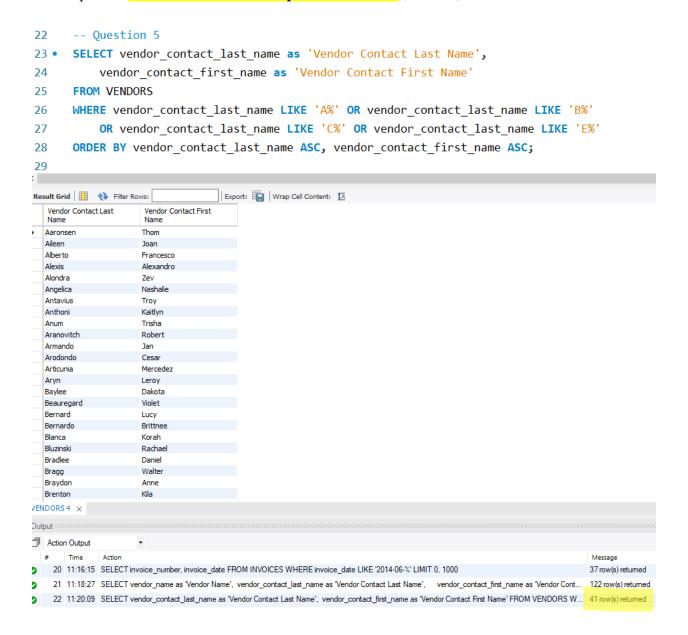
Vendor Contact Last Name

Vendor Contact First Name.

Then sort the result set by last name and then first name, both in ascending sequence. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (122 rows)



5. (5 points) Write a SELECT statement that returns the Vendor Contact Last Name and Vendor Contact First Name columns. Return only the contacts whose last name begins with the letter A, B, C, or E. Sort the result set by last name and then first name in ascending sequence. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (41 rows)



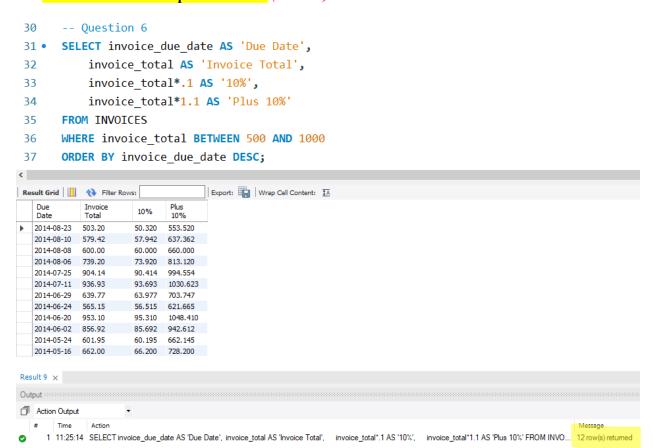
6. **(5 points)** Display the following columns from the database:

Due Date: The invoice due date

Invoice Total

10%: The 10% of the value of the invoice total Plus 10%: A 10% increase on the invoice total

Return only the rows with an invoice total that is greater than or equal to 500 and less than or equal to 1000. Sort the result set in descending sequence by the invoice due date. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (12 rows)



7. (2 points) Write a SELECT statement that returns the following columns.

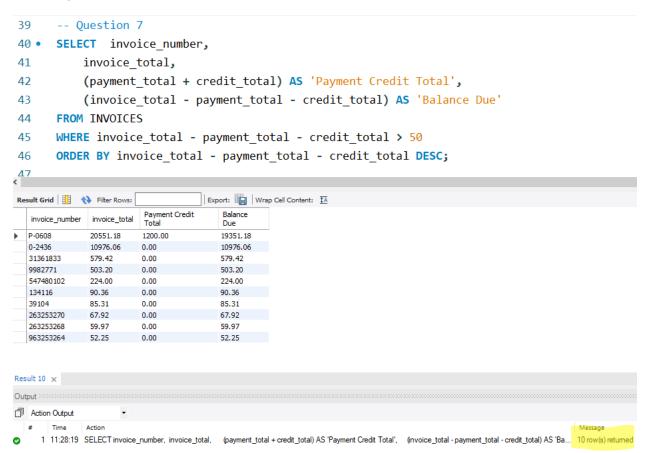
Invoice Number

Invoice Total

Payment Credit Total: Sum of Payment Total and Credit Total columns

Balance Due: Invoice Total minus Payment Total minus Credit Total columns

Return only invoices that have a balance due greater that is than \$50. Sort the result set by balance due in descending sequence. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (10 rows)



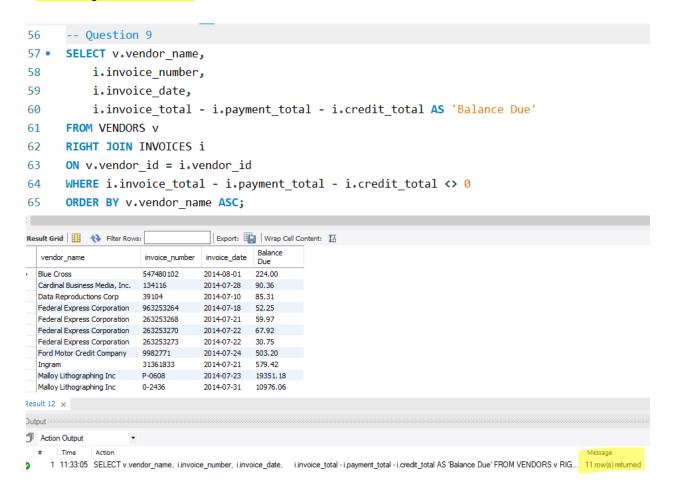
8. (2 points) Write a SELECT statement that returns these columns:

Invoice Number

Invoice Date

Balance Due: Invoice Total minus Payment Total minus Credit Total columns Payment Date

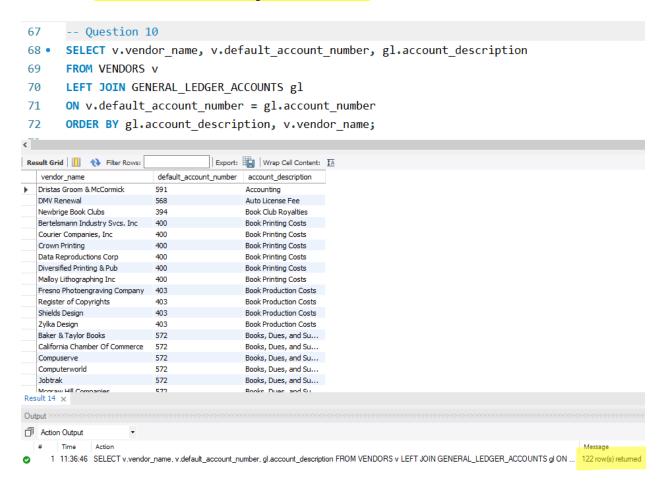
Return only the rows where the Payment date contains a null value. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (11 rows)



10. (5 points) Write a SELECT statement that returns the following columns:

Vendor Name Default Account Number Account Description

Return one row for each vendor. Sort the results by Account Description and then Vendor Name. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (122 rows)

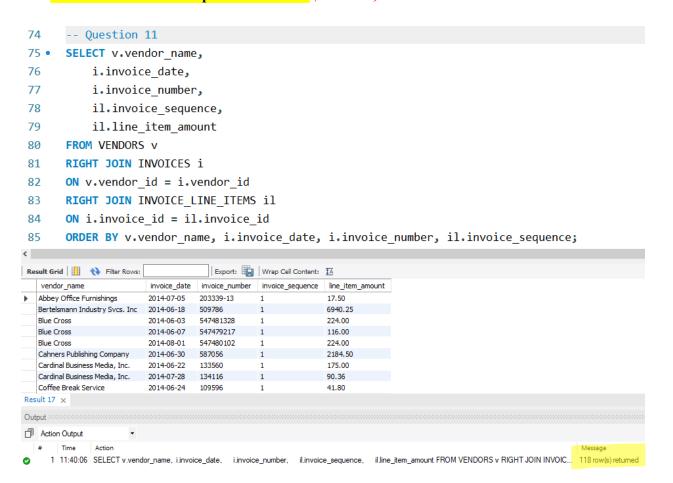


11. (5 points) Write a SELECT statement that returns the following columns:

Vendor Name Invoice Date Invoice Number Invoice Sequence Line Item Amount

Sort the final results by Vendor Name, Invoice Date, Invoice Number, and Invoice Sequence.

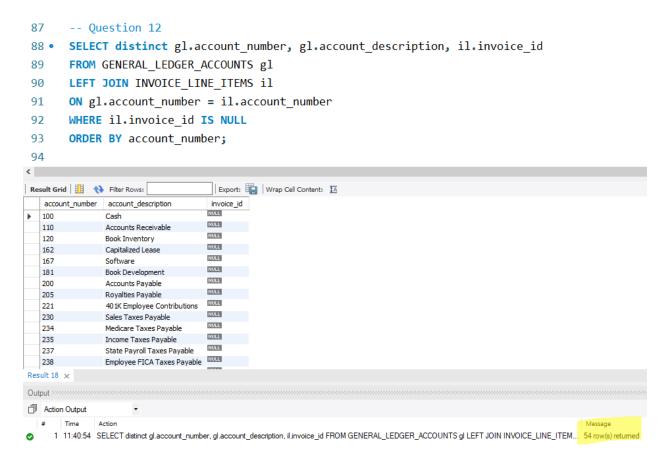
Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (118 rows)



12. (5 points) Write a SELECT statement that returns the following columns:

Account Number: The general ledger account number Account Description: The general ledger account description Invoice ID from the Invoice Line Items table

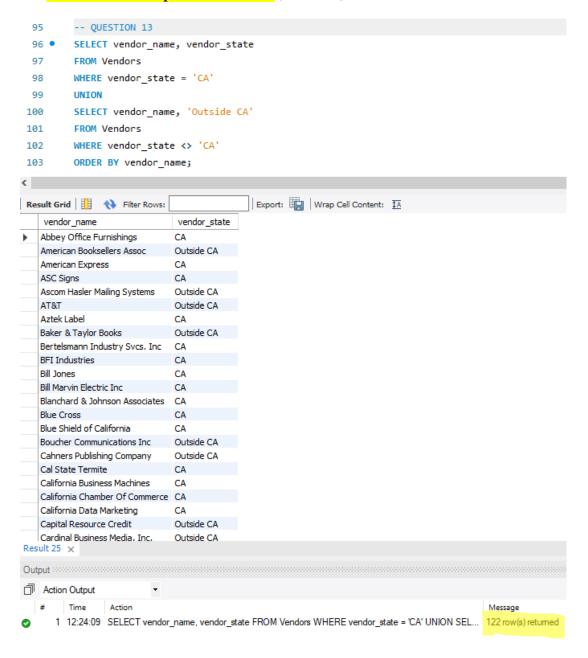
Return one row for each account number that has never been used. Sort the result set by Account Number. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (54 rows)



13. (10 points) Generate the result set containing the following columns:

Vendor Name Vendor State

If the vendor is in California, the value in the Vendor State column value should be "CA"; otherwise, the value should be "Outside CA." Sort the final result set by Vendor Name. Paste a screenshot of a partial resultset. (122 rows)



- 14. (2 points) 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

Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (34 rows)



- 15. (2 points) 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

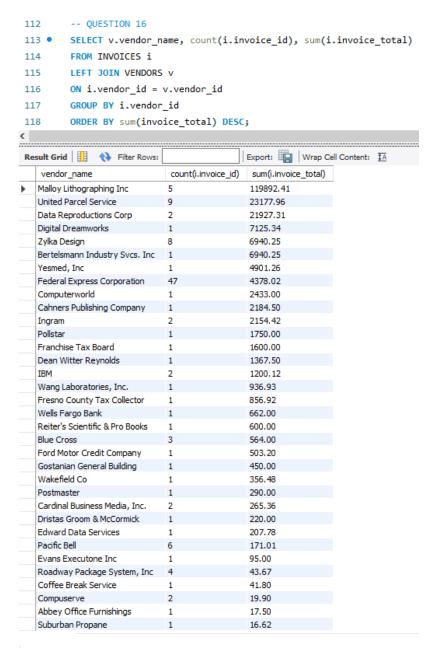
Sort the result set in descending sequence by the payment total sum for each vendor. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (34 rows)



3 11:47:46 SELECT v.vendor_name, sum(payment_total) FROM INVOICES i LEFT JOIN VENDORS v ON i... 34 row(s) returned

- 16. (2 points) 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. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (34 rows)



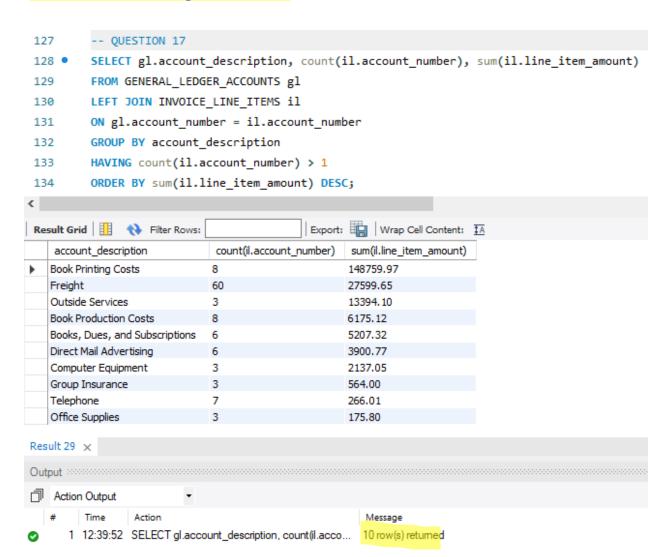
1 11:50:36 SELECT v.vendor_name, count(i.invoice_id), sum(i.invoice_total) FROM INVOICES i LEFT JOIN... 34 row(s) returned

- 17. (15 points) 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.

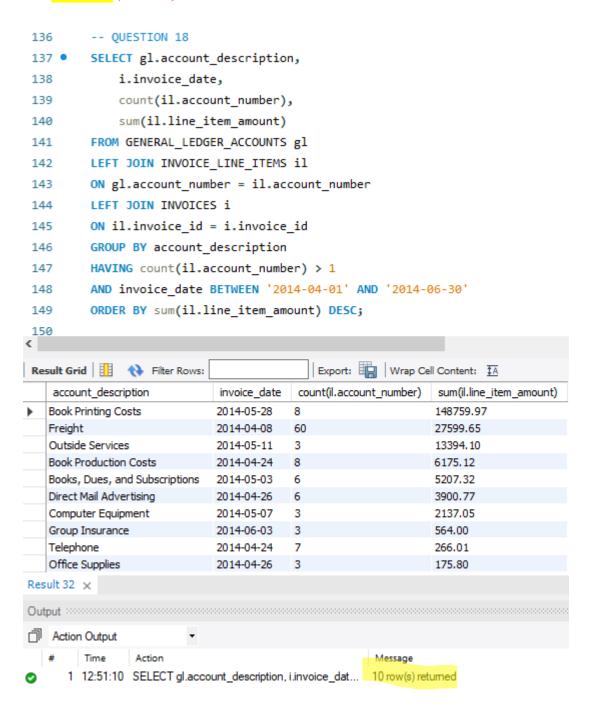
Group the result set by account description.

Sort the result set in descending sequence by the sum of the line item amounts. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (10 rows)



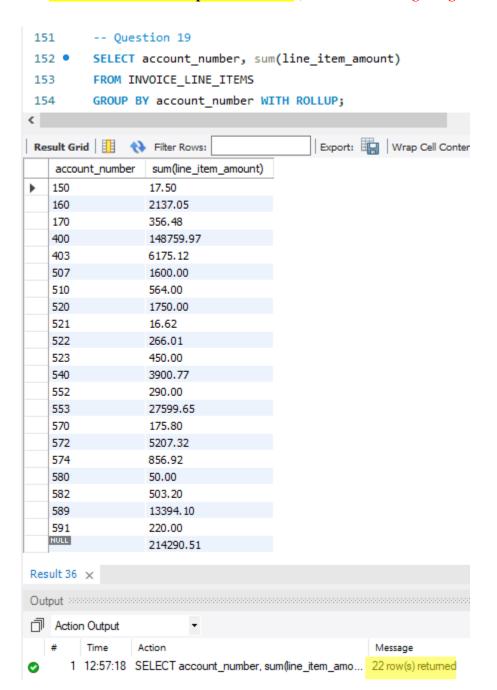
Page 17 of 24

18. (12 points) Modify the solution to number 17 above 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. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (10 rows)



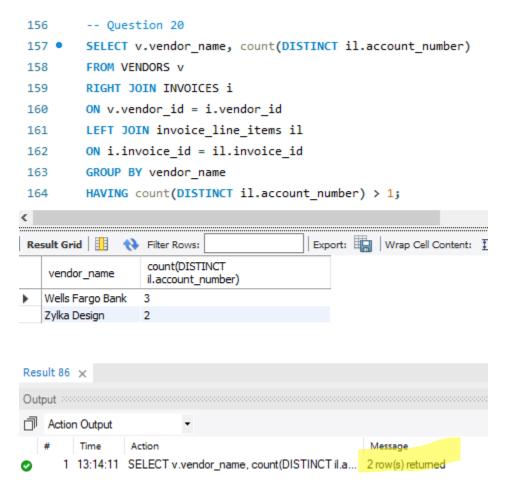
- 19. (5 points) Write a SELECT statement that answers this question: What is the total amount invoiced for each general ledger account number? Return these columns:
 - The account number column from the Invoice Line Items table
 - The sum of the line item amount columns from the Invoice Line Items table

Use the WITH ROLLUP operator to include a row that gives the grand total. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (22 rows including the grand total row)



- 20. (20 points) 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

Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (2 rows)



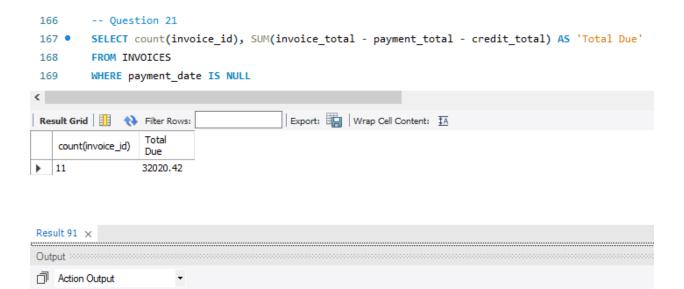
21. (10 points) Write a SELECT statement which shows the number of unpaid invoices and the total due for all those unpaid invoices. Hint: The total due = invoice total – payment total – credit total. The answer should be 11 and 32020.42.

Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (1 row)

1 13:24:11 SELECT count(invoice_id), SUM(invoice_total ... 1 row(s) returned

Time

Action



- 22. (20 points) Write a SELECT statement that answers this question: What are the last payment date and total amount due for each vendor with each terms id? Return these columns:
 - The terms id column from the Invoices table
 - The vendor id column from the Invoices table
 - The last payment date for each combination of terms_id and vendor_id in the Invoices table
 - The sum of the balance due (invoice_total payment_total credit_total) for each combination of terms id and vendor id in the Invoices table

Use the WITH ROLLUP operator to include rows that give a summary for each terms_id as well as a row that gives the grand total.

Use the IF and GROUPING functions to replace the null values in the terms_id and vendor_id columns with literal values if they are for summary rows.

Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (40 rows including all subtotal rows and the grand total row)

```
-- Question 22

171 • SELECT

IF(GROUPING(terms_id), 'Terms ID Total', terms_id) AS 'Terms ID',

IF(GROUPING(vendor_id), 'Vendor Total', vendor_id) AS 'Vendor ID',

max(payment_date) AS 'Last Payment Date',

sum(invoice_total - (payment_total + credit_total)) AS 'Sum of Balance Due'

FROM INVOICES

GROUP BY terms_id, vendor_id WITH ROLLUP;
```

Terms ID	Vendor ID	Last Payment Date	Sum of Balance Due
1	34	2014-06-23	0.00
1	86	2014-06-17	0.00
1	88	2014-05-27	0.00
1	89	2014-05-01	0.00
1	114	2014-06-29	0.00
1	Vendor Total	2014-06-29	0.00
2	80	2014-07-16	90.36
2	81	2014-07-10	0.00
2	82	2014-08-13	0.00
2	83	2014-06-21	579.42
2	90	2014-08-07	0.00
2	94	2014-07-27	0.00
2	95	2014-08-06	0.00
2	96	2014-05-13	0.00
2	97	2014-05-28	0.00
2	119	2014-05-29	0.00
2	Vendor Total	2014-08-13	669.78
3	37	2014-07-07	224.00
3	48	2014-05-30	0.00
3	72	2014-06-29	85.31
3	99	2014-07-15	0.00
3	104	2014-06-24	0.00
3	105	2014-06-26	0.00
3	106	NULL	503.20
3	110	2014-08-27	30327.24
3	117	2014-08-14	0.00
3	121	2014-08-22	0.00
3	122	2014-08-24	0.00
3	123	2014-09-04	210.89
3	Vendor Total	2014-09-04	31350.64
4	100	2014-08-07	0.00
4	102	2014-08-04	0.00
4	107	2014-07-09	0.00
4	108	2014-07-03	0.00
4	115	2014-07-29	0.00
4	Vendor Total	2014-08-07	0.00
5	103	2014-07-31	0.00
5	113	2014-07-05	0.00
5	Vendor Total	2014-07-31	0.00
Terms I	Vendor Total	2014-09-04	32020.42

Time Action

1 19:37:16 SELECT IF(GROUPING(terms_id), 'Terms ID Total', terms_id) AS 'Terms ID', IF(GROUPING(... 40 row(s) returned)

- 23. (10 points) Write a SELECT statement that answers this question: How many vendors are there for each city in the states of IA and NJ? Return these columns:
 - vendor state from the Vendors table
 - vendor city from the Vendors table
 - qty_vendors for how many vendors for each combination of vendor_state and vendor_city

Use the WITH ROLLUP operator to include rows that give a summary for each vendor_state as well as a row that gives the grand total.

Use the IF and GROUPING functions to replace the null values in the vendor_state and vendor_city columns with literal values if they are for summary rows. Paste a screenshot of the complete resultset. (8 rows including all subtotal rows and the grand total row)

