

# LU04.A04 - SQL-DQL: Selects with Aggregate Functions

## Requirements

- Work type: individual
- Timeframe: 20 Minutes
- Means of aid:
  - only teaching materials, no websearch, no use of ai.
  - [W3Schools](#) | [SQL Editor](#)
- Expected result: Semantically and syntactically correct SQL statements according to the requirements of the case studies.

## Case studies / Assignments

The following ERD describes a order database for a a shop.

## Assignments

The general assignment is to develop DQL commands that matches the requirements below:

### Assignment a: MIN

We want to know which of our products is actually the most expensive.

```
SELECT max(price)
FROM Products;
```

### Assignment b: MAX

What is the lowest price for the products of the supplier with id = 12?

```
SELECT max(price)
FROM Products
WHERE SupplierID = 12;
```

### Assignment c: AVG

What is the average price for products of supplier 3?

```
SELECT AVG(price)
FROM Products
WHERE SupplierID = 3;
```

## Assignment d: AVG

How many orders do we currently have in our data-base system from the customer with id = 5?

```
SELECT count(customerID)
FROM Orders
where customerID = 5;
```

## Assignment e: SUM

What is the worth of the order 10255? Please note, that there are two tables involved in this select statement.

```
SELECT sum(price*quantity)
FROM OrderDetails, Products
WHERE orderDetails.OrderID = 10255
AND OrderDetails.ProductID = Products.ProductID;
```

## Assignment f: GROUP BY

For our anual report we need list of the orders, and the value of each, grouped by the OrderID.

```
SELECT sum(price*quantity)
FROM OrderDetails, Products
WHERE orderDetails.OrderID = 10255
AND OrderDetails.ProductID = Products.ProductID;
```

## Solution

[Lösung](#)

## Vocabulary

English	German
...	...



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