# LU05.S03 - SQL-DQL: Selects with Aggregate Functions

### A: MIN

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

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

### B: MAX

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

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

### c: AVG

What is the average price for products of supplier 3?

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

### D: COUNT

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;
```

### 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;
```

### 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;
```

## Vocabulary

| English | German |
|---|---|
| ... | ... |

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