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

A: MIN

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

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

Result from DB: 2.5

B: MAX

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

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

Result from the DB: 123.79

c: AVG

What is the average price for products of supplier 3?

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

Result from the db: 31.6667

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;
```

Result from the db: 3

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;
```

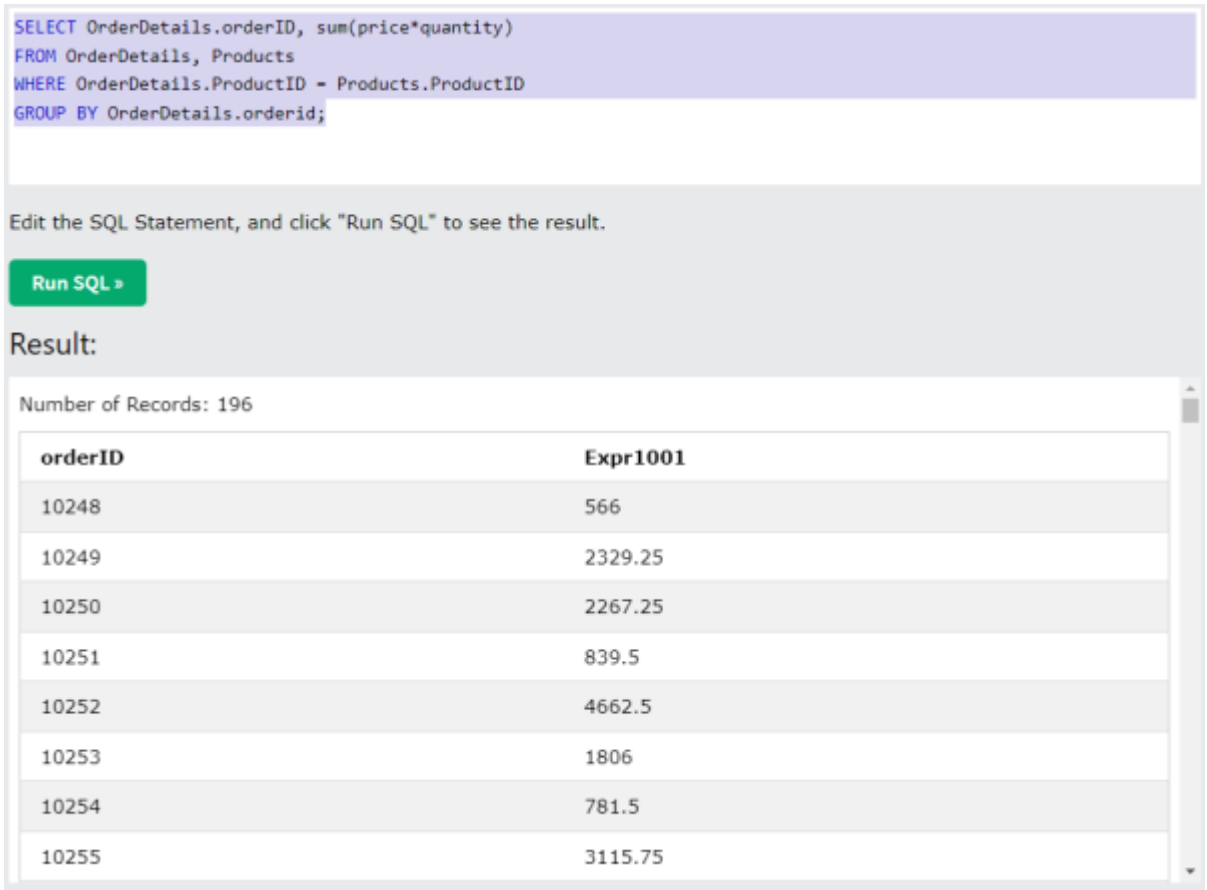
Result from the db: 3115.75

F: GROUP BY

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

```
SELECT OrderDetails.orderID, sum(price*quantity)
FROM OrderDetails, Products
WHERE OrderDetails.ProductID = Products.ProductID
GROUP BY OrderDetails.orderid;
```

*** Result from the db:**



Vocabulary

English	German
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