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# LU04.S04 - SQL-DQL: Selects with Aggregate Functions

#### **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
```

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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;
```

# **Vocabulary**

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



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