

## CSE 462 : SQL

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: February 16, 2011

\*\*\*\*\* Solved in class, on February 16, 2011. \*\*\*\*\*

Consider the **Products Schema** below, where keys are underlined. Refer to this schema in order to formulate the SQL queries described in the problems. Note: the *gross value* of an order is the sum of  $qty \times unitPrice$  over all entries in the order.

Customer(cId, name, city, phone)

Product(sku, pName, unitPrice)

Order(oId, cId, date)

OrderEntry(oId, sku, qty)

1. Create a **GrossRevenues** view as follows. For every order, list the **oId**, the date of the order, the name of the customer who placed the order, the number of entries in the order (name it **TotalEntries**), the quantity of items sold in the order (name it **TotalItems**), and the gross value of the order (name it **GrossValue**).
2. Using the **GrossRevenues** view, list the average gross value of the orders with gross value higher than the average gross value for all orders (name the result **HigherAverage**).
3. For every customer from Amherst, list the name and sum of the gross value of all orders that he/she placed (name it **TotalValue**). If the customer did not place any orders, a total value of 0 should be displayed. Order the results by decreasing total value.
4. List the unique name of all customers who placed some order containing all products.