Chapter 5
How to code summary queries

Exercises

1. Write a SELECT statement that returns these columns:
   - The count of the number of orders in the Orders table
   - The sum of the tax_amount columns in the Orders table

2. Write a SELECT statement that returns one row for each category that has products with these columns:
   - The category_name column from the Categories table
   - The count of the products in the Products table
   - The list price of the most expensive product in the Products table
   Sort the result set so the category with the most products appears first.

3. Write a SELECT statement that returns one row for each customer that has orders with these columns:
   - The email_address column from the Customers table
   - The sum of the item price in the Order_Items table multiplied by the quantity in the Order_Items table
   - The sum of the discount amount column in the Order_Items table multiplied by the quantity in the Order_Items table
   Sort the result set in descending sequence by the item price total for each customer.

4. Write a SELECT statement that returns one row for each customer that has orders with these columns:
   - The email_address from the Customers table
   - A count of the number of orders
   - The total amount for each order (Hint: First, subtract the discount amount from the price. Then, multiply by the quantity.)
   Return only those rows where the customer has more than 1 order.
   Sort the result set in descending sequence by the sum of the line item amounts.

5. Modify the solution to exercise 4 so it only counts and totals line items that have an item_price value that’s greater than 400.
6. Write a SELECT statement that answers this question: What is the total amount ordered for each product? Return these columns:
   - The product name from the Products table
   - The total amount for each product in the Order_Items (Hint: You can calculate the total amount by subtracting the discount amount from the item price and then multiplying it by the quantity)

   Use the ROLLUP operator to include a row that gives the grand total.

7. Write a SELECT statement that answers this question: Which customers have ordered more than one product? Return these columns:
   - The email address from the Customers table
   - The count of distinct products from the customer’s orders