

## Exercise 1

Write a query that outputs all records from the Purchasing.PurchaseOrderHeader table. Include the following columns from the table:

- PurchaseOrderID
- VendorID
- OrderDate
- TotalDue

Add a derived column called **NonRejectedItems** which returns, for each purchase order ID in the query output, the number of line items from the Purchasing.PurchaseOrderDetail table which did not have any rejections (i.e., RejectedQty = 0). Use a correlated subquery to do this.

## Exercise 2

Modify your query to include a second derived field called **MostExpensiveItem**.

This field should return, for each purchase order ID, the UnitPrice of the most expensive item for that order in the Purchasing.PurchaseOrderDetail table.

Use a correlated subquery to do this as well.

**Hint:** Think of the most appropriate aggregate function to use in the correlated subquery for this scenario.