## Aggregate Functions & Grouping - Mini Guide & Interview Q&A;

## Mini Guide:

1. Apply aggregate functions on numeric columns:

SELECT SUM(salary), AVG(salary), MIN(salary), MAX(salary) FROM employees;

2. Use GROUP BY to categorize:

SELECT department, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department;

3. Filter groups using HAVING:

SELECT department, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department HAVING AVG(salary) > 50000;

## **Interview Questions & Answers:**

- 1. What is GROUP BY? Groups rows with the same value(s) into summary rows.
- 2. **Difference between WHERE and HAVING?** WHERE filters before grouping, HAVING filters after aggregation.
- 3. COUNT(\*) vs COUNT(column)? COUNT(\*) counts all rows, COUNT(column) ignores NULLs.
- 4. Group by multiple columns? Yes.

SELECT dept, job\_title, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept,
job\_title;

5. **ROUND()** rounds numeric values.

SELECT ROUND(AVG(salary), 2) FROM employees;

6. Highest salary by department?

SELECT department, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department;

- 7. **Default GROUP BY behavior?** Groups based on listed columns.
- 8. AVG & SUM? AVG() = average, SUM() = total.
- 9. Count distinct values?

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees;

10. Aggregate function? Calculates on multiple values, returns one result.

## Sample SQL Queries:

-- Total salary by department

SELECT department, SUM(salary) AS total\_salary FROM employees GROUP BY department;

-- Average salary by job title

SELECT job\_title, ROUND(AVG(salary), 2) AS avg\_salary FROM employees GROUP BY job\_title;

- -- Count employees per department with more than 5 employees
  SELECT department, COUNT(\*) AS employee\_count FROM employees GROUP BY
  department HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5;
- -- Minimum and maximum salary by department SELECT department, MIN(salary) AS min\_salary, MAX(salary) AS max\_salary FROM employees GROUP BY department;