**WEEK-3**

**QUERIES USING AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS**

**AIM:-**

## Queries using aggregate functions (COUNT,AVG, MIN, MAX,

## SUM), Group by, Order by, Having.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **E\_id** | **E\_name** | **Age** | **Salary** |
| 101 | Anu | 22 | 9000 |
| 102 | Shane | 29 | 8000 |
| 103 | Rohan | 34 | 6000 |
| 104 | Scott | 44 | 10000 |
| 105 | Tiger | 35 | 8000 |
| 106 | Alex | 27 | 7000 |
| 107 | Abhi | 29 | 8000 |

* 1. **Create Employee table containing all Records.**

SQL> create table emp(eid INT, ename varchar(10), age INT, salary INT);

Table created.

SQL> desc emp;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Null? | Type | |
|  |  |  |  |
| EID | INT | |
| ENAME AGE |  | VARCHAR(10)  INT | |
| SALARY |  | INT | |

## Counting of employee names from employee table.

SQL> select count(ename) from emp;

COUNT(ENAME)

7

## Find the Maximum age from employee table.

SQL>select max(age) from emp;

MAX(AGE)

44

## Find the Minimum age from employee table.

SQL>select min(age)

from emp;

MIN(AGE) 22

Display the Sum of age employee table. SQL> select sum(age) from emp; SUM(AGE)

220

Display the Average of age from Employee table. SQL> select avg(age) from emp;

AVG(AGE)

31.4285714

Create a View for age in employee table.

SQL>create or replace view A as select age from emp where age<30;

View created.

Display views

SQL>select \* from A; AGE

22

29

27

29

## Find grouped salaries of employees. (group by clause)

SQL> select salary from emp group by salary;

SALARY

9000

10000

8000

6000

7000

## (x).Find salaries of employee in Ascending Order.(order by clause)

SQL> select ename, salary from emp order by salary; ENAME SALARY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| rohan | 6000 |
| alex | 7000 |
| shane | 8000 |
| abhi | 8000 |
| tiger | 8000 |
| anu | 9000 |
| scott | 10000 |

7 rows selected.

1. **Find salaries of employee in Descending Order.**
2. SQL>select ename, salary from emp order by salary desc;

ENAME SALARY

scott 10000

anu 9000

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Shane | 8000 |
| Abhi | 8000 |
| Tiger | 8000 |
| Alex | 7000 |
| Rohan | 6000 |

7 rows selected.

## Having Clause.

SQL>select ename, salary from emp where age<29 group by ename,

salary having salary<10000;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ENAME |  | SALARY |
| Alex |  |  | 7000 |
|  | anu |  | 9000 |