1)**Cume\_dist()**

The PostgreSQL **cume\_dist()** function returns the cumulative distribution of the current row, that is, the ratio of the number of rows from the first row to the last row with the same value as the current row in the total number of rows in the partition.

The PostgreSQL **cume\_dist()** function is often used to display the highest or lowest percentage of records in a recordset. For example, the best 5% of students in this exam, etc.

**cume\_dist() Syntax**

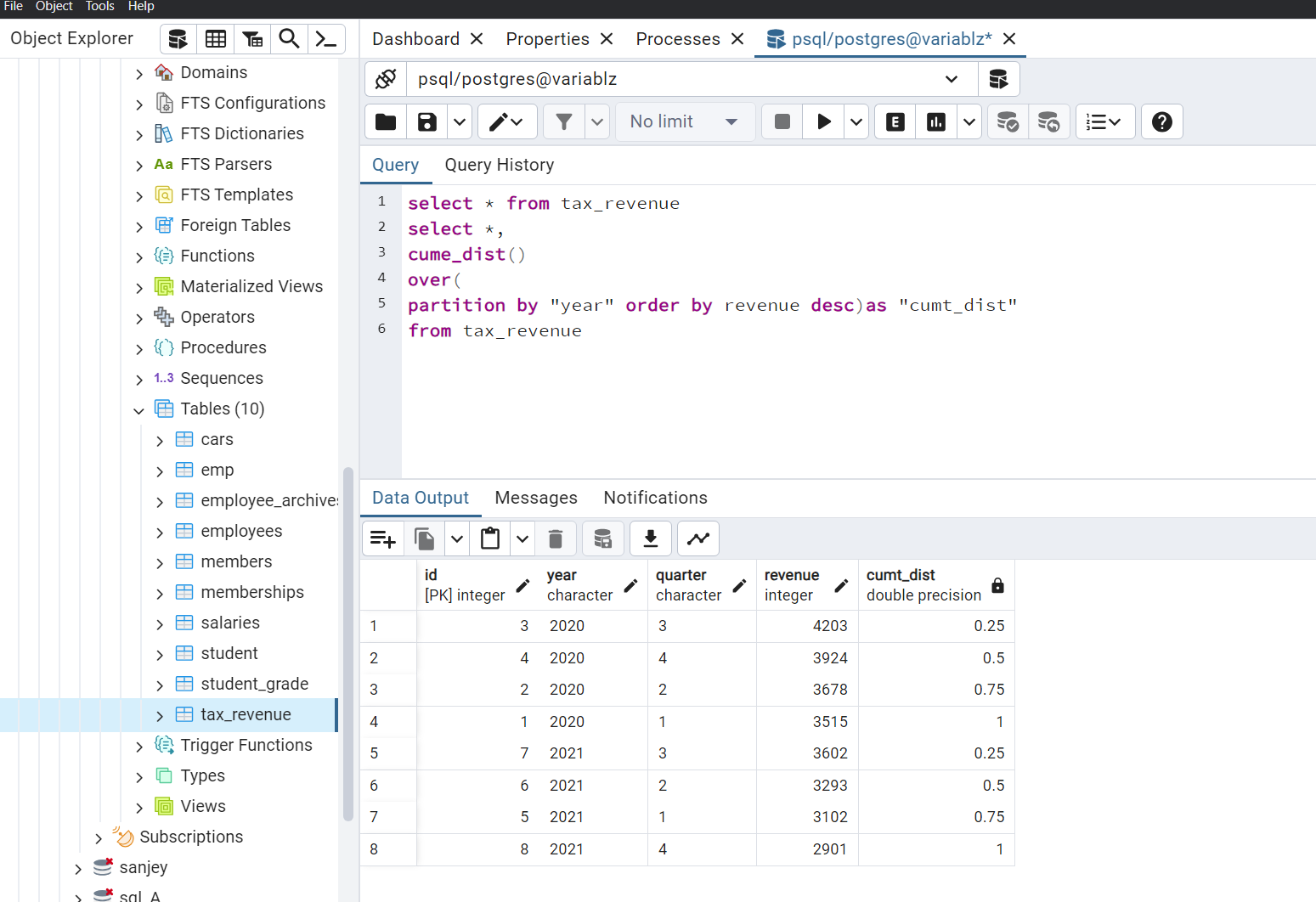
cume\_dist()

OVER (

[PARTITION BY partition\_column\_list]

[ORDER BY order\_column\_list]

)

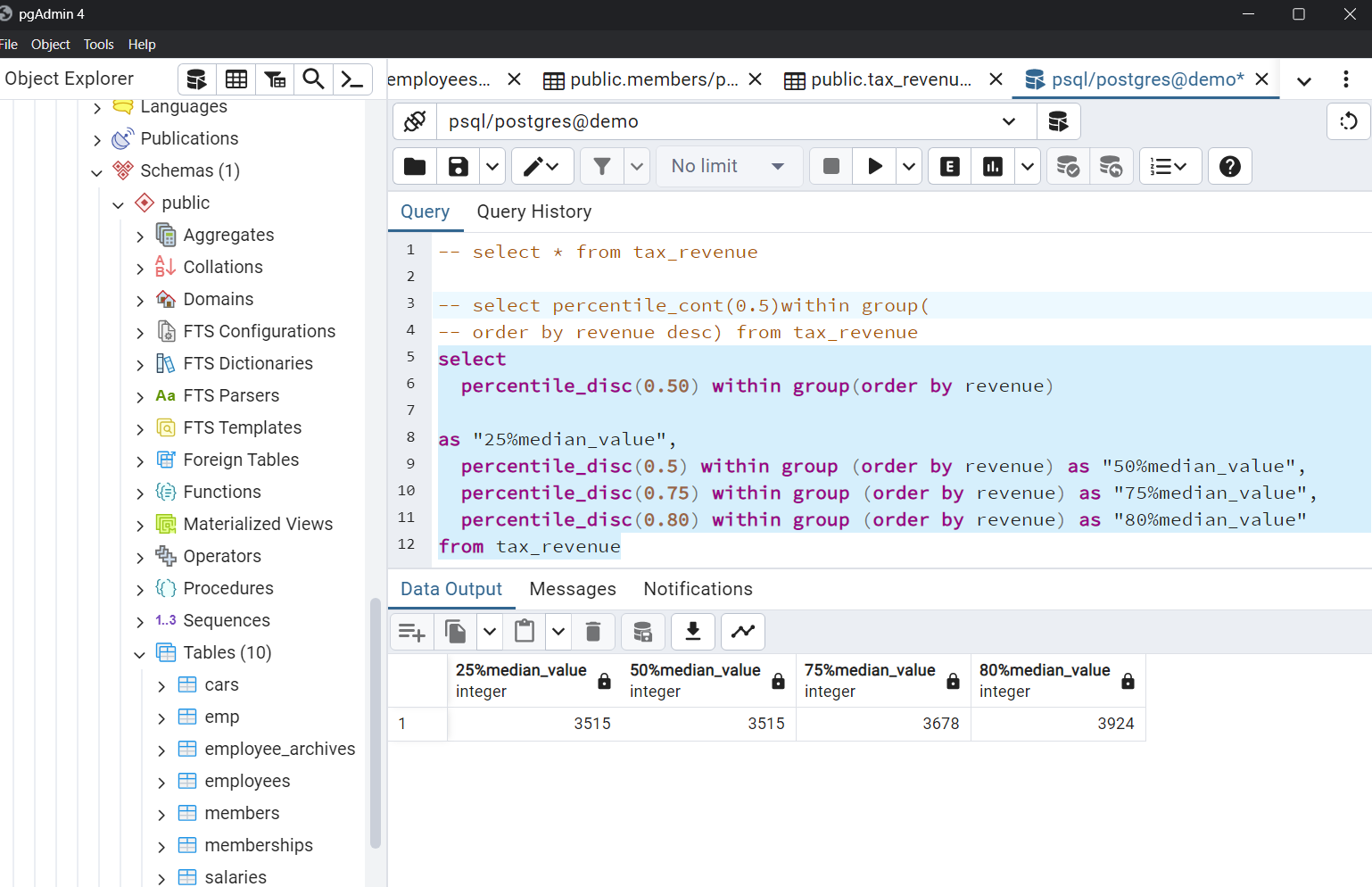


Percentile\_dist():

PERCENTILE\_DISC**:** This function returns an actual value from the dataset that corresponds to the requested percentile. It doesn’t interpolate; instead, it picks an existing value. The syntax is:

**SQL**

SELECT PERCENTILE\_DISC(0.50) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY column\_name) FROM table\_name;



Percentile\_const():

PERCENTILE\_CONT**:** This function returns a value that is interpolated between the data points. It’s useful when you want to find a percentile within a continuous distribution. The syntax is as follows:

**SQL**

SELECT PERCENTILE\_CONT(0.50) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY column\_name) FROM table\_name;

