

# Group Summary Statistics: Takeaways

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## Syntax

- Computing summary statistics by a unique value in a row:

```
SELECT SUM(Employed)
FROM recent_grads
GROUP BY Major_category;
```

- Filtering results after aggregation:

```
SELECT Major_category, AVG(Employed) / AVG(Total) AS share_employed
FROM recent_grads
GROUP BY Major_category
HAVING share_employed > 0.8;
```

- Rounding a column to two decimal places:

```
SELECT Major_category, ROUND(ShareWomen, 2) AS rounded_share_women
FROM recent_grads;
```

- Converting, known as casting, a column to a float type:

```
SELECT CAST(Women as Float) / CAST(Total as Float)
FROM recent_grads;
```

- Using if/then logic in SQL:

```
CASE
WHEN <condition_1> THEN <value_1>
WHEN <condition_2> THEN <value_2>
ELSE <value_3>
END AS <new_column_name>
```

- High-level structure of a query:

```
SELECT column(s)
FROM some_table
WHERE some_condition
GROUP BY column(s)
HAVING some_condition
ORDER BY column(s)
LIMIT some_limit;
```

- The order by which SQL runs the high-level structure above:

- FROM
- WHERE
- GROUBY
- HAVING
- SELECT
- ORDERBY
- LIMIT

## Concepts

- The GROUBY clause allows you to compute summary statistics by group.
- The HAVING clause filters on the virtual column that GROUBY generates.
- WHERE filters results before the aggregation, whereas HAVING filters after aggregation.
- The ROUND function rounds the results to desired decimal places.
- The CAST function in SQL converts data from one data type to another. For example, we can use the CAST function to convert numeric data into character string data.

## Resources

- [Core functions of SQLite](#)



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