# Prep4b - Part 1 of 1

Now that you have learned some SQL basics, let's see something that you can't do easily, or in some cases can't do at all, in the core relational algebra that we have been using: aggregate across columns.

Please start by reading the **Aggregation and Grouping** page from the **Lectures page** on Quercus.

## aggregation1

**Suppose we want to find the lowest and highest grade each student has ever had. What needs to go in the blank below?**

```
SELECT min(grade), max(grade)
FROM Took
GROUP BY _____________
```

- [x] **sid**
- [ ] **oid**
- [ ] **grade**
- [ ] **sid, oid**
- [ ] **none of the above**

History Submit

✔ Your solution is complete.

Submitted after the deadline!

## aggregation2

**Suppose we wrote:**

```
SELECT _____
FROM Offering
group by dept;
```

What could go in the blank? Choose all that apply.

- [ ] cNum
- [x] count(cNum)
- [x] dept
- [x] max(term)
- [ ] term

History Submit

✔ Your solution is complete.

Submitted after the deadline!