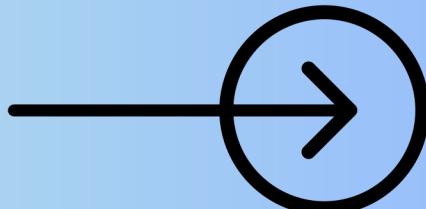


Analytics Functions and GROUP BY...!



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01

Write SQL queries for the following:

- How many movies were released between 2015 and 2022.



```
9
10 « select count(*) as cnt
11   from movies
12  where release_year between 2015 and 2022
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: _____ | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

cnt
16

02

Write SQL queries for the following:

- Print the max and min movie release year.



```
10 • select
11   max(release_year) as max_year,
12   min(release_year) as min_year
13 from movies
```

	max_year	min_year
▶	2022	1946

Write SQL queries for the following:

- Print a year and how many movies were released in that year starting with the latest year.



```
1 • select release_year,  
2 count(*) as movie_cnt  
3 from movies  
4 group by release_year  
5 order by release_year desc
```

release_year	movie_cnt
2022	5
2021	2
2019	2
2018	3
2017	1

Write SQL queries for the following:

→ Print profit % for all the movies



```
1 • select
2     *,
3     (revenue-budget) as profit,
4     (revenue-budget)*100/budget as profit_pct
5 from financials
```

	movie_id	budget	revenue	unit	currency	profit	profit_pct
▶	101	1.00	12.50	Billions	INR	11.50	1150.000000
	102	200.00	954.80	Millions	USD	754.80	377.400000
	103	165.00	644.80	Millions	USD	479.80	290.787879
	104	180.00	854.00	Millions	USD	674.00	374.444444
	105	250.00	670.00	Millions	USD	420.00	168.000000
	107	400.00	2000.00	Millions	INR	1600.00	400.000000
	108	550.00	4000.00	Millions	INR	3450.00	627.272727

Learning of the day:

- knowing Summary Analytics in SQL will enable you to perform **AD HOC** Analysis which is an important business use case.
- **MAX, MIN** and **AVG** are the common summary analytics function of SQL.
- You can define a custom column header name by using '**as**' clause.
- **GROUP BY** clause will help you to create a summary of metrics such as average, count etc. for selected column(s)
- Order of query execution in SQL
FROM → WHERE → GROUP BY → HAVING → ORDER BY
- The column you use in **HAVING** should be present in **SELECT** clause whereas **WHERE** can use columns that is not present in select clause as well.



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