MODON TASK 26-04-21

2TPIF-E

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1.

AVG

Calculates average value excluding nulls

Ex: SELECT AVG(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES;

Output:

8775 is Average Salary of the employees. This table has primary key employee\_id which won't be null. So, 0 rows are skipped in Average Salary calculation.

COUNT

Returns the number of rows with non-null values for the expression

Ex: SELECT COUNT(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES;

Output: it counted 20 employees.

MAX

Returns the maximum value ignoring nulls.

Ex: SELECT MAX(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES;

Output: The maximum of salaries in employees table is 24000.

MIN

  Returns minimum value ignoring nulls.

Ex: SELECT MIN(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES;

Output: The minimum of salaries in employees table is 2500.

STDDEV

For two sets of data with approximately the same mean, the greater the spread, the greater the standard deviation.

Ex: SELECT ROUND(STDDEV(salary), 4) FROM EMPLOYEES

Output: The standard deviation of salaries in employees table is 5659.6331.

SUM

Calculates the sum ignoring null values.

Ex: SELECT SUM(salary) FROM EMPLOYEES

Output: The sum of salaries in employees table is 175500.

VARIANCE

Used with columns that store numeric data to calculate the spread of data around the mean.

Ex: SELECT ROUND(VARIANCE(salary), 4) FROM EMPLOYEES

Output: The variance of salaries in employees table is 32031447.3684.

2.

select ROUND(AVG(POPULATION),2) from WF\_COUNTRIES

3.

select ROUND(AVG(POPULATION),2) from WF\_COUNTRIES where region\_id=39

4.

select ROUND(AVG(POPULATION),2) from WF\_COUNTRIES where region\_id=39 or region\_id=21

5.

select AVG(salary) from employees where manager\_id=100

6.

select MAX(salary) from employees where manager\_id=100

7.

select MAX(hire\_date) from employees

8.

select SUM(salary) from employees where manager\_id=100 or manager\_id=124

9.

select SUM(salary) from employees where manager\_id=100 or manager\_id=124 group by manager\_id

10.

select MIN(salary), MAX(hire\_date), MIN(last\_name) from employees

11.

select min(hire\_date) from employees

12.

SELECT SUM(operating\_cost), AVG(operating\_cost)

The larger value that will be returned will be SUM(operating\_cost)

13.

SELECT COUNT(shoe\_color), COUNT(DISTINCT shoe\_color) FROM shoes

Output: 4 shoes colours, 3 distinct shoe colours.