FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

COUNT

COUNT({*|[DISTINCT|ALL] expr}) ;

...

NUMBER, DATE, CHAR, o VARCHAR2.

Esta sintaxis puede descomponerse de la siguiente forma:
1. COUNT(*)
2. COUNT(DISTINCT expr)
3. COUNT(ALL expr)
4. COUNT(expr)

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

AVG

AVG([DISTINCT|ALL] expr) ;

...

NUMBER,

Esta sintaxis puede descomponerse de la siguiente forma:

1. AVG(DISTINCT expr)
2. AVG(ALL expr)
3. AVG(expr)

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

SUM

SUM([DISTINCT|ALL] expr) ;

...

NUMBER,

Esta sintaxis puede descomponerse de la siguiente forma:

1. SUM(DISTINCT expr)
2. SUM(ALL expr)
3. SUM(expr)

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

MAX

MAX([DISTINCT|ALL] expr); MIN([DISTINCT|ALL] expr)

...

NUMBER, DATE, CHAR, VARCHAR2

Esta sintaxis puede descomponerse de la siguiente forma:

1. MAX(DISTINCT expr); MIN(DISTINCT expr)
2. MAX(ALL expr); MIN(ALL expr)
3. MAX(expr); MIN(expr);

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

VARIANCE

VARIANCE([DISTINCT|ALL] expr);

...

NUMBER

Esta sintaxis puede descomponerse de la siguiente forma:

1. VARIANCE(DISTINCT expr)
2. VARIANCE(ALL expr)
3. VARIANCE(expr)

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

STDDEV

STDDEV([DISTINCT|ALL] expr);

...

NUMBER

Esta sintaxis puede descomponerse de la siguiente forma:

1. STDDEV(DISTINCT expr)
2. STDDEV(ALL expr)
3. STDDEV(expr)

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

COUNT _ EJEMPLOS

COUNT({*|[DISTINCT|ALL] expr}) ;

...

SELECT count(*) FROM employees;
SELECT count(commission_pct) FROM employees;
SELECT count(DISTINCT commission_pct) FROM employees;
SELECT count(hire_date), count(manager_id) FROM employees;

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

SUM - EJEMPLOS

SUM([DISTINCT|ALL] expr) ;

...

```
SELECT sum(2) FROM employees;
SELECT sum(salary) FROM employees;
SELECT sum(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees;
SELECT sum(commission_pct) FROM employees;
```

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

AVG - EJEMPLOS

AVG([DISTINCT|ALL] expr) ;

...

```
SELECT avg(2) FROM employees;
SELECT avg(salary) FROM employees;
SELECT avg(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees;
SELECT avg(commission_pct) FROM employees;
```

FUNCIONES DE AGREGACIÓN

MAX, MIN - EJEMPLOS

MAX([DISTINCT|ALL] expr);
MIN([DISTINCT|ALL] expr)

...

```
SELECT min(commission_pct), max(commission_pct)
FROM employees;
SELECT min(start_date),max(end_date) FROM job_history;
SELECT min(job_id),max(job_id) FROM employees;
```

GROUP BY

```
SELECT column | expression | group_function( column | expression
            [alias]), …}
FROM table
[WHERE condition(s)]
[GROUP BY {col(s)|expr}]
[ORDER BY {col(s) | expr | numeric_pos} [ASC|DESC]
                  [NULLS FIRST|LAST]];
```

GROUP BY

```
SELECT max(salary), count(*)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id
ORDER BY department_id;
...
SELECT department_id, sum(commission_pct)
FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY department_id;
...
SELECT department_id, job_id, sum(commission_pct)
FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY department_id, job_id;
```

GROUP BY

```
SELECT department_id
FROM job_history
WHERE department_id IN (50,60,80,110);
...
SELECT department_id, count(*)
FROM job_history
WHERE department_id IN (50,60,80,110)
GROUP BY department_id;
...
SELECT department_id, job_id, sum(commission_pct)
FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY department_id, job_id;
```

HAVING

```
SELECT column|expression|group_function(column|expression [alias]),…}
FROM table
[WHERE condition(s)]
[GROUP BY {col(s)|expr}]
[HAVING group_condition(s)]
[ORDER BY {col(s)|expr|numeric_pos} [ASC|DESC] [NULLS FIRST|LAST]];
```

...

```
SELECT department_id, count(*)
FROM job_history
WHERE department_id IN (50,60,80,110)
GROUP BY department_id
HAVING count(*) > 1 AND department_id > 50;
```