Aggregate Functions:

Produce single values as result

5 aggregate functions: COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG, SUM

Select count(\*) from tablename;

Select count(PrimaryKey) from tablename;

Select sum(amt) from orders;

Select max(amt) from orders;

Select min(amt) from order;

Select avg(amt) from orders;

Select count(distinct snum) from orders;

**Select Group BY Clause**

Allows defining a subset of the values in a particular field in terms of another field, and apply an aggregate function to the subset.

Select count(\*) from student; 267

Find department wise student count:

Select dept,count(\*) from student group by dept;

Wise / each keywords in querystatements to make you understand that group by is required

Salesperson(snum,sname,city,comm.)

Customers(cnum,cname,city,ratings,snum)

Orders(onum,odate,amt,snum,cnum)

1. Find largest order taken by each salesperson
2. Find the largest order taken by each salesperson on each date;
3. Select snum,max(amt) from orders group by snum;
4. Select snum,odate,max(amt) from orders group by (snum,odate);

Student(regno, name, address, ,dept)

Select \* from student group by dept;

**Having clause**

Defines criteria used to eliminate certain groups from the output

Q) Find the maximum purchase over Rs. 3000 taken by each salesperson on each date

A) select snum,odate, max(amt) from orders

Group by snum,odate

Having amt>3000;

1. Find largest order for snum 1002,1007

Select snum,max(amt) from orders

Group by snum

Having snum in(1002,1007);

Find out which day had the higher total amount ordered

Select odate max(sum(amt) from orders

Group by odate;