Advanced SQL Queries

FinTech

Lesson 7.2

Class Objectives

By the end of this class, you will be able to:

01

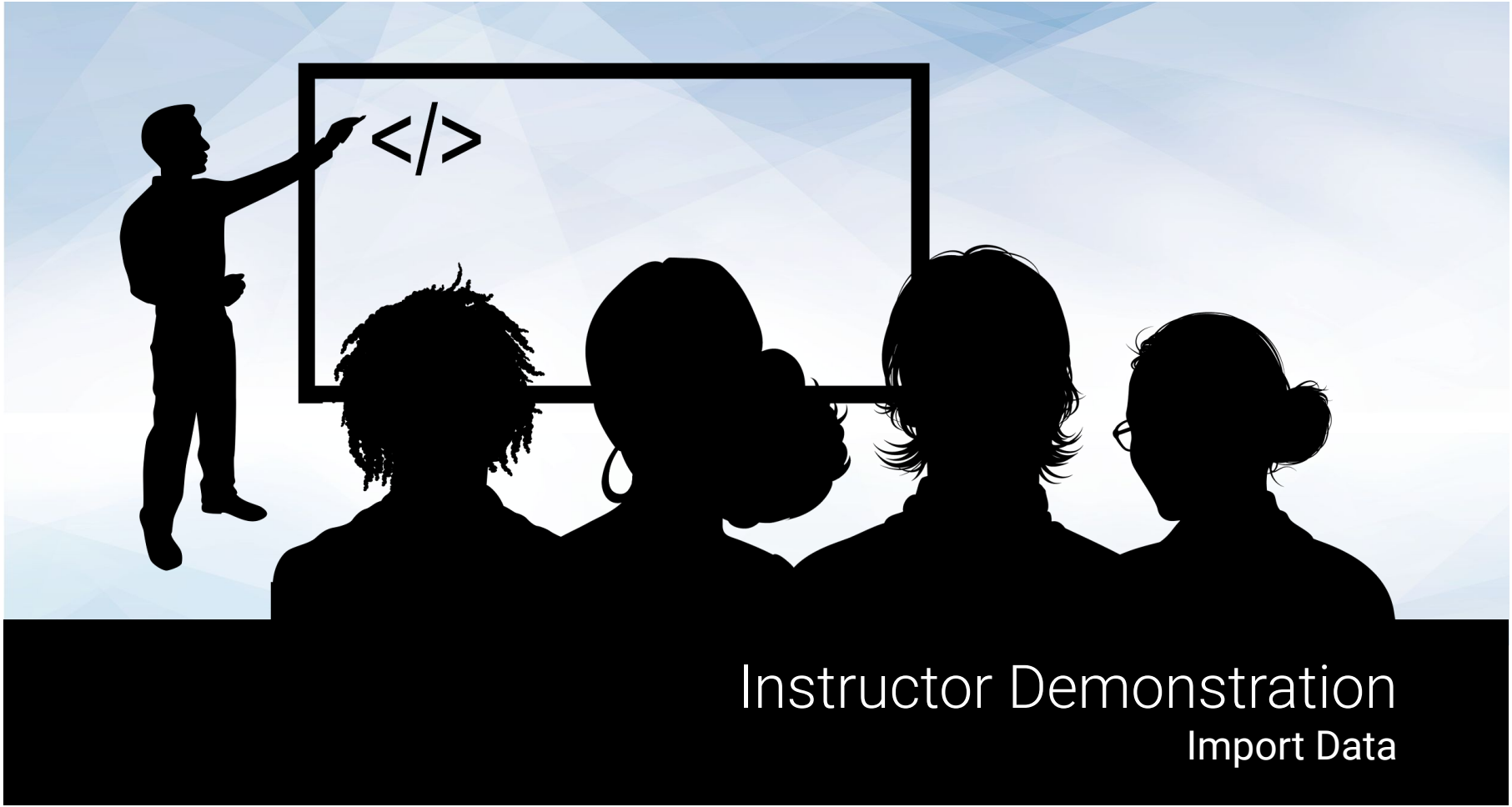
Create aggregate queries.

02

Create subqueries for further data exploration.

03

Create views from tables.



Instructor Demonstration

Import Data

Aggregate Functions

Aggregate Functions

Aggregate functions allow you to perform a calculation on a set of values to return a single value.

The most commonly used aggregate functions are:

- `AVG`: calculates the average of a set of values
- `COUNT`: counts the rows in a specific table or view
- `MIN`: returns the minimum value in a set of values
- `MAX`: returns the maximum value in a set of values
- `SUM`: calculates the sum of a set of values

Aggregate Functions

Aggregate functions are often used with:

01

The **`GROUP BY`** clause

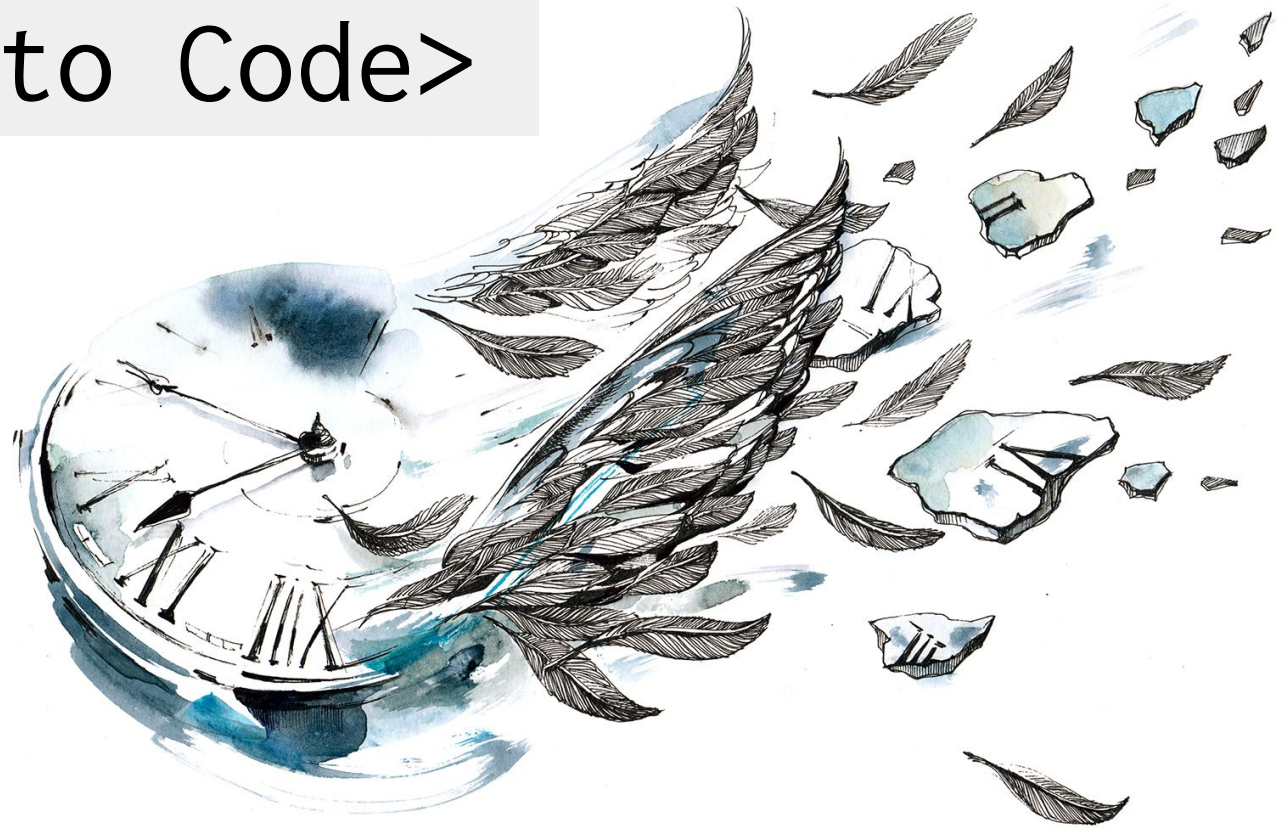
02

The **`HAVING`** clause

03

The **`SELECT`** statement

<Time to Code>



Take a Break!

Subqueries

Subqueries

A subquery is nested inside a larger query. Subqueries occur in:

01

The `SELECT` statement

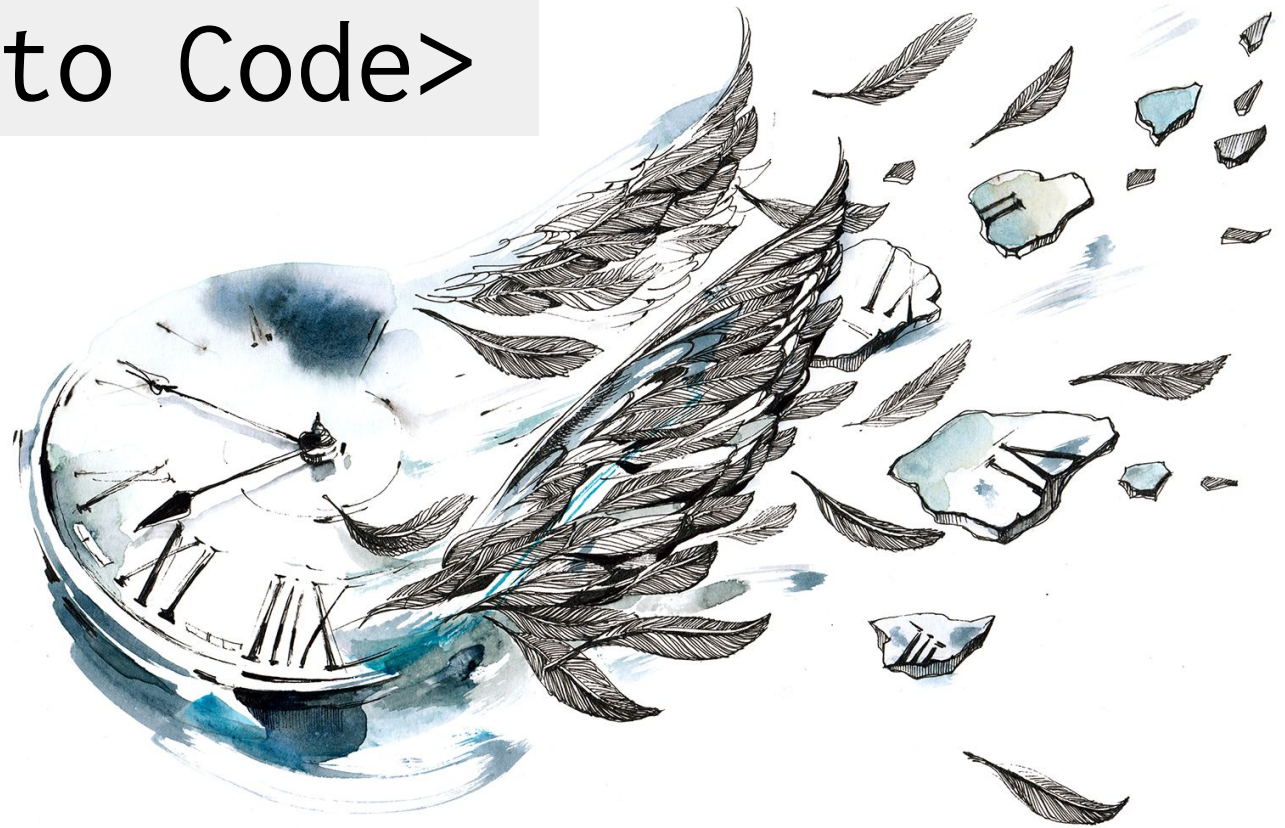
02

The `FROM` clause

03

The `WHERE` clause

<Time to Code>



SQL Views

SQL Views

A **view** in SQL is a virtual table. It is not part of the schema, but it has rows and columns.

Views are created by using the `CREATE VIEW` statement.

Views are created from a single table, multiple tables, or another view.

<Time to Code>