**Basic Math and Stats with SQL**

Depending on the mathematical operation, the data type returned is as follows:

* Two integers return an integer
* A numeric on either side of the operator returns a numeric
* Anything with a floating-point number returns a floating point number of type double precision

Exponentiation, root and factorial functions returns numeric and floating-point types even when the input is an integer.

If we are working with Integers, and need to force decimal division, you can cast one integer to a numeric format.

Syntax when carrying out operations on columns in tables

SELECT col\_1,col\_2 etc,

Col\_1 + col\_2 as new\_col

FROM us\_counties\_2010