Group function

SELECT GROUP\_FUNCTION (COLUMN), …

FROM TABLE

[WHERE CONDITION]

[ORDER BY COLUMN];

COUNT(COMMISSION\_PCT) -ignores all the null values

VS COUNT(\*) doesn’t block the null values

Group by -example

Select department\_id, AVG (salary)

From employees

Group by department\_id

Nesting group functions

Select MAX(avg(salary))

Quiz

1. True
2. False
3. True

Joins

If i have employee and department name and combine them together. Dept\_id is the FK.

**Types of joins:**

**Natural joins** has the same column name

location \_id has the exact same name

Select department\_id, department\_name, location\_id, city

From department

Natural join locations;

**Equijoin**

Instead of saying natural joins i can say JOIN and then say USING to which column name

Can say location as l ‘from location l join departments d suing (location\_id)’