/\*

***friends\_of\_pickles***

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **id** | **name** | **gender** | **species** | **height\_cm** |
| 1 | Dave | male | human | 180 |
| 2 | Mary | female | human | 160 |
| 3 | Fry | male | cat | 30 |
| 4 | Leela | female | cat | 25 |
| 5 | Odie | male | dog | 40 |
| 6 | Jumpy | male | dog | 35 |
| 7 | Sneakers | male | dog | 55 |

Consider the above table

You can use aggregate functions such as COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, and MIN with the GROUP BY clause.  
  
When you GROUP BY something, you split the table into different piles based on the value of each row.

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/\* 1. Can you return the tallest height for each species? Remember to return the species name next to the height too, like in the example query. \*/

SELECT MAX(height\_cm), species FROM friends\_of\_pickles GROUP BY species ;

--In SQL, you can put a SQL query inside another SQL query.(SUBQUERIES)

--Can you return the family members that have the highest num\_books\_read?

SELECT \* FROM family\_members WHERE num\_books\_read = (SELECT MAX(num\_books\_read) FROM family\_members);