SQL Built-in functions

Agenda

- SQL Built-in functions
- String Functions
- More String Functions and Examples

SQL Built-in function

- MySQL ships with built-in functions.

- You can categorize them based on the type of data they operate on, e.g. strings, dates, and numeric built-in functions.

SQL Built-in function

- There are different types of SQL built - in functions, which are mentioned below:
  - String
  - Numeric
  - Date

SQL Built-in function

- We use the following Employee table to understand the built-in function:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Kellie	32	California	2000
2	Pete	25	Texas	1500
3	Popy	23	Boston	2000
4	Sam	25	Florida	6500
5	Jhon	27	Hawaii	10000

String functions

String functions

- String functions operate on an input string and return an output string.
- The following string functions are defined in SQL.

Functions	Meaning
ASCII	The ASCII code value of a character
CHAR	To convert an ASCII value to a character
CHARINDEX	The position of a substring within a string starting from a specified location is returned

More String functions

Functions	Meaning
CONCAT	Connects multiple strings into one string
LEFT	A given number of characters can be extracted from a character string starting at the left
LEN	The number of characters in a character string
LOWER	Changing a string to lowercase
LTRIM	A new string is returned after removing all leading blanks from a specified string

More String functions

Functions	Meaning
REPLACE	In a string, replace all occurrences of a substring with another substring.
REVERSE	The reverse order of a character string
RIGHT	A given number of characters can be extracted from a character string starting from the right
RTRIM	Removes all trailing blanks from a string and gives a new string.
REPLACE	All occurrences of one substring in a string should be replaced with another substring

More String functions

Functions	Meaning
SUBSTRING	From a specified location, extract a substring with a specified length
TRIM	Return a new string after removing all leading and trailing blanks from a specified string
UPPER	To convert a string to uppercase

String function - Example 1

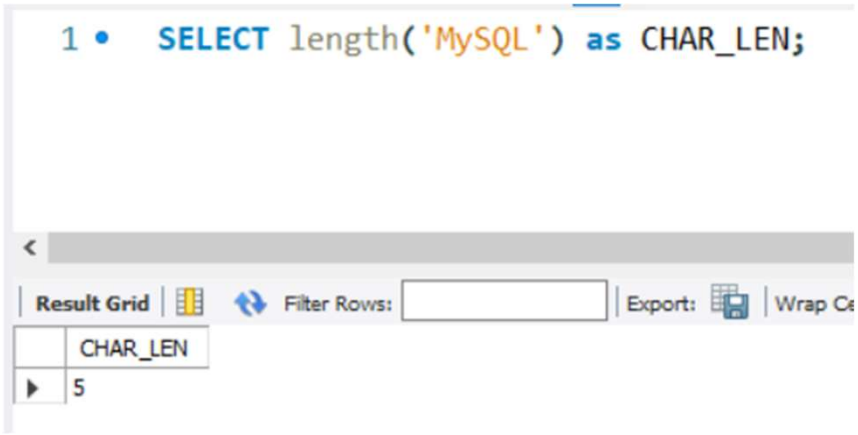
LENGTH():A word's length can be determined using this function.

Syntax:

```
SELECT length('MySQL') as
CHAR_LEN;
```

Output:

CHAR_LEN
5



String function - Example 2

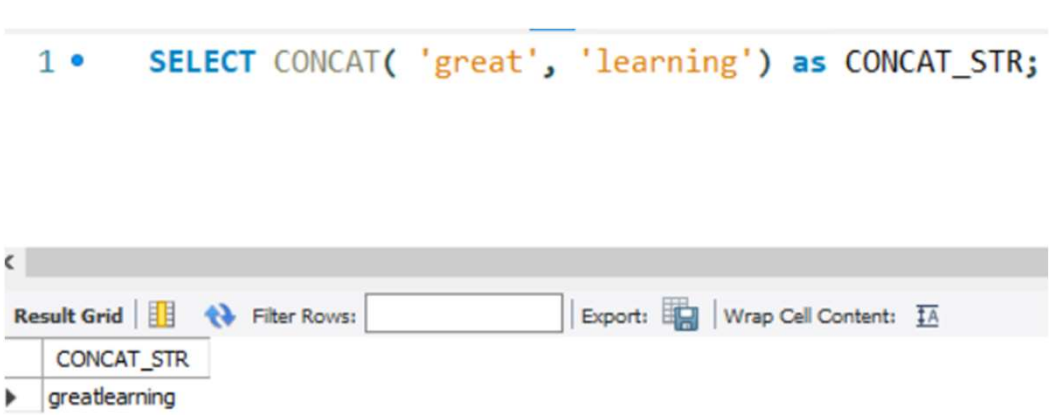
CONCAT(): This function connects multiple strings into one string.

Syntax:

```
SELECT CONCAT( 'great', 'learning') as CONCAT_STR;
```

Output:

CONCAT_STR
great_learning



String function – Example 3

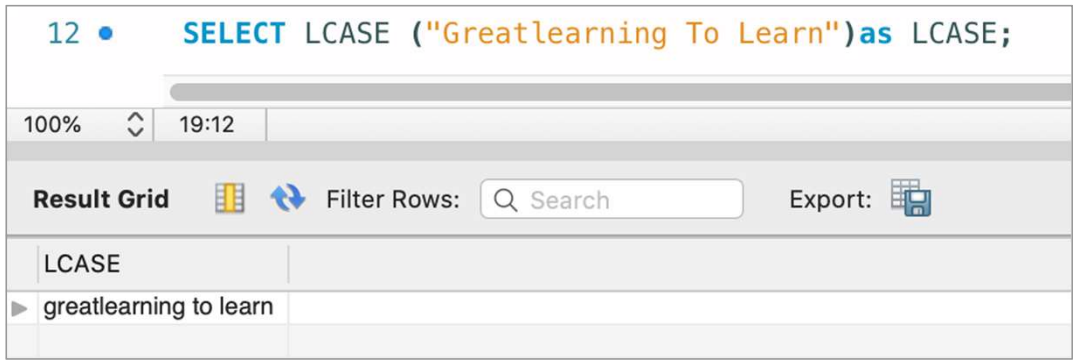
LCASE(): The function converts a string to lowercase.

Syntax:

```
SELECT LCASE ("Greatlearning To Learn")as LCASE;
```

Output:

LCASE
greatlearning to learn



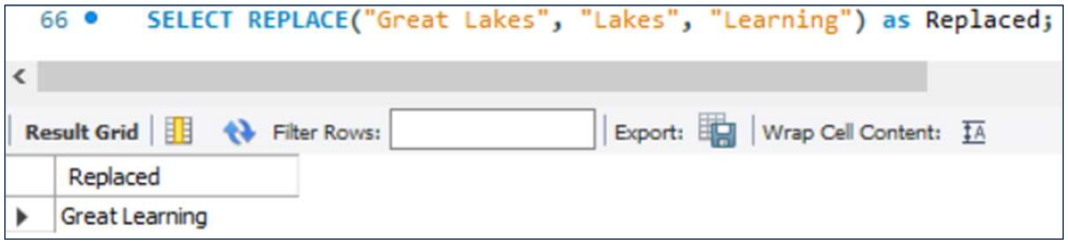
String function - Example 4

REPLACE(): This function shows all occurrences of one substring in a string should be replaced with another substring

.

Syntax:

```
SELECT REPLACE("Great Lakes",
"Lakes", "Learning") as Replaced;
```



Output:

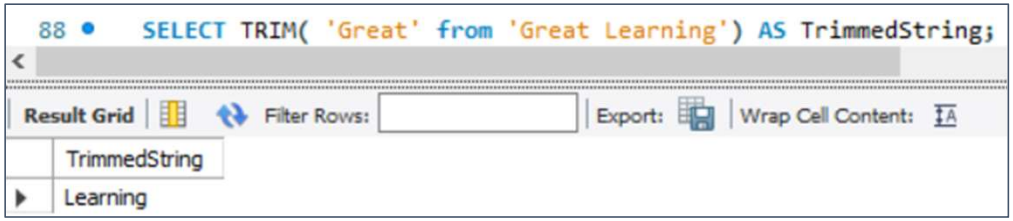
Replaced
Great Learning

String function - Example 5

TRIM(): The function removes unwanted characters from a string.

Syntax:

```
SELECT TRIM( 'Great' from 'Great Learning') AS TrimmedString;
```



Output:

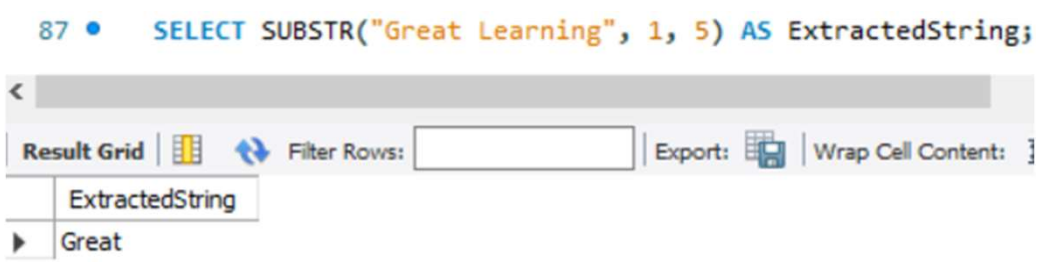
TrimmedString
Learning

String function - Example 6

SUBSTR(): A substring is extracted from a string using this function.

Syntax:

```
SELECT SUBSTR("Great Learning", 1, 5) AS ExtractedString;
```



Output:

ExtractedString
Great

Summary

This slide explains the multiple string functions including the basic like CONCAT and REPLACE of string values using the queries.

The syntax of the query is also explained, as well as how to use the functions in the query.

SQL Built-in functions

Agenda

- SQL Built-in functions
- Numeric Functions
- More Numeric Functions and Examples

SQL Built-in function

- MySQL ships with built-in functions.
- Built-in functions are categorized by the type of data they operate on, i.e. strings, dates, and numerics.

SQL Built-in function

- There are different types of SQL built - in functions, which are mentioned below:
  - String
  - Numeric
  - Date

SQL Built-in function

- We use the following Employee table to understand the built-in function:

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4	Sam	25	Florida	6500
5	Jhon	27	Hawaii	10000

Numeric functions

Numeric function - Syntax

- To perform any mathematical operation in a query, use the following syntax.

Syntax:

```
SELECT numerical_expression as  OPERATION_NAME
[FROM table_name WHERE CONDITION] ;
```

Numeric function - Example 1

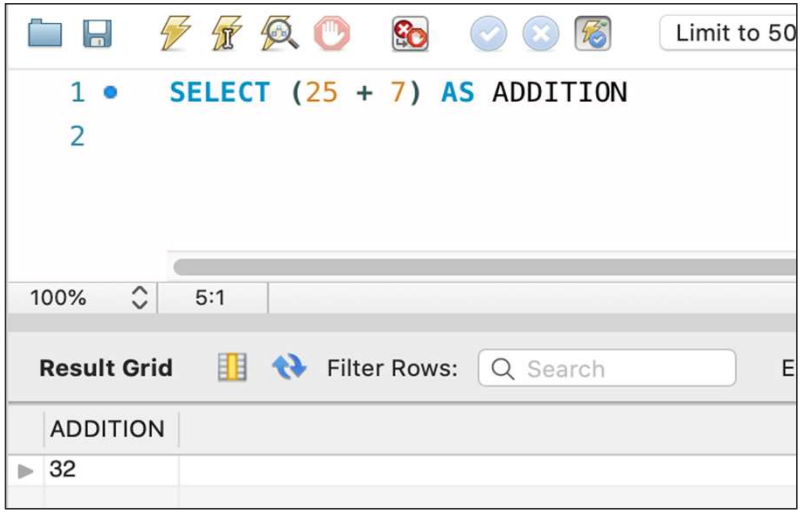
Numerical expressions are used for expressing mathematical expressions and formulas. The following example illustrates how to use SQL numeric expressions .

Syntax:

```
SELECT (25 + 7) AS ADDITION
```

Output:

ADDITION
32



Numeric function - Example 2

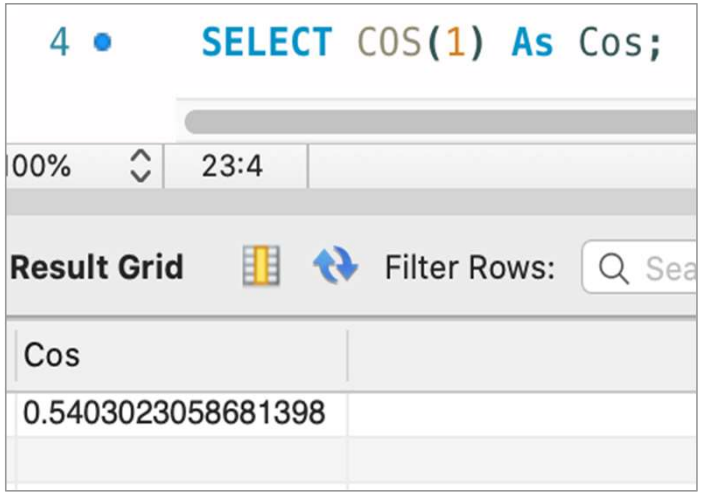
numerical_expressions must contain a mathematical expression or formula. The following example illustrates the use of numerical expressions in SQL.

Syntax:

```
SELECT COS(1) As Cos;
```

Output:

Cos
0.5403023058681398



Numeric function - Example 3

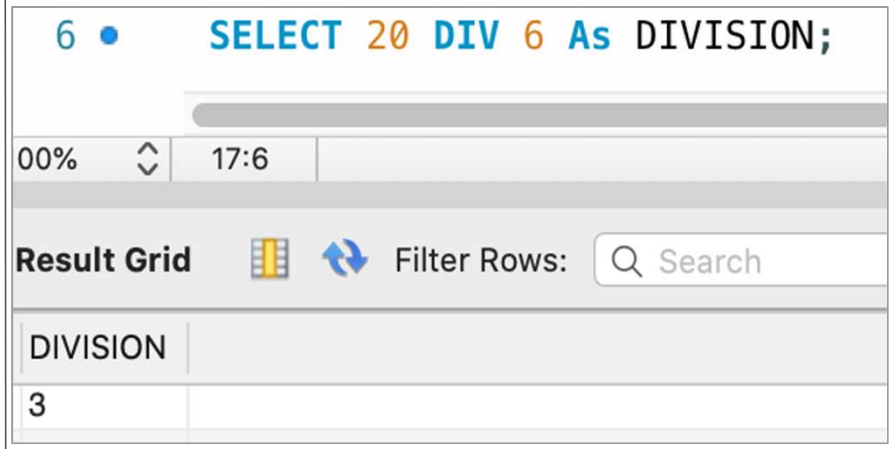
numerical_expressions must contain a mathematical expression or formula. The following example illustrates the use of numerical expressions in SQL.

Syntax:

```
SELECT 20 DIV 6 As DIVISION;
```

Output:

DIVISION
3



More numeric functions

- Following are the numeric functions defined in SQL:

Functions	Meaning
ABS	Provides absolute value of a number
ACOS	Provides the cosine of a number
ASIN	Provides the arc sine of a number
ATAN	It provides the arc sine of a numerical value.
CEIL	Provides the smallest integer value that is greater than or equal to a number
CEILING	Provides the smallest integer value that is greater than or equal to a number

More numeric functions

Functions	Meaning
COS	Provides the cosine of a number
COT	Provides the cotangent of a number
DEGREES	Provides a radian value into degrees
DIV	Generally used for the integer division
EXP	The result is e raised to the power of the number
FLOOR	Provides the largest integer value that is less than or equal to a number

More numeric functions

Functions	Meaning
GREATEST	The greatest value in a list of expressions is returned
LEAST	The smallest value in a list of expressions is returned
LN	The natural logarithm of a number is returned
LOG10	The base-10 logarithm of a number is returned
LOG2	The base-2 logarithm of a number is returned
MOD	The remainder of n divided by m is returned

More numeric functions

	Meaning
PI	It gives the value of PI (up to six decimal places).
POW	It gives m^n.
RADIANS	It changes the degrees into radians.
RAND	It returns a random number
ROUND	It gives the rounded number to the specific decimal place.
SIGN	An indication of a number's sign is returned.

More Numeric Functions

Functions	Meaning
SIN	The sine of a number is returned
SQRT	The square root of a number is returned
TAN	The tangent of a number is returned
ATAN2	The arctangent of the x and y coordinates, as an angle and expressed in radians is returned
TRUNCATE	This doesn't work for SQL Server. It returns 7.53635 truncated to 2 places right of the decimal point

Summary

This slide explains the multiple numeric functions including the basic like addition and subtraction of values using the queries

The syntax of the query is also explained, as well as how to use the functions in the query.

SQL Built-in functions

Agenda

- SQL Built-in functions
- CAST Function
- COALESCE Function
- Sorting Query Result

CAST function

CAST function - Syntax

- CAST() → This function converts any type of value into the specified datatype.

Syntax:

```
CAST(value AS datatype)
```

Argument:

Parameter	Description
value	Required. The selected value we want to convert
datatype	Required. The datatype to convert to

CAST function - Example 1

- Converting a value to a CHAR data type:

Syntax:

```
SELECT CAST(150 AS CHAR);
```

Output:

Number of Records: 1

CAST(150 AS CHAR)
150

CAST function - Example 2

- Converting a value to a TIME datatype:

Syntax:

```
SELECT CAST("14:06:10" AS TIME);
```

Output:

Number of Records: 1

CAST("14:06:10" AS TIME)
14:06:10

COALESCE function

COALESCE function - Syntax

- COALESCE() → Provides first non-null values in the list.

Syntax:

```
COALESCE(value1, value2, ...., value_n)
```

Parameter Values:

Parameter	Description
value1 , value2, till value_n	It is required because these are the values we want to test.

COALESCE function - Example

- Return the first non-null value in a list

```
SELECT COALESCE(NULL, 1, 2, 'greatlearning.in');
```

Output:

Number of Records: 1

COALESCE(NULL, 1, 2, 'greatlearning.in')
1

The first value after the NULL value is ‘1’ , so the output is 1

Sorting Query result

Sorting Query results

Consider the following table for the study:

UserID	Name	City	Salary
1	Atanu Chakraborty	Kolkata	15000
2	Hriday Bharadwaj	Lucknow	27000
3	Birendra Maity	Hyderabad	68000
4	Raj Patil	Bangalore	71000
22	Bikram Ganguly	Kolkata	51000
31	Tapan Chatterjee	Kolkata	25000
33	Jai Prakash Bhatt	Jaipur	81000
34	Keith Kosta	Mumbai	77000
35	Mark Tailor	Bangalore	52000
36	Christopher Swan	Null	98000
39	Paul Grant	Mumbai	67000

Sorting Query results

- Using the ***order by*** clause, the tuples in the result of a query are sorted.
- Let us write a query which will show the users according to the ascending order of their salary.

```
SELECT UserID, Name, Salary FROM tblUser ORDER BY Salary
```

Output:

UserID	Name	Salary
1	Atanu Chakraborty	15000
31	Tapan Chatterjee	25000
2	Hriday Bharadwaj	27000
22	Bikram Ganguly	51000
35	Mark Tailor	52000
39	Paul Grant	67000
3	Birendra Maity	68000
4	Raj Patil	71000
34	Keith Kosta	77000
33	Jai Prakash Bhatt	81000
36	Christophar Swan	98000

The ***order by*** clause lists items in ascending order by default.

Sorting Query results

- To specify the sort order we used: **desc** → descending order or **asc** → ascending order.
- Now let us see an example to show the users according to the descending order of their salary.

```
SELECT UserID, Name, Salary FROM tblUser ORDER BY Salary desc
```

Output:

UserID	Name	Salary
36	Christophar Swan	98000
33	Jai Prakash Bhatt	81000
34	Keith Kosta	77000
4	Raj Patil	71000
3	Birendra Maity	68000
39	Paul Grant	67000
35	Mark Tailor	52000
22	Bikram Ganguly	51000
2	Hriday Bharadwaj	27000
31	Tapan Chatterjee	25000
1	Atanu Chakraborty	15000

Sorting Query results

- Furthermore ordering can be performed on multiple attributes.
- Suppose we wish to order the entire tblUser relation in ascending order of City and then descending order of amount. Then we express this query in SQL as follows.

```
SELECT UserID, Name, Salary FROM tblUser ORDER BY City desc, Salary asc
```

Output:

UserID	Name	City	Salary
39	Paul Grant	Mumbai	67000
34	Keith Kosta	Mumbai	77000
2	Hriday Bharadwaj	Lucknow	27000
1	Atanu Chakraborty	Kolkata	15000
31	Tapan Chatterjee	Kolkata	25000
22	Bikram Ganguly	Kolkata	51000
33	Jai Prakash Bhatt	Jaipur	81000
3	Birendra Maity	Hyderabad	68000
35	Mark Tailor	Bangalore	52000
4	Raj Patil	Bangalore	71000
36	Christophar Swan	Null	98000

Summary

This slide explains the cast function and the coalesce function with its usage in queries by following certain examples.

Sorting queries is also explained by using the *orderby* clause.

The syntax of the query is also explained, as well as how to use the functions in the query.

Aggregate functions

Agenda

- Aggregate functions
- CREATE Table
- Count Function
- Sum Function
- Average Function
- Minimum Function
- Maximum Function
- Grouped Queries
- Aggregation with Group-by Clause

Aggregate functions

- In aggregate functions, multiple rows of a single column of a table are analyzed and a single result is returned.
- The five (5) aggregate functions defined by ISO standards are as followed.
  - COUNT
  - SUM
  - AVG
  - MIN
  - MAX

Why use Aggregate functions?

- Our database can be easily summarized using aggregate functions.
- For instance, from our company database , management may require following reports:
    - Minimum salary of a particular department
    - Highest paid employee details
    - Average salary of HR department

Create Table

- Firstly, let's take a look at a sample data table for demonstration purposes before we go through each of the functions one by one.

```
CREATE TABLE employee (month INT, emp_id INT, emp_name
VARCHAR(15), dept_name VARCHAR(15), salary INT );

INSERT INTO employee VALUES
(2, 201, 'Ajit', 'HR' , 7000),
(2, 202, 'Samar', 'IT', 9000),
(5, 203, "Harish", "HR", 30000),
(7, 204, "Jagdish", "IT", 120123),
(7, 205, "Jesse", "SALES", 7000),
(19,206, "Navin", "SALES", 12000),
(19,207, "Chatur", "IT", 135656),
(Null, 208, "Rohit", "IT", 40500);

select * from employee;
```

Create Table

- The *employee* table created looks as follows:

```
$sqlite3 database.sdb < main.sql
2|201|Ajit|HR|7000
2|202|Samar|IT|9000
5|203|Harish|HR|30000
7|204|Jagdish|IT|120123
7|205|Jesse|SALES|7000
19|206|Navin|SALES|12000
19|207|Chatur|IT|135656
|208|Rohit|IT|40500
```

COUNT

COUNT function - Syntax

- To get a count of total records matching a condition, call the COUNT function.

Syntax:

```
SELECT COUNT([DISTINCT] field_name)FROM target_table[WHERE test_expr];
```

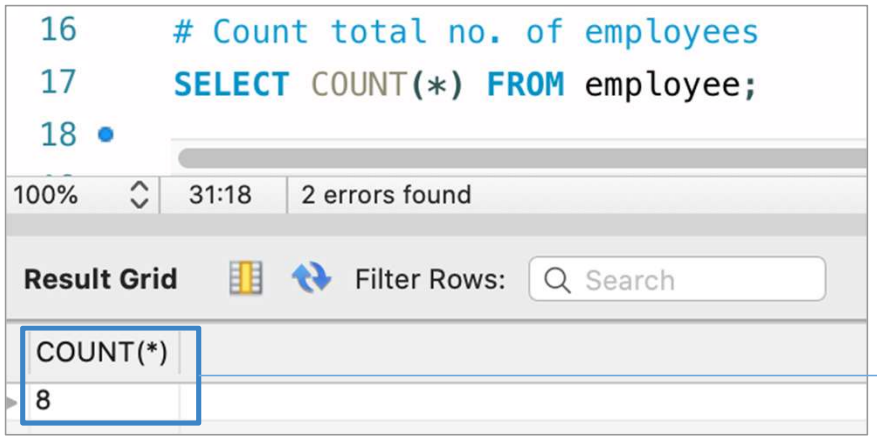
- **COUNT(DISTINCT field_name)** returns the number of distinct rows that are not NULL as a result of the expression.

COUNT function - Example

- If you want to count the total number of employees, you can use the count function as follows:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee;
```

Output:



The total number of employees is 8.

SUM

SUM function - Syntax

- The SUM function gets total a set of values.

Syntax:

```
SELECT SUM(field_name)FROM target_table[WHERE test_expr];
```

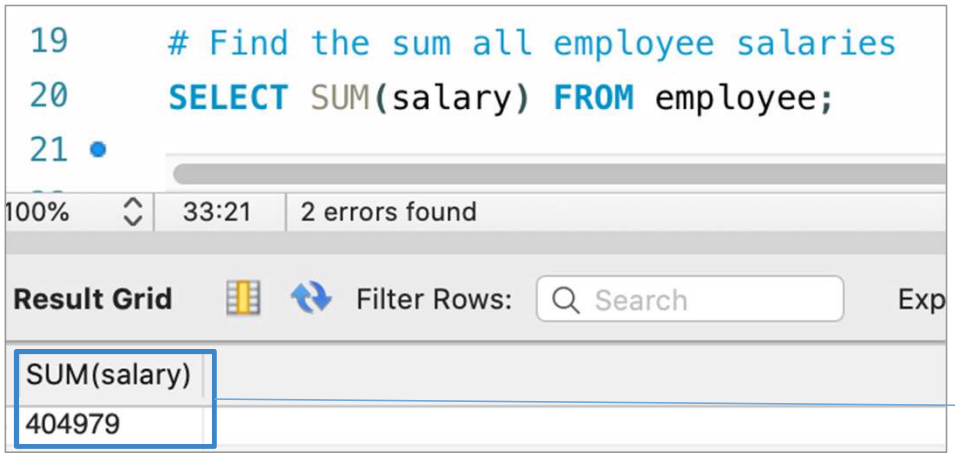
A column or expression will be summed in this field.

SUM function - Example

- Below is the query to find the sum of all employee salaries using sum() function:

```
SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee;
```

Output:



The total sum of salary of all the employees is 404979.

AVERAGE (AVG)

AVG function - Syntax

- The AVG function returns the average of a set of values.

Syntax:

```
SELECT AVG(field_name) FROM target_table [WHERE test_expr];
```

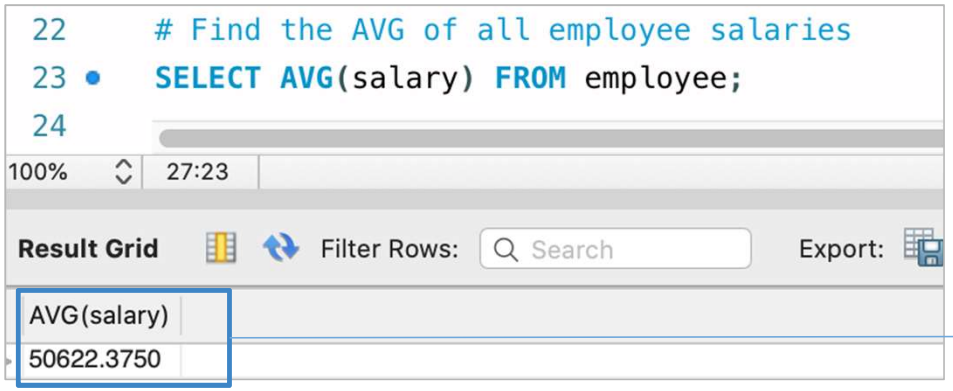
The average will be based on this column or expression.

AVG function - Example

- Find the average of all employee salaries, using the AVG function as follows:

```
SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employee;
```

Output:



The average salary of all employees is 50622.3750.

MINIMUM (MIN)

MIN function - Syntax

- The MIN function returns the minimum from a set of value.

Syntax:

```
SELECT MIN(field_name)FROM target_table [WHERE test_expr];
```

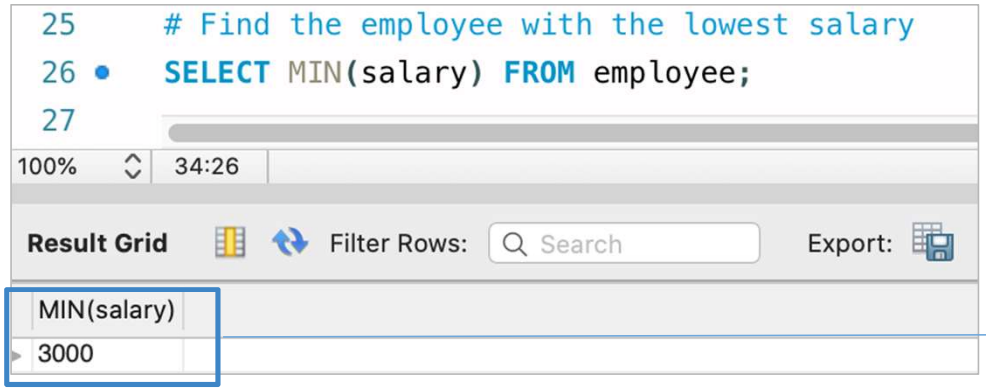
This is the column or expression that will give the minimum value of specific column.

MIN function - Example

- Find the lowest salary received by an employe using the MIN function as follows:

```
SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employee;
```

Output:



The minimum salary of the employee is 3000.

MAXIMUM (MAX)

MAX function - Syntax

- The MAX function returns the maximum from a set of values.

Syntax:

```
SELECT MAX(field_name)FROM target_table[WHERE test_expr];
```

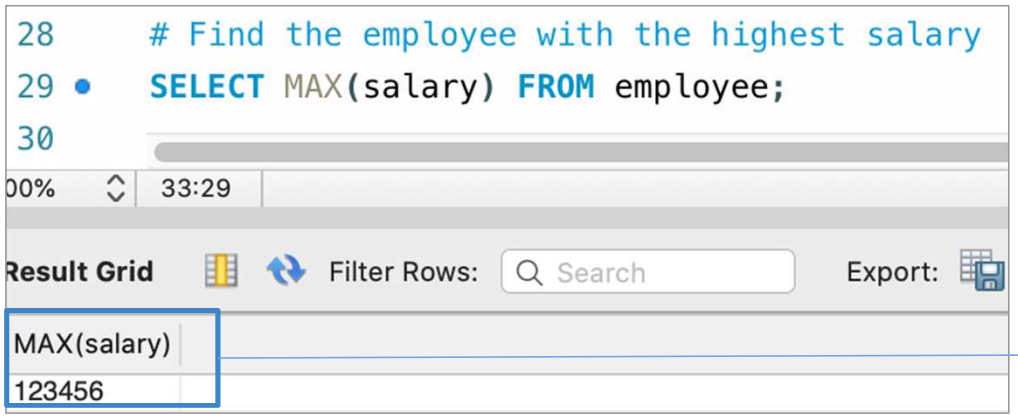
The maximum value is found in this column or expression.

MAX function - Example

- Find the highest salary received by an employee using the MAX function as follows:

```
SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employee;
```

Output:



The maximum salary of the employee is 123456.

Do it Yourself

The aggregate function discussed so far returns zero when no matching rows exist in the table.

Grouped Queries

Group by function - Syntax

- GROUP BY → A summary row is created by grouping rows with the same values.

Syntax:

```
SELECT statements... GROUP BY column_name1[,column_name2,...] [HAVING condition];
```

"[HAVING condition]" Specifies the rows that will be affected by the GROUP BY clause; it is optional.

"GROUP BY" → Using column_name1, column_name1 performs the grouping. In the event that more than one column is grouped, "[,column_name2,...]" represents other column names.

Grouping using Single Column

- Execute a simple query that returns all the department entries from the empl table.

```
SELECT dept_name from employee;
```

Output:

dept_name
HR
IT
HR
IT
SALES
SALES
IT
IT

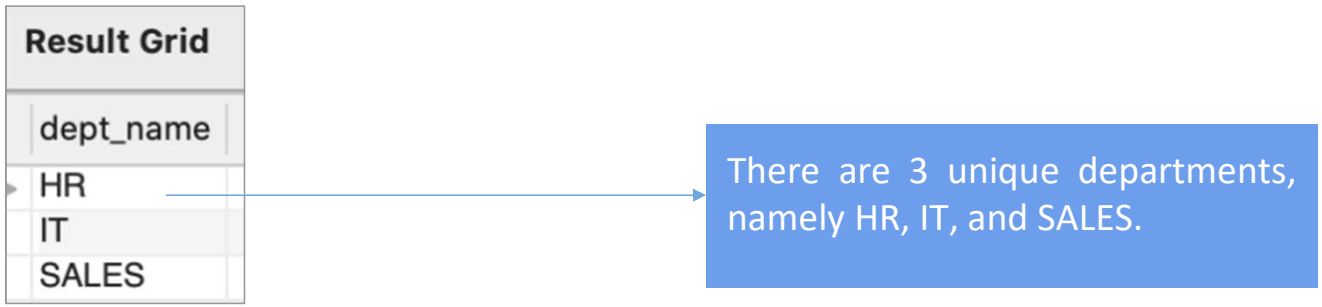
Gives the single group of dept_name column

Grouping using Single Column

- A GROUPBY function to display unique departments in the office:

```
SELECT dept FROM empl GROUP BY dept;
```

Output:



Aggregation with Group by Clause

Count Aggregation - Group By

- Count the number of employees, in each department, using the Group By clause along with the count aggregate function as follows:

```
SELECT COUNT(*), dept_name FROM employee GROUP BY dept_name;
```

Output:

COUNT(*)	dept_name
2	HR
4	IT
2	SALES

Out of 8 employees, 2 employees belong to HR department, 4 belongs to IT department and 2 employees belongs to SALES department.

SUM Aggregation - Group By

- Use the sum function to find the sum of salaries in each department as follows:

```
SELECT dept_name, SUM(salary) FROM employee GROUP BY dept_name;
```

Output:

dept_name	SUM(salary)
HR	29000
IT	271979
SALES	104000

SUM Aggregation - Group By

- Find the month-wise sum of salaries using the sum function as follows:

```
SELECT month, SUM(salary) FROM employee GROUP BY month;
```

Output:

month	SUM(salary)
1	17000
3	20000
6	113123
12	224456
NULL	30400

AVG Aggregation - Group By

- Find the average of salaries in each department, using AVG function as follows:

```
SELECT dept_name, AVG(salary) FROM employee GROUP BY dept_name;
```

Output:

dept_name	AVG(salary)
HR	14500.0000
IT	67994.7500
SALES	52000.0000

AVG Aggregation - Group By

- Find the month-wise average of salaries by using the AVG function as follows:

```
SELECT month, AVG(salary) FROM employee GROUP BY month;
```

Output:

month	AVG(salary)
1	8500.0000
3	20000.0000
6	56561.5000
12	112228.0000
NULL	30400.0000

MIN Aggregation - Group By

- Find the lowest salary in each department, by using the MIN function as follows:

```
SELECT dept_name, MIN(salary) FROM employee GROUP BY dept_name;
```

Output:

dept_name	MIN(salary)
HR	9000
IT	8000
SALES	3000

MIN Aggregation - Group By

- Find the month-wise minimum salary, by using the MIN function as follows:

```
SELECT month, MIN(salary) FROM employee GROUP BY month;
```

Output:

month	MIN(salary
1	8000
3	20000
6	3000
12	101000
NULL	30400

MAX Aggregation - Group By

- Find the highest salaries in each department using the MAX function as follows:

```
SELECT dept_name, MAX(salary) FROM employee GROUP BY dept_name;
```

Output:

dept_name	MAX(salary)
HR	20000
IT	123456
SALES	101000

Summary

This deck explains multiple aggregation functions like COUNT,MIN,MAX etc. to use in the queries with multiple examples.

The syntax of the query is also explained, as well as how to use the functions in the query.

Aggregate functions

Agenda

- Aggregate functions
- Multiple Grouping Columns
- Restrictions on Grouped Queries
- Null values in Grouping Columns
- Aggregation with Having Clause
- Restriction on Grouped Search Conditions
- Null Values and Grouped search conditions

Multiple Grouping Columns

Create Table

- Let's first have a sample data table we'll use to demonstrate the usage:

```
CREATE TABLE employee1 (joining_month INT, emp_id INT,
emp_name  VARCHAR(15), dept_name VARCHAR(15), salary INT
);

INSERT INTO employee1 VALUES
(1, 101, "Oliver", "HR", 9000),
(1, 102, "George", "IT", 8000),
(1, 103, "Harry", "HR", 20000),
(3, 104, "Jack", "IT", 110123),
(6, 105, "Jacob", "SALES", 3000),
(6,106, "Noah", "SALES", 101000),
(3,107, "Charlie", "IT", 123456),
(Null, 108, "Robert", "IT", 30400);
```

Create Table

- The *employee1* table created looks as follows:

joining_month	emp_id	emp_name	dept_name	salary
1	101	Oliver	HR	9000
1	102	George	IT	8000
1	103	Harry	HR	20000
3	104	Jack	IT	110123
6	105	Jacob	SALES	3000
6	106	Noah	SALES	101000
3	107	Charlie	IT	123456
NULL	108	Robert	IT	30400

Multiple Grouping Columns

The GROUP BY clause can comprise two or more columns, or, put another way, a group can be made up of two or more columns.

Multiple Grouping Columns

- Get sum of salaries and as well as average of all employees in each dept as per the joining month.

```
SELECT dept_name, joining_month, SUM(salary), AVG(salary)
FROM employee1 GROUP BY dept_name, joining_month;
```

Output:

dept_name	joining_month	sum(salary)	avg(salary)
HR	1	29000	14500.0000
IT	1	8000	8000.0000
IT	3	233579	116789.5000
SALES	6	104000	52000.0000
IT	NULL	30400	30400.0000

- Here we are grouping salary data by using multiple columns : dept & joining month


```
Select dept_name, joining_month,
sum(salary) From employee1 group by
dept_name;
```

It contains a nonaggregated column 'company.employee.joining_month' that does not rely on columns in the GROUP BY clause, which is incompatible with sql_mode=only_full_group_by

```
Select dept_name, joining_month,
sum(salary) From employee1 group by
dept_name , joining_month;
```

dept_name	joining_month	sum(salary)
HR	1	29000
IT	1	8000
IT	3	233579
SALES	6	104000
IT	NULL	30400

Group by functions should not be included in the group-by clause

```
Select dept_name, joining_month,
sum(salary) From employee1 group by
sum(salary);
```

Error Code: 1056. Can't group on 'sum(salary)'

```
Select dept_name, joining_month,
sum(salary) From employee1 group by
dept_name, joining_month;
```

dept_name	joining_month	sum(salary)
HR	1	29000
IT	1	8000
IT	3	233579
SALES	6	104000
IT	NULL	30400

Comparison Conditions cannot be included in the group by clause as they cannot act on grouped result set

```
Select dept_name, joining_month,
sum(salary) From employee1 group by
sum(salary)  > 10000;
```

Error Code: 1111. Invalid use of group function

```
Select dept_name, joining_month,
sum(salary) From employee1 group by
dept_name, joining_month > 10000;
```

dept_name	joining_month	sum(salary)
HR	1	29000
IT	1	241579
SALES	6	104000
IT	NULL	30400

Some other restriction on Grouped Queries

- WHERE clause with conditions can be issued before the group-by clause in order to filter the records and then apply Group By feature

- But , WHERE clause should always mention before the GROUP BY
  - Grouping columns should have less unique values.
  - Grouping columns should be primary business entities and facts and should not contain transactional data.

    Ex: dept , month – are less unique and summarizing the results are easy for grouping on these columns

Some other restriction on Grouped Queries

No summarized results

```
Select salary, sum(salary) From
employee1 group by salary;
```

salary	sum(salary)
9000	9000
8000	8000
20000	20000
110123	110123
3000	3000
101000	101000
123456	123456
30400	30400

Accurate summary Results

```
Select dept_name, joining_month,
sum(salary) From employee1 group by
dept_name, joining_month ;
```

dept_name	joining_month	sum(salary)
HR	1	29000
IT	1	8000
IT	3	233579
SALES	6	104000
IT	NULL	30400

Null values in Grouping Columns

Null values In Grouping Columns

- If joining month of few employees is unknown and NULL exists in the joining_month column, then the salary is still calculated to show aggregate summary of salaries for those NULL values of the joining_month column.

```
Select dept_name , joining_month , sum(salary) From employee1 group by
dept_name , joining_month;
```

Output:

dept_name	joining_month	sum(salary)
HR	1	29000
IT	1	8000
IT	3	233579
SALES	6	104000
IT	NULL	30400

Shows the aggregate summary of salaries for those NULL values of the month.

Aggregation with Having Clause

Aggregation with Having Clause

- Find the department where the collective salary is more than 35000 each using aggregation with having clause as below:

```
Select joining_month, dept_name , sum(salary) From employee1 group by
joining_month, dept_name  having sum(salary) > 35000;
```

Output:

joining_month	dept_name	sum(salary)
3	IT	233579
6	SALES	104000

Restriction on Grouped Search condition

Restriction on Grouped Search condition

- Having clause is used along with group-by clause in order to apply conditions for the grouped result set.
- Having clause should be enclosed with grouped functions on columns that are issued in the Select query

Restriction on Grouped Search condition

Conditions in having clause should always have at least one grouping function for comparison since it acts on grouped result set.

```
Select dept_name, joining_month, sum(salary), avg(salary) From employee1
group by dept_name , joining_month having sum(salary) is not null;
```

Output:

dept_name	joining_month	sum(salary)	avg(salary)
HR	1	29000	14500.0000
IT	1	8000	8000.0000
IT	3	233579	116789.5000
SALES	6	104000	52000.0000
IT	NULL	30400	30400.0000

Null values and Grouped Search condition

Null values and Grouped Search condition

If you want to find full salary details of employee along with the name and month they have joined, where the salary is not a null value.

```
Select joining_month, emp_name , sum(salary) From employee1 group by
joining_month having sum(salary) is not null;
```

Output:

joining_month	emp_name	sum(salary)
1	Oliver	9000
1	George	8000
1	Harry	20000
3	Jack	110123
6	Jacob	3000
6	Noah	101000
3	Charlie	123456
NULL	Robert	30400

salary details of employee along with the name and month they have joined, where the salary is not a null value

Summary

This deck explains multiple aggregation functions, restrictions applicable on grouped queries and the null values in the grouping columns.

Each condition is explained using a query and its output.

Thank You