



Advanced SQL Queries

FinTech
Lesson 7.2



Class Objectives

By the end of today's 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 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>



A close-up, high-angle shot of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, white, rectangular key with rounded corners. On this key, there is a dark blue icon of a coffee cup with three wavy lines above it representing steam. Below the icon, the word "Break" is printed in a dark blue, serif font. The key is set against a light-colored, textured keyboard surface. Surrounding the main key are other keys, including one with a double quote symbol to the left and one with a dash/slash symbol to the right, all slightly out of focus.

Break

Subqueries

Subqueries

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

01

The **SELECT** statement

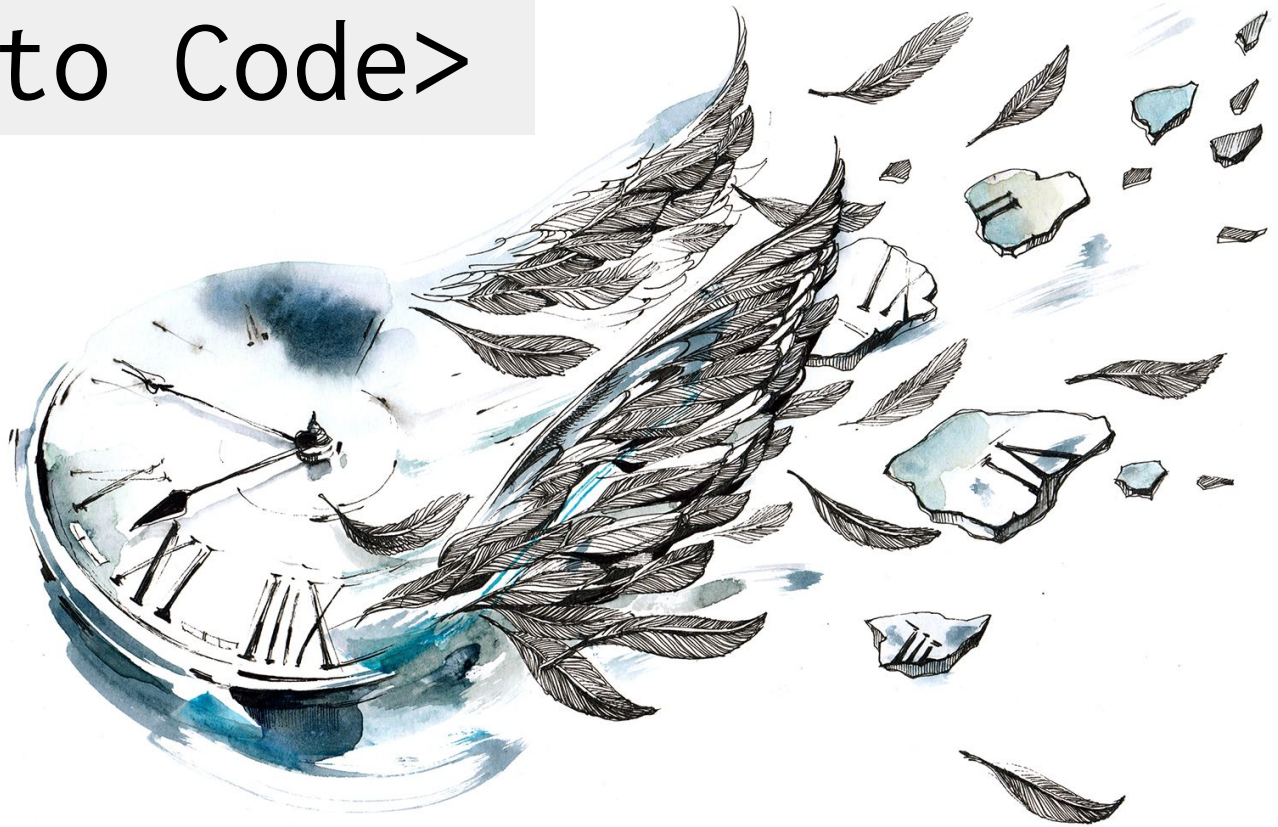
02

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>

