Lesson 3: SQL Aggregations

Quiz: MIN. MAX, & AVG

1. When was the earliest order ever placed? You only need to return the date.

select

MIN(occurred\_at) earliest\_order

from orders;

1. Try performing the same query as in question 1 without using an aggregation function.

select

(occurred\_at) earliest\_order

from orders

ORDER BY occurred\_at

LIMIT 1;

1. When did the most recent (latest) **web\_event** occur?

select

MAX(occurred\_at)

from web\_events;

1. Try to perform the result of the previous query without using an aggregation function.

select

(occurred\_at) latest\_web\_event

from web\_events

ORDER BY latest\_web\_event desc

LIMIT 1;

1. Find the mean (**AVERAGE**) amount spent per order on each paper type, as well as the mean amount of each paper type purchased per order. Your final answer should have 6 values - one for each paper type for the average number of sales, as well as the average amount.

SELECT

AVG(standard\_amt\_usd) standard\_avg\_sales,

AVG(gloss\_amt\_usd) gloss\_avg\_sales,

AVG(poster\_amt\_usd) poster\_avg\_sales,

AVG(standard\_qty) standard\_orders,

AVG(gloss\_qty) gloss\_orders,

AVG(poster\_qty) poster\_orders

FROM ORDERS;

1. Via the video, you might be interested in how to calculate the MEDIAN. Though this is more advanced than what we have covered so far try finding - what is the MEDIAN **total\_usd** spent on all **orders**?

SELECT TOTAL\_AMT\_USD

FROM

(SELECT TOTAL\_AMT\_USD

FROM ORDERS

ORDER BY TOTAL\_AMT\_USD DESC

LIMIT 3457) as MEDIAN

ORDER BY TOTAL\_AMT\_USD

LIMIT 2;