1. AVG: Calculates the average value, excluding nulls.
2. COUNT: Returns the number of rows with non-null values for the expression.
3. Standard Deviation (STDDEV): For two sets of data with approximately the same mean, the greater the spread, the greater the standard deviation.
4. Group Functions: Operate on sets of rows to give one result per group.
5. MIN: Returns the minimum value, ignoring nulls.
6. Variance (VARIANCE): Used with columns that store numeric data to calculate the spread of data around the mean.
7. SUM: Calculates the sum, ignoring null values.
8. MAX: Returns the maximum value, ignoring nulls.
9. Aggregate: To gather into a sum or whole.

1.
    a. SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees;
    b. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 10;
    c. SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees;
    d. SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees;
    e. SELECT STDDEV(salary) FROM employees;
    f. SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;
    g. SELECT VARIANCE(salary) FROM employees;
2. SELECT ROUND(AVG(cost), 2) AS average_cost
   FROM d_events;
3. SELECT AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
   FROM employees
   WHERE manager_id = 19;
4. SELECT SUM(salary) AS total_salary
   FROM employees
   WHERE employee_id IN (12, 9);
5. SELECT MIN(salary) AS lowest_salary,
       MAX(hire_date) AS most_recent_hire,
       MIN(last_name) AS first_employee,
       MAX(last_name) AS last_employee
   FROM employees
   WHERE department_id IN (50, 60);
6. SELECT SUM(total_sales) FROM orders;
7. Cause of higher-than-expected salary averages: The report might include hourly employees along with salaried employees
8. The earliest (oldest) birthdate will be returned, which is March 30, 1969
9. SELECT AVG(order_total) AS average_order_total
   FROM orders
   WHERE order_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-2002' AND '21-DEC-2002';
10. SELECT MAX(hire_date) AS last_hire_date
    FROM employees;
11. SUM(operating_cost)

12.

a. b. SELECT SUM(cost) (valid)
b. d. SELECT AVG(cost) AS "Expense" (valid)
c. g. SELECT MIN(event_date) (valid)