1. Used to specify which groups are to be displayed; restricts groups that do not meet group criteria: HAVING clause
2. Divides the rows in a table into groups: GROUP BY

1. A and D
2.
    a. SELECT manager_id
       FROM employees
       GROUP BY manager_id
       HAVING AVG(salary) < 16000;
    b. SELECT cd_number, COUNT(title)
       FROM d_cds
       WHERE cd_number < 93
       GROUP BY cd_number;
    c. SELECT ID, MAX(ID), artist AS Artist
       FROM d_songs
       WHERE duration IN ('3 min', '6 min', '10 min')
       GROUP BY artist, ID
       HAVING ID < 50;
    d. SELECT loc_type, rental_fee AS Fee
       FROM d_venues
       WHERE id < 100
       GROUP BY loc_type, rental_fee
       ORDER BY 2;
3. SELECT MAX(song_id)
   FROM d_track_listings
   WHERE track IN (1, 2, 3);
4.
    a. True
    b. False
    c. False
5. SELECT department_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) AS max_avg_salary, MIN(AVG(salary)) AS min_avg_salary
   FROM employees
   GROUP BY department_id;
6. SELECT AVG(max_salary)
7. FROM (SELECT department_id, MAX(salary) AS max_salary
       FROM employees
       GROUP BY department_id) subquery;