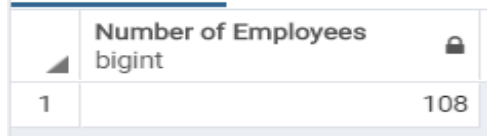

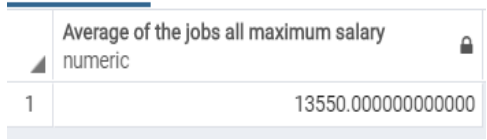
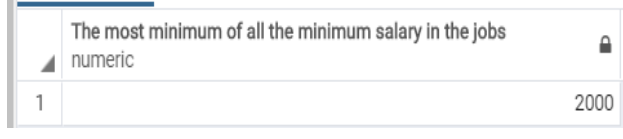
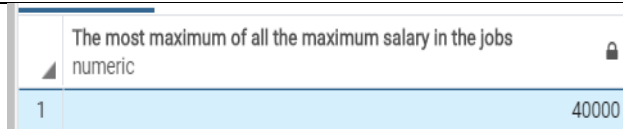


FUNCTION	USE CASE	SQL SCRIPT	SCREENSHOT
COUNT	Count all the employees in the table	SELECT COUNT(*) "Number of Employees" FROM "Bayacag_HR".employees;	 A screenshot of a SQL query result. The title bar says "Number of Employees" with a lock icon. Below the title, it says "bigint". There is a single row with the value "108".
SUM	Calculate all the minimum salary of all the jobs in the table	SELECT SUM(min_salary) "The SUM of all jobs in their minimum salary" FROM "Bayacag_HR".jobs;	 A screenshot of a SQL query result. The title bar says "The SUM of all jobs in their minimum salary" with a lock icon. Below the title, it says "numeric". There is a single row with the value "132800".
AVERAGE	Get the average of all the maximum salary of all the jobs in the table	SELECT AVG(max_salary) "Average of the jobs all maximum salary" FROM "Bayacag_HR".jobs;	 A screenshot of a SQL query result. The title bar says "Average of the jobs all maximum salary" with a lock icon. Below the title, it says "numeric". There is a single row with the value "13550.000000000000".
MIN	Get the smallest value in the min_salary in the table	SELECT MIN(min_salary) "The most minimum of all the minimum salary in the jobs" FROM "Bayacag_HR".jobs;	 A screenshot of a SQL query result. The title bar says "The most minimum of all the minimum salary in the jobs" with a lock icon. Below the title, it says "numeric". There is a single row with the value "2000".
MAX	Get the highest value in the max_salary in the table	SELECT MAX(max_salary) "The most maximum of all the maximum salary in the jobs" FROM "Bayacag_HR".jobs;	 A screenshot of a SQL query result. The title bar says "The most maximum of all the maximum salary in the jobs" with a lock icon. Below the title, it says "numeric". There is a single row with the value "40000".

GROUP BY	Group by the department id and count all the employee in every department	SELECT department_id"Department ID", COUNT(*) "Employee Count" FROM "Bayacag_HR".employees GROUP BY department_id ORDER BY department_id ASC;	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Department ID integer</th><th>Employee Count bigint</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>20</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>30</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>40</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>50</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>60</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>70</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>80</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>90</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>100</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>110</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>[null]</td><td>1</td></tr></tbody></table>		Department ID integer	Employee Count bigint	1	10	1	2	20	2	3	30	6	4	40	1	5	50	45	6	60	5	7	70	1	8	80	34	9	90	4	10	100	6	11	110	2	12	[null]	1
	Department ID integer	Employee Count bigint																																								
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7	70	1																																								
8	80	34																																								
9	90	4																																								
10	100	6																																								
11	110	2																																								
12	[null]	1																																								
DISTINCT	Distinct the average employee of the average salary of employees in the table	SELECT AVG(DISTINCT salary) "Average Salary of Employees" FROM "Bayacag_HR".employees;	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>Average Salary of Employees numeric</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>7118.9655172413793103</td></tr></tbody></table>		Average Salary of Employees numeric	1	7118.9655172413793103																																			
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