11-06-2024 **Aggregating Data Using Group Functions**

Types of Group Functions

- AVG
- COUNT
- MAX
- MIN
- STDDEV
- SUM
- VARIANCE

Using the AVG and SUM Functions

1.SELECT AVG(salary), MAX(salary),MIN(salary), SUM(salary)

FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '%REP%';

Using the MIN and MAX Functions

2.SELECT MIN(hire_date), MAX(hire_date) FROM employees;

Using the COUNT Function

3.SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 50;

4. SELECT COUNT(commission_pct) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 80;

5. SELECT COUNT(department_id)FROM employees;

6. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department_id) FROM employees;

Group function with null

7.SELECT AVG(commission_pct) FROM employees;

8.SELECT AVG(NVL(commission_pct, 0)) FROM employees;

Using the GROUP BY Clause

9.SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;

10. SELECT department_id, AVG(salary) FROM employeesGROUP BY department_id

ORDER BY AVG(salary);

11. SELECT department_id dept_id, job_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id, job_id;

Using the HAVING Clause

12.SELECT department_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id

13. SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) PAYROLLFROM employees WHERE job_id NOT LIKE '%REP%'GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 13000 ORDER BY SUM(salary);