

# Advanced SQL Queries

FinTech  
Lesson 7.2



# Class Objectives

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By the end of this class, you will be able to:

01

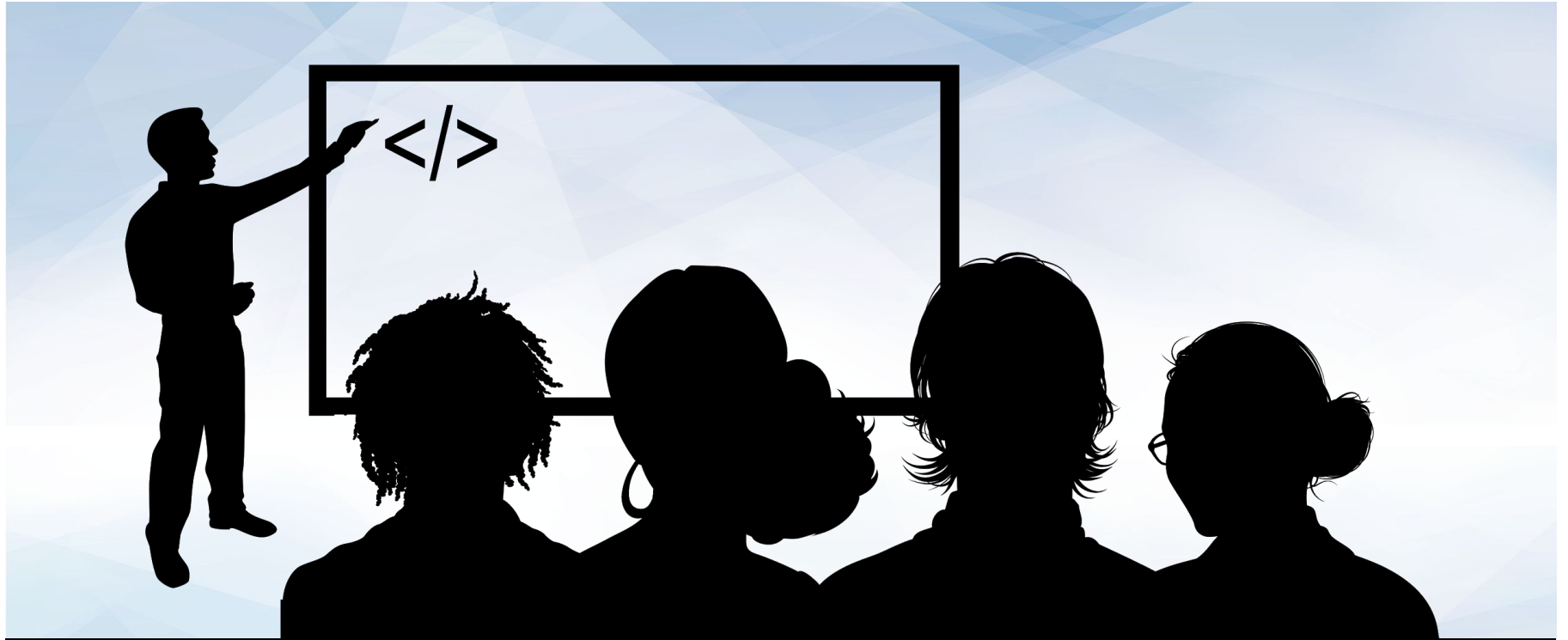
**Create aggregate queries.**

02

**Create subqueries for  
further data exploration.**

03

**Create views from tables.**



# Instructor Demonstration

## Import Data

# Aggregate Functions

# Aggregate Functions

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Aggregate functions allow you to perform a calculation on a set of values to return a single value.

The most commonly used aggregate functions are:



**AVG:** calculates the average of a set of values



**COUNT:** counts the rows in a specific table or view



**MIN:** returns the minimum value in a set of values



**MAX:** returns the maximum value in a set of values



**SUM:** calculates the sum of a set of values

# Aggregate Functions

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Aggregate functions are often used with:

01

The **GROUP BY** clause

02

The **HAVING** clause

03

The **SELECT** statement

# <Time to Code>



# Take a Break!

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# Subqueries

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A subquery is nested inside a larger query. Subqueries occur in:

01

The **SELECT** statement

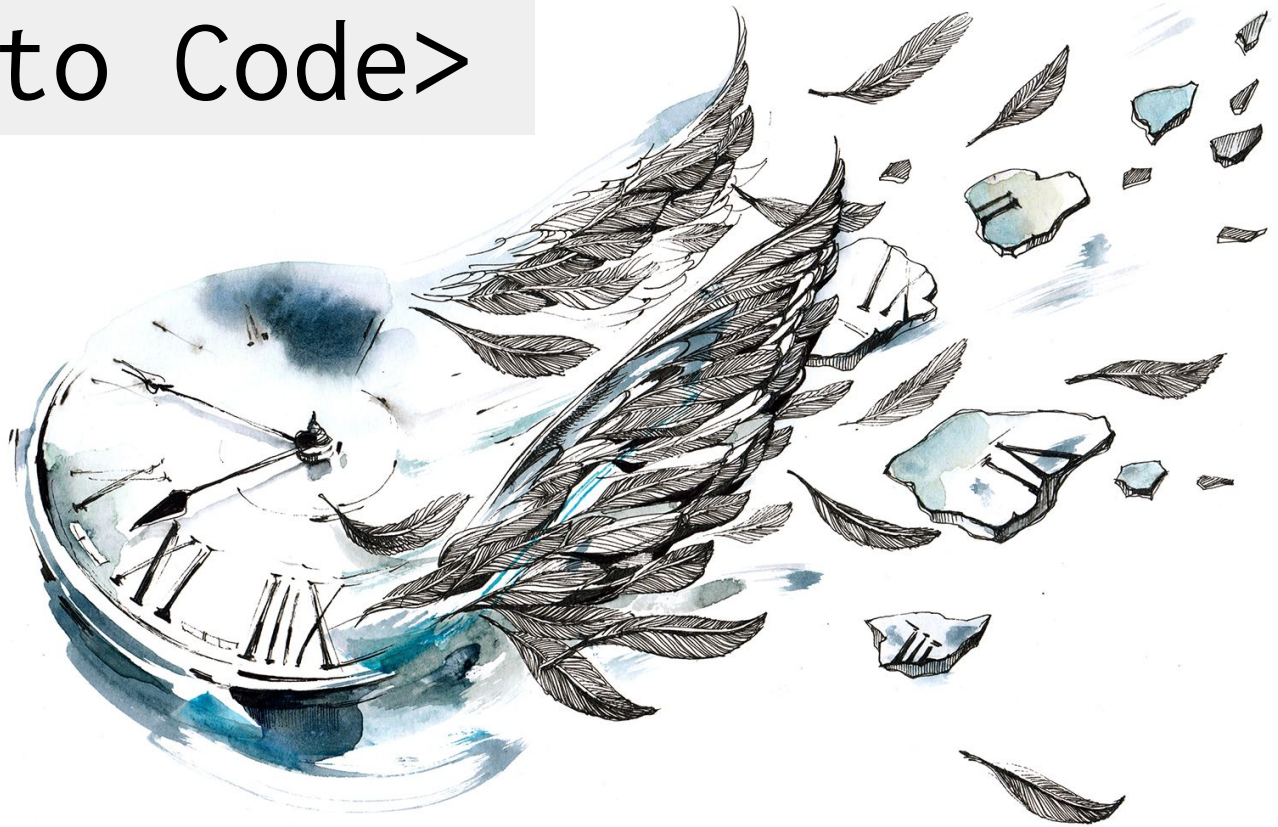
02

The **FROM** clause

03

The **WHERE** clause

# <Time to Code>



# SQL Views

# SQL Views

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A **view** in SQL is a virtual table. It is not part of the schema, but it has rows and columns.



Views are created by using the **CREATE VIEW** statement.



Views are created from a single table, multiple tables, or another view.

# <Time to Code>

