# Advanced SQL Queries

**FinTech**

Lesson 7.2

# Class Objectives

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

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

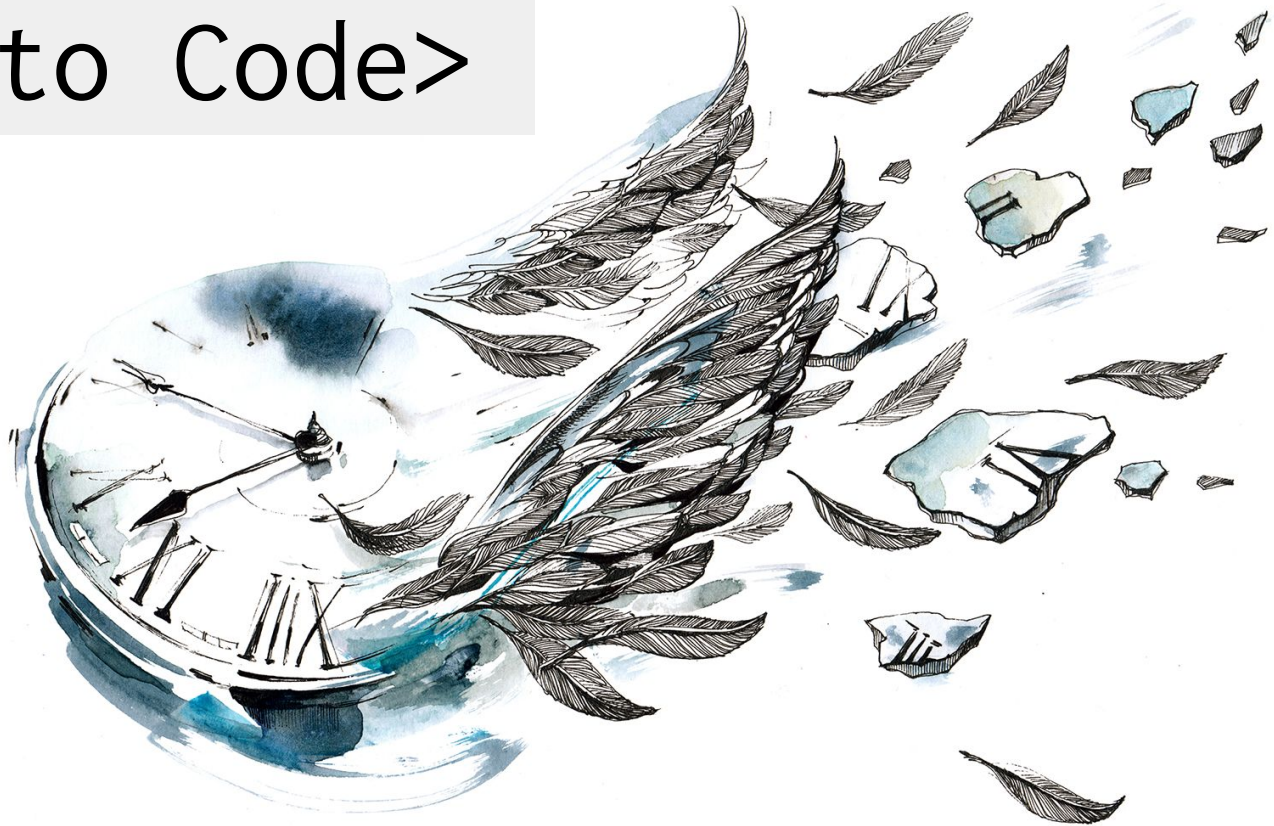Aggregate functions are often used with:

**01**

The `GROUP BY` clause

**02**

The `HAVING` clause

**03**

The `SELECT` statement

# <Time to Code>

# Take a Break!

# Subqueries

# Subqueries

A subquery is nested inside a larger query. Subqueries occur in:
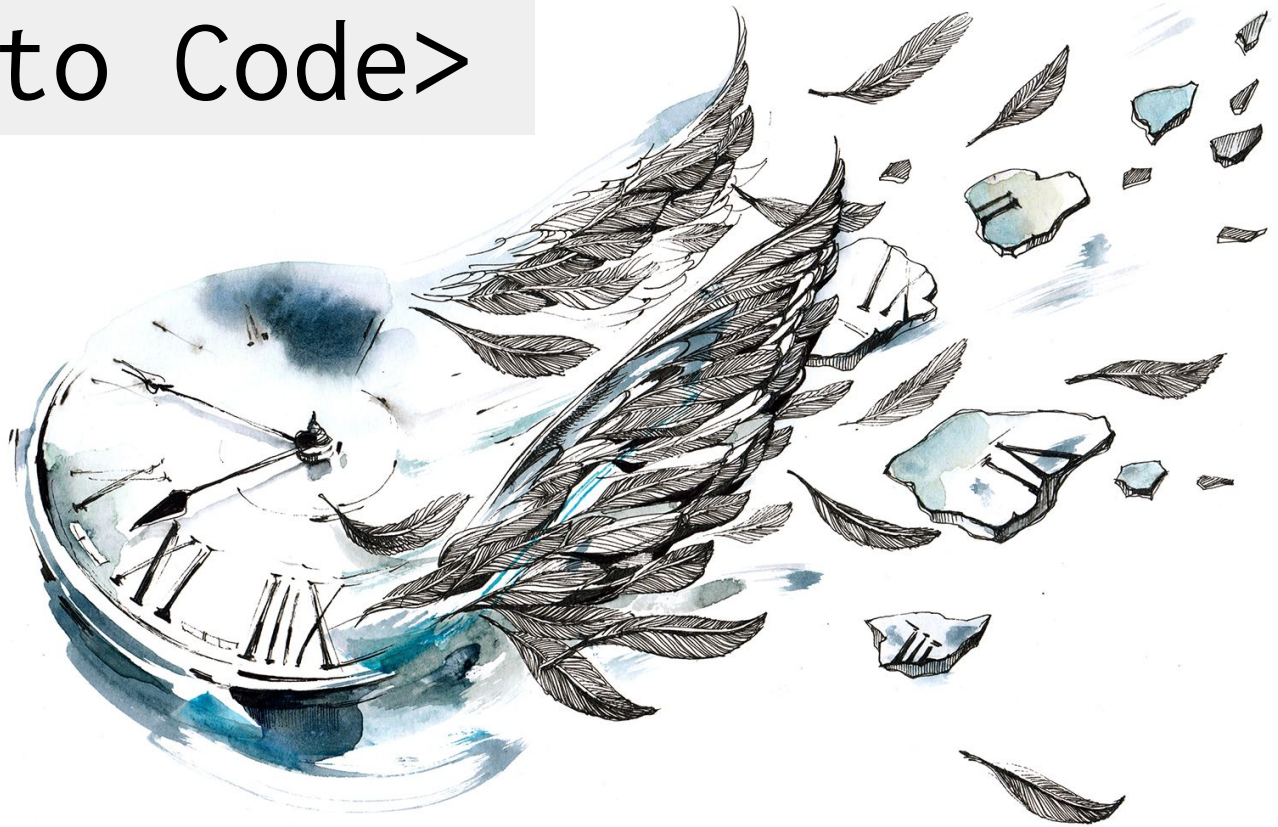
**01** The **SELECT** statement

**02** The **FROM** clause

**03** The **WHERE** clause

<Time to Code>

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# SQL Views

# SQL Views

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>