Brightlearn Data Analytics

Exercise 2: SQL Aggregate Functions & SQL Operators

1. List all distinct departments in the students table.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT DISTINCT department FROM students;

Expected Output:

Department
IT
HR
Finance

2. Get the average age of students per department.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT department, AVG(age) AS avg_age FROM students

GROUP BY department;

Expected Output:

department	Avg_age
IT	20.5
HR	22.0
Finance	23.0

3. Show departments with more than 1 student.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS student_count

FROM students

GROUP BY department

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;

Expected Output:

department	Student_count
IT	2
HR	2

4. Get all students whose age is between 21 and 23.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT student id, name, age, department

FROM students

WHERE age BETWEEN 21 AND 23;

Expected Output:

Student_id	name	age	department
2	Bob	22	HR
3	Charlie	21	IT
4	Diana	23	Finance
5	Eve	22	HR

5. List all students in the IT or HR department who are older than 21.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT student_id, name, age, department

FROM students

WHERE (department IN ('IT','HR')) AND age > 21;

Expected Output:

Student_id	name	age	department
2	Bob	22	HR
5	Eve	22	HR

6. Show total credits per department, only for departments with more than 5 total credits.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT department, SUM(credits) AS total credits

FROM courses

GROUP BY department

HAVING SUM(credits) > 5;

Expected Output:

department	Total_credits
IT	11

7. List all courses that do not have 4 credits.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT course id, course name, department, credits

FROM courses

WHERE credits <> 4;

Expected Output:

Course_id	Course_name	department	credits
101	SQL Basics	IT	3
104	Excel	Finance	2
105	Statistics	HR	3

8. Show the top 3 courses by credits in descending order.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT course id, course name, credits

FROM courses

ORDER BY credits DESC

LIMIT 3;

Expected Output:

Course_id	Course_name	credits
102	Python	4
103	Data Science	4
101	SQL Basics	3

9. Get the maximum, minimum, and average grade across all enrollments.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT MAX(grade) AS max_grade,

MIN(grade) AS min_grade,

AVG(grade) AS avg grade

FROM enrollments;

Expected Output:

Max_grade	Min_grade	Avg_grade
90	78	84.6

10. Count how many enrollments exist per course.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT course id, COUNT(*) AS enrollment count

FROM enrollments

GROUP BY course_id;

Expected Output:

Course_id	Enrolment_count
101	1
102	1
103	1
104	1
105	1

11. Find total salary and total bonus per department.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT department,

SUM(salary) AS total_salary,

SUM(bonus) AS total bonus

FROM salaries

GROUP BY department;

Expected Output:

department	Total_salary	Total_bonus
IT	122000	10500
HR	109000	7500
Finance	70000	6000

12. Show departments where average salary is above 55,000.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary

FROM salaries

GROUP BY department

HAVING AVG(salary) > 55000;

Expected Output:

department	avg_salary
IT	61000
Finance	70000

13. List employees whose salary plus bonus is greater than 60,000.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT employee_id, name, salary, bonus,

(salary + bonus) AS total_compensation

FROM salaries

WHERE (salary + bonus) > 60000;

Expected Output:

Employee_id	name	salary	bonus	Total_compensation
1	Tom	60000	5000	65000
3	Spike	70000	6000	76000
4	Tyke	62000	5500	67500

14. Show total and average budget per department. Only include departments with average budget above 70,000.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT department,

SUM(budget) AS total_budget,

AVG(budget) AS avg budget

FROM projects

GROUP BY department

HAVING AVG(budget) > 70000;

Expected Output:

department	Total_budget	Avg_budget	
IT	270000	135000	
Finance	80000	80000	

15. List all projects with budgets between 50,000 and 120,000, excluding the Marketing department.

SQL QUERY:

SELECT project_id, project_name, department, budget FROM projects
WHERE budget BETWEEN 50000 AND 120000

AND department <> 'Marketing';

Expected Output:

Project_id	Project_name	department	budget
1	Al App	IT	120000
2	Payroll System	Finance	80000
5	HR Portal	HR	50000