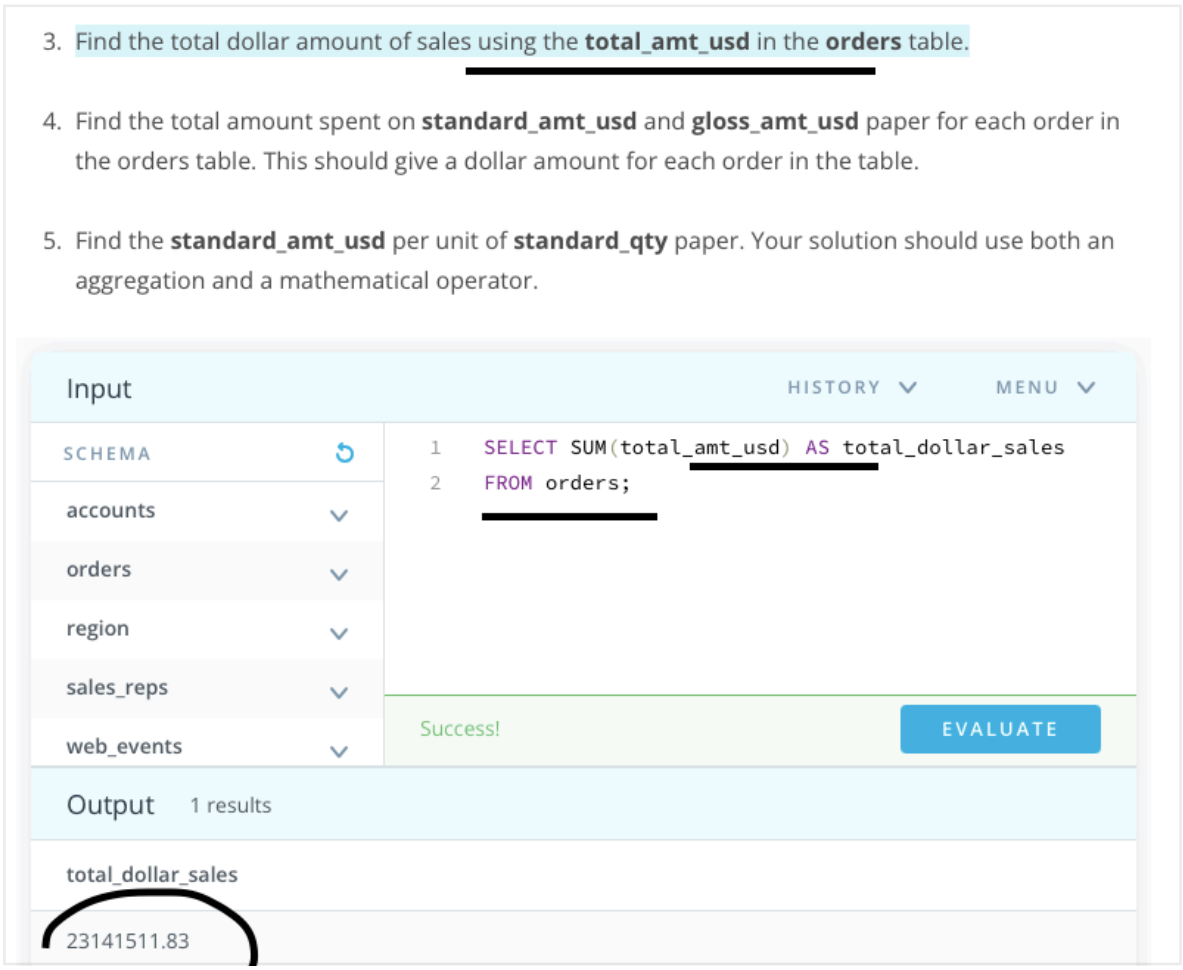
SQL Aggregations

1. The sum and count gives the sum of all the values inside that column.



Now the below query will give sum of two columns for each order, if we would have written SUM(standard_amt_usd + gloss_amt_usd) then sum of all the columns would be there , a single number

4. Find the total amount spent on **standard_amt_usd** and **gloss_amt_usd** paper for each order in the orders table. This should give a dollar amount for each order in the table.

5. Find the **standard_amt_usd** per unit of **standard_qty** paper. Your solution should use both an aggregation and a mathematical operator.

Input HISTORY MENU

SCHEMA

accounts
orders
region
sales_reps
web_events

```
1  SELECT standard_amt_usd + gloss_amt_usd AS
   total_standard_gloss
2  FROM orders;
```

Success! EVALUATE

Output 6912 results

total_standard_gloss
778.55
1255.19
776.18
958.24
756.13
693.73
751.16

Input HISTORY MENU

SCHEMA

accounts
orders
region
sales_reps
web_events

```
1  SELECT SUM(standard_amt_usd + gloss_amt_usd) AS
   total_standard_gloss
2  FROM orders;
```

Success! EVALUATE

Output 1 results

total_standard_gloss
17265506.31