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9-1: Using GROUP BY and HAVING Clauses

- ## Vocabulary

1.Having
2.Group by

- ## Try It / Solve It

1.
a.true
b.false
c.false
d.false
e.false

2.—steluta

a.
Select manager_id
From employees
Where AVG(salary) <16000 **GROUP BY** manager_id;

—avg nu poate fi in where
— trebuie inlocuita cu having

SELECT manager_id,AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY manager_id
HAVING AVG(salary) <16000;

b.
Select cd_number, COUNT(title) FROM d_cds —
Where cd_number < 93;

Select COUNT(*)
From d_cds
Where cd_number < 93;

c.
Select ID, MAX(ID), artist AS Artist
From d_songs
Where duration IN('3 min', '6 min', '10 min') HAVING ID < 50
Group by ID;
-id is primary key of the table, so most likely my intention may not be to group by id here.

Select type_code, MAX(TO_NUMBER(REPLACE(duration,' min',''))) || ' min' as "max duration"
From d_songs
Where duration IN('3 min', '6 min', '10 min') AND id < 50
Group by type_code;

d.
Select loc_type,rental_feeASFee FROM d_venues
Where id <100
Group by "Fee"
Order by 2;

—nu se poate folosu alias

3.
Select track, MAX(song_id)
From d_track_listings
Where track IN (1, 2, 3)
Group by track;

4.
a.true
b.false
c.false

5.
Select max(avg(salary) "Salary max" ,min(avg(salary)) "salary min"
From employees
Group by department_id

6.
Select AVG(MAX(salary))
From employees
Group by department_id;