Pop Ruxandra Maria grp 30226

8-1: Group Functions

- ## Vocabulary

1.Avg
2.Count
3.Stddev
4.Group function
5.Min
6.Variance
7.Sum
8.Max
9.Aggregate

- ## Try It / Solve It

1.
Avg - Calculates average value excluding nulls
Select avg(salary)
From employees

Count- Returns the number of rows with non-null values for the expression
Select count(department_id)
From departments

Max-Returns the maximum value ignoring nulls
Min-Returns minimum value ignoring nulls
Select max(salary) “Salariul maxim” ,min(Salary) “Salariul minim”
From employees

Variance-Used with columns that store numeric data to calculate the spread of data around the mean
Stddev -For two sets of data with approximately the same mean, the greater the spread, the greater the standard deviation
Select variance(salary),**stddev**(Salary)
From employees

Sum-Calculates the sum ignoring null values-
Select sum(Salary)
From employees

2.
select round(avg(cost),2) "Cost"
from d_events

3.
Select to_CHAR (avg(salary), '$999999.99') "Salary"
From f_staffs
Where manager_id = 19;

4.
Select TO_CHAR(ROUND(SUM(salary),2), '$999999.99') as "Total Salary"
From f_staffs
Where id in (12, 9);

5.
Select min(salary) "Salary",max(hire_date) "Hire_date" ,min(last_name)"Top last name",Max(last_name) "Bottom last name"
From employees
Where department_id in(50,60);

6.
one

7.
SELECT AVG(NVL(salary, hourly_rate* hrs_worked_in_yr))
This way the null fields beings ignored will also be counted in.

8.
March30, 1969

9.
Select avg(order_total)
From f_orders
Where order_date BETWEEN TO_DATE('January 1, 2002', 'fmMonth DD, YYYY') AND TO_DATE('December 21, 2002', 'fmMonth DD, YYYY')

10.
Select max(hire_date) as "Last"
From employees

11.
SUM must be 'equal or greater than' average.

12.
a.false-column
b.true
c.false-not a number.
d.false-not a single-group group function.
e.false-MIN is a group function
f.false

g.true