



# Day 2

## Aggregates & Aliases



# Aliases

Aliases are used to rename columns in SQL

They start with the keyword **AS**

```
SELECT columns AS new_column  
FROM schema.table
```



# Grouping

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Grouping is done using the **GROUP BY** keyword and you can group on one or multiple columns

Grouping on gender will return two rows: male and female and how many records are in each

Male and Female

```
SELECT columns AS new_column  
FROM schema.table  
GROUP BY column
```



# Grouping

---

Grouping is done using the **GROUP BY** keyword and you can group on one or multiple columns

Grouping on gender and height will return rows and counts for each combination of gender and height

Male and 5'10", Female and 5'10", etc.

```
SELECT columns AS new_column  
FROM schema.table  
GROUP BY column
```



# Count



One way to see your data is by using **COUNT** and it tells you how many rows there are

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM schema.table
```



# Distinct

To see the unique values use **DISTINCT** which will effectively remove all duplicates

```
SELECT DISTINCT category  
FROM schema.table
```



# Cast

With **CAST** you can change the data type and there are two ways to go about this

**CAST**(column AS new\_data\_type)  
or  
column::**new\_data\_type**

```
SELECT CAST(age AS numeric)  
  , age::NUMERIC  
FROM schema.table
```