**Aggregate Functions Assignment**

**1.Observe the given SQL query and choose the correct option.**

**SELECT** branch\_name, **COUNT** (**DISTINCT** customer\_name)

**FROM** depositor, account

**WHERE** depositor.account\_number = account.account\_number

**GROUP** **BY** branch\_id

ANS- The query is syntactically correct and gives the correct answer

2.We apply the aggregate function to a group of sets of attributes using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

ANS – **Group by**

3.The \_\_\_\_\_ aggregation operation adds up all the values of the attribute

ANS – **SUM**

4. State true or false: Any attribute which is present in the having clause without being aggregated must not be present in the group by clause.

ANS – **False**

5. What values does the count(\*) function ignore?

ANS- **Null values**

6. Write a SQL query to fetch the departments in upper case , then show the number of departments.

ANS **– SELECT**

**Distinct(UPPER(department\_name)) as Department\_in\_UpperCase\_And\_Number\_of\_Department FROM sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1 LIMIT 100 ;**

7. Find the maximum service length

ANS- SELECT

MAX(length\_of\_service) as Maximum\_Service\_Length FROM sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1 LIMIT 100;

8. Find the number of employees belonging to each unique city.

ANS- **SELECT**

**COUNT(DISTINCT (city\_name, employee\_id))**

**FROM sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1;**

9. Find the minimum and maximum age at which an employee was terminated.

ANS- **SELECT Yea**r

**MIN(age) as minimum \_age  ,MAX(age) as maximum \_age FROM sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1 WHERE employee are ‘terminated’ GROUP BY year ORDER BY YEAR**

10 . Calculate the average service length and find  those employees whose service length is greater than average.

ANS **– SELECT**

**AVG(length\_of\_service) as Avg FROM sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employess\_1 GROUP BY employee\_id HAVING employee\_id> avg(length\_of\_services);**