SQL Week 2

Watch video: https://youtu.be/Fel2WrnFgjc?t=1h18m20s

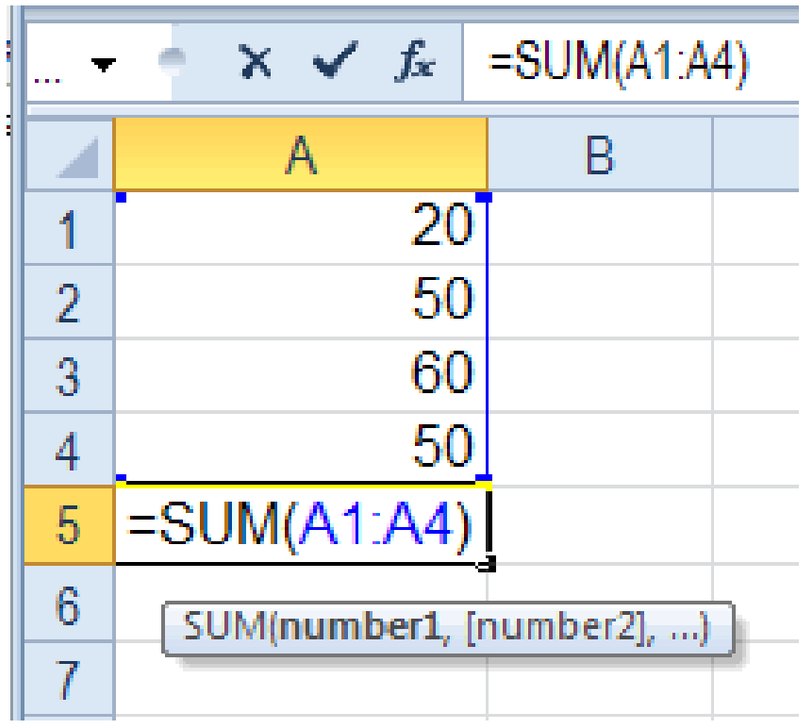
Topics List

- Aggregate Functions
- Group By clause
- Having clause
- Using Round()

SQL Week 2

Aggregate Functions

- An aggregate function allows you to perform a calculation on a set of values to return a single scalar value.



SQL Week 2
Aggregate Functions

- AVG – calculates the average of a set of values.
- COUNT – counts rows in a specified table or view.
- MIN – gets the minimum value in a set of values.
- MAX – gets the maximum value in a set of values.
- SUM – calculates the sum of values.

```
SELECT AVG(price)
FROM book;
```

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Group By clause

- The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, AVG) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

```
SELECT county as County,
            COUNT(*) as ‘Number of Students’
FROM student
GROUP BY county;
```

County	Number of Students
Kilkenny	7
Tipperary	4
Waterford	5
Wexford	5

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Having clause

- In order to restrict rows returned with aggregate functions, you must use a *HAVING* clause.

```
SELECT county as County,
        COUNT(*) as ‘Number of Students’
FROM student
GROUP BY county
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 5;
```

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Using Round()

- To round a numeric value to a whole number (or to 2 decimal places for example), use *round*.

  Round(12.75) returns 13

  Round(12.751,2) returns 12.75

  Round(12.755,2) returns 12.76