



Aggregates, GROUP BY & HAVING

SCORE

___ / 20

Chapter: SQL • Level ★★ • Time: 30 min

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

AFTER THIS WORKSHEET YOU CAN

- ✓ Use COUNT SUM AVG MIN MAX
- ✓ Group rows with GROUP BY
- ✓ Filter groups with HAVING
- ✓ Know WHERE vs HAVING

Section A • Concept Check

• BEGINNER

4 × 1 = 4

- Count all rows:
☐ A. COUNT(*) ☐ B. SUM(*) ☐ C. TOTAL()
☐ D. N()
- Average price:
☐ A. MEAN(price) ☐ B. AVG(price)
☐ C. MID(price) ☐ D. MEDIAN
- Group rows by city with:
☐ A. GROUP BY city ☐ B. SPLIT city ☐ C. BY city
☐ D. CLUSTER city
- Filter groups (not rows) with:
☐ A. WHERE ☐ B. HAVING ☐ C. LIMIT
☐ D. ORDER

Section B • Problem Solving

• INTERMEDIATE

2 + 3 × 3 = 11

-(price) finds the largest price.
- SUM(qty) adds up the column.
- Count students per grade.

- Average order value per customer.

- Cities with more than 100 users.

Section C • Challenge

• CHALLENGE

5

- Why can't you put COUNT(*) in WHERE?

Reflection — the most useful thing I learned: _____

A ___/4 B ___/11 C ___/5 Total ___/20

Teacher's Signature

Parent's Signature

ANSWER KEY — FOLD OR CUT BEFORE HANDING OUT

1-A 2-B 3-A 4-B | 5 MAX 6 qty 7 = SELECT grade, COUNT(*) FROM students GROUP BY grade;
8 = SELECT customer_id, AVG(total) FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id; 9 = SELECT city, COUNT(*) FROM

users GROUP BY city HAVING COUNT(*) > 100; | 10 = WHERE runs before aggregation - use HAVING for aggregates