## Standard-SQL-Funktionen

Aggregatfunktionen – Übungsaufgaben

Nr. 1

```
SELECT min(BA.Baumhöhe) AS Baumhoehe
FROM Baumarten as BA
WHERE BA.Baumart="Laubbaum";
```

Nr. 2

```
SELECT max(BA.Baumhöhe) AS Baumhoehe
FROM Baumarten as BA
WHERE BA.Baumart="Nadelbaum";
```

Nr. 3

```
SELECT F.Förstername, sum(TB.Anzahl) AS [Anzahl Nachttiere]
FROM Tierarten AS TA, Tierbestand AS TB, Wälder AS W, Förster AS F
WHERE TA.Nachttier=True And W.Waldname="Westerwald" And TA.Tiername=TB.Tiername And
TB.Waldid=W.Waldid And W.Försterid=F.Försterid
GROUP BY F.Förstername;
```

Nr. 4

```
SELECT avg(BB.Anzahl) AS Vorkommen
FROM Baumbestand AS BB, Baumarten AS BA
WHERE BA.Baumart="Laubbaum" And BB.Baumname=BA.Baumname;
```

Nr.5

```
Select count (W.Waldname) AS [Wald mit Voegeln und Nadelbaeumen]
From Baumarten as BA, Baumbestand as BB, Wälder as W, Tierbestand as TB, Tierarten as TA
Where TA.Tierart = “Vogel” AND BA.Baumart = “Nadelbaum” AND TA.Tiername = TB.Tiername AND
TB.Waldid = W.Waldid AND W.Waldid = BB.Waldid AND BB.Baumname = BA.Baumname;
```

Nr. 6

```
SELECT DISTINCT sum(W.Waldid) AS [Waelder in Niedersachsen], W.Waldname, W.Waldort
FROM Wälder AS W
WHERE W.Waldort="Niedersachsen"
GROUP BY W.Waldname, W.Waldort;
```

Nr. 7

```
SELECT sum(TB.Anzahl) AS [Anzahl Tiere], F.Förstername
FROM Tierbestand AS TB, Wälder AS W, Förster AS F
WHERE F.Förstervorname like "H*" And TB.Waldid=W.Waldid And W.Försterid=F.Försterid
GROUP BY F.Förstername;
```