**Practical No 13: Execute queries using Aggregate Functions.**

1. **Aggregate Function:**

Aggregate function perform a specified operation on attribute to produce a result. Most of the popular SQL tool supports all aggregate functions like AVG, COUNT, DISRINCT, MAX, MIN, SUM etc.

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| **Function** | **Description** |
| AVG([DISTINCT] expr) | Retrieves the average value of a given expression. If the function does not find a matching row, it returns NULL. DISTINCT option can be used to return the average of the distinct values 0. |
| COUNT([DISRINCT] expr) | Returns a count of a number of non-NULL values of a given expression. If it does not find any matching row, it returns 0. |
| DISTINCT(expr) | Returns distinct value by eliminating redundant values. |
| MAX(expr) | Returns the maximum value of an expression. |
| MIN(expr) | Returns the minimum value of an expression. MIN() function returns NULL when the return set has no rows. |
| SUM([DISTINCT] expr) | Returns the sum of an expression. SUM() function returns NULL when the return set has no rows. |

1. **Query and Output:**

Create table Course(Name character(10), C\_Name character(10)) ;

Insert all

into Course(Name, C\_Name) values ('Trupti', 'Java')

into Course(Name, C\_Name) values ('Vaishnavi', 'Python')

into Course(Name, C\_Name) values ('Aditya', 'C++')

into Course(Name, C\_Name) values ('Chaitanya', 'Java')

select \* from dual;

select \* from Course;

select count (name) from Course where C\_Name = 'Java';