

SQL COUNT(), AVG() and SUM() Functions

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

The SQL COUNT(), AVG() and SUM() Functions

The `COUNT()` function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.

COUNT() Syntax

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

The `AVG()` function returns the average value of a numeric column.

AVG() Syntax

```
SELECT AVG(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

The `SUM()` function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

SUM() Syntax

```
SELECT SUM(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

Demo Database

Below is a selection from the "Products" table in the Northwind sample database:

ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategoryID	Unit	Price
1	Chais	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18
2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19
3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	2	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	2	2	36 boxes	21.35

COUNT() Example

The following SQL statement finds the number of products:

Example

[Get your own SQL Server](#)

```
SELECT COUNT(ProductID)
FROM Products;
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Note: NULL values are not counted.

AVG() Example

The following SQL statement finds the average price of all products:

Example

```
SELECT AVG(Price)
FROM Products;
```

Try it Yourself »

Note: NULL values are ignored.

Demo Database

Below is a selection from the "OrderDetails" table in the Northwind sample database:

OrderDetailID	OrderID	ProductID	Quantity
1	10248	11	12
2	10248	42	10
3	10248	72	5
4	10249	14	9
5	10249	51	40

SUM() Example

The following SQL statement finds the sum of the "Quantity" fields in the "OrderDetails" table:

Example

```
SELECT SUM(Quantity)
FROM OrderDetails;
```

Try it Yourself »

Note: NULL values are ignored.