ACTION	COMMAND	EXAMPLE
COUNT	**SELECT COUNT(<columnname>) FROM <tablename>;**	count the #no of entries
	SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT <columnname>) FROM <tablename>;	count distinct values
	SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT <columnname>,<columnname>) FROM <tablename>;	count combination
	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM <tablename> WHERE <columnname> LIKE '%abc%';	
GROUP BY	**SELECT <columnname>, COUNT(*) FROM <tablename> GROUP BY <columnname1>;**	summerize or aggregate identical data into single row
	SELECT <columnname>,<columnname1>, COUNT(*) FROM <tablename> GROUP BY <columnname>,<columnname1>;	count take the column oe combination of columns given in GROUP BY
MIN	**SELECT MIN(<columnname>) FROM <tablename>;**	MIN - gives smallest value
MAX	**SELECT MAX(<columnname>) FROM <tablename>;**	MAX - gives largest value
	SELECT * FROM <tablename> **WHERE <columnname> =** **(** **SELECT Min(<columnname>)** ** FROM <tablename>** **)** **;**	SUBQUERY - Use of MIN/MAX without GROUP BY
	SELECT <columnname>, ** <columnname>,** ** Min(<columnname>)** **FROM <tablename>** **GROUP BY <columnname>,** ** <columnname>;**	Use of MIN/MAX with GROUP BY aggregate function takes value from GROUP BY
SUM	**SELECT SUM(<columnname>) FROM <tablename>;** **SELECT <columnname>,<columnname>,Sum(<columnname>)** **FROM <tablename>** **GROUP BY <columnname>,<columnname>;**	
AVG	**SELECT AVG(<columnname>) FROM <tablename>;** **SELECT AVG(<columnname>) FROM <tablename> GROUP BY <columnname>;**	

AGGREGATE FUNCTION