MySQL functions

Multi row or aggregate functions

Sum() : it is use to do addition operation on each row numerical value like salary. By default the whole table consider as one group.

select sum(salary) as TotalSalary from employee;

max() : find maximum salary in employee table.

min(): find minimum salary in employee table

avg(): average salary in employee table.

select max(salary) as MaxSalary from employee;

select min(salary) as MinSalary from employee;

select avg(salary) as AvgSalary from employee;

select sum(salary) as totalSalary,min(salary) as minSalary, max(salary) as maxSalary, avg(salary) as avgSalary from employee;

group by clause

we use group by clause with aggregate function to do some operation with as sub group.

Group by clause we need to use with that column that column which hold duplicate or repeating values like depatmentName,city etc.

create table college(cid int primary key,city varchar(10), department varchar(10), numberOfStudent int);

select sum(numberofStudent) as totalStudents from college group by city;

total student city wise

select city,sum(numberofStudent) as totalStudents from college group by city;

total student department wise

select department,sum(numberofStudent) as totalStudents from college group by department;

total number of student city and sub group as department

**select city,department,sum(numberofStudent) as totalStudents from college group by city,department;**

having clause : having clause we use to apply condition for group of values. Having clause like a where clause. But where clause must be before group by clause and having clause must be after group by clause. Where clause we apply the condition for individual records and having clause we apply the condition for group of records.

select city,sum(numberofStudent) as totalStudents from college where city != 'Mumbai' group by city having sum(numberofStudent) > 150;

count() : it is use to find the number of record present in table.

select count(\*) from college;