**Aggregate Functions**

1. Count()

-- COUNT is a SQL aggregate function for counting the number of rows in a particular column.

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM dev\_schema.employee;

SELECT COUNT(salary) FROM dev\_schema.employee;

2. SUM

-- SUM is a SQL aggregate function. that totals the values in a given column.

-- Unlike COUNT, you can only use SUM on columns containing numerical values.

SELECT SUM(salary) FROM dev\_schema.employee;

SELECT SUM(salary) FROM dev\_schema.employee WHERE salary < 300000;

3. MIN/MAX

-- MIN and MAX are SQL aggregation functions that return the lowest and highest values in a particular column.

-- They're similar to [COUNT](https://mode.com/sql-tutorial/sql-count/) in that they can be used on non-numerical columns. Depending on the column type, MIN will return the lowest number, earliest date, or non-numerical value as close alphabetically to "A" as possible.

-- MAX does the opposite—it returns the highest number, the latest date, or the non-numerical value closest alphabetically to "Z."

SELECT MIN(salary) as min\_salary, MAX(salary) as max\_salary FROM dev\_schema.employee;

SELECT MAX(employee\_id) FROM dev\_schema.employee;

4. AVG()