***Elect* Department of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering**

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| Semester | T.E. Semester VI – EXTC Engineering |
| Subject | Computer Communication Network (CCN) |
| Laboratory Teacher: | Prof. Santosh Tamboli |
| Laboratory | MS-Teams online |

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| Roll Number | 18104B0024 | |
| Grade and Subject Teacher’s Signature |  |  |

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| Experiment Number | 06 | |
| Experiment Title | Aggreate and Group functions | |
| Aim | To study aggregate and group functions in SQL (min, max, avg, sum, count) | |
| Resources / Apparatus Required | Hardware: PC | Software: Oracle Database 10g |
| Theory: | An aggregate function performs a calculation on a set of values, and returns a single value. Except for COUNT(\*), aggregate functions ignore null values. Aggregate functions are often used with the GROUP BY clause of the SELECT statement.   1. min(): This function is used to find minimum value.   Eg.:  select min(salary)  from employee   1. max(): This function is used to find maximum value.   Eg.:  select max(salary)  from employee   1. avg(): This function is used to find average value.   Eg.:  select dno, avg(salary)  from employee  having avg(salary)>=20000  group by dno   1. sum(): This function is used to find the sum/addition.   Eg.:  select dno, sum(salary)  from employee  group by dno  order by dno desc   1. count(): This function is used to display total number of rows.   Eg.:  select dno, count(\*)  from employee  group by dno | |
| Results: | Min      Max      Avg      Sum      Count | |
| Conclusion: | In this tutorial we learned that SQL provides various aggregate functions which can summarize data of given table. | |