**SQL\_SESSION\_8**

Aggregate Functions

**COUNT**

* SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM students ; - It will show the no. of rows in the table.
* SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT student\_company) AS num\_companies FROM students ; - It will show the unique no. of companies.
* SELECT COUNT ( DISTINCT location) FROM students ; - It will show the unique no. of locations.
* SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM students WHERE batch\_date LIKE ‘%-02-%’; - It will show those who have taken course for feb batch.
* SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM students WHERE batch\_date LIKE ’19-%’; - It will show how have taken for 19 date.

**GROUP BY**

* Group By means grouping the data on the basis of some logic.
* SELECT source\_of\_joining, COUNT(\*) FROM students GROUP BY source\_of\_joining;
* SELECT location, source\_of\_joining, COUNT(\*) FROM students GROUP BY location, source\_of\_joining;

**MIN & MAX**

* SELECT student\_name FROM students ORDER BY years\_of\_exp LIMIT 1;
* SELECT source\_of\_joining, MAX(years\_of\_exp) FROM students GROUP BY source\_joining;

**SUM**

* SELECT source\_of\_joining, SUM(years\_of\_exp) FROM students GROUP BY source\_joining;

**Average**

* SELECT source\_of\_joining, AVG(years\_of\_exp) FROM students GROUP BY source\_joining;