

# SQL Lesson 5

- aggregation functions

24Feb, 2023

# MIN, MAX, SUM, AVG

## Pattern

```
SELECT
    MIN(column_name)
FROM
    table_name
```

## Example

```
SELECT
    MIN(price) AS
    min_price
FROM
    listings
```

## Result

min_price
0

# MIN, MAX, SUM, AVG

## Pattern

```
SELECT
    MAX(column_name)
FROM
    table_name
```

## Example

```
SELECT
    MAX(price) AS
    max_price
FROM
    listings
```

## Result

max_price
22337

# MIN, MAX, SUM, AVG

## Pattern

```
SELECT
    AVG(column_name)
FROM
    table_name
```

## Example

```
SELECT
    AVG(price) AS
    avg_price
FROM
    listings
```

## Result

avg_price
137.97...

# MIN, MAX, SUM, AVG

## Pattern

```
SELECT
    SUM(column_name)
FROM
    table_name
```

## Example

```
SELECT
    SUM(price) AS
    total_price
FROM
    listings
```

## Result

total_price
1236372

**Switch to practice**

# COUNT

Get quantity of rows in column\_name

## Pattern

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(column_name)  
FROM  
    table_name
```

## Example

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(price) AS  
    price_count  
FROM  
    listings
```

## Result

price_count
8961

# COUNT

If there are **NULL** values in the column,  
**COUNT()** function won't aggregate these values



# COUNT

Get quantity of rows in column\_name (except NULL values) - ‘ vs NULL

## Pattern

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(column_name)  
FROM  
    table_name
```

## Example

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(about) AS  
    about_count  
FROM  
    hosts
```

## Result

about_count
2959

# COUNT

Get quantity of unique row values in column\_name

## Pattern

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(DISTINCT  
        column_name)  
FROM  
table_name
```

## Example

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(DISTINCT  
        room_type) AS  
        room_type_unique_  
        count  
FROM  
listings
```

## Result

room_type_unique_count
4

**Switch to practice**