AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

These are the functions which act on multiple rows to

return a single value.These are works on the group of

similar kind of data.

- SUM(COLUMN_NAME);
- COUNT(COLUMN_NAME);
- MAX(COLUMN_NAME);
- MIN(COLUMN_NAME);
- AVG(COLUMN_NAME);

Sum: Syntax:

SELECT SUM(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP;

Count(): Syntax:

It returns the number of rows records return by the select query

SELECT COUNT(EMPNO) AS "NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES"

FROM SCOTT.EMP;SELECT COUNT(COMM) FROM

SCOTT.EMP;

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SCOTT.EMP; (COUNT ALL VERTICAL VALUES INCLUDING NULL)

Max(): Syntax:

It returns the maximum value.

SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP;

Min(): Syntax:

It returns the minimum value

SELECT MIN(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP;

Avg(): Syntax:

It returns the average value from the columns

SELECT AVG(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP;

Group By:

It groups the data or field.

Note: In group by function we have to observe (notice) that as below

- The number of columns used in select statement.
- The same number of columns are used in group by clause.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DEPTNO, SUM(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO;
```

Having:

- Having is also filter for all aggregate values.
- Check the condition from the query.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DEPTNO, SUM(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP GROUP BY
DEPTNO HAVINGSUM(SAL)>9000;

SELECT DEPTNO, SUM(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP WHERE
DEPTNO!=10 GROUP BYDEPTNO HAVING SUM(SAL)>9000;
```

Order By:

- It orders the results in set.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DEPTNO, SUM(SAL) FROM SCOTT.EMP WHERE
DEPTNO!=10 GROUP BYDEPTNO HAVING SUM(SAL)>9000
ORDER BY SUM(SAL) ASC;
```