

SQL AVG() Function

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The SQL AVG() Function

The **AVG()** function returns the average value of a numeric column.

Example

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Find the average price of all products:

```
SELECT AVG(Price)
FROM Products;
```

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Note: NULL values are ignored.

Syntax

```
SELECT AVG(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

Demo Database

Below is a selection from the **Products** table used in the examples:

ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategoryID	Unit	Price
1	Chais	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18
2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19
3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	2	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	2	2	36 boxes	21.35

Add a Where Clause

You can add a **WHERE** clause to specify conditions:

Example

Return the average price of products in category 1:

```
SELECT AVG(Price)
FROM Products
WHERE CategoryID = 1;
```

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Use an Alias

Give the AVG column a name by using the **AS** keyword.

Example

Name the column "average price":

```
SELECT AVG(Price) AS [average price]
FROM Products;
```

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Higher Than Average

To list all records with a higher price than average, we can use the **AVG()** function in a sub query:

Example

Return all products with a higher price than the average price:

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM Products);
```

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Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Use an SQL function to calculate the average price of all products.

```
SELECT  
FROM Products;
```

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