



So far:

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- Theory of Relational Databases
- SQL Theory
- Coding Techniques and Best Practices
- SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

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Next:

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- Aggregate Functions

aggregate functions

they gather data from *many* rows of a table, then <u>aggregate</u> it into a *single* value

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<u>OUTPUT</u>

the *single* value they provide

COUNT() COUNT() 365 III Careers

COUNT()

SUM()

COUNT()

SUM()

MIN()

COUNT()

SUM()

MIN()

MAX()

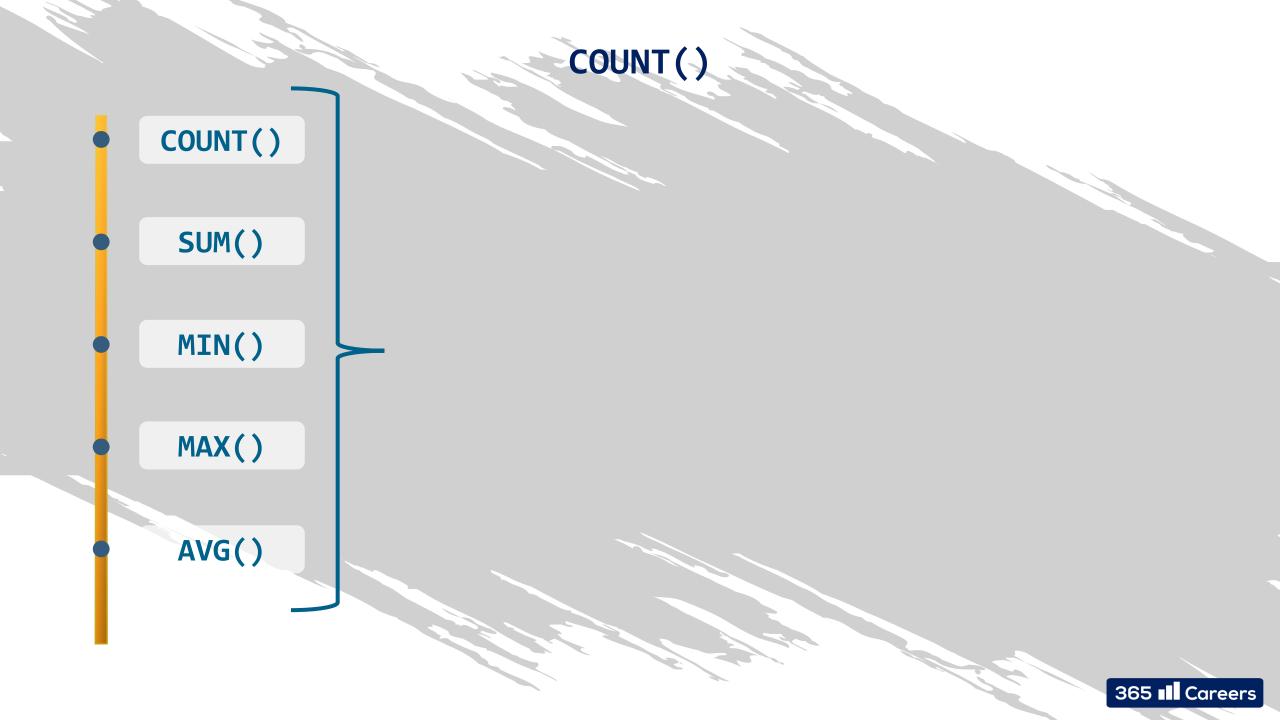
COUNT()

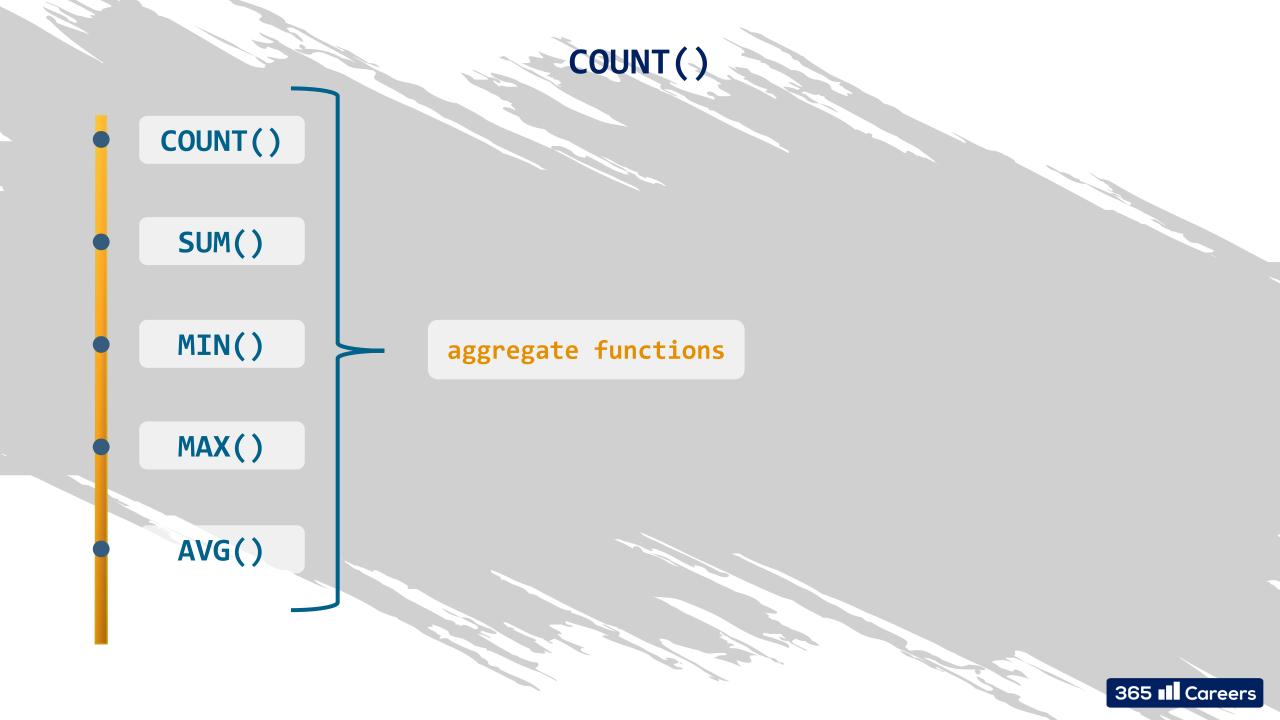
SUM()

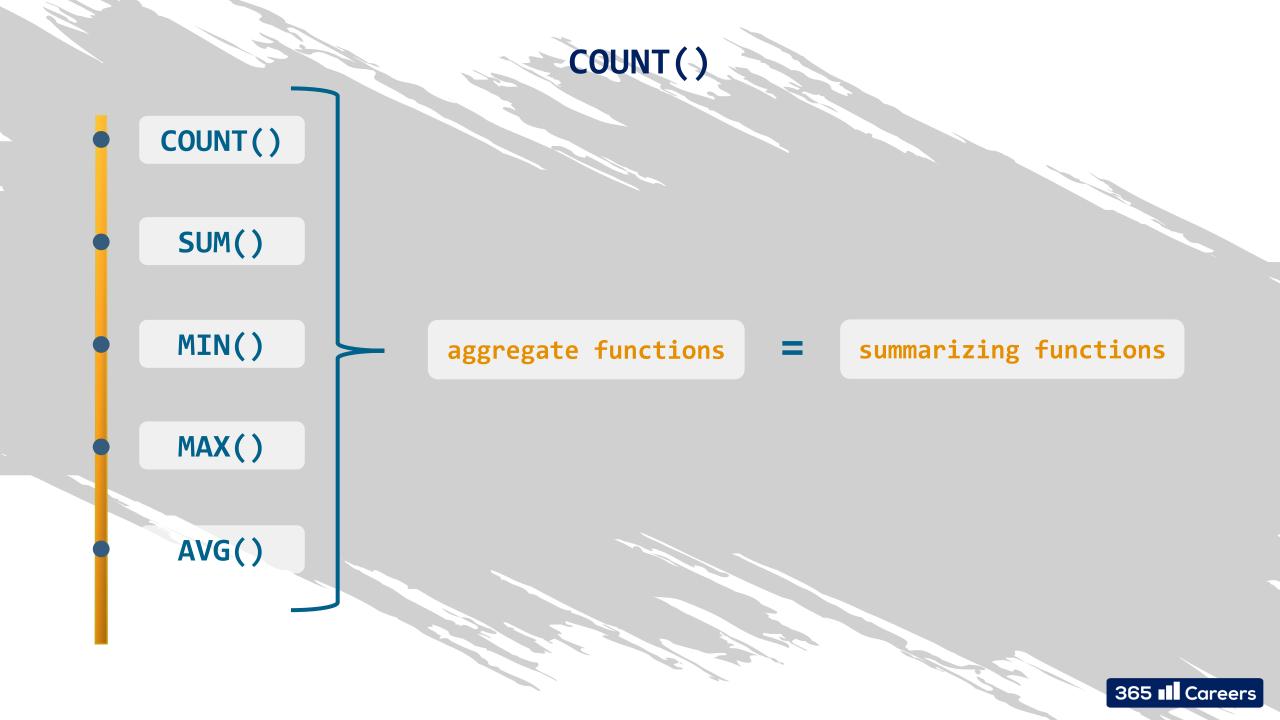
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AVG()







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- top management executives are typically interested in *summarized* figures and rarely in detailed data

COUNT()

applicable to both *numeric* and *non-numeric* data

COUNT(DISTINCT)

helps us find the number of times unique values are encountered in a given column

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COUNT(*)

* returns the number of all rows of the table, NULL values included



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