Introduction to Aggregate Functions

Introduction to Aggregate Functions

aggregate functions

they are applied on *multiple rows* of *a single column* of a table and *return* an output of *a single value*

365 Careers

Introduction to Aggregate Functions

COUNT()

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COUNT()

counts the number of non-null records in a field

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COUNT()

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SUM()

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COUNT()

counts the number of non-null records in a field

SUM()

sums all the non-null values in a column

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SUM()

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MIN()

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Introduction to Aggregate Functions

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SUM()

sums all the non-null values in a column

MIN()

returns the minimum value from the entire list

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AVG()

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SUM()

sums all the non-null values in a column

MIN()

returns the minimum value from the entire list

MAX()

returns the maximum value from the entire list

AVG()

calculates the average of all non-null values belonging to a certain column of a table

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Introduction to Aggregate Functions

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counts the number of non-null records in a field

- it is frequently used in combination with the reserved word "DISTINCT"

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Introduction to Aggregate Functions

COUNT()

```sql
SELECT COUNT(column_name)

FROM table_name;
```

Introduction to Aggregate Functions

COUNT()

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name)

FROM table_name;
```

SQL

the parentheses after COUNT() must start right after the keyword, not after a whitespace

Introduction to Aggregate Functions

COUNT(DISTINCT)

```sql
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT column_name)

FROM table_name;
```

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aggregate functions

they are applied on *multiple rows* of *a single column* of a table and *return* an output of *a single value*

- **they ignore NULL values unless told not to**

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