Aggregating Data

INTRODUCTION TO SQL SERVER



John MacKintosh Instructor



SUM - single column

Calculate the total amount of a column value with SUM()

```
SELECT
SUM(affected_customers) AS total_affected
FROM grid;
```

```
+----+
| total_affected |
|-----|
| 70143996 |
+-----
```

SUM - two or more columns

```
SELECT
  SUM(affected_customers) AS total_affected
FROM grid;
SELECT
  SUM (affected_customers) AS total_affected,
  SUM (demand_loss_mw) AS total_loss
FROM grid;
 total_affected | total_loss
 70143996
                | 177888
```



The wrong way...

```
SELECT
SUM (affected_customers) AS total_affected,
  (demand_loss_mw) AS total_loss
FROM grid;
```

```
Msg 8120, Level 16, State 1, Line 6
Column 'grid_demand_loss_mw' is invalid in the select list because
it is not contained in either an aggregate function or the GROUP BY clause.
```

Use aliases

```
SELECT
SUM (affected_customers),
SUM (demand_loss_mw)
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| (No column name) | (No column name) |
|-----|
| 70143996 | 177888 |
+-----+
```

```
SELECT
SUM (affected_customers) AS total_affected,
SUM (demand_loss_mw) AS total_loss
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| total_affected | total_loss |
|------|
| 70143996 | 177888 |
+-----+
```

COUNT

```
SELECT
   COUNT(affected_customers) AS count_affected
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| count_affected |
|-----|
| 807 |
+-----+
```

COUNT Distinct

```
SELECT
   COUNT(DISTINCT affected_customers) AS unique_count_affected
FROM grid;
```

MIN

```
SELECT
   MIN(affected_customers) AS min_affected_custome
FROM grid;
```

```
SELECT
  MIN(affected_customers) AS min_affected_custome
FROM grid
WHERE affected_customers > 0;
```

MAX

```
SELECT
   MAX(affected_customers) AS max_affected_customers
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| max_affected_customers |
|------|
| 4645572 |
+-----+
```

Average

```
SELECT
  AVG(affected_customers) AS avg_affected_customers
FROM grid;
```