# **SQL AVG() Function**

**SQL AVG() Function:**

1. The AVG() function returns the average value of a numeric column.
2. The syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT AVG(column\_name)  FROM table\_name  WHERE condition; |

1. Example:  
   Find the average price of all products:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT AVG(Price)  FROM Products; |

|  |
| --- |
| **Expr1000** |
| 28.8664 |

**Add a Where Clause:**

1. You can add a WHERE clause to specify conditions:
2. Example:  
   Return the average price of products in category 1:

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Expr1000** |
| 37.9792 |

**Use an Alias:**

1. Give the AVG column a name by using the AS keyword.
2. Example:  
   Name the column "average price":

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

|  |
| --- |
| **average price** |
| 28.8664 |

**Higher Than Average:**

1. To list all records with a higher price than average, we can use the AVG() function in a sub query.
2. Example:  
   Return all products with a higher price than the average price:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \* FROM Products  WHERE price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM Products); |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ProductID** | **ProductName** | **SupplierID** | **CategoryID** | **Unit** | **Price** |
| 7 | Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears | 3 | 7 | 12 - 1 lb pkgs. | 30 |
| 8 | Northwoods Cranberry Sauce | 3 | 2 | 12 - 12 oz jars | 40 |
| 9 | Mishi Kobe Niku | 4 | 6 | 18 - 500 g pkgs. | 97 |
| 10 | Ikura | 4 | 8 | 12 - 200 ml jars | 31 |