You can COUNT the number of rows in a table (slow on big tables):

```sql
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM films;
```

Counting a particular column will not take into account NULL values

```sql
SELECT COUNT(email) FROM customer;
```

You can COUNT with DISTINCT:

```sql
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT lastname) FROM customer;
```

SUM adds together the values of a certain column

```
/* Total income from renting movies */
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM payment;
```

```
/* Replacement cost (if one copy per film) */
SELECT SUM(replacement_cost) FROM film;
```

Aggregation can be done grouping by common values in certain columns

```
/* How many copies of each movie we have */
SELECT film_id, COUNT(inventory_id)
  FROM inventory
  GROUP BY film_id
  ORDER BY film_id;
```

```
/* Number of rentals for each customer */
SELECT customer_id, COUNT(rental_id)
  FROM rental
  GROUP BY customer_id;
```

What if you need to filter the aggregated values?

```
SELECT film_id, COUNT(inventory_id)
  FROM inventory
  GROUP BY film_id
  HAVING COUNT(inventory_id) < 10
  ORDER BY film_id;
```