Aggregate Functions with SQL: Takeaways

Syntax

- Summing the rows of a column

```
SELECT SUM(column) AS column_sum
   FROM table;
```

- Computing the average of a column's values

```
SELECT AVG(column) AS column_avg
   FROM table;
```

- Finding the minimum in a column

```
SELECT MIN(column) AS column_min
   FROM table;
```

- Finding the maximum in a column

```
SELECT MAX(column) AS column_max
   FROM table;
```

- Counting table rows

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS num_row
   FROM table;
```

- Counting non-null values in a column

```
SELECT COUNT(column) AS num_non_empty_values
   FROM table;
```

Concepts

- Aggregate functions allow us to run operations combining several rows.
- The main difference between scalar and aggregate functions is that the first operates on **each row or value** of a column at a time, while the other operates on a **collection of a column's rows or values**.

Resources

- SQL aggregate functions
- SQL scalar vs aggregate functions