Aggregate Functions with SQL: Takeaways

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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

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