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Sec:B(B2)

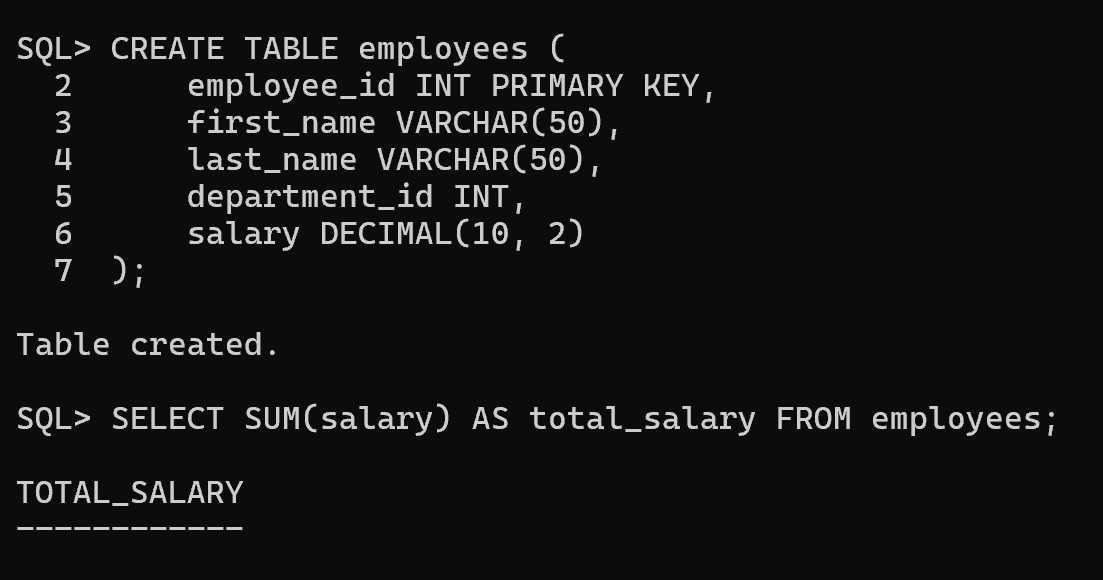
**SQL Aggregate Functions in SQL\*Plus (Oracle) & MySQL**

Aggregate functions perform calculations on multiple rows and return a **single** value. These functions are useful in **summarizing** data, such as totals, averages, counts, etc.

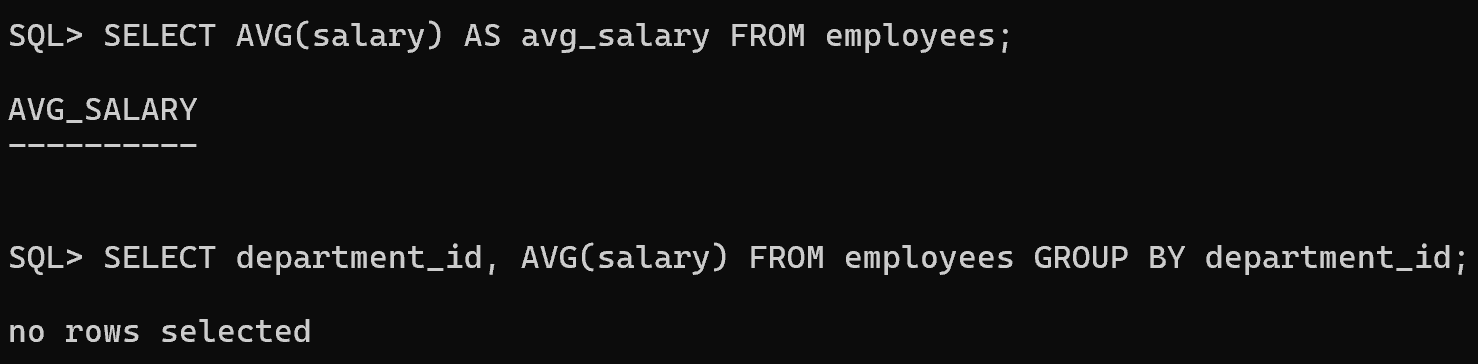
Below are detailed examples covering all aggregate functions in **SQL\*Plus (Oracle)** and **MySQL**.

**1. Aggregate Functions in SQL\*Plus (Oracle) 1.1 SUM() – Total of a Column**

SELECT SUM(salary) AS total\_salary FROM employees; -- Total salary of all employees

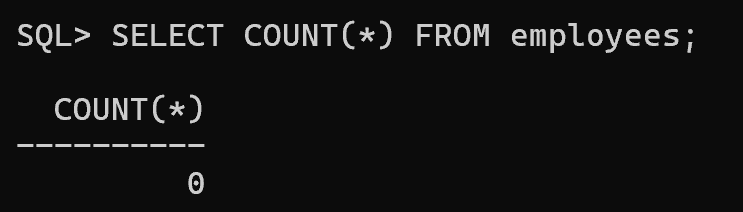
SELECT department\_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Total salary per department 

**1.2 AVG() – Average of a Column**

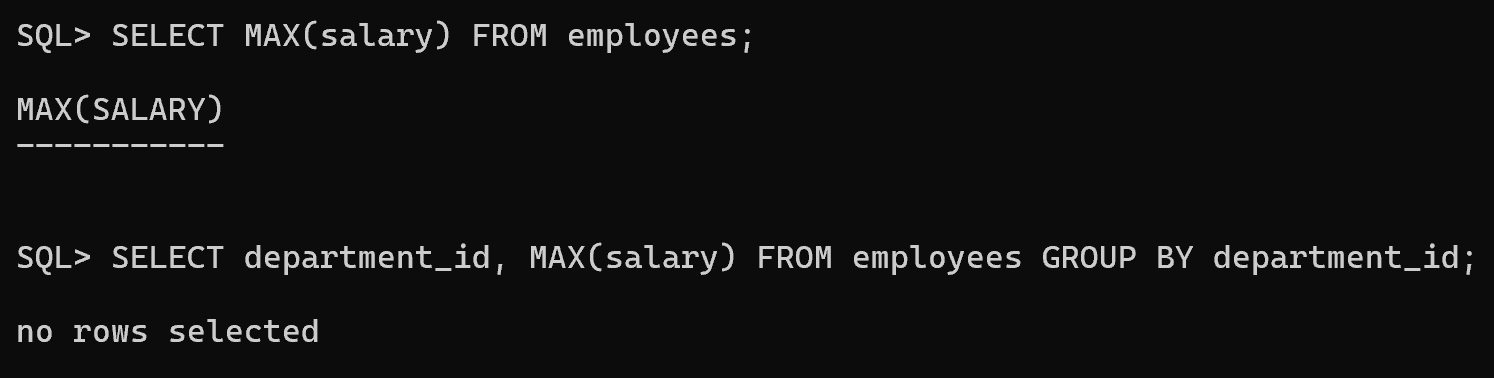
SELECT AVG(salary) AS avg\_salary FROM employees; -- Average salary SELECT department\_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Average salary per department 

**1.3 COUNT() – Counting Rows**

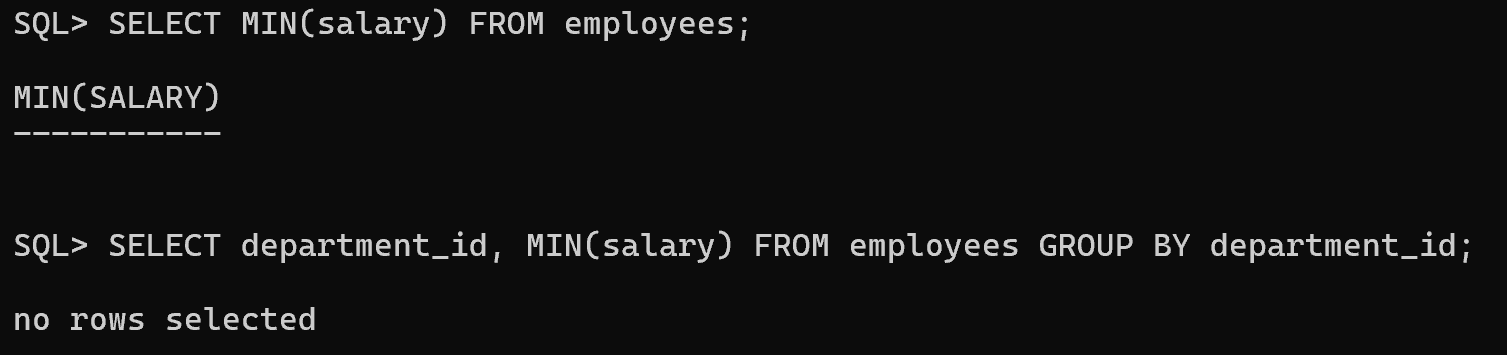
SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees; -- Total number of employees SELECT COUNT(employee\_id) FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 10; -- Count employees in department 10

SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Count per department 

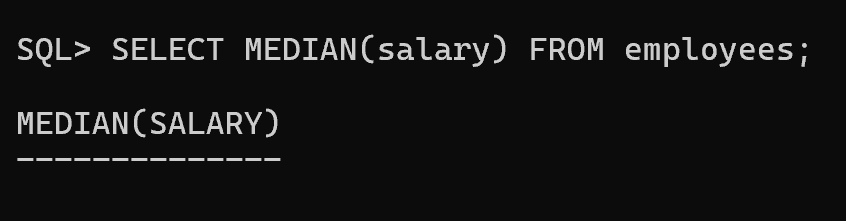
**1.4 MAX() – Maximum Value**

SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees; -- Highest salary in the company SELECT department\_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Highest salary per department 

**1.5 MIN() – Minimum Value**

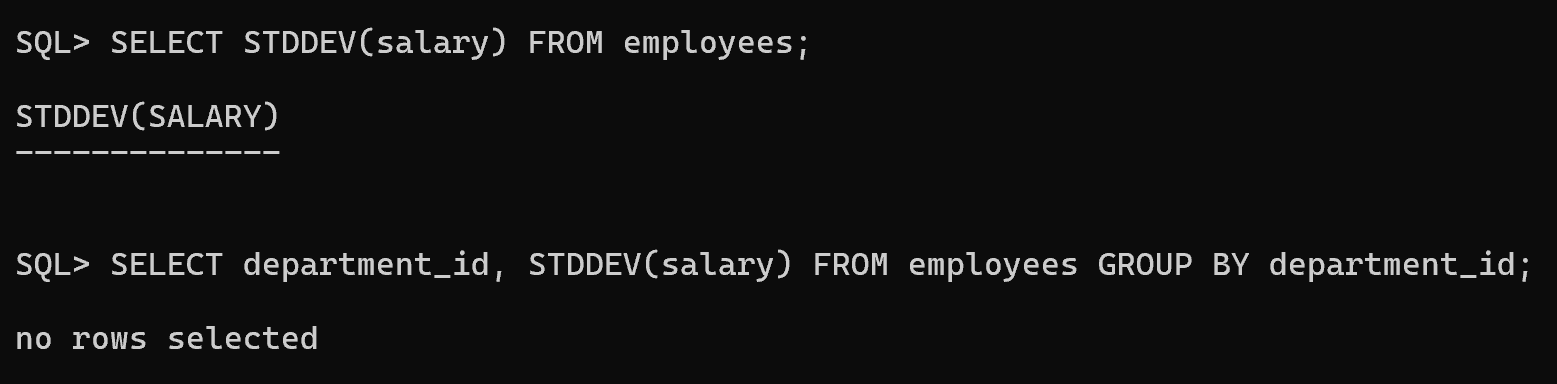
SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees; -- Lowest salary in the company SELECT department\_id, MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Lowest salary per department 

**1.6 MEDIAN() – Median Value (Oracle-Only)**

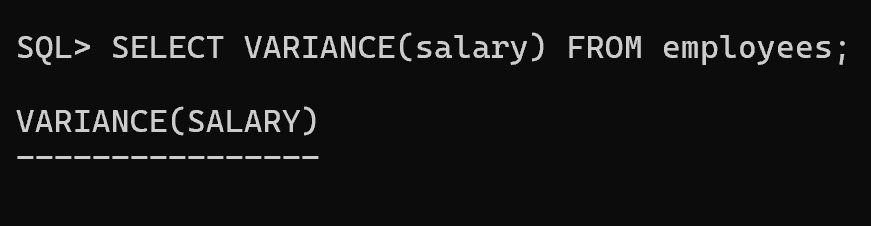
SELECT MEDIAN(salary) FROM employees; -- Median salary of all employees 

**1.7 STDDEV() – Standard Deviation**

SELECT STDDEV(salary) FROM employees; -- Standard deviation of salaries

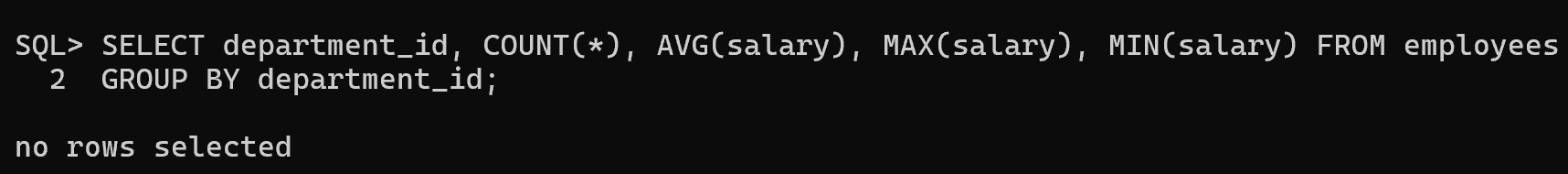
SELECT department\_id, STDDEV(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Std deviation per department 

**1.8 VARIANCE() – Variance of a Column**

SELECT VARIANCE(salary) FROM employees; -- Variance of salaries

**1.9 GROUP BY with Aggregate Functions**

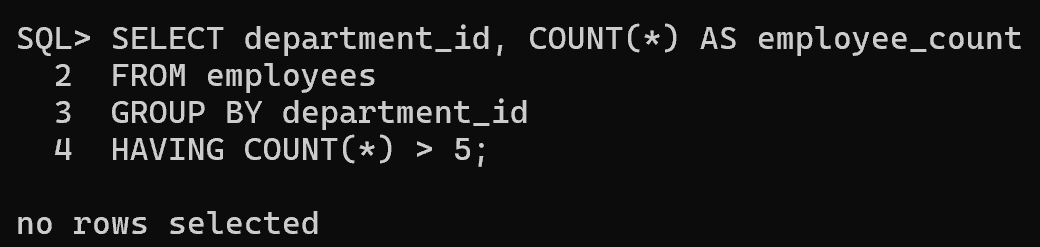
SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*), AVG(salary), MAX(salary), MIN(salary) FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id; -- Aggregate calculations per department **1.10 HAVING Clause (Filtering Groups)**

SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*) AS employee\_count

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5; -- Only departments with more than 5 employees 

**2. Aggregate Functions in MySQL**

**2.1 SUM() – Total of a Column**

SELECT SUM(salary) AS total\_salary FROM employees; -- Total salary of all employees

SELECT department\_id, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Total salary per department

**2.2 AVG() – Average of a Column**

SELECT AVG(salary) AS avg\_salary FROM employees; -- Average salary SELECT department\_id, AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Average salary per department

**2.3 COUNT() – Counting Rows**

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM employees; -- Total number of employees SELECT COUNT(employee\_id) FROM employees WHERE department\_id = 10; -- Count employees in department 10

SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Count per department

**2.4 MAX() – Maximum Value**

SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees; -- Highest salary in the company SELECT department\_id, MAX(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Highest salary per department

**2.5 MIN() – Minimum Value**

SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees; -- Lowest salary in the company SELECT department\_id, MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Lowest salary per department

**2.6 STDDEV() – Standard Deviation**

SELECT STDDEV(salary) FROM employees; -- Standard deviation of salaries

SELECT department\_id, STDDEV(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id; -- Std deviation per department

**2.7 VARIANCE() – Variance of a Column**

SELECT VARIANCE(salary) FROM employees; -- Variance of salaries

**2.8 GROUP BY with Aggregate Functions**

SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*), AVG(salary), MAX(salary), MIN(salary) FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id; -- Aggregate calculations per department **2.9 HAVING Clause (Filtering Groups)**

SELECT department\_id, COUNT(\*) AS employee\_count

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 5; -- Only departments with more than 5 employees

**3. Key Differences Between SQL\*Plus (Oracle) and MySQL Aggregate Functions**

| **Feature** | **Oracle (SQL\*Plus)** | **MySQL** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Basic Aggregate  Functions | SUM(), AVG(), COUNT(),  MAX(), MIN() | SUM(), AVG(), COUNT(),  MAX(), MIN() |
| Median Calculation | MEDIAN() | Not available (requires  workaround) |
| Standard Deviation | STDDEV() | STDDEV() |
| Variance Calculation | VARIANCE() | VARIANCE() |
| Handling NULL  values | Ignores NULL values in  aggregate functions | Ignores NULL values in  aggregate functions |
| HAVING Clause  GROUP BY | Used after GROUP BY  Used to group and aggregate | Used after GROUP BY  Used to group and aggregate |

**4. Special Notes**

● **Oracle** provides the **MEDIAN()** function, but **MySQL does not**. In MySQL, median must be calculated using a workaround.

● **Both** ignore NULL values when computing aggregates unless explicitly handled. ● **HAVING** is used **after GROUP BY** to filter aggregated results in both Oracle and MySQL.