

# **SESSION WILL BE DIVIDED INTO**

1. Understanding what are functions in SQL
2. Aggregate functions in SQL
3. Starting with Aggregate functions
4. GROUP BY CLAUSE
5. Writing lots of queries
6. Closing the session

## SECTION 1

# What Are Functions In SQL?

## FUNCTIONS IN SQL

- SQL **functions** are used to perform operations on data.
- Functions can be applied to values or columns in SQL queries to manipulate and retrieve data in various formats.
- These functions make SQL queries more powerful and efficient.
- SQL functions are typically divided into two main categories
  - **Aggregate Functions:** Operate on multiple values and return a single aggregated result.
  - **Single-Row (Scalar) Functions:** Operate on a single value and return a single result.

## SECTION 2

# Aggregate Functions In SQL

## FUNCTIONS IN SQL

- **Aggregate Functions: Operate on multiple values and return a single aggregated result.**
- Total types aggregate functions:
  - SUM()
  - COUNT()
  - AVG()
  - MIN()
  - MAX()

## SECTION 3

# Starting With Aggregate Functions

- Aggregate functions

Sr. No	Function Name	Description	Syntax
1.	SUM()	Returns the sum of the values.	SUM(column)
2.	AVG()	Returns the average of the values.	AVG(column)
3.	COUNT()	Returns the count of the values.	COUNT(column)
4.	MIN()	Returns the minimum value from the list.	MIN(column)
5.	MAX()	Returns the maximum value from the list.	MAX(column)