

Experiment-5

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Aggregate functions(min,max,count,sum,avg)

To perform the aggregate functions you need to create a table and insert values in it

For example we can take a table name called employee

```
SQL> select * from employee;
```

EID	ENAME	SALARY
1	raju	1000
2	dinesh	3000
3	arun	4000
4	harsha	6000

Min function

It is used to find the minimum value in the column of a table

For example we are performing the above aggregate functions in the example.

Syntax:

Select min(column_name) from table_name;

Ex:

Select min(salary) from table_name;

```
SQL> select min(salary) from employee;
```

```
MIN(SALARY)
```

```
-----  
1000
```

```
SQL>
```

Max function:

It is used to find the maximum value in the column of a table.

Syntax:

Select max(column_name) from table_name;

Ex:

Select max(salary) from employee;

```
SQL> select max(salary) from employee;

MAX(SALARY)
-----
        6000
```

Count function:

It is used to count the how many rows in the column of a table.

Syntax:

Select count(column_name) from table_name;

Ex:

Select count(salary) from employee;

```
SQL> select count(salary) from employee;

COUNT(SALARY)
-----
                4

SQL>
```

Sum function:

It is used to find the sum of the values in a row of a table.

Syntax:

Select sum(column_name) from table_name;

Ex:

Select sum(salary) from employee;

```
SQL> select sum(salary) from employee;

SUM(SALARY)
-----
        14000
```

Avg function:

It is used to find the average of the column of a table.

Syntax:

Select avg(column_name) from table_name;

Ex:

Select avg(salary) from employee;

```
SQL> select avg(salary) from employee;
```

```
AVG(SALARY)
```

```
-----
```

```
3500
```