Power of Aggregate Functions in SQL!

@Vaishnavi Dauale

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1. SUM

- Calculate the total sum of a numeric column.

```sql
SELECT SUM(score) AS TotalScore FROM students;
```

2

2. Min

- **Finds the minimum value in a column.**

```sql
SELECT MIN(age) AS YoungestStudent FROM students;
```

3

3.Max

- **Finds the maximum value in a column.**

```sql
SELECT MAX(age) AS OldestStudent FROM students;
```

4

4.AVG

- Calculates the average value of a numeric column.

```sql
SELECT AVG(score) AS AverageScore FROM students;
```

4

5.Count

- Counts the number of rows that match a specified condition.

```sql
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalStudents FROM students;
```

5

Note Point

- Remember, when using aggregate functions like `SUM()` or `AVG()`, adding a `GROUP BY` clause is like telling the database how to organize the data before calculating those totals or averages

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Interview Questions

- What are aggregate functions in SQL, and why are they used?
- Can you give an example of an aggregate function and its usage in a SQL query?
- How do aggregate functions handle NULL values, and how can you address this?
- Explain the purpose of the GROUP BY clause when using aggregate functions.

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- How do you filter aggregate results using the HAVING clause?
- What are window functions, and how do they differ from traditional aggregate functions?
- Can you provide a practical example of using aggregate functions to derive insights from data?
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Thank You

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