

SQL FUNCTIONS

Five Important aggregate functions are SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX and COUNT. They are called aggregate functions because they summarize the results of a query, rather than listing all of the rows.

1. SUM () gives the total of all the rows, satisfying any conditions, of the given column, where the given column is numeric.
2. AVG () gives the average of the given column.
3. MIN () gives the smallest figure in the given column.
4. MAX () gives the largest figure in the given column.
5. COUNT () gives the number of rows satisfying the conditions

1. SUM():

The SUM function returns the total sum of a column. NULL values are not included in the calculation.

Syntax :

```
SELECT SUM (column) FROM table
```

For example:

```
SELECT SUM (RollNumber) FROM Student;
```

2. AVG():

The AVG function returns the average value of a column in a selection. NULL values are not included in the calculation.

Syntax :

```
SELECT AVG (column) FROM table
```

For example:

```
SELECT AVG(RollNumber) FROM Student;
```

3. MIN():

The MIN function returns the lowest value in a column. NULL values are not included in the calculation.

Syntax :

```
SELECT MIN(column) FROM table;
```

For example:

```
SELECT MIN(RollNumber) FROM Student;
```

4. MAX():

The MAX function returns the highest value in a column. NULL values are not included in the calculation.

Syntax :

```
SELECT MAX(column) FROM table;
```

For example:

```
SELECT MAX(RollNumber) FROM Student;
```

5. COUNT():

The keyword COUNT can be used together to count the number of distinct results.

Syntax :

```
SELECT COUNT (column) FROM table;
```

For example:

```
SELECT COUNT (RollNumber) FROM Student;
```

More topics from DBMS to read:

EasyExamNotes.com covered following topics in these notes.

1. Introduction to Database
2. Introduction to DBMS
3. Advantages and disadvantages of DBMS
4. DML, DDL and DCL
5. Domains
6. Introduction to data models
7. Entities and Attributes
8. Relationship among entities
9. Tuples
10. Attributes
11. Relation
12. Keys
13. Twelve rules of CODD
14. Schemas
15. Integrity Constraints

16. Normalization
17. Functional dependency
18. Transaction processing concepts
19. Schedule
20. Serializability
21. OODBMS vs RDBMS
22. RDBMS
23. SQL join
24. SQL functions: SUM(), AVG(), MAX(), MIN(), COUNT().
25. Block, Extent, Segment
26. Oracle Background processes
27. Trigger
28. Oracle cursor
29. Introduction to Concurrency Control

[A list of Video lectures](#)

- [Click here](#)

[References:](#)

1. Korth, Silbertz, Sudarshan, "Fundamental of Database System", McGraw Hill
2. Atul Kahate , " Introduction to Database Management System", Pearson Educations

Related Posts:

1. History of DBMS
2. Introduction to DBMS
3. Introduction to Database
4. Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS
5. SQL | DDL, DML, DCL Commands
6. Domain
7. Entity and Attribute
8. Relationship among entities
9. Attribute
10. Database Relation
11. DBMS Keys
12. Schema
13. Twelve rules of CODD
14. Normalization
15. Functional Dependency
16. Transaction processing concepts
17. Schedules
18. Serializability
19. OODBMS vs RDBMS
20. RDBMS
21. SQL Join
22. SQL Functions
23. Trigger
24. Oracle cursor
25. Introduction to Concurrency control
26. Net 11

27. NET 3
28. NET 2
29. GATE, AVG function and join DBMS | Prof. Jayesh Umre
30. GATE 2014 DBMS FIND Maximum number of Super keys | Prof. Jayesh Umre
31. GATE 2017 DBMS Query | Prof. Jayesh Umre
32. Data types
33. Entity
34. Check Constraint
35. Primary and Foreign key
36. SQL join
37. DDL DML DCL
38. Database applications
39. Disadvantages of file system data management
40. RGPV DBMS Explain the concepts of generalization and aggregation with appropriate examples
41. RGPV solved Database approach vs Traditional file accessing approach
42. Find all employees who live in the city where the company for which they work is located
43. Concept of table spaces, segments, extents and block
44. Triggers: mutating errors, instead of triggers
45. Dedicated Server vs Multi-Threaded Server
46. Distributed database, database links, and snapshot
47. RDBMS Security
48. SQL queries for various join types
49. Cursor management: nested and parameterized cursors
50. Oracle exception handling mechanism
51. Stored Procedures and Parameters