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;