AGGRIGATE FUNCTION

Aggregate functions are SQL functions used to perform calculations on a set of values and return a single value as a result. The most common aggregate functions in SQL are:

1. COUNT(): returns the number of rows that match a specified condition.
2. SUM(): returns the sum of values in a specified column.
3. AVG(): returns the average of values in a specified column.
4. MIN(): returns the minimum value in a specified column.
5. MAX(): returns the maximum value in a specified column.

Here is an example using the COUNT() function:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM orders WHERE status = 'completed';
```

This will return the number of completed orders in the orders table.

Here is an example using the SUM() function:

```
SELECT SUM(price) FROM products;
```

This will return the total price of all products in the products table.

Here is an example using the AVG() function:

```
SELECT AVG(score) FROM grades;
```

This will return the average score of all students in the grades table.

Here is an example using the MIN() function:

```
SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees;
```

This will return the minimum salary of all employees in the employees table.

Here is an example using the MAX() function:

```
SELECT MAX(age) FROM customers;
```

This will return the maximum age of all customers in the customers table.

Aggregate functions are particularly useful when you want to perform calculations on large sets of data, and summarize the results in a single value.