

SQL - AVG FUNCTION

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-avg-function.htm>

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SQL **AVG** function is used to find out the average of a field in various records.

To understand **AVG** function, consider an **employee_tbl** table, which is having the following records:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id  | name | work_date | daily_typing_pages |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | John | 2007-01-24 | 250                 |
| 2   | Ram  | 2007-05-27 | 220                 |
| 3   | Jack | 2007-05-06 | 170                 |
| 3   | Jack | 2007-04-06 | 100                 |
| 4   | Jill | 2007-04-06 | 220                 |
| 5   | Zara | 2007-06-06 | 300                 |
| 5   | Zara | 2007-02-06 | 350                 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Now suppose based on the above table you want to calculate average of all the daily_typing_pages, then you can do so by using the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT AVG(daily_typing_pages)
-> FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+
| AVG(daily_typing_pages) |
+-----+
| 230.0000                 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

You can take average of various records set using **GROUP BY** clause. Following example will take average all the records related to a single person and you will have average typed pages by every person.

```
SQL> SELECT name, AVG(daily_typing_pages)
-> FROM employee_tbl GROUP BY name;
+-----+-----+
| name | AVG(daily_typing_pages) |
+-----+-----+
| Jack | 135.0000                 |
| Jill | 220.0000                 |
| John | 250.0000                 |
| Ram  | 220.0000                 |
| Zara | 325.0000                 |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.20 sec)
```