Aggregate functions :

Functions that compute a single result from a set of input values.

functions	Description
MIN()	returns the smallest value of the selected column.
MAX()	returns the largest value of the selected column.
COUNT()	function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria.
AVG()	returns the average value of a numeric column.
SUM()	returns the total sum of a numeric column.

Syntax of aggregate functions:

SELECT aggregate functions (column_name)
FROM table_name

Example :

dispaly the largest Salary From employee table

SELECT Max(Salary) as 'largestSalary'
FROM Employee

Result:

largestSalary
450$

The SQL ORDER BY Keyword

The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order.

ORDER BY Syntax
SELECT *column1, column2, ...*
FROM *table_name*
ORDER BY *column1, column2, ...* ASC|DESC

Example :

show the EmpName and Salary From employee table ordered from less Salary to large

SELECT *EmpName, Salary*
FROM *Employee*
ORDER BY *Salary* ASC

Result:

Emp|Name	Salary	4efd
Omer	270$	less
Mohammed	350$	
Ahmed	400$	
Sami	450$	large

The SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only (different) values.

SELECT DISTINCT Syntax
SELECT DISTINCT *column1*
FROM *table_name*

Example:

Show StuName without duplication from student table:

StuID	StuName
1	Mazen
2	Ahmed
3	Ahmed
4	Ahmed

SELECT DISTINCT StuName
FROM student

Result:

StuName
Mazen
Ahmed

The SQL IN Operator

The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause.

IN Syntax
SELECT *column_name(s)*
FROM *table_name*
WHERE *column_name* IN (*value1, value2, ...*)

Example :

show the EmpName and Salary From employee table when Salary is 270 or 400

SELECT *EmpName, Salary*
FROM *Employee*
WHERE *Salary in(270,400)*

Result:

EmpName	Salary
Omer	270$
Ahmed	400$