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

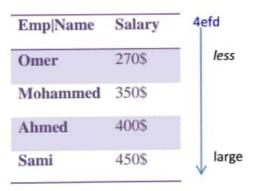
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC

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:



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:

StulD	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\$