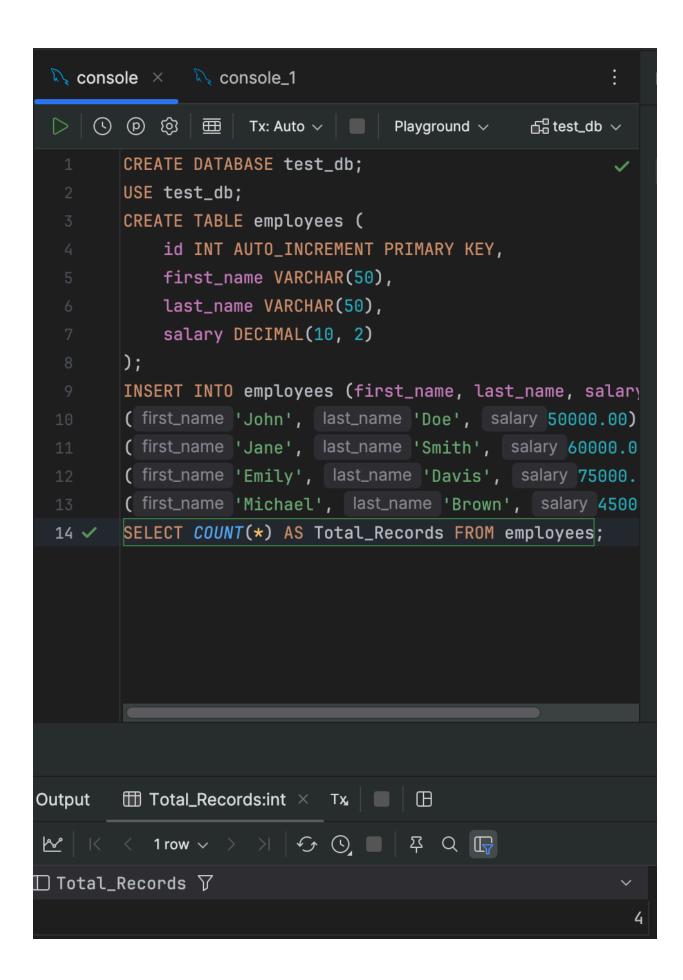# Function: COUNT()

- **Explanation**:
  The COUNT() function is used to count the number of rows in a table. It is often used to determine the total number of records in a dataset or to count rows that meet specific conditions.
- **Alias**: Total_Records
- **SQL Statement**:

  SELECT COUNT(*) AS Total_Records FROM employees;

▷ ⏱ ⓟ ⚙ ▦ | Tx: Auto ⌄ ◼ Playground ⌄   test_db ⌄

```
 1   CREATE DATABASE test_db;                                    ✓
 2   USE test_db;
 3   CREATE TABLE employees (
 4       id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
 5       first_name VARCHAR(50),
 6       last_name VARCHAR(50),
 7       salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
 8   );
 9   INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, salary
10   ( first_name 'John',  last_name 'Doe',  salary 50000.00)
11   ( first_name 'Jane',  last_name 'Smith',  salary 60000.0
12   ( first_name 'Emily',  last_name 'Davis',  salary 75000.
13   ( first_name 'Michael',  last_name 'Brown',  salary 4500
14 ✓ SELECT COUNT(*) AS Total_Records FROM employees;
```

Output   ▦ Total_Records:int ✕   Tx ◼ ⊞

�- |◁ ◁ 1 row ⌄ ▷ ▷| ↻ ⏱ ◼ | ⚲ 🔍 ▣

◻ Total_Records ▽   ⌄
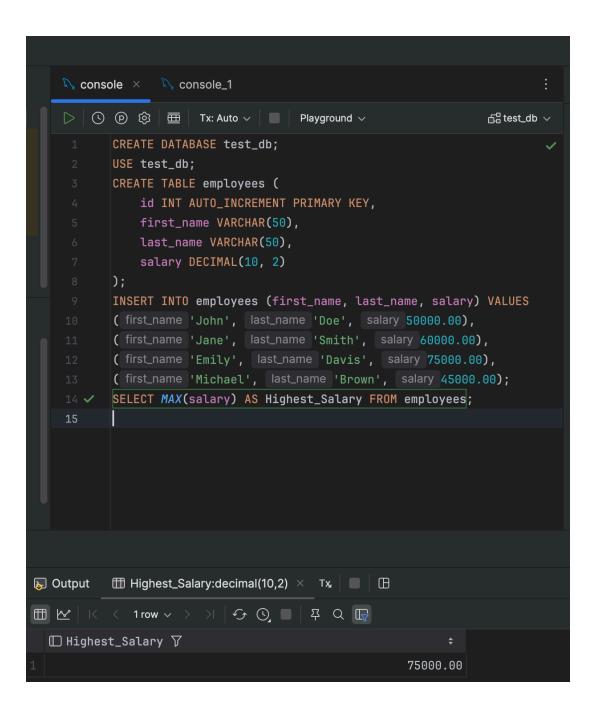
4

Function: MAX()

- **Explanation**:
  The MAX() function returns the highest value in a specified column. It is commonly used to find the maximum numeric value, such as the highest salary in a table or the largest order amount.
- **Alias**: Highest_Salary

SQL Statement:

SELECT MAX(salary) AS Highest_Salary FROM employees;

```sql
1   CREATE DATABASE test_db;
2   USE test_db;
3   CREATE TABLE employees (
4       id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
5       first_name VARCHAR(50),
6       last_name VARCHAR(50),
7       salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
8   );
9   INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, salary) VALUES
10  ( first_name 'John',  last_name 'Doe',  salary 50000.00),
11  ( first_name 'Jane',  last_name 'Smith',  salary 60000.00),
12  ( first_name 'Emily',  last_name 'Davis',  salary 75000.00),
13  ( first_name 'Michael',  last_name 'Brown',  salary 45000.00);
14  SELECT MAX(salary) AS Highest_Salary FROM employees;
15
```

Tx: Auto   Playground   test_db

Output   Highest_Salary:decimal(10,2) ✕   Tx

1 row

Highest_Salary
75000.00

Function: CONCAT()

- **Explanation**:
  The CONCAT() function combines two or more strings into a single string. It is often used to merge columns, such as creating a full name by combining first and last names.
- **Alias**: Full_Name

SQL Statement:

```
SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS Full_Name FROM employees;
```

console ✕   console_1   ⋮   Dat

▷ ○ ⓟ ⚙ ▦ Tx: Auto ∨ ▢ Playground ∨   test_db ∨ +

```sql
1   CREATE DATABASE test_db;
2   USE test_db;
3   CREATE TABLE employees (
4       id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
5       first_name VARCHAR(50),
6       last_name VARCHAR(50),
7       salary DECIMAL(10, 2)
8   );
9   INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, salary) VALUES
10  ( first_name 'John',  last_name 'Doe',   salary 50000.00),
11  ( first_name 'Jane',  last_name 'Smith', salary 60000.00),
12  ( first_name 'Emily', last_name 'Davis', salary 75000.00),
13  ( first_name 'Michael', last_name 'Brown', salary 45000.00);
14  SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS Full_Name FROM employees;
15
```

▦ Output   ▦ Full_Name:varchar ✕   Tx ▢ ▦

▦ ⌁ |◁ ◁ 4 rows ∨ ▷ ▷| ↻ ⏱ ▢ 📌 🔍 ▦

	Full_Name
1	John Doe
2	Jane Smith
3	Emily Davis
4	Michael Brown