LIMIT, DISTINCT, COUNT, AVG, SUM

Data Science Program





- The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.
- Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values.

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...

FROM table_name;



• The following SQL statement selects only the DISTINCT values from the "Name" column in the "City" table:

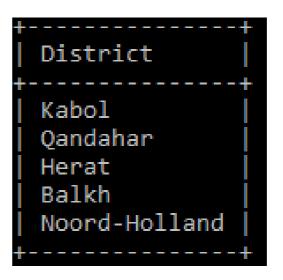
SELECT DISTINCT Name FROM City;





 The following SQL statement selects only the DISTINCT values from the "District" column in the "City" table:

SELECT DISTINCT District FROM City;





LIMIT



LIMIT

 The following SQL statement selects the first three records from the "City" table

SELECT * FROM City LIMIT 3;

ID	Name	CountryCode	District	Population
2		AFG AFG AFG	Kabol Qandahar Herat	1780000 237500 186800



LIMIT

• The following SQL statement selects the first **five** records from the "City" table

SELECT * FROM City LIMIT 5;

ID Name	CountryCode	District	Population
1 Kabul	AFG	Kabol	1780000
2 Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	237500
3 Herat	AFG	Herat	186800
4 Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Balkh	127800
5 Amsterdam	NLD	Noord-Holland	731200





• The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.

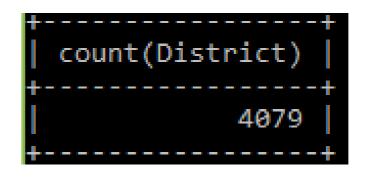
SELECT COUNT(column_name)

FROM table_name;



• The following SQL statement finds the number of **District** from City table:

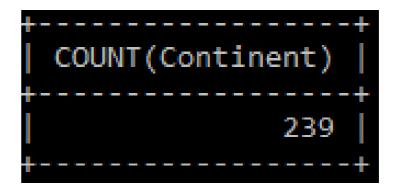
SELECT COUNT(District) FROM City;





 The following SQL statement finds the number of Continent from Country table:

SELECT COUNT(Continent)
FROM Country;







• The AVG() function returns the average value of a numeric column.

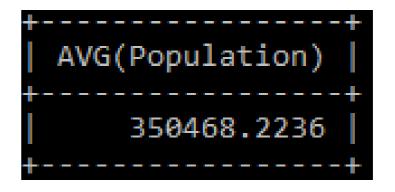
SELECT AVG(column_name)

FROM table_name;



• The following SQL statement finds the average **population** from city table:

SELECT AVG(Population) FROM City;





• The following SQL statement finds the average **Life Expectancy** from country table:

SELECT AVG(LifeExpectancy) FROM Country;

```
+------
| AVG(LifeExpectancy) |
+------
| 66.48604 |
+-----
```





• The SUM() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

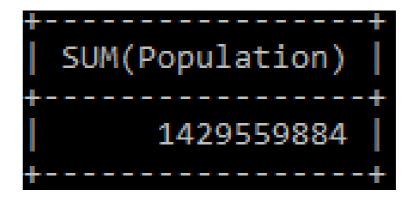
SELECT SUM(column_name)

FROM table_name;



• The following SQL statement finds the total **population** from city table:

SELECT SUM(Population) FROM City;





• The following SQL statement finds the total **GNP** from country table:

SELECT SUM(GNP) FROM Country;

```
+----+
| SUM(GNP) |
+----+
| 29354907.90 |
+----+
```



Reference

https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_top.asp

https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_count_avg_sum.asp

