

SESSIONS 1

LIMIT, DISTINCT, COUNT, AVG, SUM

Data Science Program

SELECT DISTINCT

SELECT DISTINCT

- 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;
```

SELECT DISTINCT

- The following SQL statement selects only the DISTINCT values from the “**Name**” column in the “City” table:

```
SELECT DISTINCT Name  
FROM City;
```

name
Kabul
Qandahar
Herat
Mazar-e-Sharif
Amsterdam

SELECT DISTINCT

- The following SQL statement selects only the DISTINCT values from the “**District**” column in the “City” table:

```
SELECT DISTINCT District  
FROM City;
```

District
Kabul
Qandahar
Herat
Balkh
Noord-Holland

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
1	Kabul	AFG	Kabul	1780000
2	Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	237500
3	Herat	AFG	Herat	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	Kabul	1780000
2	Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	237500
3	Herat	AFG	Herat	186800
4	Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Balkh	127800
5	Amsterdam	NLD	Noord-Holland	731200

COUNT

COUNT

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

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name)
FROM table_name;
```

COUNT

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

```
SELECT COUNT(District)
FROM City;
```

```
+-----+
| count(District) |
+-----+
|                4079 |
+-----+
```

COUNT

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

```
SELECT COUNT(Continent)
FROM Country;
```

```
+-----+
| COUNT(Continent) |
+-----+
|                239 |
+-----+
```

AVG

AVG

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

```
SELECT AVG(column_name)  
FROM table_name;
```

AVG

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

```
SELECT AVG(Population)
FROM City;
```

```
+-----+
| AVG(Population) |
+-----+
|      350468.2236 |
+-----+
```

AVG

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

```
SELECT AVG(LifeExpectancy)
FROM Country;
```

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


SUM

SUM

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

```
SELECT SUM(column_name)  
FROM table_name;
```

SUM

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

```
SELECT SUM(Population)
FROM City;
```

```
+-----+
| SUM(Population) |
+-----+
|      1429559884 |
+-----+
```

SUM

- 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