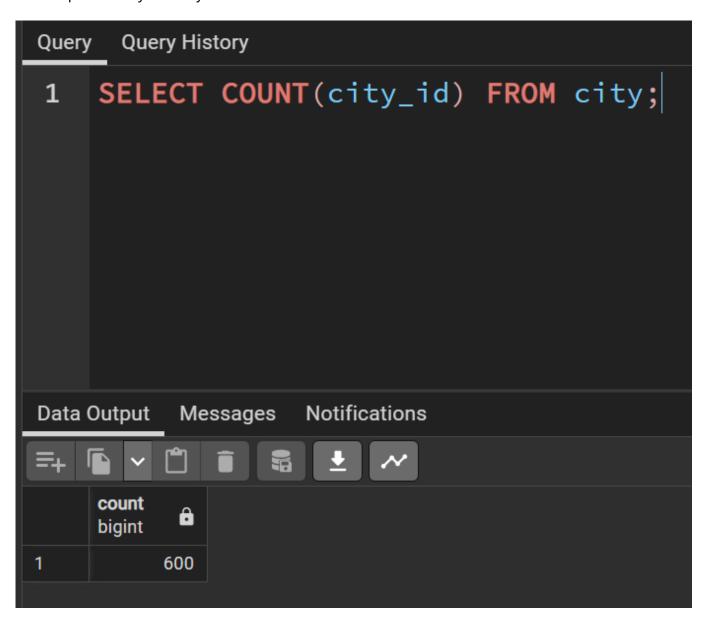
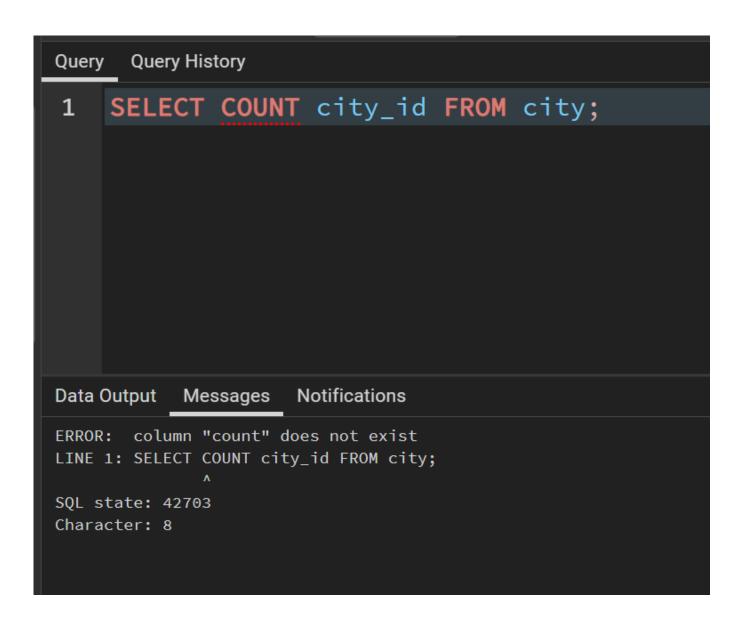
Notes 3 SELECT COUNT

If you wanted to count the number of items in a column in table:

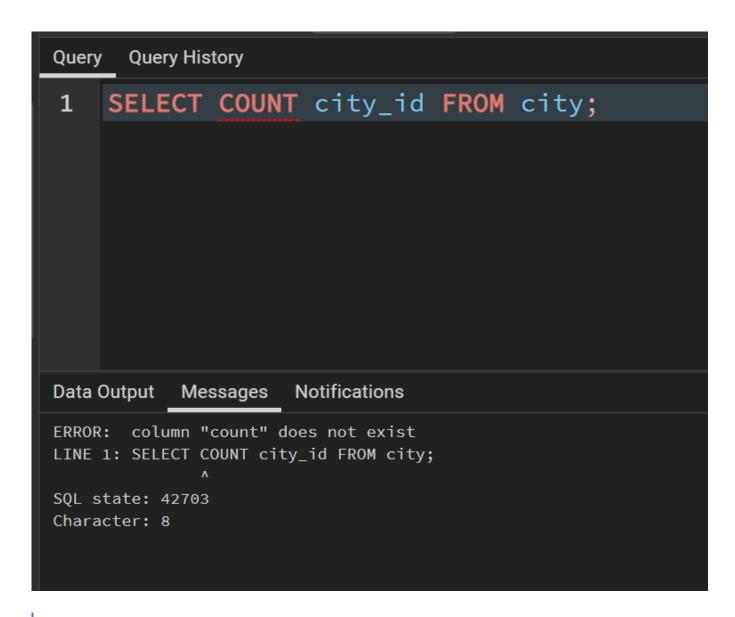
SELECT COUNT(name) FROM table;

You actually *do* need to include the () parentheses, since COUNT is acting on SELECT and is not an independent syntax keyword unto itself.





This is simply returning the number of rows in the table, which is almost certainly true regardless of which column is selected, i.e. you can also just do:



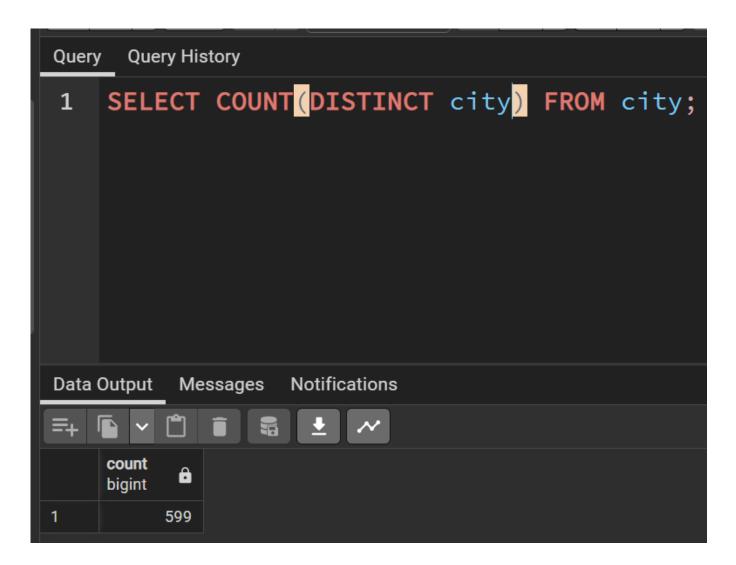
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM city

This does not appear to be slower, but using a column name instead of * can help remind what the goal of the querry was to begin with.

How many unique names are there in the table?

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT name) FROM table;

First, DISTINCT removes duplicate names. COUNT then counts the distinct names.



This returns an integer, not the actual distinct names. To find these, simply:

SELECT DISTINCT(name) FROM table;

