SQL CONCEPTS

➢ **Difference between Count (*), Count (1) & Count (Column name) ?**

CREATE TABLE STUDENT

 (

STUDENT_ID INT,

STUDENT_NAME VARCHAR (40)

);

INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES

(1,'P'),

(2,'Q'),

(3,'R'),

(NULL, 'S'),

(8,'T'),

(9, NULL);

SELECT * FROM STUDENT;

SELECT COUNT (*) FROM STUDENT;

SELECT COUNT (1) FROM STUDENT;

SELECT COUNT (-1) FROM STUDENT;

SELECT COUNT('SQL') FROM STUDENT;

SELECT COUNT(STUDENT_ID) FROM STUDENT;

SELECT COUNT(STUDENT_NAME) FROM STUDENT;