```sql
drop table product
CREATE TABLE PRODUCT
(ProductID    INT,
ProductName   VARCHAR(20),
PRICE DECIMAL(20,6));


INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES (1,'PHONE',37000),
(2,'TV',25000),
(3,'LAPTOP',70000),
(4,'TABLET',45000),
(5,'PENDRIVE',400),
(6,'DESKTOP',50000),
(7,'DESKTOP',50000),
(NULL,'HARDDISK',6000)

INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES (1,'smartPHONE',57000)
SELECT * FROM PRODUCT

--FIND MAXIMUM PRICE PRODUCTS
SELECT MAX(PRICE)
FROM PRODUCT


SELECT MAX(PRICE) AS MAX_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT

SELECT MAX(PRICE) AS 'MAX_PRICE'
FROM PRODUCT

SELECT MAX(PRICE) AS [abc]
FROM PRODUCT




--MIN VALUE
SELECT MIN(PRICE) AS MIN_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT




--AVG VALUE
SELECT AVG(PRICE) AS AVERAGE_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT




--TOTAL VALUE
SELECT SUM(PRICE) AS TOTAL_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT




SELECT * FROM PRODUCT
--COUNT TOTAL PRODUCTS

--* INCLUDES NULL
--COUNTS NUMBER OF ROWS
```

```sql
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TOTAL_PRODUCT
FROM PRODUCT


--EXCLUDE NULL
SELECT COUNT(ProductID) AS TOTAL_PRODUCT
FROM PRODUCT



--WITH WHERE CONDITION
SELECT COUNT(ProductID) AS COUNT
FROM Product
WHERE Price > 5000;


SELECT COUNT(ProductNAME) AS COUNT
FROM Product
WHERE Price > 5000;


SELECT * FROM PRODUCT



--multiple functions
select max(price) as max_price, min(price) as min_price,avg(price)
from PRODUCT


--Return all products with a higher price than the average price:

select * from product
where price>(select avg(price) from product)


select * from product

---distinct
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ProductName) AS UNIQUE_COUNT FROM PRODUCT
SELECT COUNT(ProductName)AS COUNT FROM PRODUCT
```