

SQL MIN() and MAX() Functions

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The SQL MIN() and MAX() Functions

The **MIN()** function returns the smallest value of the selected column.

The **MAX()** function returns the largest value of the selected column.

MIN Example

Find the lowest price:

```
SELECT MIN(Price)
FROM Products;
```

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MAX Example

Find the highest price:

```
SELECT MAX(Price)
FROM Products;
```

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Syntax

```
SELECT MIN(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

```
SELECT MAX(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

Demo Database

Below is a selection from the **Products** table used in the examples:

ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategoryID	Unit	Price
1	Chais	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18
2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19
3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	2	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	2	2	36 boxes	21.35

Set Column Name (Alias)

When you use `MIN()` or `MAX()`, the returned column will be named `MIN(field)` or `MAX(field)` by default. To give the column a new name, use the `AS` keyword:

Example

```
SELECT MIN(Price) AS SmallestPrice  
FROM Products;
```

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Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Use the `MIN` function to select the record with the smallest value of the `Price` column.

```
SELECT  
FROM Products;
```

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