

1. COUNT: Returns the number of non-null values in the expression column.
2. DISTINCT: The keyword used to return only non-duplicate values or combinations of non-duplicate values in a query.
3. COUNT(DISTINCT): Returns the number of unique non-null values in the expression column

1. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS total\_songs  
FROM d\_songs;
2. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT location\_type) AS different\_locations  
FROM d\_venues;
3. SELECT COUNT(song\_id) AS total\_songs,  
COUNT(DISTINCT cd\_number) AS unique\_cd\_numbers  
FROM d\_track\_listings;
4. SELECT COUNT(email\_address) AS customers\_with\_email  
FROM d\_customers  
WHERE email\_address IS NOT NULL;
5. SELECT COUNT(auth\_expense\_amt) AS partners\_with\_privilege  
FROM d\_partners  
WHERE auth\_expense\_amt IS NOT NULL;
6. SELECT COUNT(shoe\_color), COUNT(DISTINCT shoe\_color)  
FROM shoes;
7. SELECT ROUND(AVG(NVL(auth\_expense\_amt, 100000)), 2) AS avg\_expense  
FROM d\_partners;
8. B and C
9. C