| **More SQL Keywords** |
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**MIN() and MAX()**

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

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

**SYNTAX**:

SELECT MIN/MAX(*column\_name*)  
FROM *table\_name*

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_min_max.asp>

**COUNT(), AVG() and SUM()**

The **COUNT**() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria. COUNT(\*) returns the number of rows in a table. It includes NULL values in the total whereas the notation COUNT(column\_name) only considers rows where the column contains a non-NULL value.

The **AVG**() function returns the average value of a numeric column. NULL values are ignored.

The **SUM**() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

**SYNTAX**:  
SELECT COUNT/AVG/SUM(*column\_name*)  
FROM *table\_name*

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_count_avg_sum.asp>

**GROUP BY**

The GROUP BY statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like "find the number of customers in each country".

The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, AVG) to group the result-set by one or more columns.  
  
**SYNTAX**:  
SELECT *column\_name(s)*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *condition*  
GROUP BY *column\_name(s)*ORDER BY *column\_name(s);*

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_groupby.asp>

**HAVING**

The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword could not be used with aggregate functions.  
  
**SYNTAX:**  
SELECT *column\_name(s)*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *condition*  
GROUP BY *column\_name(s)*HAVING *condition*ORDER BY *column\_name(s);*

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_having.asp>

**ANY, ALL**The ANY and ALL operators are used with a WHERE or HAVING clause.  
**ANY**: returns true if any of the subquery values meet the condition.  
**ALL**: returns true if all of the subquery values meet the condition.

**SYNTAX**:  
SELECT *column\_name(s)*

FROM *table\_name*

WHERE *column\_name operator* ANY/ALL

(SELECT *column\_name*

FROM *table\_name*

WHERE *condition*);

Note: The operator must be a standard comparison operator (=, <>, !=, >, >=, <, or <=).

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_any_all.asp>  
  
**IN**The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause.  
The IN operator is a shorthand for multiple OR conditions.  
**SYNTAX**:  
SELECT *column\_name(s)*

FROM *table\_name*

WHERE *column\_name* IN (*value1*, *value2*, ...);  
  
or  
  
SELECT *column\_name(s)*

FROM *table\_name*

WHERE *column\_name* IN (*SELECT STATEMENT*);

https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\_in.asp