# **SQL COUNT() Function**

**SQL COUNT() Function:**

1. The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.
2. Example:  
   Find the total number of products in the Products table:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(\*)  FROM Products; |

|  |
| --- |
| **Expr1000** |
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1. Syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(column\_name)  FROM table\_name  WHERE condition; |

**Add a Where Clause:**

1. You can add a WHERE clause to specify conditions:
2. Example:  
   Find the number of products where Price is higher than 20:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(ProductID)  FROM Products  WHERE price > 20; |

|  |
| --- |
| **Expr1000** |
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**Specify Column:**

1. You can specify a column name instead of the asterix symbol (\*).
2. If you specify a column instead of (\*), NULL values will not be counted.
3. Example:  
   Find the number of products where the ProductName is not null:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(ProductName)  FROM Products; |

|  |
| --- |
| **Expr1000** |
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**Ignore Duplicates:**

1. You can ignore duplicates by using the DISTINCT keyword in the COUNT function.
2. If DISTINCT is specified, rows with the same value for the specified column will be counted as one.
3. Example:  
   How many different prices are there in the Products table:

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Price)  FROM Products; |

|  |
| --- |
| **COUNT(DISTINCT Price)** |
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**Use an Alias:**

1. Give the counted column a name by using the AS keyword.
2. Example:  
   Name the column "number of records":

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT COUNT(\*) AS [number of records]  FROM Products; |

|  |
| --- |
| **number of records** |
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