

SQL Introduction

SQL SELECT (I)

SQL SELECT

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SQL SELECT DISTINCT

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Related Topics

SQL SELECT

SQL SELECT INTO Statement

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SQL SELECT AS Alias

SQL IN Operator

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SQL MAX() and MIN()

In this tutorial, we'll learn about the MIN() and MAX() functions and how to use them with examples.

- The `MAX()` function returns the maximum value of a column.
- The `MIN()` function returns the minimum value of a column.

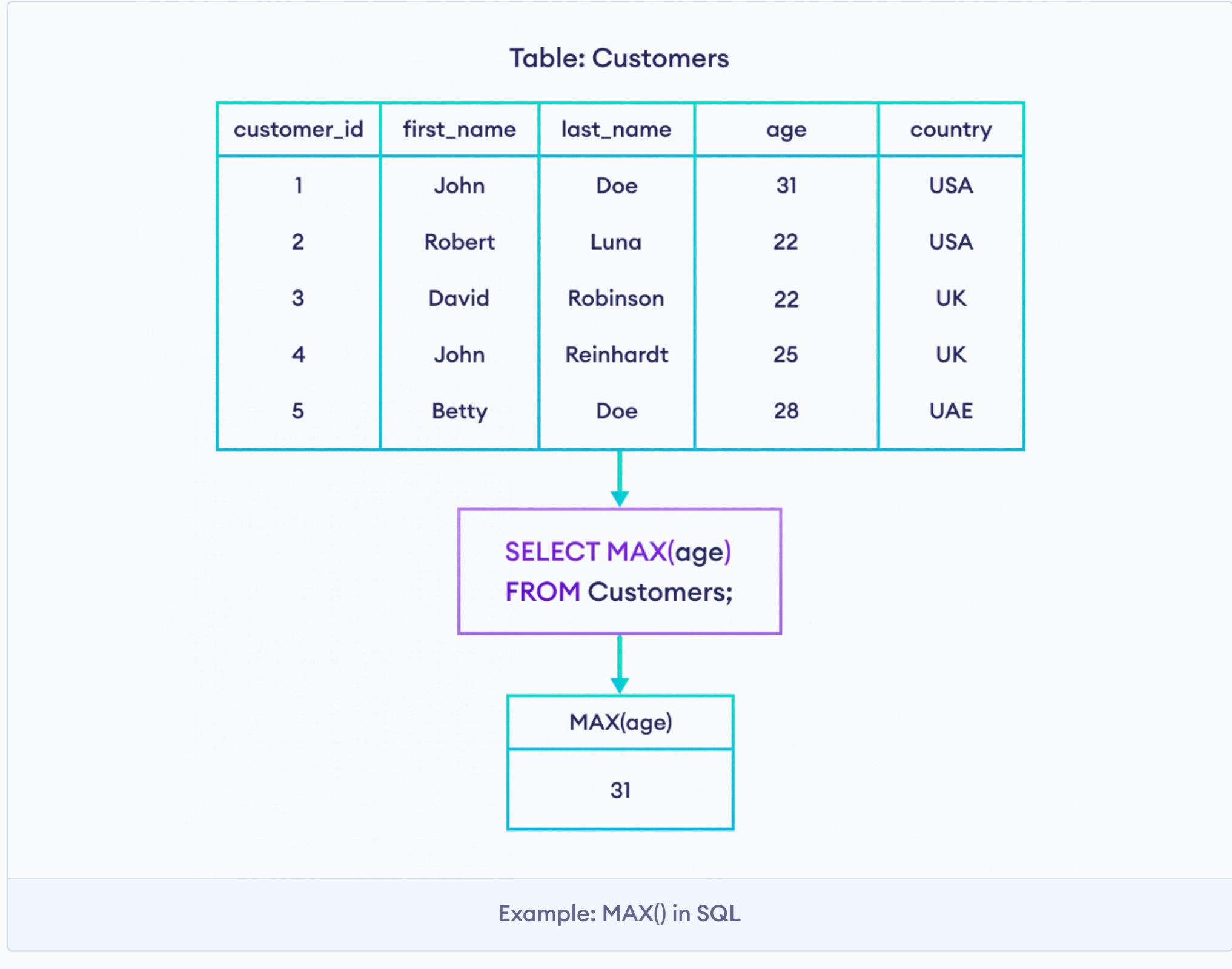
1. SQL MAX() Function

Let's take an example.

```
SELECT MAX(age)
FROM Customers;
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command returns the largest value from the `age` column.



2. SQL MIN() Function

Let's take an example.

```
SELECT MIN(age)
FROM Customers;
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command returns the smallest value from the `age` column.



Aliases with MAX() and MIN()

In the above examples, the field name in the result set is `MIN(age)` and `MAX(age)`.

It is also possible to give custom names to these fields using the `AS` keyword. For example,

```
SELECT MAX(age) AS max_age
FROM Customers;
```

Run Code

Here, the field name `MAX(age)` is replaced with `max_age` in the result set.



MAX() and MIN() with Strings

The `MAX()` and `MIN()` functions also work with other data types such as text, not just numbers. For example,

```
SELECT MIN(first_name) AS min_first_name
FROM Customers;
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command selects the minimum value of `first_name` based on the dictionary order.



Select Row Containing Max/Min Value

If we need to select the entire row(s) containing max/min value, we can use the nested `SELECT` statement in this way:

```
-- Get entire rows containing the minimum age
SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE age = (
    SELECT MIN(age)
    FROM Customers
);
```

Run Code

Here, the SQL command selects all the rows having the lowest `age` value.



- More SQL MAX() and MIN() Examples
- MAX() and MIN() of Two or More Values
- MAX() and MIN() with HAVING

Recommended Readings:

- [SQL Alias](#)
- [SQL Subquery \(Nested Select\)](#)

Previous Tutorial:

SQL IS NULL and NOT NULL

Next Tutorial:

SQL COUNT

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