

SQL Introduction

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SQL SELECT (II)

SQL JOIN

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SQL Constraints

SQL Additional Topics

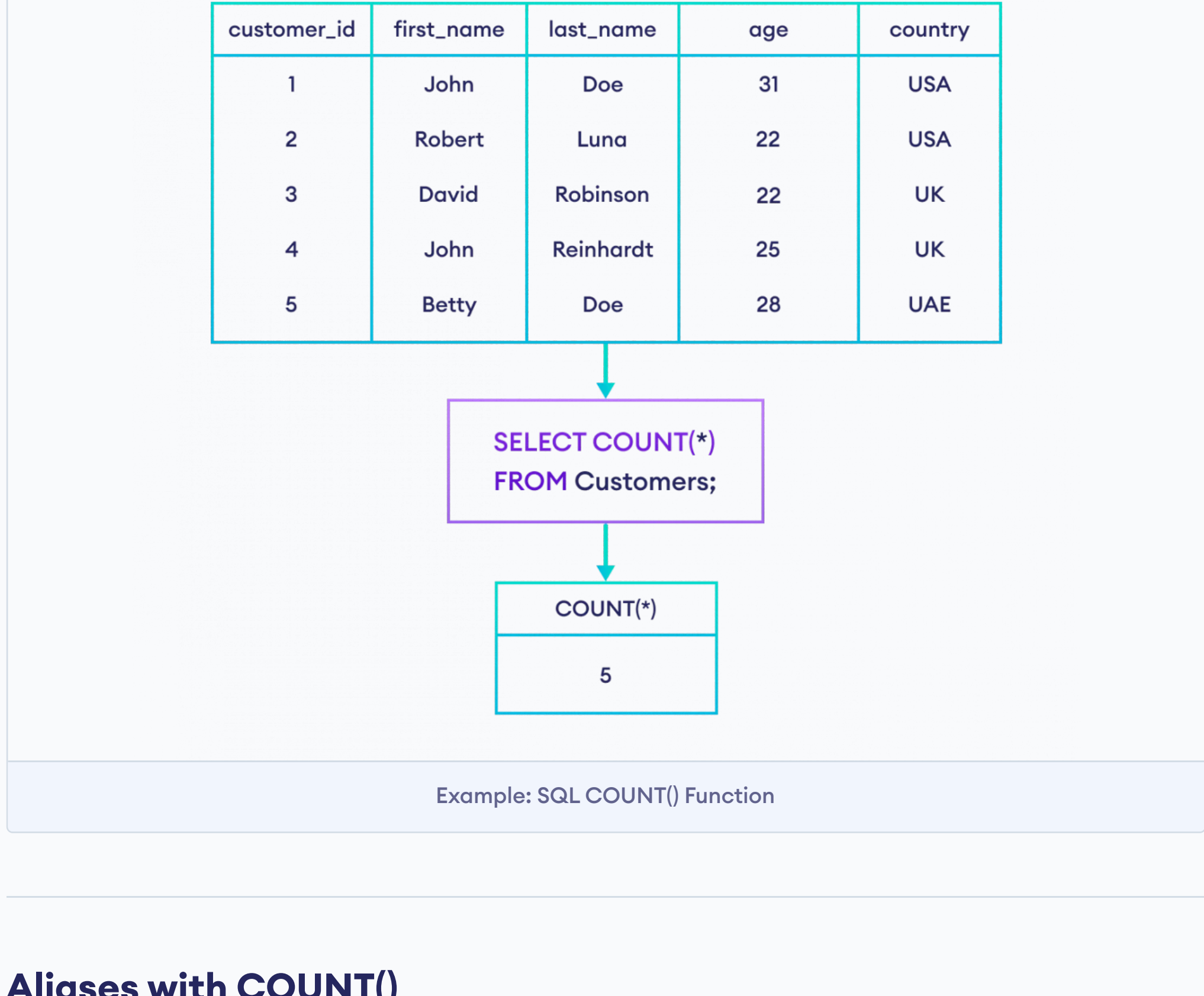
SQL COUNT()

In this tutorial, we'll learn about the SQL COUNT() function with the help of various examples.

The `COUNT()` function returns the number of rows in the result set. For example,

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Customers;
```

Here, the SQL command count rows and returns the total number of rows of the `Customers` table.



Aliases with COUNT()

In the above example, the field name in the result set is `COUNT(*)`.

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

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_customers
FROM Customers;
```

Here, the field name `COUNT(*)` is replaced with `total_customers` in the result set.



COUNT() with WHERE

Let's take an example.

```
SELECT COUNT(country) AS customers_in_UK
FROM Customers
WHERE country = 'UK';
```

Here, the SQL command returns the count of customers whose country is `UK`.

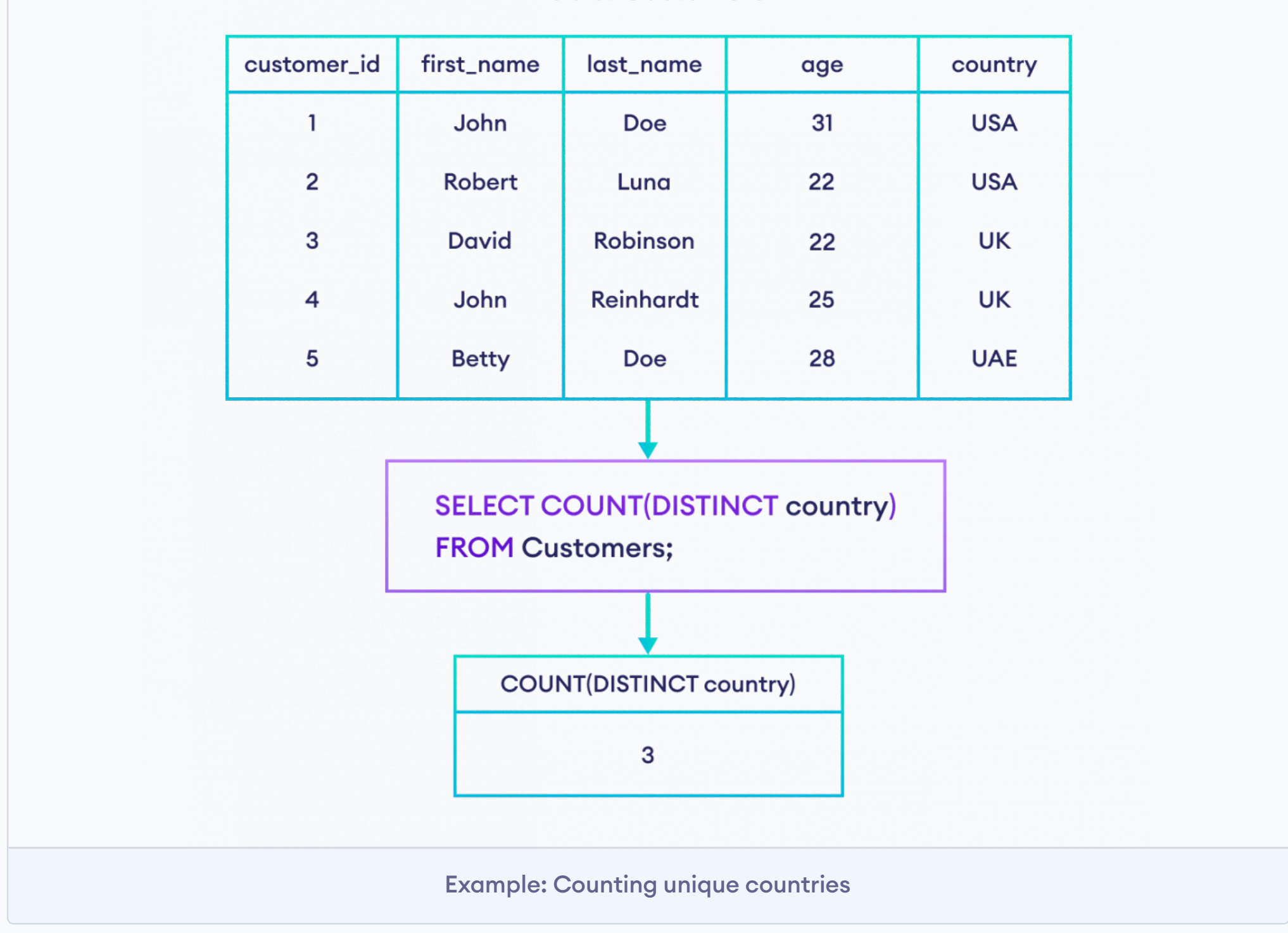


COUNT() with DISTINCT

If we need to count the number of unique rows, we can use the `COUNT()` function with the `DISTINCT` clause. For example,

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT country)
FROM Customers;
```

Here, the SQL command returns the count of unique countries.

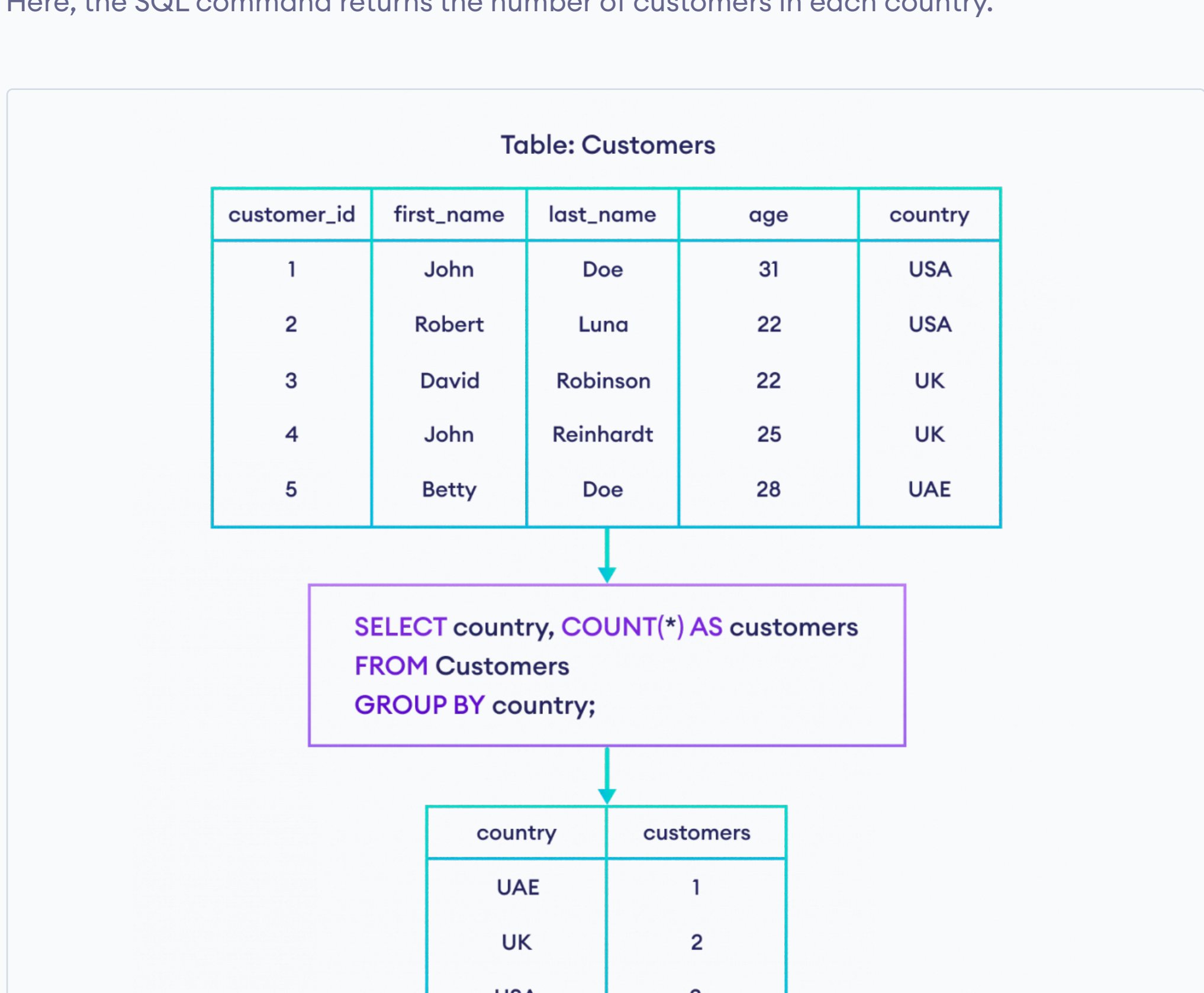


COUNT() with GROUP BY

The `COUNT()` function can be used with the `GROUP BY` clause to count the rows with similar values. For example,

```
SELECT country, COUNT(*) AS customers
FROM Customers
GROUP BY country;
```

Here, the SQL command returns the number of customers in each country.



COUNT() With HAVING Clause

Let's take an example,

```
SELECT COUNT(customer_id), country
FROM Customers
GROUP BY country
HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 1;
```

Here, the SQL command:

- counts the number of rows by grouping them by `country`
- returns the result set if their `count` is greater than 1.

To learn more, visit [SQL HAVING Clause](#).

COUNT() With NULL Values

- `SELECT COUNT(*)` returns the **count of all records** in the result set regardless of NULL values.
- `SELECT COUNT(attribute)` returns the **count of records containing non-NULL values** of the specified column.

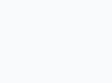
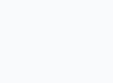
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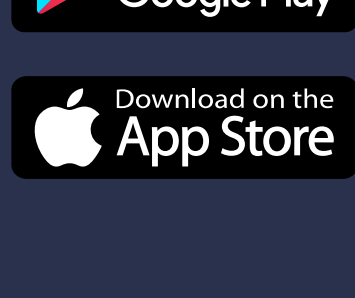
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