Count Function

The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees;

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees;
+----------+
| COUNT(*) |
+----------+
|        4 |
+----------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

SELECT COUNT(fname) FROM employees;

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(fname) FROM employees;
+--------------+
| COUNT(fname) |
+--------------+
|            4 |
+--------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees;

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees;
+----------------------------+
| COUNT(DISTINCT department) |
+----------------------------+
|                          3 |
+----------------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT COUNT(emp_id) FROM employees WHERE designation='Batsman';

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(emp_id) FROM employees WHERE designation='Batsman';
+---------------+
| COUNT(emp_id) |
+---------------+
|             2 |
+---------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

AVG()

The AVG() function returns the average value of a numeric column.

SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees;

```
mysql> SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees;
+----------------+
| AVG(salary)    |
+----------------+
| 380000000.0000 |
+----------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SUM()

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

SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;
+-------------+
| SUM(salary) |
+-------------+
|  1520000000 |
+-------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```