--Functions

--1.min()

--2.max()

--3.count()

--4.TOP

--5.sum()

--6.avg()

--7.Distinct()

--1.MIN()

--This function will return the minimum value from a selected column

select \* from employee order by salary Desc

select min(salary) as minsal from employee --numbers === 0 to 9

select min(FirstName) from employee -- text value === A to Z

--2.MAX()

--This function will return maximum value from selected column

select \* from employee order by salary Desc

select max(salary) as MAX\_SAL from employee where salary < --39000

--3.Count()

--This function is used to count the number of records from table or column.

--Count function always accepts one argument.

--It won’t count NULL values from the table or column.

select count(\*) as EmpCount from employee

select \* from employee

select count(loc) from employee

--Q.In count function NULL value can be considered?

--NO, Null value is not considered in count function.

select count(8888) --- 1

select count('SCODEEN') --1

--4.TOP()

--This function is used to display the top records from table as per specified count.

--This function is very useful when we have large amount of data in table .

select Top 3 \* from employee -- it will display the top 3 records from table.

--Q.How to display the bottom 4 records from table ?

--5.Sum

--this function add all recorfds from a column.

--it will return the total sum value in numeric expression.

--It will ignore NULL values from column.

select \* from employee

select sum(salary) as totalsary from employee

select sum(loc) as totalsary from employee --exception : Operand data type varchar is invalid for sum operator.

--6.avg()

--This function is used to find the avg of the column.

--It will ignore the NULL values.

select sum(salary) as totalsary from employee

select count(salary) from employee

select avg(salary) as AVGSAL from employee

--NOTE: In count,sum, and Avg function NULL values are ignored.

--7.Distinct

--This function is used to find the unique records from column.

select \* from employee

select distinct(Dept) from employee

select count(distinct(Dept)) from employee

select count(\*) from employee where Dept ='Account'

select distinct(salary) from employee