

Structure Query Language (SQL)

Example of COUNT(distinct)

Consider following **Emp** table

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	Anu	22	9000
402	Shane	29	8000
403	Rohan	34	6000
404	Scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query is,

```
SELECT COUNT(distinct salary) from emp;
```

Result of the above query will be,

count(distinct salary)
4

3) FIRST()

First function returns first value of a selected column

Syntax for FIRST function is,

```
SELECT FIRST(column_name) from table-name
```

Example of FIRST()

Consider following **Emp** table

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	Anu	22	9000
402	Shane	29	8000
403	Rohan	34	6000
404	Scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query

```
SELECT FIRST(salary) from Emp;
```

Result will be,

first(salary)
9000

4) LAST()

LAST return the return last value from selected column

Syntax of LAST function is,

```
SELECT LAST(column_name) from table-name
```

Example of LAST()

Consider following **Emp** table

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	Anu	22	9000
402	Shane	29	8000
403	Rohan	34	6000
404	Scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query will be,

```
SELECT LAST(salary) from emp;
```

Result of the above query will be,

last(salary)
8000

5) MAX()

MAX function returns maximum value from selected column of the table.

Syntax of MAX function is,

```
SELECT MAX(column_name) from table-name
```

Example of MAX()

Consider following **Emp** table

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	Anu	22	9000
402	Shane	29	8000
403	Rohan	34	6000
404	Scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query to find Maximum salary is,

```
SELECT MAX(salary) from emp;
```

Result of the above query will be,

MAX(salary)
10000

6) MIN()

MIN function returns minimum value from a selected column of the table.

Syntax for MIN function is,

```
SELECT MIN(column_name) from table-name
```

Example of MIN()

Consider following **Emp** table,

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	Anu	22	9000
402	Shane	29	8000
403	Rohan	34	6000
404	Scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query to find minimum salary is,

```
SELECT MIN(salary) from emp;
```

Result will be,

MIN(salary)
8000

7) SUM()

SUM function returns total sum of a selected columns numeric values.

Syntax for SUM is,

```
SELECT SUM(column_name) from table-name
```

Example of SUM()

Consider following **Emp** table

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	Anu	22	9000
402	Shane	29	8000
403	Rohan	34	6000
404	Scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query to find sum of salaries will be,

```
SELECT SUM(salary) from emp;
```

Result of above query is,

SUM(salary)
41000

6.14.2 Scalar Functions

Scalar functions return a single value from an input value. Following are some frequently used Scalar Functions.

1) UCASE()

UCASE function is used to convert value of string column to Uppercase character.

Syntax of UCASE,

```
SELECT UCASE(column_name) from table-name
```

Example of UCASE()

Consider following **Emp** table

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	Anu	22	9000
402	Shane	29	8000
403	Rohan	34	6000
404	Scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query for using UCASE is,

```
SELECT UCASE(name) from emp;
```

Result is,

UCASE(name)
ANU
SHANE
ROHAN
SCOTT
TIGER

2) LCASE()

LCASE function is used to convert value of string column to Lowecase character.

Syntax for LCASE is,

```
SELECT LCASE(column_name) from table-name
```


Example of LCASE()

Consider following **Emp** table

Eid	Name	Age	Salary
401	anu	22	9000
402	shane	29	8000
403	rohan	34	6000
404	scott	44	10000
405	Tiger	35	8000

SQL query for converting string value to Lower case is,

```
SELECT LCASE(name) from emp;
```

Result will be,

LCASE(name)
anu
shane
rohan
scott
tiger

3) MID()

MID function is used to extract substrings from column values of string type in a table.

Syntax for MID function is,

```
SELECT MID(column_name, start, length) from table-name
```