

SQL - COUNT FUNCTION

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-count-function.htm>

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SQL **COUNT** function is the simplest function and very useful in counting the number of records, which are expected to be returned by a SELECT statement.

To understand **COUNT** function, consider an **employee_tbl** table, which is having the following records:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id  | name | work_date | daily_typing_pages |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | John | 2007-01-24 | 250 |
| 2  | Ram  | 2007-05-27 | 220 |
| 3  | Jack | 2007-05-06 | 170 |
| 3  | Jack | 2007-04-06 | 100 |
| 4  | Jill | 2007-04-06 | 220 |
| 5  | Zara | 2007-06-06 | 300 |
| 5  | Zara | 2007-02-06 | 350 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Now suppose based on the above table you want to count total number of rows in this table, then you can do it as follows:

```
SQL>SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee_tbl ;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 7 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Similarly, if you want to count the number of records for Zara, then it can be done as follows:

```
SQL>SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee_tbl
-> WHERE name="Zara";
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 2 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.04 sec)
```

NOTE: All the SQL queries are case insensitive, so it does not make any difference if you give ZARA or Zara in WHERE CONDITION.