

SQL - MAX FUNCTION

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SQL **MAX** function is used to find out the record with maximum value among a record set.

To understand **MAX** 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 fetch maximum value of daily_typing_pages, then you can do so simply using the following command:

```
SQL> SELECT MAX(daily_typing_pages)
-> FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+
| MAX(daily_typing_pages) |
+-----+
| 350                     |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

You can find all the records with maximum value for each name using **GROUP BY** clause as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT id, name, MAX(daily_typing_pages)
-> FROM employee_tbl GROUP BY name;
+-----+-----+-----+
| id  | name | MAX(daily_typing_pages) |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 3   | Jack | 170                     |
| 4   | Jill | 220                     |
| 1   | John | 250                     |
| 2   | Ram  | 220                     |
| 5   | Zara | 350                     |
+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

You can use **MIN** Function along with **MAX** function to find out minimum value as well. Try out the following example:

```
SQL> SELECT MIN(daily_typing_pages) least, MAX(daily_typing_pages) max
-> FROM employee_tbl;
+-----+-----+
| least | max  |
+-----+-----+
| 100   | 350  |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```