

# COUNT

by Sudheer Sharma - Saturday, November 29, 2008

<http://dwhnotes.com/data-warehousing/count>

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

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## SQL COUNT(column\_name) Syntax

The COUNT(column\_name) function returns the number of values (NULL values will not be counted) of the specified column:

`SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name`

## SQL COUNT(\*) Syntax

The COUNT(\*) function returns the number of records in a table:

`SELECT COUNT(*) FROM table_name`

## SQL COUNT(DISTINCT column\_name) Syntax

The COUNT(DISTINCT column\_name) function returns the number of distinct values of the specified column:

`SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT column_name) FROM table_name`

**Note:** COUNT(DISTINCT) works with ORACLE and Microsoft SQL Server, but not with Microsoft Access.

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## SQL COUNT(column\_name) Example

We have the following “Orders” table:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen

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4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

Now we want to count the number of orders from “Customer Nilsen”.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT COUNT(Customer) AS CustomerNilsen FROM Orders  
WHERE Customer='Nilsen'
```

The result of the SQL statement above will be 2, because the customer Nilsen has made 2 orders in total:

CustomerNilsen
2

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## SQL COUNT(\*) Example

If we omit the WHERE clause, like this:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfOrders FROM Orders
```

The result-set will look like this:

NumberOfOrders
6

which is the total number of rows in the table.

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## SQL COUNT(DISTINCT column\_name) Example

Now we want to count the number of unique customers in the “Orders” table.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Customer) AS NumberOfCustomers FROM Orders
```

The result-set will look like this:

NumberOfCustomers
3

which is the number of unique customers (Hansen, Nilsen, and Jensen) in the “Orders” table.

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