

POSTGRESQL - MIN FUNCTION

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/postgresql/postgresql_min_function.htm

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PostgreSQL **MIN** function is used to find out the record with minimum value among a record set.

To understand **MIN** function consider the table [COMPANY](#) having records as follows:

```
testdb# select * from COMPANY;
 id | name  | age | address  | salary
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
  1 | Paul  | 32  | California | 20000
  2 | Allen | 25  | Texas     | 15000
  3 | Teddy | 23  | Norway    | 20000
  4 | Mark  | 25  | Rich-Mond | 65000
  5 | David | 27  | Texas     | 85000
  6 | Kim   | 22  | South-Hall | 45000
  7 | James | 24  | Houston   | 10000
(7 rows)
```

Now suppose based on the above table you want to fetch minimum value of salary, then you can do so simply using the following command:

```
testdb=# SELECT MIN(salary) FROM company;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 min
-----
10000
(1 row)
```

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

```
testdb=# SELECT id, name, MIN(salary) FROM company GROUP BY id, name;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 id | name  | min
-----+-----+-----
  4 | Mark  | 65000
  7 | James | 10000
  6 | Kim   | 45000
  3 | Teddy | 20000
  2 | Allen | 15000
  5 | David | 85000
  1 | Paul  | 20000
(7 rows)
```

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

```
testdb=# SELECT MIN(salary), MAX(salary) max FROM company;
```

Above PostgreSQL statement will produce the following result:

```
 min | max
-----+-----
10000 | 85000
(1 row)
```