IMPLEMENTATION OF ORDERBY, GROUP BY AND HAVING CLAUSE

1→ Find the

THEORY

ORDERBY, GROUP BY and HAVING CLAUSE is used as following

SELECT <coloumn names>
FROM <table name>
WHERE <condition>
GROUP BY <column names>
HAVING <condition>
ORDER BY <column name>.

GROUP BY is used to group the o/p result together

eg: GROUP BY Dno.

HAVING is used for conditions involving aggregate functions

eg: ~~Count(Dno)>3~~.
      HAVING COUNT(Dno) > 3.

ORDER BY is used to arrange the o/p in ascending or descending order

eg:
      ORDER BY Employee_no.

Implementation of Subqueries and Join.

THEORY

Subqueries also called inner queries appear within a where or having clause of another SQL statement or in the select list of a statement. You can use subqueries to handle query requests that are expressed as the result of other queries. A statement that includes a subquery operates on rows from one table, based on it's evaluation of subquery.
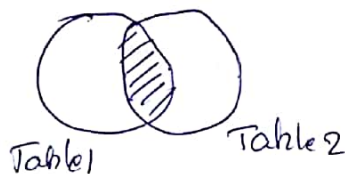
When one or more subqueries are used, they are called nested queries.

SQL Joins

A Join clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column b/w them

Different types of SQL Joins

INNER JOIN : Returns Records that have matching values in both table.

Table1   Table 2

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN : Return all records from left table