

SQL

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Importing csv to SQL

- Right click on table
- Table data import wizard
- Select the file from Location
- Select as a new table

Where Clause

The **WHERE** clause is used to filter records.

It is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;
```

Operators

- Comparison Operators:
- Equal to: =
- Not equal to: <>
- Greater than: >
- Less than: <
- Greater than or equal to: >=
- Less than or equal to: <=
- AND: Used to combine multiple conditions, all of which must be true.
- OR: Used to combine multiple conditions, at least one of which must be true.

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name
```

```
WHERE columnN LIKE pattern;
```

Pattern should be in single quote

- The percent sign (%) represents zero, one, or multiple characters
- • The underscore sign (_) represents one, single character

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;
```

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name IN (value1, value2, ...);
```

```
SELECT column_names  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name IS NULL;
```

Showing Null
Position

```
SELECT column_names  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name IS NOT NULL;
```

Showing Non
Null Values

Aggregate Functions

- `SELECT COUNT(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;`
- `SELECT AVG(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;`
- `SELECT SUM(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition;`

To Check the number of rows,
`SELECT count(*) from table_name;`

Unique Values

- `SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...`
`FROM table_name;`

Delete / Truncate / Drop

- `DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;`
- `TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;`
- `DROP TABLE table_name;`

Alter Table

- `ALTER TABLE` table_name `ADD COLUMN` column_name data_type;
- `ALTER TABLE` table_name `MODIFY COLUMN` column_name new_data_type;
- `ALTER TABLE` table_name `DROP COLUMN` column_name;

Update-set

- `UPDATE` employees `SET` salary = 5000, first_name = 'John'
`WHERE` employee_id = 123;

`SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;`

Limit

- `SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT 5;`
- `SELECT * FROM table_name LIMIT 6,1;`

First 5 Rows

Skipped 5 Rows then select 2

Thank You

If you have any query, You can ask