

# SQL

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# subquery

A subquery, also known as an inner query or nested query, is a query that is embedded within another query. It allows you to use the results of one query as a part of another query.



# Using subquery in where clause

```
select first_name,last_name,age  
from details  
where age in  
(select age from details where age >20);
```

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```
select Fname,Lname, Salary from emp_data where Salary in  
(select salary from emp_data where salary > 50000);
```

# Using subquery in from clause

```
select Price, Type, AirBags from  
(select * from cars93 where Price > 15) as sq1;
```

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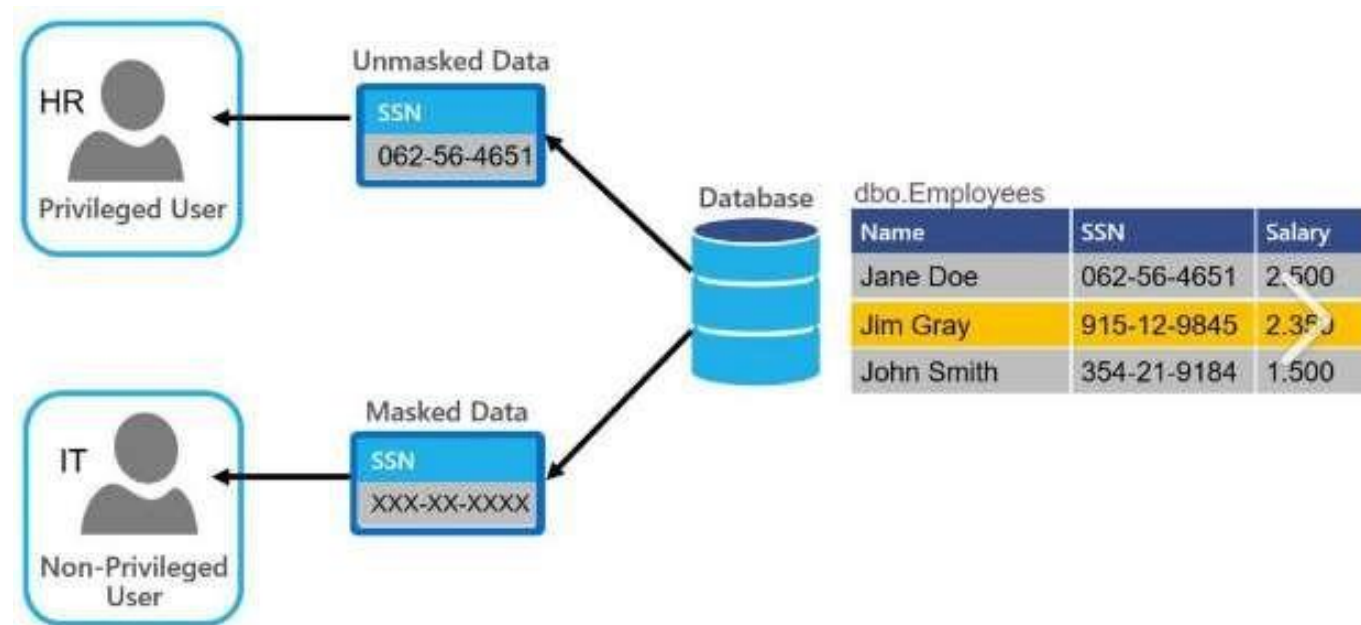
```
select max(salary) from  
(select salary from emp_data where salary > 50000) as sq2;
```

## Using subquery in select clause.

```
select fname,lname,  
(select fname from emp_data where fname = 'nancy') as sq3 from  
emp_data;
```

# Masking

Masking in SQL refers to the technique of hiding sensitive data by replacing it with a masked value or partial representation to protect its confidentiality.



# Scenario

```
select fname,replace(fname,substr(fname,3),'**') from emp_data;
```

# DATE FUNCTION

The DATE function in SQL is used to extract the date portion from a datetime or timestamp value. It allows you to manipulate and perform operations specifically on the date part of a datetime value.

```
select date(joindate) from airpassengers;
```

- %W: Represents the full weekday name (e.g., "Sunday").
- %M: Represents the full month name (e.g., "January").
- %e: Represents the day of the month as a decimal number, with a leading space for single-digit days (e.g., " 1", "15").
- %Y: Represents the year with four digits (e.g., "2023")



```
SELECT joindate,  
DATE_FORMAT(joindate, "%W %M %e %Y") FROM airpassengers
```

	joindate	DATE_FORMAT(joindate, "%W %M %e %Y")
▶	2022-09-25	Sunday September 25 2022
	2022-09-25	Sunday September 25 2022
	2022-09-25	Sunday September 25 2022
	2022-09-21	Wednesday September 21 2022

---

```
SELECT joindate,  
DATE_FORMAT(joindate, "%w %m %e %y") FROM airpassengers
```

	joindate	DATE_FORMAT(joindate, "%w %m %e %y")
▶	2022-09-25	0 09 25 22
	2022-09-25	0 09 25 22
	2022-09-25	0 09 25 22
	2022-09-21	3 09 21 22

# ADDDATE

`SELECT ADDDATE("2017-06-15", INTERVAL 10 DAY);` # Add 10 days to a date

`SELECT ADDDATE("2017-06-15 09:34:21", INTERVAL 15 MINUTE);` # Add 15 minutes to the time

`SELECT ADDDATE("2017-06-15 09:34:21", INTERVAL -3 HOUR);` # Subtract 3 hours

```
SELECT ADDDATE("2017-06-15", INTERVAL -2 MONTH);
```

# subtract 2 months

```
SELECT DATE_ADD("2017-06-15", INTERVAL -2 MONTH);
```

# subtract 2 months

```
select joindate,adddate(joindate, interval 1 day) from airpassengers;
```

# subdate

```
SELECT DATE_SUB("2017-06-15", INTERVAL 10 DAY);
```

```
SELECT DATE_SUB("2017-06-15 09:34:21", INTERVAL 15 MINUTE);
```

```
SELECT DATE_SUB("2017-06-15 09:34:21", INTERVAL 3 HOUR);
```

```
select joindate, subdate(joindate, interval -2 day) from airpassengers;
```

# Current Timestamp

```
SELECT CURRENT_DATE();
```

```
SELECT CURTIME();
```

```
SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP();
```

# Some Others Functions

- `SELECT YEAR("2017-06-15 09:34:21");`
- `SELECT MONTH("2017-06-15 09:34:21");`
- `SELECT DAY("2017-06-15 09:34:21");`
- `SELECT HOUR("2017-06-15 09:34:21");`
- `SELECT MINUTE("2017-06-15 09:34:21");`
- `SELECT SECOND("2017-06-15 09:34:21");`
- `SELECT DAYNAME("2023-03-31");`
- `SELECT DAYOFWEEK("2023-04-07");`
- `SELECT DAYOFYEAR("2023-03-31");`

Thank You...