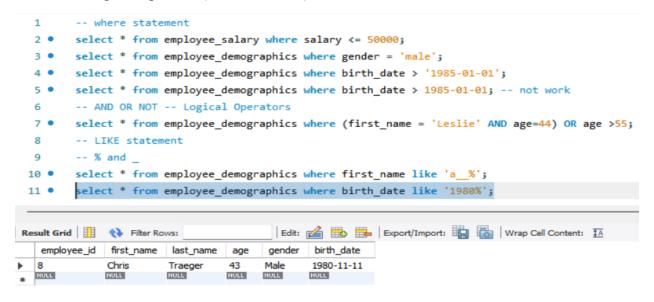
1. Create Database, use database, create table, insert table

```
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS 'Parks_and_Recreation';
 2 .
      CREATE DATABASE 'Parks_and_Recreation';
      USE 'Parks_and_Recreation';
3 •
5 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE employee_salary (
         employee_id INT NOT NULL,
         first_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
         last_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
 9
         occupation VARCHAR(50),
10
         salary INT.
11
         dept_id INT
12
13
14 •
      INSERT INTO employee_salary (employee_id, first_name, last_name, occupation, salary, dept_id)
15
16
       (1, 'Leslie', 'Knope', 'Deputy Director of Parks and Recreation', 75000,1),
       (2, 'Ron', 'Swanson', 'Director of Parks and Recreation', 70000,1);
17
```

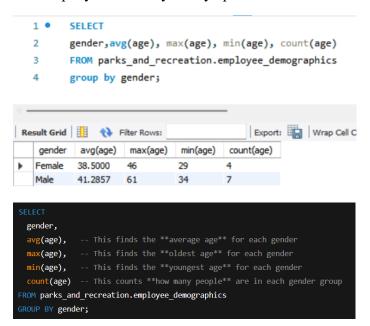
2. Select from, select distinct



3. Where, Logical Operators(AND OR NOT), like statement



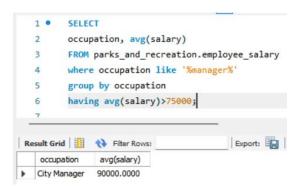
4. Group By + Order By in Mysql



Order by



5. Having Vs Where



So why not use WHERE avg(salary) > 75000?

Because:

- avg(salary) is **not available yet** during the WHERE phase.
- You can only use **aggregate functions** (like AVG(), SUM(), COUNT()) in the **HAVING clause**, not in WHERE.

6. Limit + Aliasing in MySQL



- ☐ ORDER BY age DESC puts the **oldest first**.
- ☐ LIMIT 2, 1 skips the **1st and 2nd oldest**, and shows the **3rd**.

Aliasing (as)

