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SQL Part- 2

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SELECT Statement : It is used to pull the information from the table .
Syntax:
SELECT what_to_select FROM which_table WHERE Condition_to_satisfy ;

Employee

EMP_ID	EMP_NAME	Branch	Gender	Salary	Grade	Project
001	Shruti	Management	F	5000	A	Evaluated
002	Ravi	HR	M	10000	A	Pending
003	Shaym	IT	M	9000	B	Pending
004	Ram	Management	M	20000	C	Evaluated
005	PK	IT	F	15000	C	Submitted
006	Rahul	IT	M	14000	A	Submitted
007	Raman	IT	M	21000	B	Evaluated

For Selecting all the data from table :
SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME;
Ex- SELECT * FROM Employee;
For Selecting the particular records :-
SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE Condition;
EX- SELECT * FROM Employee where gender = 'M';

DISTINCT Keyword
The DISTINCT keyword eliminates the duplicate rows from the results of select statement .
SELECT DISTINCT Branch from Employee;

Column Aliases: Thecolumns that you select in a query can be given a different name i.e. column aliases name for the output purpose.
Syntax :
SELECT <colum name> AS [columnalias] from table name;
Ex- SELECT EMP_NAME AS "EMPLOYEE_NAME" FROM EMPLOYEE;

Condition Based On Range:
The **BETWEEN**operator defines a range of values that the column values must fall in to make condition true.

Select EMP_ID, EMP_NAME form EMPLOYEE WHERE Salary BETWEEN 10000 and 15000;

Condition Based On A List:
To specify a list of the values, IN operator is used**.**

SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE BRACNH IN("IT","MANAGEMENT","HR");

NOT IN Operator:
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE BRACNH NOT IN("IT","MANAGEMENT","HR");

Condition Based on Pattern Match :
SQL includes string-matching operator ,**LIKE**, for comparisons on character strings using patterns.

a. **Percent(%):** The % character matches any substring .
b. **Underscore(_) :** The _ character matches any character .

SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_NAME LIKE "%n";
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMP_NAME LIKE "P_";

ORDER BY Clause:-
If we want to sort or order the result set then we can use ORDER BY clause .
Syntax :-

SELECT <Comma separated select list> FROM <table_name>
[Where <condition>] ORDER BY <fieldname> [ASC|DESC],
[,<fieldname>[ASC|DESC],….];

ASC stands for ascending and DESC stands for descending. The default order by clause sorts the result in ascending order.

Select * from EMPLOYEE ORDER BY Salary;

Ordering Data on Multiple Columns:
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE OREDR BY Salary ASC, Grade DESC;

Specifying Custom Sort Order:
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY FILED(Project ,'Evaluated', 'Pending' , 'Submitted');

AVG(): To find the Average of particular Column.

SELECT AVG(Salary) " AVERAGE" FROM EMPLOYEE ;

COUNT(): For counting the number of record.

SELECT COUNT(*) "TOTAL" FROM EMPLOYEE;

MAX(): Display the maximum value .
SELECT MAX(Salary) "MAXIMUM SALARY" FROM EMPLOYEE;

MIN(): Display the Minimum value .
SELECT MIN(Salary) "MINIMUM SALARY" FROM EMPLOYEE;

SUM(): Find the total
SELECT SUM(Salary) "TOTAL SALARY " FROM EMPLOYEE;

GROUPING RESULT – GROUP BY: The GROUP BY clause combines all those records that have identical values in a particular field or a group of field .
SELECT Branch, count(*) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY Branch;

Having Clause :
SELECT Branch count(*) FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY Branch HAVING count(*)<2;

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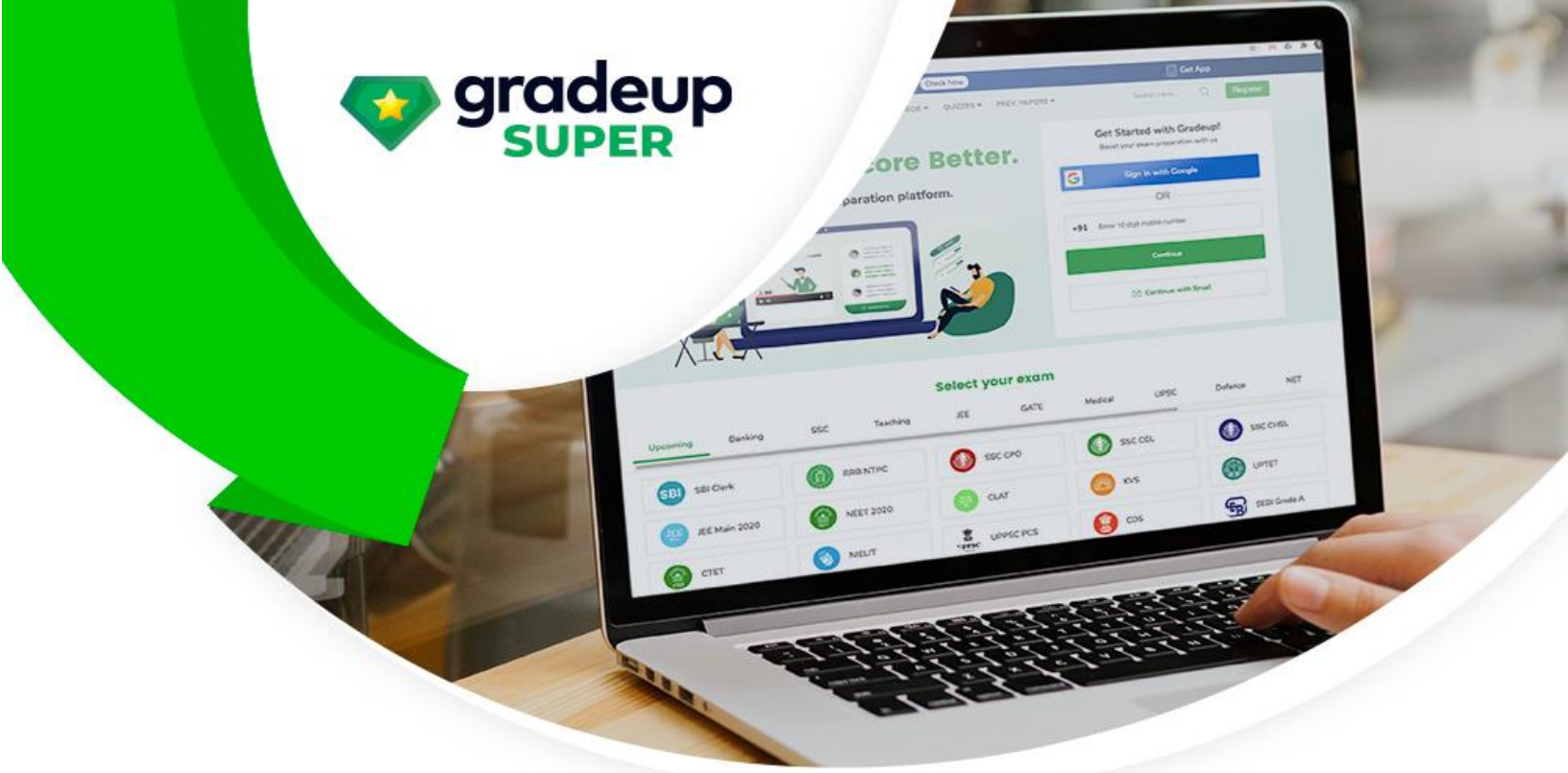

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