**Practical No 14 and 15: Apply clause on single row or group of rows.**

1. **Clause:**

The SQL WHERE clause is used to specify a condition while fetching the data from a single table or by joining with multiple tables. If the given condition is satisfied, then only it returns a specific value from the table. You should use the WHERE clause to filter the records and fetching only the necessary records.

1. **Clause Types:**
2. **Group by Clause:**

The group by clause is one which automatically forms a group of tuple in table and performs specified operation on that group. The programmer can use following syntax to write and execute SQL statement with group by clause.

Syntax:

Select attribute-name from table-name where condition group by attribute-name;

1. **Order by Clause:**

Since the data stored in a database table is likely to be in random order, one may need to have these records in stored order before or after query execution. The order by clause displays table result in sorted way. By default the results are sorted in ascending order but same can be displayed in descending order by using parameter as DESC. One can make use of following syntax to display the result in sorted order.

Syntax:

Select attribute-name form table name order by attribute-name [ASC|DESC]

1. **Query and Output:**

Create table Marksheet(Roll\_No number(2), Name character(10), Percentage number(2));

Insert all

into Marksheet(Roll\_No, Name, Percentage) values (17, 'Trupti', 95)

into Marksheet(Roll\_No, Name, Percentage) values (24, 'Chaitanya', 82)

into Marksheet(Roll\_No, Name, Percentage) values (28, 'Aditya', 85)

into Marksheet(Roll\_No, Name, Percentage) values (20, 'Vaishnavi', 91)

select \* from dual;

select Name, Percentage from Marksheet where Percentage < 90;

select avg(percentage), Name from Marksheet group by Name;