

WORKING ON SQL Data Analytics

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DML Commands

Data Manipulation Language Commands



DCL Commands

Data Control Language Commands



DDL Commands

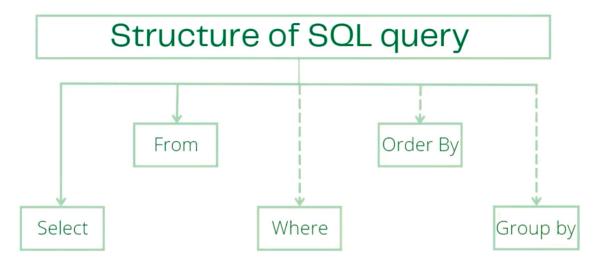
Data Definition Language Commands



Structure of SQL query









Selecting a single column

Table Store Information

Store_Name	Sales	Txn_Date
Los Angeles	1500	Jan-05-1999
San Diego	250	Jan-07-1999
Los Angeles	300	Jan-08-1999
Boston	700	Jan-08-1999

To select a single column, we specify the column name between SELECT and FROM as follows:

SELECT Store Name FROM Store Information:

Result:

Store Name Los Angeles San Diego Los Angeles Boston





Working on SQL

Trainity

Selecting multiple column







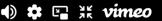
We can use the **SELECT** statement to retrieve more than one column. To select Store_Name and Sales columns from **Store_Information**, we use the following SQL:

SELECT Store_Name, Sales FROM Store_Information;

Result:

Store Name
Los Angeles
San Diego
Los Angeles
Boston
Sales
1500
250
250
70







Working on SQL

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Selecting all column

There are two ways to select all columns from a table. The first is to list the column name of each column. The second, and the easier, way is to use the symbol *. For example, to select all columns from Store_Information, we issue the following SQL:

SELECT * FROM Store Information;

Result:

```
Store Name
                   Txn Date
Los Angeles
                   Jan-05-1999
San Diego
                   Jan-07-1999
sos Angeles
                  Jan-08-1999
Boston
```











Finding Unique Values



Not using Distinct

SELECT city FROM sales.customers ORDER BY city;

city

Albany

Albany

Albany

Amarillo

Amarillo

Amarillo

sales.customers

* customer id

first_name last name phone email street

city state

zip code

Using Distinct

SELECT DISTINCT city FROM sales.customers? ORDER BY city;

city

Albany

Amarillo

Amityville

Amsterdam

Anaheim

Apple Valley



Filtering the data



Where condition

Table Customers

ļ	ID	١	NAME	1	AGE	l	ADDRESS	1	SALARY	1
ĭ	1	Ī	Ramesh	Ī	32	Ī	Alabad	Ĭ	2000.00	1
ı	2	١	Khilan	1	25	١	Dera	Ī	1500.00	ı
Ī	3	١	kaushik	1	23	ĺ	Kota	ĺ	2000.00	İ
1	4	١	Chaitali	1	25	ĺ	Mumbai	Ī	6500.00	i
ı	5	١	Hardik	ı	27	1	Bhopal	ĺ	8500.00	- 1
Ĺ	6	ı	Komal	1	22	İ	MP	ĺ	4500.00	i
ĺ	7	ı	Muffy	İ	24	ĺ	Indore	Ì	10000.00	1

SQL Query

SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM Customers WHERE SALARY > 2000;

i	ID	İ	NAME	İ	
1	4	١	Chaitali Hardik	I	
Ì	6	Ì	Komal Muffy	i	İ
•		•		•	



And statement

Table Customers

•	ID	•	NAME	١		•	ADDRESS		
Ī		Ċ	Ramesh	Ī		Ċ	Ahmedabad		
İ	2	١	Khilan	I	25	ĺ	Delhi	1500.00	ĺ
١	3	١	kaushik	I	23	Ī	Kota	2000.00	ĺ
١	4	١	Chaitali	I	25	١	Mumbai	6500.00	ĺ
İ	5	1	Hardik	I	27	ĺ	Bhopal	8500.00	ĺ
١	6	I	Komal	1	22	Ì	MP	4500.00	1
İ	7	I	Muffy	ĺ	24	ĺ	Indore	10000.00	Ì

SQL Query

SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM Customers WHERE SALARY > 2000 AND AGE < 25;



OR statement

Table Customers

•								•		1
•		•	NAME			•	ADDRESS	•		1
**						Ċ		Ċ		
1	1	ı	Ramesh	ı	32	١	Ahmedabad	ı	2000.00	ı
1	2	1	Khilan	1	25	1	Delhi	ı	1500.00	١
1	3	١	kaushik	1	23	١	Kota	ı	2000.00	1
-	4	1	Chaitali	1	25	١	Mumbai	١	6500.00	J
-	5	١	Hardik	١	27	١	Bhopa1	ı	8500.00	١
1	6	١	Komal	1	22	I	MP	I	4500.00	1
1	7	١	Muffy	١	24	١	Indore	١	10000.00	Ì
+-		+		+		+		+		- 4

SQL Query

SELECT ID, NAME, SALARY FROM Customers WHERE SALARY > 2000 OR AGE < 25;

1	ID	1	NAME		SALARY	İ
+-		+		+		+
-	3	١	kaushik	١	2000.00	1
- 1	4	I	Chaitali	١	6500.00	1
-	5	Ī	Hardik	1	8500.00	١
-	6	1	Komal	١	4500.00	1
1	7	1	Muffy	1	10000.00	١
+-		+		+		+



Wildcards

Table Customers

•		•	NAME	•		•	ADDRESS	•		1
i		Ť	Ramesh	ï			Ahmedabad	•	2000.00	
İ	2	ĺ	Khilan	ĺ	25	ĺ	Delhi	ĺ	1500.00	ĺ
İ	3	١	kaushik	ĺ	23	ĺ	Kota	ĺ	2000.00	Ì
İ	4	1	Chaitali	l	25	ĺ	Mumbai	١	6500.00	Ì
1	5	1	Hardik	١	27	١	Bhopal	١	8500.00	ı
ĺ	6	1	Komal	ĺ	22	ĺ	MP	ĺ	4500.00	1
Ī	7	I	Muffy	l	24	ĺ	Indore	İ	10000.00	ĺ

SQL Query

SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE SALARY LIKE '200%';

ID NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1 Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
3 kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00



Null Values

Table Customers

+	ID	1	NAME	1			ADDRESS		SALARY	1
+		+		+		+		+		+
١	1	١	Ramesh	١	32	١	Ahmedabad	١	2000.00	1
1	2	١	Khilan	١	25	I	Delhi	١	1500.00	1
1	3	١	kaushik	١	23	1	Kota	١	2000.00	1
1	4	١	Chaitali	1	25	1	Mumbai	١	6500.00	1
1	5	١	Hardik	1	27	1	Bhopa1	١	8500.00	1
1	6	١	Komal	1	22	1	MP	١		I
1	7	١	Muffy	١	24	1	Indore	١		1
+		+		+		+		+		+

SQL Query

SELECT ID, NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, SALARY FROM Customers
WHERE SALARY IS NULL;

1.						ADDRESS	-	-
I	6 7	Komal Muffy	1	22 24	1	Indore	1	



In statement

Table employee

				work_date	daily_	typing_pages	
i	1			2007-01-24	Ī	250	i
	2	Ra	m	2007-05-27		220	I
	3	Ja	ck	2007-05-06	1	170	1
	3	Ja	ck	2007-04-06		100	1
	4	Ji	11	2007-04-06		220	I
	5	Za	ra	2007-06-06		300	1
1	5	Za	ra	2007-02-06	1	350	I
+-		+	+		+		-+

SQL Query

SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE daily_typing_pages IN (250, 220, 170);

				work_date	daily_typing_pages
				2007-01-24	
1	2	١	Ram	2007-05-27	220
1	3	1	Jack	2007-05-06	170
1	4	1	Jill	2007-04-06	220
+-		-+		+	-+

