

- 1.*-retrieve all elements.
- 2.DISTINCT-retrieve unique data list or we can say no repeat list.
- 3.LIMIT-for limited query.Like we want to retrieve the data of only 1st five person.
- 4.LIMIT in range-same as limit but it can specify the range. example:LIMIT x,y-where x+1 is starting point,where y is element numbers.
- 5..(dot)-specifier.like there are two coloumns called buyer address and seller address in this case we will specify the address by the dot operator.
- 6.ORDER BY-to sort something in order of some criteria.Like numerical ID, Alphabetical order etc.
- 7.ORDER BY multiple criteria-same as order by.Just we can add more than one criteria.like ORDER BY state,name .Here it will 1st order according to state then it will order on name.
- 8.ORDER BY DESC-same as order by but in this case we

Can easily order by descending criteria. But syntax will be ORDER BY var. DESC.

9. ORDER BY x DESC LIMIT Y - will work the both function order by and limit.

10. WHERE - Data filtering. In this case it works just like Limit but here syntax is different.

11. WHERE x BETWEEN y and z - It gives a limit for where syntax.

12. WHERE x = y AND/OR z = s - In this case we are directing at a certain variable.

13. WHERE AND OR multiple command - In this case we can work by multiple command with where.

14. Multiple OR - x or y or z

15. IN - Instead of using multiple OR. IN(x,y,z)

16. NOT IN - Everything except those in IN .

17. LIKE - Word searching by % operator

18. % - It is used in word searching. There are two types.

In one case %x or x% in this case it will search only

before and after words of x. In 2nd case %x% in this case it will search both before and after of x together in a single operation.

19. MY SQL is not case sensitive.

20. _-This operator is mainly used to search for a single character before or after a sentence. For more than one we will have to use % operator.

In % a word is enough to search but for _ the whole sentence is necessary.

21. REGEXP-Regular Expression. It is same like LIKE but in this case we can search for multiple words/word part at same operation.

22. | expression-used as or expression in REGEXP.

23. []-in this expression we can retrieve something numerically. But , cannot be given and range can be declared by – operator.

24. CONCAT(x,y)-It actually sums up two or more columns together and shows up in a single column. But in this case if we want to write something between the column name then ' ' will be used.

25.AS-Just like the normal AS.In this case we can declare a new coloumn name .

26.+-*/-This can used to change the value of the numerical data value but of the whole coloumn.

27.UPPER()-To display the data of the whole coloumn in UPPERCASE.

28.SQRT()-it will determine the square rrot value of the whole column.

29.AVG()-to determine average.

30.SUM()-TO determine summition.

31.COUNT()-To determine the items/object number.

32.GROUP BY-It can sort a list by the coloumn's numerical value.

33.HAVING-It will used with the group by function only.
N.B-Where cannot be used in this case.

34.Just thik like Normal English sentence.

35.Subquery-It is a query command under a query command under the 1st bracket.

36.2,3,4,.....multiple subquery is possible.

37.Joining tables-For joining tables . operator will be used.Like customers.id and most importantly the primary key will have to be stated.

38.Tables name can similiarly be changed like coloumns.

39.LEFT OUTER JOIN-By this function we can join 2 tables as if the null valued datas of the tables will also show the result.As write LEFT so the left element is major here .Same will go for RIGHT OUTER JOIN.

(For more watch tutorial 23).

40.UNION-Where 2 tables are joint by two different criteria.(It just works like AND)

41.In cmd we must use all command in lower case.

42.cd:c/xampp/mysql/bin mysql –uroot for cmd

43.MATCH(x) AGAINST(y)-to search a word similiarly like LIKE function.But in this case there is a matter of + a -. + is default actually but – means not in that word.

44.INSERT(parameters) VALUES(value of parametres)- By this we can add a new row or member.In this case if we dint declare a values name then it be defaultly be zero.

45.INSERT INTO ()VALUES()*-In this case we can insert multiple values by giving

multiple commas and
brackets.

46. One can also copy data from one table to another using SELECT statement.

47. UPDATE table_name SET column_name='new value'
WHERE primary_key=x-By this we can update/edit a
data.

48. DELETE-To delete a full row.

49. CREATE TABLE x(parameters with type + primary key
will be declared)-to create a new table

50. NOT NULL-By this we can show a column without
showing null value

51. AUTO_INCREMENT-It will auto increment value by
one.

52. CREATE VIEW AS-By this we can make a subtable.

For more watch Introduction to Oracle9i SQL page-
56,.74,99,101,104,110,111,123,132,163,165

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