SQL QUERIES

1.CREATE:-create command is used to create the table.

Syntax:

Create table tablename(attribute1 datatype,attribute2 datatype,…….attributeN datatype);

2.INSERT:-this command is used to insert the values in table.

Syntax:

Insert into tablename(attribute1,attribute2,…attributeN)

Values(value1,value2,…valueN);

3.ALTER:-alter command is used to add the column in table’

Syntax:

Alter table tablename

Add attribute datatype;

4.UPDATE:-this command is used to update the records from table.

Syntax:

Update table name

Set columname=value

Where condition;

5.WHERE:-this command is used to filter the records.

Syntax:

Select \* from tablename

Where condition;

6.SELECT DISTINCT:-this command is used to return only different values.

Syntax:

Select distinct column1,column2,..

From tablename;

7.DELETE:-this command is used to existing records in a table.

Syntax:

Delete from tablename

Where condition;

8.ORDER BY:-this keyword is used to sort the results -set in assending or descending order.

Syntax:

Select column1,column2,…

From tablename

ORDER BY column1,column2,…ASC/DESC;

9.GROUPBY: The GROUP BY statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows.

Syntax:

SELECT *column\_name*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *condition*  
GROUP BY *column\_name*ORDER BY *column\_name;*

AGGREATE FUNCTIONS:-

1.MIN():-min keyword is used to find the minimum value of given data.

Syntax:

Select min(column name)

From table name;

2.MAX():-this command is used to find the maximum value of selected data.

Syntax:-

Select max(columname)

From tablename;

3.AVG():- this command is used to find the average of selected data.

Syntax:

Select avg(columname)

From tablename;

4. COUNT():-The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.

Syntax:

Select count(columname)

From tablename;

5.SUM():-The SUM() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

Syntax:

Select sum(columname)

From tablename;

LOGICAL OPERATORS:

1. ANY :-It means that the condition will be true if the operation is true for any of the values in the range.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE column\_name operator ANY  
  (SELECT column\_name  
  FROM table\_name  
  WHERE condition);

2.ALL:- ALL means that the condition will be true only if the operation is true for all values in the range.

Syntax:-

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE column\_name operator ALL  
  (SELECT column\_name  
  FROM table\_name  
  WHERE condition);

3.IN:-

-> The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause.

-> The IN operator is a shorthand for multiple OR conditions.

Syntax:

SELECT *column\_name*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE *column\_name* IN (*value1*,*value2*, ...);

4.BETWEEN:- The BETWEEN operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE column\_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;

5.LIKE:- The LIKE operator is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

Syntax:

SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE columnname LIKE pattern; ( ex:pattern=”a%”)

6.NOT:- The NOT operator is used in combination with other operators to give the opposite result, also called the negative result.

Syntax:

SELECT *column1*,*column2, ...*  
FROM *table\_name*  
WHERE NOT *condition*;

7.OR:- the OR operator is used to filter records based on more than one condition.

Syntax:

SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition1 OR condition2 OR condition3 ...;

8.EXIST:- The EXISTS operator is used to test for the existence of any record in a subquery.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table\_name  
WHERE EXISTS  
(SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name WHERE <p>); (<p> =condition)

JOINS:

1.INNER JOIN:- The INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2  
ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name;

2.LEFT JOIN:- The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matching records from the right table (table2). The result is 0 records from the right side, if there is no match.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2  
ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name;

3.RIGHT JOIN:- The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matching records from the left table (table1). The result is 0 records from the left side, if there is no match.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table1  
RIGHT JOIN table2  
ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name;

4.FULL JOIN:- The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword returns all records when there is a match in left (table1) or right (table2) table records.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table1  
FULL OUTER JOIN table2  
ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name  
WHERE <p>;

5.SELF JOIN:- A self join is a regular join, but the table is joined with itself.

Syntax:-

SELECT column\_name  
FROM table1 T1, table1 T2  
WHERE <p>;

SET THEORY OPERATIONS:

1.UNION:- The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name FROM table1  
UNION   
SELECT column\_name  FROM table2;

2.UNION ALL:-it return all tuples of data records from two tables.

syntax:

SELECT column\_name FROM table1  
UNION ALL  
SELECT column\_name FROM table2;

3.INTERSECT:-it returns the common values of data set.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name FROM table1  
INTERSECT  
SELECT column\_name FROM table2;

4.MINUS:-

->it is also called has except.

->it returns only first table data records.it does not return repeated values.

Syntax:

SELECT column\_name FROM table1  
except  
SELECT column\_name  FROM table2;

SUBQUERIES IN TWO TABLES:

1.INSERT:-insert the values new table from old table data.

Syntax:

Insert into newtable

Select columname1,columname2,…

From oldtable

Where columname <operator>(select columname from oldtable where <p>);

2.SELECT:-select command is used in subqueries select the data newtable from oldtable.

Syntax:

Select columname1,columname2,..

From oldtablename

Where columname <operator>(select columname from tablename);

3.UPDATE:- update command is used to update the table.

Syntax:

Update tablename

Set columname (or) attribute = value

Where columname <operator> (select columname from tablename where <p>);

4.DELETE:-

This command is used to delete the records of data from table.

Syntax:

Delete table tablename

Where columname operatorname(select columname from tablename where <p>);