DATA QUERY LANGUAGE Structured Query Language (SQL)

Author: Eng. Carlos Andrés Sierra, M.Sc. carlos.andres.sierra.v@gmail.com

Lecturer Computer Engineer School of Engineering Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas

2024-I





Outline

1 Data Query Language (DQL)





Outline

Data Query Language (DQL)





DQL (Data Query Language) is a subset of SQL that is used to query and retrieve data from a database.

PostgreSQL Example

SELECT * **FROM** myTable;

MySQL Example

SELECT * **FROM** myTable;







DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.

PostgreSQL Example SELECT * FROM myTable WHERE name = 'John'; Tone - 'John' (myTable)

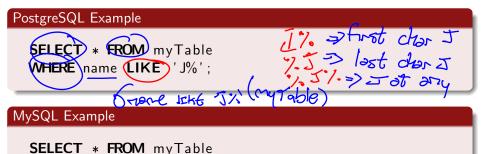
```
SELECT * FROM myTable WHERE name = 'John';
```





co LIKE "120"

DQL statements are used to guery and retrieve data from a database.







6/16

WHERE name LIKE 'J%':

11 p Fall-rone (none) (my Table)

DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.

PostgreSQL Example

SELECT name AS full_name

FROM myTable

Talias, name (my first toble)

MySQL Example

SELECT name **AS** full_name **FROM** myTable;





DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.

PostgreSQL Example

MySQL Example

SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM myTable;







DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.

PostgreSQL Example SELECT SUM(salary) FROM myTable;

MySQL Example

SELECT SUM(salary) **FROM** myTable;









DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.

```
PostgreSQL Example
```

```
SELECT AVG salary), MAX (salary), MIN (salary)

FROM myTable;
```

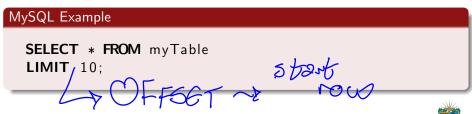
```
SELECT AVG(salary), MAX(salary), MIN(salary) FROM myTable;
```





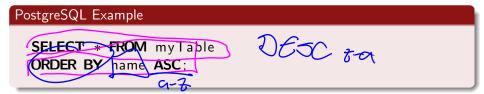
DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.







DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.



MySQL Example

SELECT * FROM myTable ORDER BY name ASC;







DQL statements are used to query and retrieve data from a database.

PostgreSQL Example

```
SELECT country, COUNT(*)
FROM myTable GROUP_BY country;
```

```
SELECT country, COUNT(*)
FROM myTable GROUP BY country;
```





PostgreSQL Example

```
 \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{SELECT} & \texttt{myTable.name}, & \texttt{myOtherTable.email} \\ \textbf{FROM} & \texttt{myTable} \\ \textbf{JOIN} & \texttt{myOtherTable} & \textbf{ON} & \texttt{myTable.id} & = \texttt{myOtherTable.id}; \\ \end{array}
```

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{SELECT} & \textbf{myTable.name}, & \textbf{myOtherTable.email} \\ \textbf{FROM} & \textbf{myTable} \\ \textbf{JOIN} & \textbf{myOtherTable} & \textbf{ON} & \textbf{myTable.id} & = & \textbf{myOtherTable.id}; \\ \end{array}
```





Outline

Data Query Language (DQL)





Thanks!

Questions?



Repo: github.com/engandres/ud-public/courses/databases-foundations

