/\* carsalesEmployees tablosundan name getir \*/

SELECT name FROM carsalesEmployees;

--carsalesEmployees tablosundan name ve surname sütunlarını getir

SELECT name, surname FROM carsalesEmployees;

--hepsi gelsin istiyorsak

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees;

/\* Distinct filtresini kullanarak tekrarları kaldırıyoruz \*/

SELECT DISTINCT gender, dep FROM carsalesEmployees;

--where örneği

SELECT \*

FROM carsalesEmployees

WHERE gender='F';

--limit denemesi

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE salary>2100 AND gender='M' LIMIT 1;

--order by sıralama işlemi yapacağız, DEFAULT ASC, sırayla önce neye göre sıralayacaksak onu sıralar

SELECT \*

FROM carsalesEmployees

ORDER BY name, surname DESC;

SELECT gender, name, surname, salary FROM carsalesEmployees ORDER BY gender DESC, salary DESC;

--burada bu işleme bir de şart (where) koyalım

SELECT gender, name, surname, salary FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE salary>3000 ORDER BY gender DESC, salary DESC;

--and, or, not örnekleri

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE dep='Mechanic' AND salary>3000;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE dep='Manager' AND date='21.02.2018';

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE id<5 ;

--order by denemesi ile siralama yapmış olduk

SELECT name, surname FROM carsalesEmployees ORDER BY name ASC;

SELECT name, surname FROM carsalesEmployees ORDER BY name DESC;

SELECT gender, name, surname FROM carsalesEmployees ORDER BY gender DESC, name ASC;

SELECT name, surname, gender, salary FROM carsalesEmployees where salary>=3100 ORDER BY salary DESC, name ASC;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE dep='Mechanic' AND salary>3000;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE dep='Mechanic' AND date='22.05.2019';

--between örnekleri

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE salary>=2000 AND salary<=3000;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 and 3000;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE dep='Manager' AND date='21.02.2018';

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE region='West' OR dep='Manager';

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE NOT dep='Salesperson';

--alttaki iki satir ayni işlemi yapıyor

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees where salary>=2500 AND salary<=3000;

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3000;

--bir sütun içerisinde birden fazla seçenek seçebiliyorum (iki satır da aynı sonucu verir)

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE region IN('West', 'East');

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE region='West' OR region='East';

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE region NOT IN('West', 'East');

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE name like 'R%';

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE surname like '\_a%';

SELECT \* FROM carsalesEmployees WHERE dep like 'M%c';

--count ile kayıtları saydıracağız

SELECT count(\*) FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT count(name) FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT count(salary) as maas\_alanlarin\_sayisi FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT count(region) as bolge\_sayisi FROM carsalesEmployees;

--DISTINCT ve count ifadesinin beraber kullanimi

SELECT count(DISTINCT region) as toplam\_bolge\_sayisi FROM carsalesEmployees;

--maasların en dusuk ve en yukseklerini goruntuleyelim

SELECT \*, min(salary) as en\_dusuk\_maas FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT name, max(salary) as en\_yuksek\_maas FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT \*, avg(salary) as maaslarin\_ortalamasi FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT \*, round(avg(salary),2) as maaslarin\_ortalamasi FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT max(salary)-min(salary) as maaslar\_arasındaki\_fark FROM carsalesEmployees;

SELECT name, salary, salary\*1.15 as zamli\_maas FROM carsalesEmployees;