BASIC SQL

We can fetch some data from a SQL database with the help of the SELECT statement:

/* we can specify the column we want to retreive

SELECT name,code FROM country;

/* we can retreive all the columns with * asterisk

SELECT * FROM country;

The WHERE clause is used to filter records and extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition:

SELECT * FROM country WHERE continent = 'Asia';

The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause:

SELECT * FROM country WHERE continent IN('Asia','Europe');

The between operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, texts or even dates:

SELECT * FROM city WHERE id BETWEEN 1 AND 10;

A wildcard character is used to substitute any other character or characters in a string. It is used with the LIKE operator. % can substitute 1 or more characters, _ can substitute just a single character

SELECT * FROM city WHERE name LIKE 'Ber%';

The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.

/* the default ordering is ascending

SELECT * FROM city ORDER BY name;

SELECT * FROM city ORDER BY id DESC;

There are several default functions as far as SQL is concerned: count(), avg(), sum(), min(), max:

/* count() returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM city WHERE name LIKE „Ber%";

/* sum() returns the total sum of a numeric column

SELECT SUM(id) FROM city WHERE name LIKE „Ber%";

ALIAS → SQL aliases are used to give a table or a column a temporary name. It is often used to make column names more readable.

SELECT COUNT(*) AS numOfCities FROM city WHERE name LIKE „Ber%";