1.WHERE Clause.

which is used to filter the rows returned by a Select command.

Syntax : -

SELECT column1, column2, ..... columnN FROM table\_name

WHERE [search\_condition]

Example : -

* SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employee

WHERE first\_name = 'Mia' AND last\_name = 'Smith';

this statement return which rows that firstName is Mia and lastName is Smith.

* SELECT first\_name,last\_name FROM employee

WHERE last\_name LIKE 'smi%'

this statement return those rows that lastName any characther after the smi.

2. Order by.

which is used for sorting data in ascending or descending order. And the records are fetched on the basis of one or more columns.

Syntax : -SELECT column-list FROM table\_name

ORDER BY column1, column2, .. columnN[ASC | DESC];

Example : -

* SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employee ORDER BY first\_name ASC

Returns tables records with first\_name is sorting order.

* Default sorting order is ASC, when ever we can not use ASC,DESC,them ASC is consider.

Example 2 : -

* SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employee ORDER BY first\_name ;

Example 3 : -

* SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employee ORDER BY first\_name desc ;

Example 4 : - More than one column.

* SELECT address, email FROM employee ORDER BY address ASC, email DESC;

3.Group By.

GROUP BY clause working with SUM() function, COUNT(), JOIN clause, multiple columns, and the without an aggregate function.

Syntax : - SELECT column-list FROM table\_name WHERE [conditions ]

GROUP BY column1, column2....columnN

ORDER BY column1, column2....columnN

Example 1 : -SELECT first\_name, SUM(SALARY) FROM employee

where first\_name = 'John' GROUP BY first\_name ;

* we want to get the sum of salary whose first\_name is John in the employee table. So, we use the where clause with GROUP BY clause to get the salary of John.

Example 2 : - SELECT first\_name, SUM(SALARY) FROM employee

GROUP BY first\_name ORDER BY SUM (salary) asc;

* we use the ORDER BY condition to display all employee's salary in the ascending order with GROUP BY clause.

4 . Having clause.

The having clause is used to specify a search condition for a group or an aggregate. And it is regularly used with the GROUP BY clause to filter groups or aggregates based on a detailed condition.

Syntax : - SELECT column1, aggregate\_function (column2) FROM table1, table2

WHERE [ conditions ]

GROUP BY column1, column2

HAVING [ conditions ]

ORDER BY column1, column2

5.Distinct .

which is used to delete the matching rows or data from a table and get only the unique records.

The DISTINCT clause is only used with the SELECT command.

Syntax 1: - Select Distinct column1 FROM table\_name;

Syntax 2:- SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2 FROM table\_name;

6.LIMIT .

which is used to get a subset of rows produced by a command.

Syntax :- select \* from table\_name LIMIT row\_count.

7.FETCH.

which is used to repond a portion of rows returned by a particular statement.

Syntax: - select \*from table\_name fetch first row\_count row only;