**My SQL Commands**

this command display all database present in your account

filter the data using where clause

1. Relational operator: >,>=, <, <=, =,!=

Select \* from tableName where columnName RO value;

select \* from employee where salary > 15000;

select \* from employee where job\_id='ST\_clerk';

select \* from employee where hire\_date > '1995-01-01';

1. Between operator : range value

select \* from tableName where columnName between minValue and maxValue

select \* from employee where salary between 10000 and 15000;

select \* from employee where hire\_date between '1995-01-01' and '1997-12-31';

1. In operator : using in operator we can pass more the value

Select \* from tablename where columnName in (v1,v2,v3);

select \* from employee where employee\_id in(100,120,106);

select \* from employee where job\_id in('AD\_PRES','ST\_MAN')

1. Like operator : like operator check equality with extra features as start with, end with and contains specific character.

select \* from tableName where columnName like ‘s%’

Start with s character and % means 0 or 1 or many

select \* from tableName where columnName like ‘%a’

name end with a character

select \* from tableName where columnName like ‘%g%’

contains g character

select \* from tableName where columnName like ‘s%’

select \* from employee where first\_name like '%a';

select \* from employee where first\_name like '%g%';

1. Is null : display those records value or field value is missing not present.

select \* from employee where manager\_id is null;

select \* from employee where manager\_id is not null;

**Order by clause** : which help do display the in ascending or descending order.

Select \* from tableName order by columName asc/desc

By default ascending order consider.

select \* from employee order by employee\_id desc

select \* from employee order by first\_name desc;

select \* from employee order by first\_name;

or

select \* from employee order by first\_name asc;

**Join**

Using join we can retrieve more than one table value with or without conditions.

Select fewColumnsFromFirstTable, fewColumnNameFromSecondTable FirsttableName,SecondTableName;

Cross join or Cartesian product

First table m record \* second table n records

5 records : employee

3 records : technologies

select first\_name,salary,department\_name from employee,department;

select first\_name,salary,department\_id,department\_name from employee,department;

retrieve more than one column from more than one table with tableName.columnName

select employee.first\_name,employee.salary,department.department\_id,department.department\_name from employee,department;

table alias

select e.first\_name,e.salary,d.department\_id,d.department\_name from employee e,department d;

**Inner Join**

**It retrieve common records present in both the tables.**

**select emp.first\_name,emp.salary,dept.department\_name from employee emp inner join department dept on emp.department\_id=dept.department\_id;**

**select emp.first\_name,job.job\_title from employee emp inner join jobs job on emp.job\_id=job.job\_id;**

**Left outer join : common as well as left table remaining records**

**select emp.first\_name,emp.salary,dept.department\_name from employee emp left outer join department dept on emp.department\_id=dept.department\_id;**

**Right outer join : common as well as right table remining records**

**select emp.first\_name,emp.salary,dept.department\_name from employee emp right outer join department dept on emp.department\_id=dept.department\_id;**