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Select * from dataset_1;

-- Limit ---

-- Distinct -- It is used to return different (distinct) values also return the
duplicates values

SELECT DISTINCT passanger, destination, weather, temperature
FROM dataset_1;

-- count distinct -- total number of values in the columns
select count(distinct passanger ) from dataset_1

-- Clauses in MySQL are used to filter, sort, group, or modify data

-- the where clause is used to filter data
select * from dataset_1 where weather = 'Sunny' or weather = 'Rainy';

select distinct weather from dataset_1 ;
-- order by -- the order is used to filter the data based on asc and desc order ;
select * from dataset_1 order by temperature DESC ; -- descending
select * from dataset_1 order by temperature asc ; -- ascending order

--sql and operator
select * from dataset_1 where destination = 'Home' and weather = 'Sunny' ;

-- Sql select top c

select * from dataset_1 order by temperature asc limit 100 ;

--Limit is used to filter how many rows and columns are required ...

-- Sql Aggregate Functions
-- a aggregate is a functions that performs calculations on a set of values and
return a single values

--Aggregate functions are given below --
min , max count , sum avg

select min(temperature) from dataset_1 ;

select max(temperature) from dataset_1 ; -- max
SELECT sum(temperature) from dataset_1 ; -- sum
SELECT avg(temperature) from dataset_1 ; -- avg

-- like % _
select * from dataset_1 where passanger like 'a%' ;
select * from dataset_1 where passanger like 'a%' ;
-- Wildcard
-- A wildcard character is used to substitute one or more characters in a string.

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-- Group by --

SELECT coupon, COUNT(*) AS total_coupons
FROM dataset_1
GROUP BY coupon;

select temperature , count(*) as total_temperature
from dataset_1
group by temperature ;
select avg(temperature ) from dataset_1 ;

select temperature , count(*) as total_temperature
from dataset_1
group by temperature ;

SELECT coupon, COUNT(*) AS total_coupons
FROM dataset_1
GROUP BY coupon
HAVING COUNT(*) >60;
--      SQL Stored Procedures for SQL Server

-- Alias alias are the name give to a tbake or a coulms for temporary
use for alias
-- when the coulmn name are big we have to tyoe too much and smae time when we have
some big column anme and to spell their
-- then we alias for for short alias are the name give to a cloumn or a table for
temporary
select * from dataset_1

select destination as d , passanger as ps from dataset_1 ;

SELECT PS FROM -- Subquery
(SELECT destination AS d, passanger AS ps FROM dataset_1) AS subquery;

-- join in mysql is used to join rows from two or more tables based on a realeted
column between them

inner join -- return matching values from the both tables ..
left join -- return the all records form the left tables and matching values from
the right table
right join -- return all the values from the right table and machting values from the
left tables
full join -- not worked directly we have to used union keywords
self join -- join the tables with itself
cross join -- return all the rows from the both the tables

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SELECT * from table_to_join ;  
select * from dataset_1 ;  
select * from table_to_union ;
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select DATE();  
select datetime();
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SELECT NOW();
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