

SQL Queries

Select → retrieving data → Select * from tablename

(DML)

Select col1, col2 from table
Select id, htu from table where predicate.

Count → Select count(col) from table

↓
x = a, >, <, <=, >=, not

where col = ' _ '.

Distinct → Select distinct col from table where —

Limit → Select * from table limit 10

IN → select * from emp where ^{ename} or where clause = — LIMIT 5

INSERT rows add/fill IN ('rahmay', 'Bai', 'shivam')

(DML) ↳ insert into table values

Eg:- Insert into Author (col1, col2, col3) values (val1, val2, val3)

UPDATE → UPDATE tablename set col1 = val1 where condition

(DML)

★ update table with data from another table →

update employee set Job = (select — from t1 where)

DELETE → Delete from table where condition

(DML)

Create Table → DDL

Create Table student (col1 datatype optional-parameters,
col2 " " ,

;

);

Aggregate funct → SUM, MAX, MIN, AVG, COUNT

→ Adds flexibility to database

Alter → Add & DROP

ALTER TABLE table name

ADD column col1 datatype ;

or DROP " " " ;

Alter → Rename/modify

ALTER TABLE tablename MODIFY (col name datatype) ;

" " " RENAME old name To new col name ;

Note :- To delete rows → use DELETE

To delete cols → use DROP

When to use ALTER ???

↳ Add col → single or multiple

↳ renaming col name

↳ delete col

↳ changing data type and

↳ drop or add constraints

datatype size of col existing in table.

Eg:- ALTER TABLE EMP ADD PRIMARY KEY (EMP NO);

Truncate → Table structure will be there but values got removed

Truncate Table tablename

IMMEDIATE ;

String Patterns LIKE

'r%' → matches strings which starts with r

'%r' → ends with r

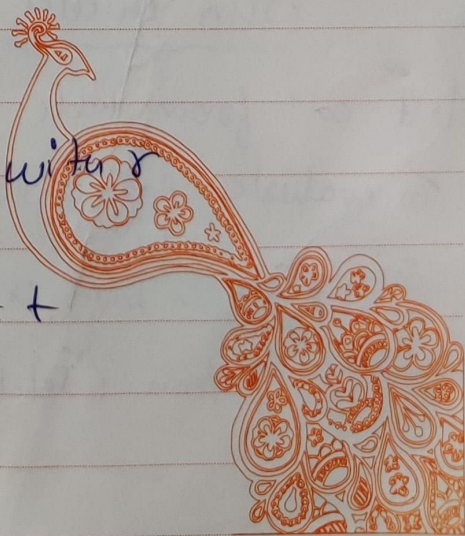
'r%.t' → starts with r ends at t

'%tri' → contains substring tri

'-tri' → contains tri at 2nd pos

'-r%' → r at second pos

'r- -%' → r with 2 more characters



BETWEEN → Can be used in select, insert, update or delete

select * from emp where salary between - AND -.

NOT Between

ORDER BY → Arrange fetched data (default ascending)

↳ select ename, sal from emp order by dept no desc;

GROUP BY → Remove Duplicates

↳ select Subject, Mark from student GROUP BY SUBJECT;

Having clause → 1st grouping then filtering

where → 1st filtering then grouping

Purpose → filter aggregated rows

Usage → only with select

Aggregate functions → can be used

filters unaggregated rows
Used with insert/update/delete

→ can not be used

select country, count(country) as count from Author group by country

↳ " " " " " " " " group by country having count(country) > 4.

Sub Queries and Nested selects

select col1 from table where col2 = (select max(col2) from Table)

To evaluate Aggregate functions → use sub queries

↳ Sub query in from clause → called derived tables

select * from (select --- from ---) As ---;