

SQL OPERATORS

SQL ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

```
mysql> select 40+27  
      -> ;  
+-----+  
| 40+27 |  
+-----+  
|    67 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 30.48*123  
      -> ;  
+-----+  
| 30.48*123 |  
+-----+  
| 3749.04 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 30-29  
      -> ;  
+-----+  
| 30-29 |  
+-----+  
|    1 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)  
  
mysql> select 90-100  
      -> ;  
+-----+  
| 90-100 |  
+-----+  
|   -10 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> select 15/3  
      -> ;  
+-----+  
| 15/3 |  
+-----+  
| 5.0000 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 16%3
      -> ;
+-----+
| 16%3 |
+-----+
|    1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select 10%5;
+-----+
| 10%5 |
+-----+
|    0 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SQL COMPARISON OPERATORS

```
mysql> create database datahouse;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)

mysql> use datahouse;
Database changed
```

```
mysql> create table customer(id int(2),name varchar(10),age int(2),Address v
archar(10),salary int(10));
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 3 warnings (0.05 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into customer value (1,"mahesh",143,"Hyderabad",200003);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO customer VALUES
      -> (2, "suresh", 144, "gouraram", 2000),
      -> (2, "resha", 54, "ram", 20000),
      -> (3, "rishesh", 14, "goram", 20000),
      -> (4, "esha", 104, "rampali", 12000);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO customer VALUES
      -> (5, "rajesh", 35, "delhi", 18000),
      -> (6, "kiran", 28, "mumbai", 22000),
      -> (7, "pooja", 30, "pune", 19500),
      -> (8, "arjun", 26, "chennai", 25000),
      -> (9, "neha", 32, "kolkata", 21000),
      -> (10, "manoj", 29, "vizag", 17500),
      -> (11, "anita", 27, "nagpur", 24000),
      -> (12, "vinay", 31, "noida", 23000),
      -> (13, "rekha", 33, "hydrbd", 21500),
      -> (14, "sunil", 34, "thane", 20000);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select *from customer;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 2  | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2  | resha | 54 | ram | 20000 |
| 3  | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4  | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5  | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6  | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7  | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8  | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9  | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
15 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary >21000
-> ;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 6  | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 8  | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrbd | 21500 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary = 21000
-> ;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 9  | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary != 21000;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 2  | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2  | resha | 54 | ram | 20000 |
| 3  | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4  | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5  | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6  | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7  | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8  | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary <> 21000
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 2  | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2  | resha | 54 | ram | 20000 |
| 3  | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4  | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5  | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6  | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7  | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8  | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Meaning:

- `SELECT *` – fetch all columns
- `FROM customer` – from the `customer` table
- `WHERE salary <> 21000` – only rows where `salary` is **not equal to 21000`

Alternate Syntax:

You can also use `!=` instead of `<>`:

```
sql
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE salary != 21000;
```

Both are valid in MySQL and give the same result.

```
mysql> DELETE FROM customer WHERE id = 2;
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from customer;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3  | rishesh | 14  | goram | 20000 |
| 4  | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5  | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6  | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7  | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8  | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9  | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrb | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
13 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into customer value (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3  | rishesh | 14  | goram | 20000 |
| 4  | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5  | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6  | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7  | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8  | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9  | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrb | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
| 2  | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary >= 17500
->;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | age   | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143  | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3  | rishesh | 14   | goram    | 20000  |
| 5  | rajesh  | 35   | delhi    | 18000  |
| 6  | kiran   | 28   | mumbai   | 22000  |
| 7  | pooja   | 30   | pune     | 19500  |
| 8  | arjun   | 26   | chennai  | 25000  |
| 9  | neha   | 32   | kolkata  | 21000  |
| 10 | manoj   | 29   | vizag    | 17500  |
| 11 | anita   | 27   | nagpur   | 24000  |
| 12 | vinay   | 31   | noida    | 23000  |
| 13 | rekha   | 33   | hydrbdi | 21500  |
| 14 | sunil   | 34   | thane    | 20000  |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SQL LOGICAL OPERATORS:

```
mysql> select * from customer where exists(select age from customer where salary >= 17500)
->;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | age   | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143  | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3  | rishesh | 14   | goram    | 20000  |
| 4  | esha   | 104  | rampali  | 12000  |
| 5  | rajesh  | 35   | delhi    | 18000  |
| 6  | kiran   | 28   | mumbai   | 22000  |
| 7  | pooja   | 30   | pune     | 19500  |
| 8  | arjun   | 26   | chennai  | 25000  |
| 9  | neha   | 32   | kolkata  | 21000  |
| 10 | manoj   | 29   | vizag    | 17500  |
| 11 | anita   | 27   | nagpur   | 24000  |
| 12 | vinay   | 31   | noida    | 23000  |
| 13 | rekha   | 33   | hydrbdi | 21500  |
| 14 | sunil   | 34   | thane    | 20000  |
| 2  | suresh  | 144  | gouraram | 2000  |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
14 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

 **What EXISTS Means:**

- EXISTS is a **logical condition** that returns either **TRUE** or **FALSE**.
- It checks whether the **subquery returns any rows**.
- If the subquery returns **at least one row**, the EXISTS condition is **TRUE**, and the row from the outer query is included.
- If the subquery returns **no rows**, it is **FALSE**, and the outer query returns nothing.

 **Breaking it Down:**

Step 1: Inner Query

```
SELECT age FROM customer WHERE salary >= 17500
```

- This checks for **any customer** who has a salary of **17500 or more**.
- If such a customer **exists**, this returns their age(s).

Step 2: EXISTS(...)

```
WHERE EXISTS ( ... )
```

- This checks: "Does the inner query return any rows?"
- If **yes**, then the condition is **TRUE for all rows** in the outer query.

Final Result:

- If **at least one customer** has salary ≥ 17500 , the entire EXISTS block becomes TRUE.
- So the outer query becomes:

```
mysql> select age from customer where salary >= 17500;
+---+
| age |
+---+
| 143 |
| 14  |
| 35  |
| 28  |
| 30  |
| 26  |
| 32  |
| 29  |
| 27  |
| 31  |
| 33  |
| 34  |
+---+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where age > all(select age from customer where
      salary > 17500);
+---+---+---+---+---+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+---+---+---+---+---+
|  2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram |    2000 |
+---+---+---+---+---+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

What It Does:

This query returns **all customers** whose age is **greater than every** (i.e., the **maximum**) age of the customers who have salary > 17500 .

What is > ALL (...)?

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It means:

- The left side must be **greater than every value** in the subquery.

```
mysql> select * from customer where age > any(select age from customer where salary > 17500);
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003
| 4  | esha   | 104 | rampali   | 12000
| 5  | rajesh  | 35  | delhi     | 18000
| 6  | kiran   | 28  | mumbai    | 22000
| 7  | pooja   | 30  | pune      | 19500
| 8  | arjun   | 26  | chennai   | 25000
| 9  | neha   | 32  | kolkata   | 21000
| 10 | manoj   | 29  | vizag     | 17500
| 11 | anita   | 27  | nagpur    | 24000
| 12 | vinay   | 31  | noida     | 23000
| 13 | rekha   | 33  | hydrbd   | 21500
| 14 | sunil   | 34  | thane     | 20000
| 2  | suresh  | 144 | gouraram  | 2000
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
13 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

What it means:

This returns **all customers** whose age is **greater than at least one** of the ages of customers with salary > 17500.

Key Concept:

- > ANY (...) means:
👉 "age is greater than **at least one** value from the subquery."

• Expression	• Meaning
• age > ALL (...)	• age is greater than the maximum
• age > ANY (...)	• age is greater than the minimum
• age < ANY (...)	• age is less than the maximum
• age < ALL (...)	• age is less than the minimum

•

This is **different from > ALL**, which means greater than **every** value

💡 Alternate Using MIN():

If you prefer a clearer version using aggregates:

```
sql Copy Edit
SELECT *
FROM customer
WHERE age > (
    SELECT MIN(age) FROM customer WHERE salary > 17500
);
```

That gives the same result as `> ANY(...)`.

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary=18000
-> ;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 45+67 as addition;
+-----+
| addition |
+-----+
| 112 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select count(*) as "Records count" from customer;
+-----+
| Records count |
+-----+
| 14 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select current_timestamp;
+-----+
| current_timestamp |
+-----+
| 2025-06-30 11:52:29 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```

mysql> SELECT NOW();
+-----+
| NOW() |
+-----+
| 2025-06-30 11:54:01 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT CURDATE();
+-----+
| CURDATE() |
+-----+
| 2025-06-30 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT CURTIME();
+-----+
| CURTIME() |
+-----+
| 11:54:19 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

Theories

What Are SQL Operators?

SQL operators are special symbols or keywords used to perform operations on data — like arithmetic, comparisons, and logic.

SQL Arithmetic Operators

These are used to perform **mathematical operations**:

Operator	Description	Example	Result
+	Addition	salary + 500	Adds 500 to salary
-	Subtraction	salary - 100	Subtracts 100
*	Multiplication	salary * 2	Doubles salary
/	Division	salary / 2	Divides by 2
%	Modulus (remainder)	salary % 2	Remainder after division by 2

 **Example:**

```
SELECT
    id,
    name,
    salary,
    salary + 1000 AS increased_salary,
    salary * 0.10 AS bonus,
    salary % 2 AS remainder
FROM customer;
```

 **Other Common SQL Operator Categories:**

1. Comparison Operators

Used in WHERE, HAVING clauses:

Operator	Meaning	Example
=	Equal	age = 30
!= or <>	Not equal	salary <> 20000
>	Greater than	age > 25
<	Less than	salary < 25000
>=	Greater or equal	age >= 18
<=	Less or equal	salary <= 50000
BETWEEN	In a range	salary BETWEEN 15000 AND 30000
IN	In a list	age IN (25, 30, 35)
LIKE	Pattern match	name LIKE 's%'

2. Logical Operators

Used to combine multiple conditions:

Operator	Description	Example
AND	All must be true	age > 25 AND salary > 20000
OR	Any one true	age < 20 OR salary < 15000
NOT	Negates condition	NOT age = 30 or age != 30

3. Set Operators (used between SELECT statements)

Operator	Description
UNION	Combines results, removes duplicates
UNION ALL	Combines results, keeps duplicates
INTERSECT	Common rows in both queries
MINUS or EXCEPT	Rows from the first query not in the second

💡 What is an SQL Expression?

An **SQL expression** is a combination of one or more:

- **Literals** (e.g., 100)
- **Columns** (e.g., salary)
- **Operators** (e.g., +, >, =)
- **Functions** (e.g., SUM(), LOWER())

used to produce a value that can be:

- compared,
- used in calculations, or
- returned in a query.

✓ Types of SQL Expressions:

1. Arithmetic Expression

Performs math operations.

```
SELECT salary + 1000 AS new_salary FROM customer;
```

2. Comparison Expression

Compares two values.

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE age > 30;
```

3. Logical Expression

Uses AND, OR, NOT to combine conditions.

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE age > 25 AND salary < 20000;
```

4. String Expression

Concatenates or manipulates strings.

```
SELECT name || ' from ' || address AS full_info FROM customer;
```

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-- Or in MySQL:

```
SELECT CONCAT(name, ' from ', address) AS full_info FROM customer;
```

5. Date Expression

Works with dates and times.

```
SELECT NOW(); -- Current date and time
```

```
SELECT CURDATE(); -- Current date only
```

6. Subquery Expression

Returns a value from a subquery.

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM customer);
```

Examples of SQL Expressions in WHERE Clause

Using IN:

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE age IN (25, 30, 35);
```

Using BETWEEN:

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE salary BETWEEN 15000 AND 25000;
```

Using LIKE:

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE name LIKE 'r%';
```

Using EXISTS:

```
SELECT * FROM customer WHERE EXISTS (
    SELECT 1 FROM customer WHERE salary > 20000
);
```

Using Expressions in SELECT:

```
SELECT
    name,
    salary,
    salary * 0.10 AS bonus,
    age + 5 AS age_in_5_years
FROM customer;
```

TEXT NOTE FORMAT:

```
mysql> select 40+27
```

```
->;  
+-----+  
| 40+27 |  
+-----+  
| 67 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 30.48*123
```

```
->;  
+-----+  
| 30.48*123 |  
+-----+  
| 3749.04 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 30-29
```

```
->;  
+-----+  
| 30-29 |  
+-----+  
| 1 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 90-100
```

```
->;  
+-----+  
| 90-100 |  
+-----+
```

```
| -10 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 15/3
-> ;
+-----+
| 15/3 |
+-----+
| 5.0000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 15//3
```

```
-> ;
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server
version for the right syntax to use near '/3' at line 1
```

```
mysql> select 15//3
-> ;
```

```
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server
version for the right syntax to use near '/3' at line 1
```

```
mysql> select 16%3
-> ;
+-----+
| 16%3 |
+-----+
|  1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select 10%5;
+-----+
| 10%5 |
+-----+
```

```
| 0 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> create database datahouse;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> use datahouse;
Database changed
mysql> create table customer(id int(2),name varchar(10),Address varchar(10),salary int(10));
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.11 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into customer values(1,"mahsesh",143,"Hyderbads",20003);
```

```
ERROR 1136 (21S01): Column count doesn't match value count at row 1
```

```
mysql> insert into customer value (1,"mahsesh",143,"Hyderbads",20003);
```

```
ERROR 1136 (21S01): Column count doesn't match value count at row 1
```

```
mysql> insert into customer value (1,"mahesh",143,"Hyder",2003);
```

```
ERROR 1136 (21S01): Column count doesn't match value count at row 1
```

```
mysql> drop customer;
```

```
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'customer' at line 1
```

```
mysql> drop table customer;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

```
mysql> create table customer(id int(2),name varchar(10),age int(2),Address varchar(10),salary int(10));
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 3 warnings (0.05 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into customer value (1,"mahesh",143,"Hyderabad",200003);
```

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> insert into customer value (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000),
-> (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000)
-> (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000)
-> (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000)
```

```
-> (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000)
```

```
-> use datahouse;
```

ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near '(2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000)

```
(2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000)
```

```
(2,"suresh",14' at line 3
```

```
mysql> insert into customer value (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000),
```

```
-> (2,"resha",54,"ram",20000),
```

```
-> (3,"rishesh",14,"goram",20000)
```

```
-> (4,"esha",104,"rampali",12000);
```

ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near '(4,"esha",104,"rampali",12000)' at line 4

```
mysql> insert into customer values
```

```
-> (2, "suresh", "gouraram", 2000),
```

```
-> (2, "resha", "ram", 20000),
```

```
-> (3, "rishesh", "goram", 20000),
```

```
-> (4, "esha", "rampali", 12000);
```

ERROR 1136 (21S01): Column count doesn't match value count at row 1

```
mysql> INSERT INTO customer VALUES
```

```
-> (2, "suresh", 144, "gouraram", 2000),
```

```
-> (2, "resha", 54, "ram", 20000),
```

```
-> (3, "rishesh", 14, "goram", 20000),
```

```
-> (4, "esha", 104, "rampali", 12000);
```

Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> INSERT INTO customer VALUES
```

```
-> (5, "rajesh", 35, "delhi", 18000),
```

```
-> (6, "kiran", 28, "mumbai", 22000),
```

```
-> (7, "pooja", 30, "pune", 19500),
```

```
-> (8, "arjun", 26, "chennai", 25000),
```

```
-> (9, "neha", 32, "kolkata", 21000),
```

```
-> (10, "manoj", 29, "vizag", 17500),
```

```
-> (11, "anita", 27, "nagpur", 24000),
```

```
-> (12, "vinay", 31, "noida", 23000),
-> (13, "rekha", 33, "hydrbd", 21500),
-> (14, "sunil", 34, "thane", 20000);
```

Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)

Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
mysql> select *from customer;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2 | resha | 54 | ram | 20000 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4 | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9 | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
```

15 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select * from customers where salary >21000
```

```
-> ;
```

ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'datahouse.customers' doesn't exist

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary >21000
```

```
-> ;
```

```
+----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Nagaram Mahesh
Id no : 103

```
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+----+----+----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
+----+----+----+----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

mysql> select * from customer where salary = 21000

```
-> ;
+----+----+----+----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+----+----+----+
| 9 | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
+----+----+----+----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

mysql> select * from customer where salary != 21000;

```
+----+----+----+----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+----+----+----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2 | resha | 54 | ram | 20000 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4 | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
```

Nagaram Mahesh

Id no : 103

```
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+-----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> select * from customer where salary <> 21000;

```
+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+-----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2 | resha | 54 | ram | 20000 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4 | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+-----+
```

14 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop table customer where id=2;

ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'where id=2' at line 1

mysql> DELETE FROM customer WHERE id = 2;

Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select * from customer;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4 | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9 | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
```

13 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> insert into customer value (2,"suresh",144,"gouraram",2000);
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> insert into customer value (2, "resha", 54, "ram", 20000);
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select * from customer;
```

```
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4 | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
```

Nagaram Mahesh

Id no : 103

```

| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9 | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
| 2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2 | resha | 54 | ram | 20000 |
+-----+

```

15 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> DELETE FROM customer WHERE age = 45;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from customer;

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4 | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9 | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |

```

Nagaram Mahesh

Id no : 103

```
| 2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
| 2 | resha | 54 | ram     | 20000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> DELETE FROM customer WHERE age = 54;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select * from customer;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id  | name  | age   | Address | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | mahesh | 143  | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3   | rishesh | 14   | goram    | 20000 |
| 4   | esha   | 104  | rampali   | 12000 |
| 5   | rajesh | 35   | delhi     | 18000 |
| 6   | kiran  | 28   | mumbai    | 22000 |
| 7   | pooja  | 30   | pune      | 19500 |
| 8   | arjun  | 26   | chennai   | 25000 |
| 9   | neha   | 32   | kolkata   | 21000 |
| 10  | manoj  | 29   | vizag     | 17500 |
| 11  | anita  | 27   | nagpur    | 24000 |
| 12  | vinay  | 31   | noida     | 23000 |
| 13  | rekha  | 33   | hydربد | 21500 |
| 14  | sunil  | 34   | thane    | 20000 |
| 2   | suresh | 144  | gouraram | 2000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
14 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> select * from customer where salary >= 17500

```
->;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id  | name  | age   | Address | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Nagaram Mahesh
Id no : 103

```

| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9 | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
+-----+

```

12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select * from customer where exists(select age from customer where salary >= 17500)
```

```

-> ;
+-----+
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
+-----+
| 1 | mahesh | 143 | Hyderabad | 200003 |
| 3 | rishesh | 14 | goram | 20000 |
| 4 | esha | 104 | rampali | 12000 |
| 5 | rajesh | 35 | delhi | 18000 |
| 6 | kiran | 28 | mumbai | 22000 |
| 7 | pooja | 30 | pune | 19500 |
| 8 | arjun | 26 | chennai | 25000 |
| 9 | neha | 32 | kolkata | 21000 |
| 10 | manoj | 29 | vizag | 17500 |
| 11 | anita | 27 | nagpur | 24000 |
| 12 | vinay | 31 | noida | 23000 |
| 13 | rekha | 33 | hydrrbd | 21500 |
| 14 | sunil | 34 | thane | 20000 |
| 2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
+-----+

```

Nagaram Mahesh

Id no : 103

```
+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
14 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select age from customer where salary >= 17500
```

```
-> ;
```

```
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near ')' at line 1
```

```
mysql> select age from customer where salary >= 17500;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| age |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 143 |
```

```
| 14 |
```

```
| 35 |
```

```
| 28 |
```

```
| 30 |
```

```
| 26 |
```

```
| 32 |
```

```
| 29 |
```

```
| 27 |
```

```
| 31 |
```

```
| 33 |
```

```
| 34 |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where age > all(select age from customer where salary > 17500);
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
| id | name | age | Address | salary |
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
| 2 | suresh | 144 | gouraram | 2000 |
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select * from customer where age > any(select age from customer where salary > 17500);
```

id	name	age	Address	salary
1	mahesh	143	Hyderabad	200003
4	esha	104	rampali	12000
5	rajesh	35	delhi	18000
6	kiran	28	mumbai	22000
7	pooja	30	pune	19500
8	arjun	26	chennai	25000
9	neha	32	kolkata	21000
10	manoj	29	vizag	17500
11	anita	27	nagpur	24000
12	vinay	31	noida	23000
13	rekha	33	hydrbld	21500
14	sunil	34	thane	20000
2	suresh	144	gouraram	2000

13 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> select * from customer where salary=18000
```

id	name	age	Address	salary
5	rajesh	35	delhi	18000

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> select 45+67 as addition;
```

addition
112

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Id no : 103

```
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> select count(*) as "Records count" from customer;
```

```
+-----+
| Records count |
+-----+
|      14 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> select current_timestamp;
```

```
+-----+
| current_timestamp   |
+-----+
| 2025-06-30 11:52:29 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select getdate();
```

```
ERROR 1305 (42000): FUNCTION datahouse.getdate does not exist
```

```
mysql> select getdate();;
```

```
ERROR 1305 (42000): FUNCTION datahouse.getdate does not exist
```

```
ERROR:
```

```
No query specified
```

```
mysql> SELECT NOW();
```

```
+-----+
| NOW()          |
+-----+
| 2025-06-30 11:54:01 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT CURDATE();
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| CURDATE() |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 2025-06-30 |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT CURTIME();
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| CURTIME() |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 11:54:19 |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql>
```