**SQL QUERIES**

**Selecting columns from table:-**

SELECT \* FROM table\_name; (here **\*** refers to all columns)

SELECT column\_name1, column\_name2 FROM table\_name; (here we selecting particular columns from tabe)

SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE id=’4’; (here we selecting all columns that belongs to id = 4)

SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE id=’4’ AND name=’ram’; (here we selecting all columns that belongs to id and also name)

SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE id=’4’ OR name=’ram’; (here we selecting all columns that belongs to id OR name)

SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE NOT id=’4’; (here we selecting all columns that not belongs to id)

SELECT DISTINCT id FROM table\_name; (id often contains many duplicate values and sometimes you only want to list the unique values.)

**Insert Query**

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1, column2, column3) VALUES (value1, value2, value3); (here we inserting values to the specify columns)

INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);

(the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table)

**Order By**

SELECT \* FROM table\_name ORDER BY id ASC; (selects all fields from the table, sorted ascending by the "id”)

SELECT \* FROM table\_name ORDER BY id DESC; (selects all fields from the table, sorted descending by the "id")

**Update Query**

UPDATE table\_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2 WHERE id=’2’;

(here we modifying the column values from table which belongs to id 2)

**Delete Query**

DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE id=1; (delete the all columns that belongs to id 1)

DELETE FROM table\_name; (delete all rows in table without deleting the table)

**MIN() and MAX() Functions**

SELECT MIN(column\_name) FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

(MIN() function returns the smallest value of the selected column)

SELECT MAX(column\_name) FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

(MAX() function returns the largest value of the selected column)

**SQL Like**

SELECT \* FROM table WHERE name LIKE 'a%';

(selects all fields with a name starting with "a")

**Inner Join**

SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON table1.column\_name = table2.column\_name;

(here INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.)