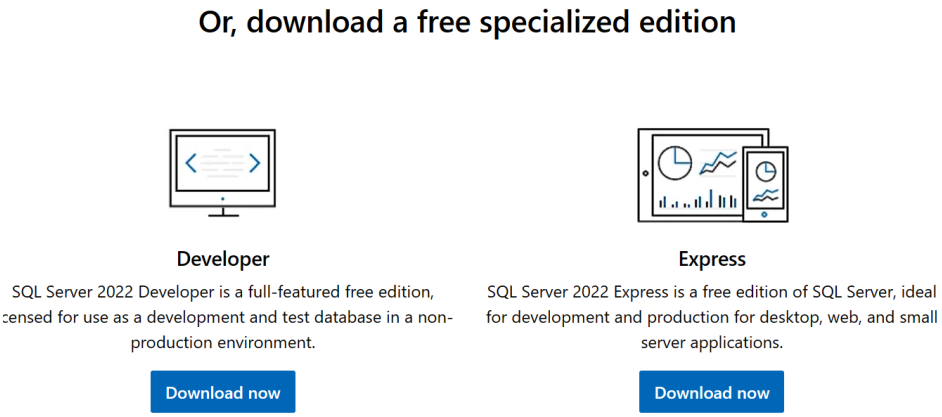
First of all, download- Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

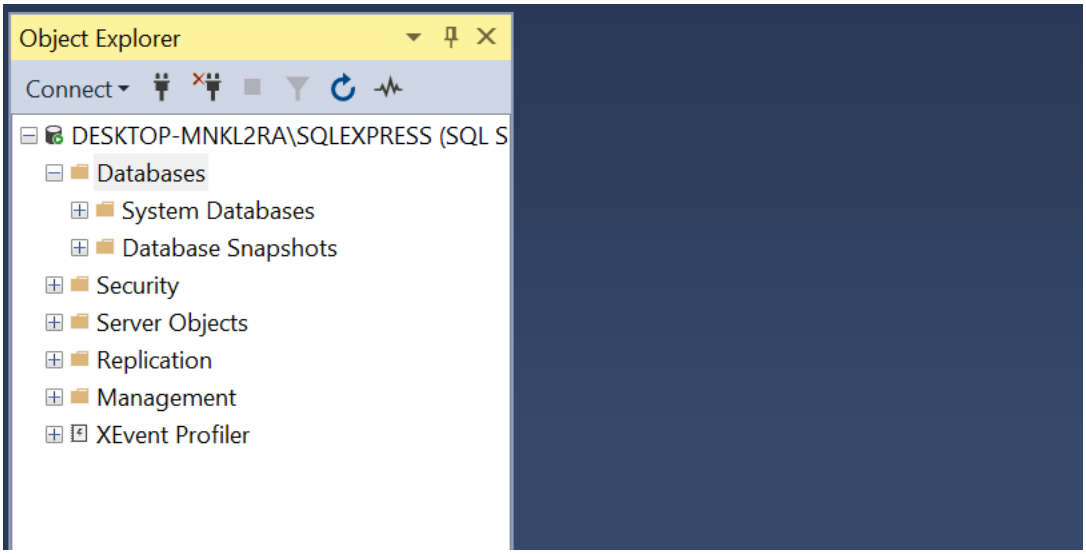
[Download SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) - SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) | Microsoft Learn]

And, SQL Server Express (Just for practice, Express for small database)

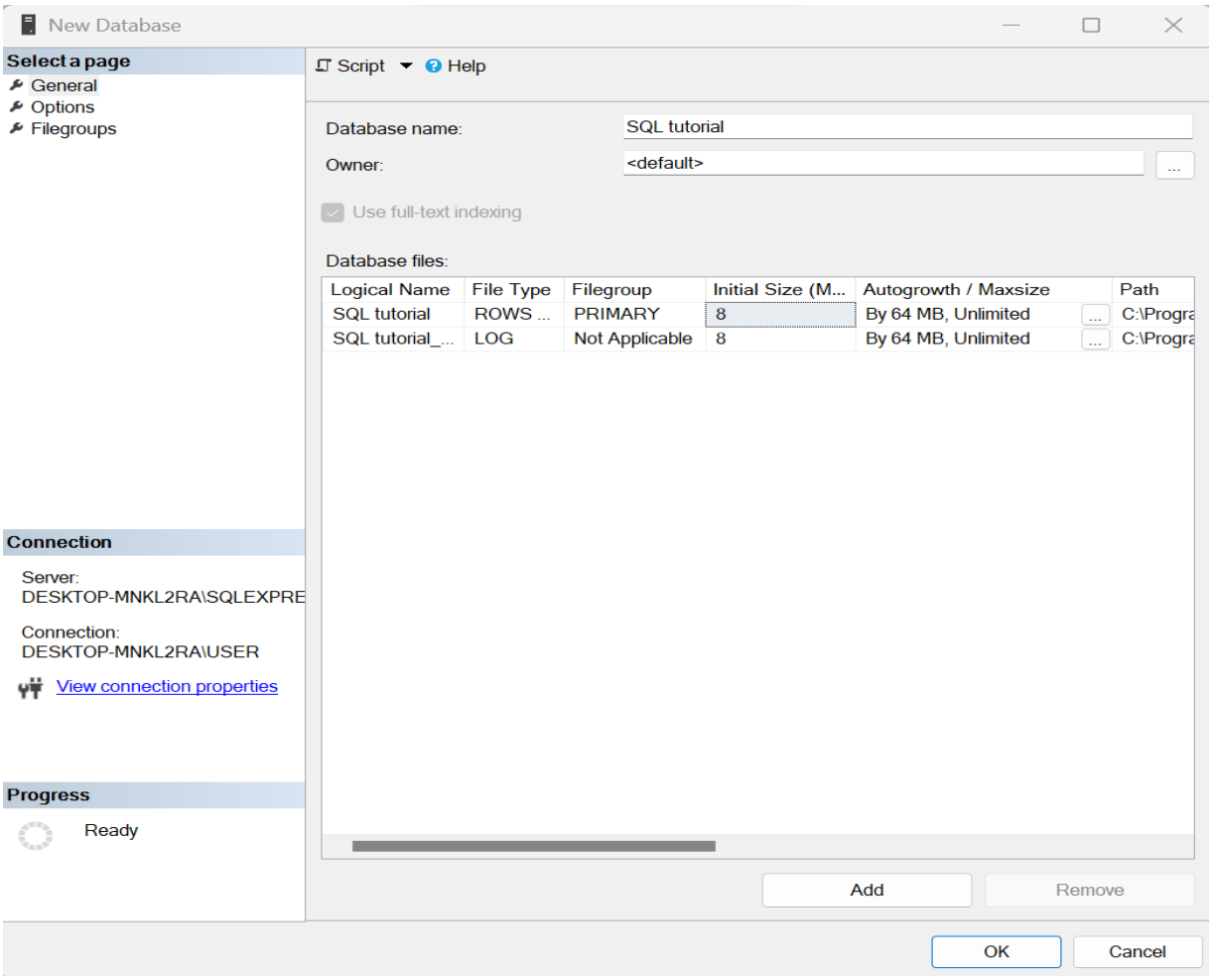
[SQL Server Downloads | Microsoft]



Now, Create Database (Right click in database for new database)

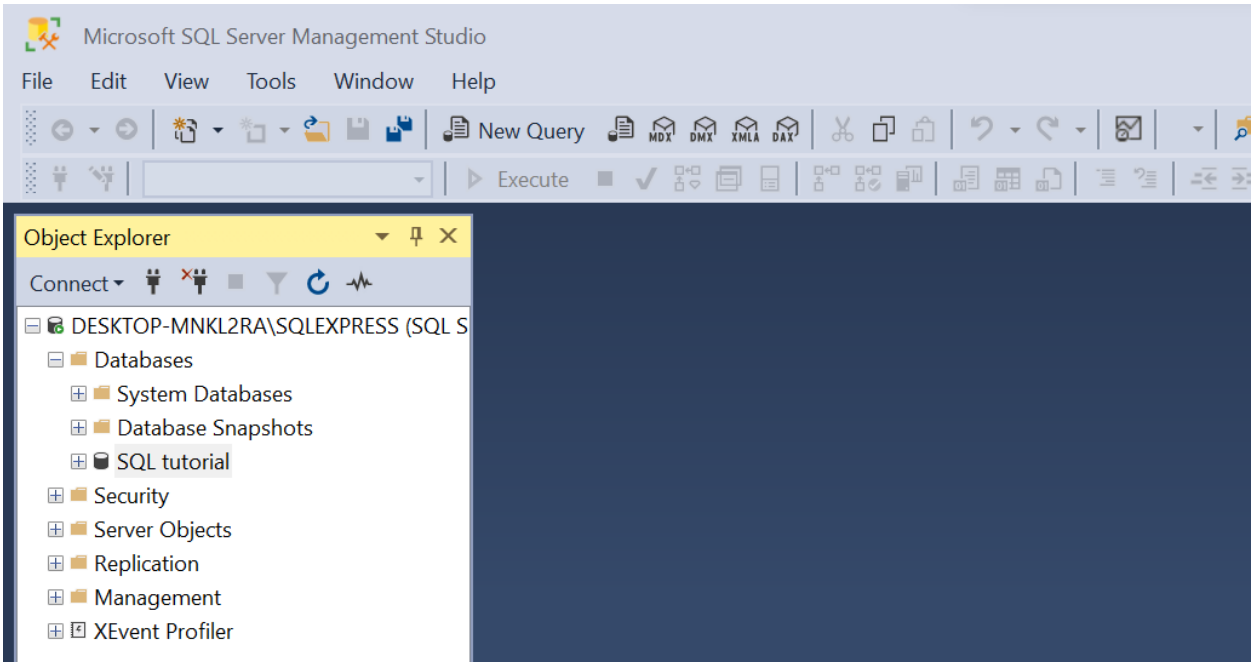


I kept name: SQL tutorial:



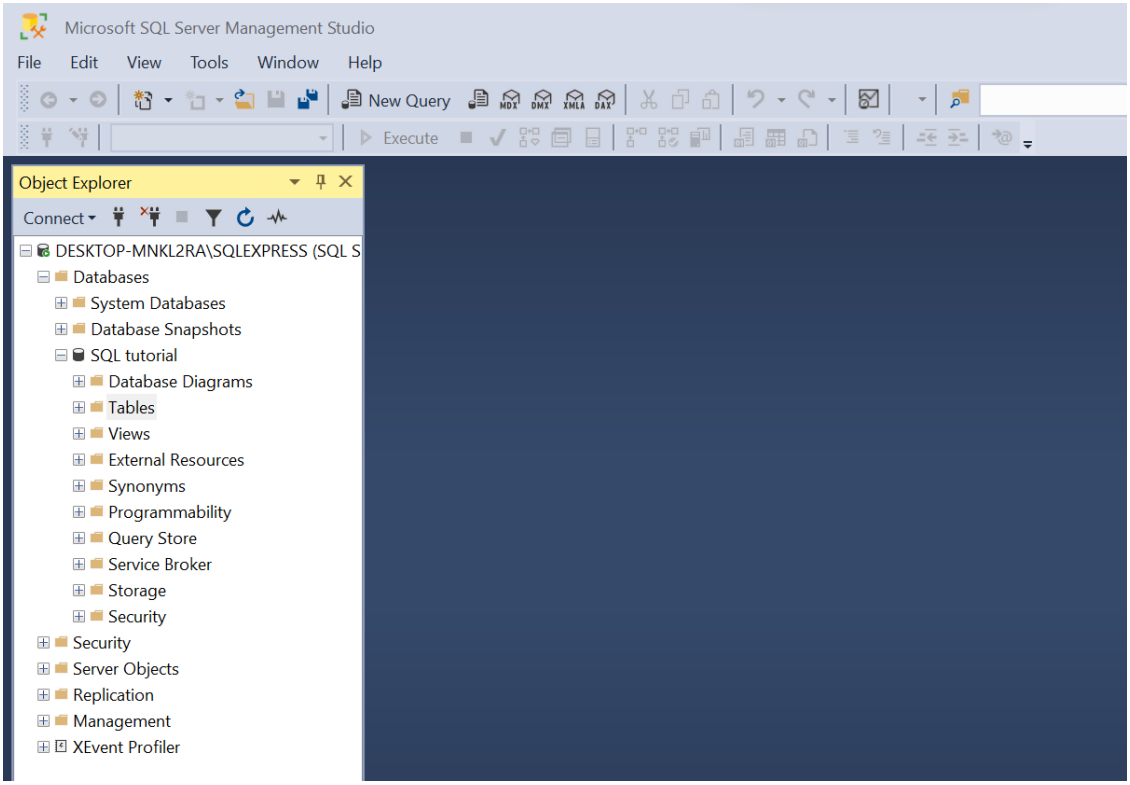
Click ok.

Now we can see our database:



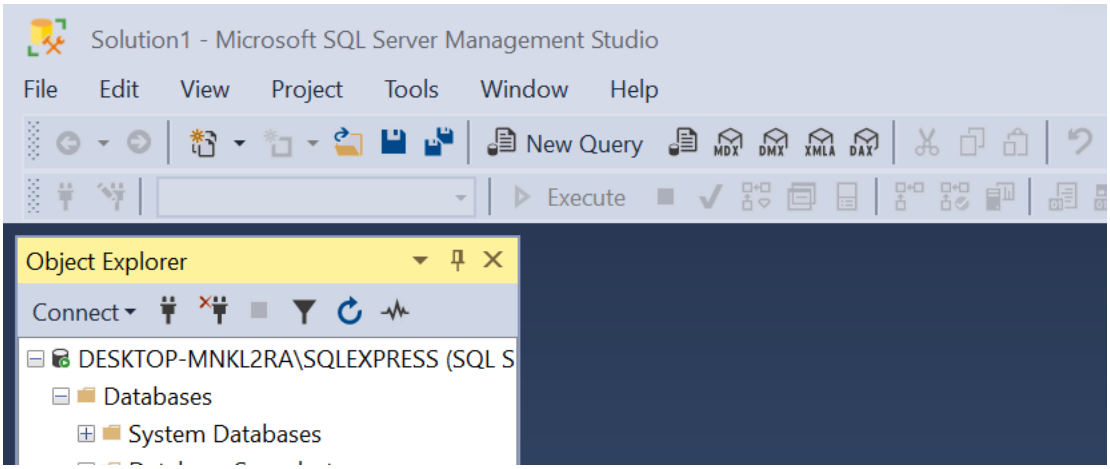
Now let's create table with query:

Expand created database and we can see table, we can right click it, to create new table:

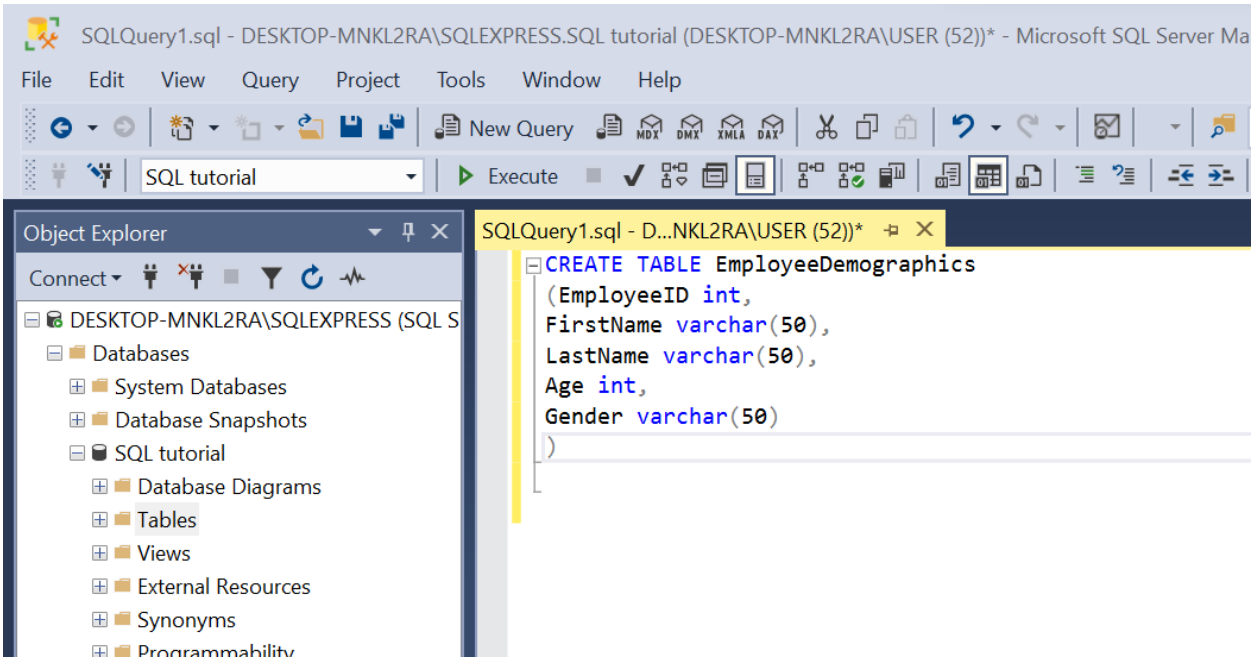


But, instead of that, lets use **query** too get stronger on SQL.

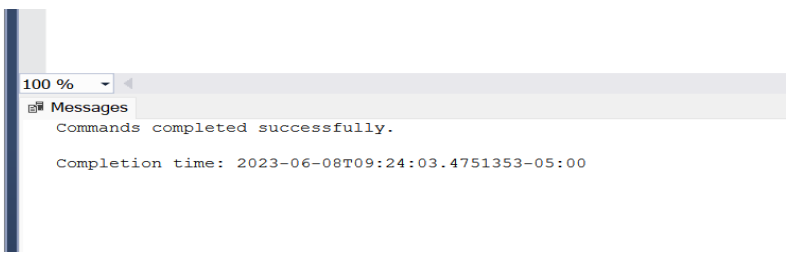
Click on new query:



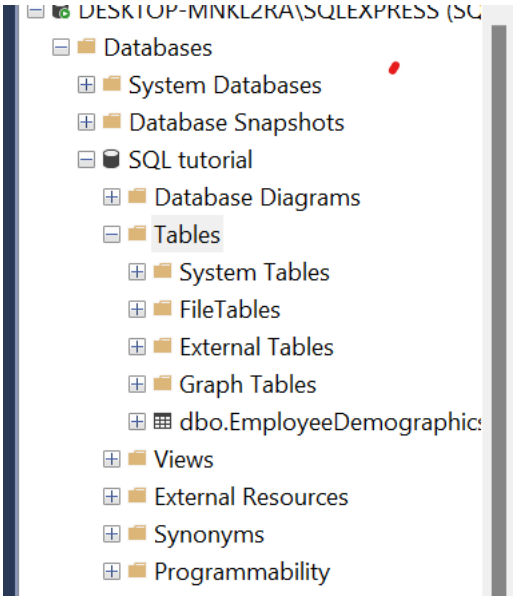
We write query for our first table, now let's run that by executing:



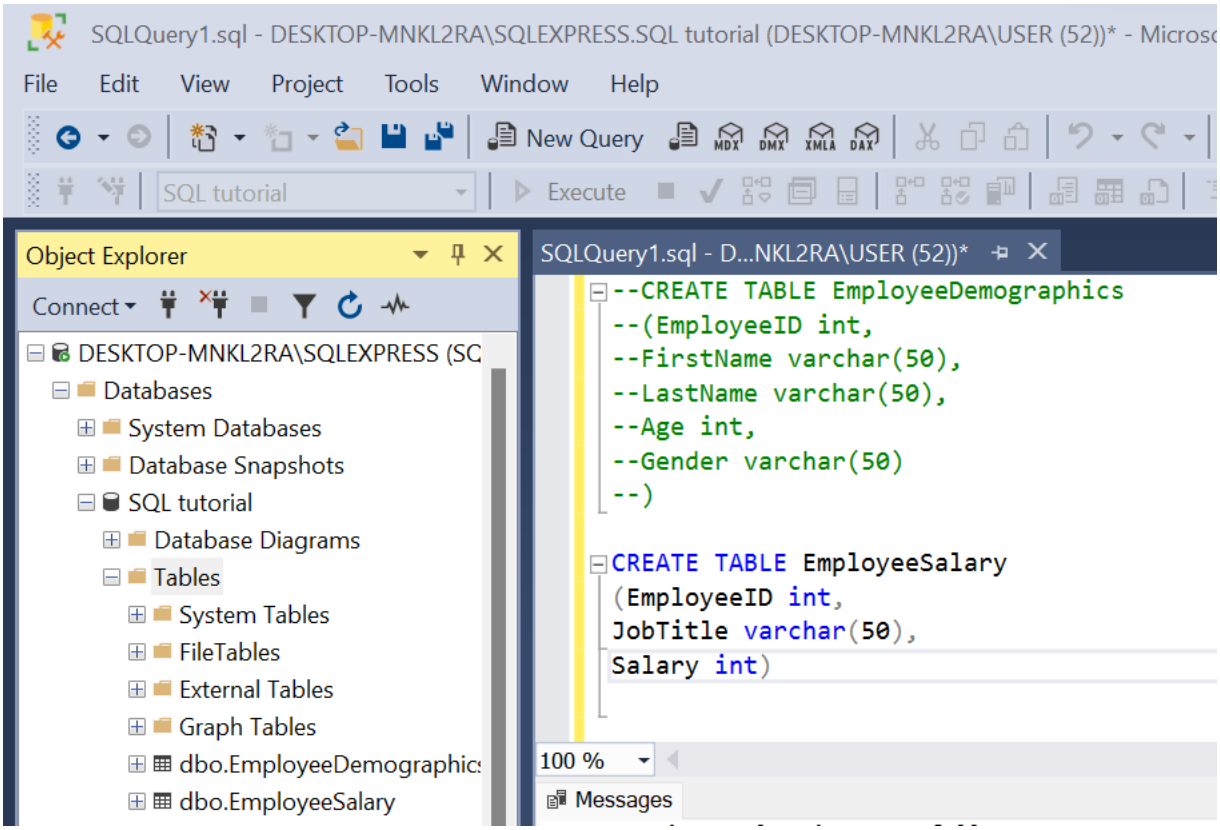
After clicking execute, we get this pop-up message:



Now, if want to check whether table has been created or not, click on + on right side on table, we can see table, if not, right click on table and click refresh:



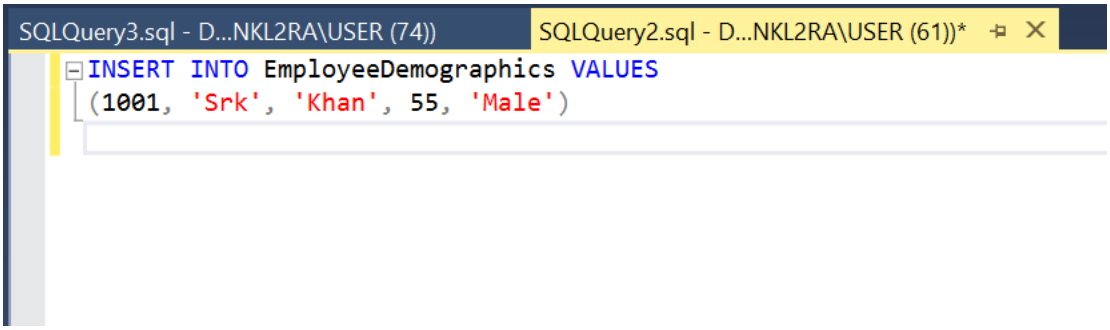
Now let's create next table, in same page, you can comment that section (previous table for now):



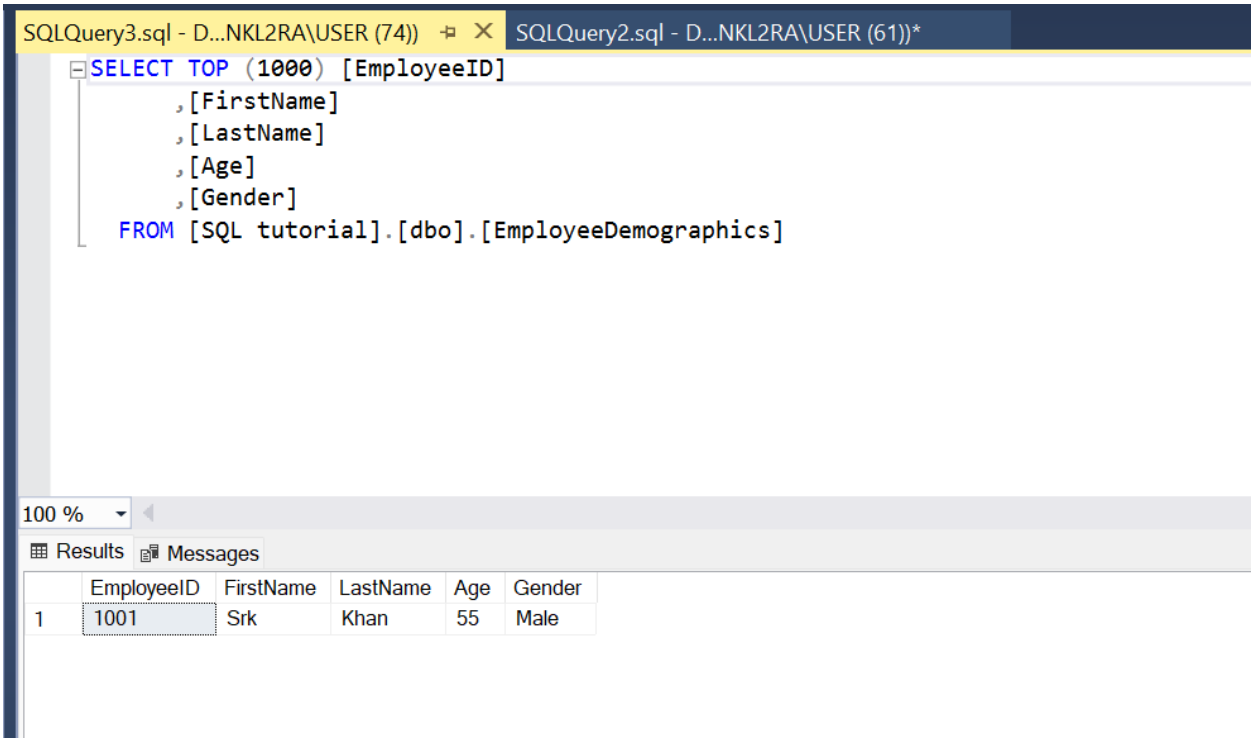
Now, let's insert data in table:

New Query:

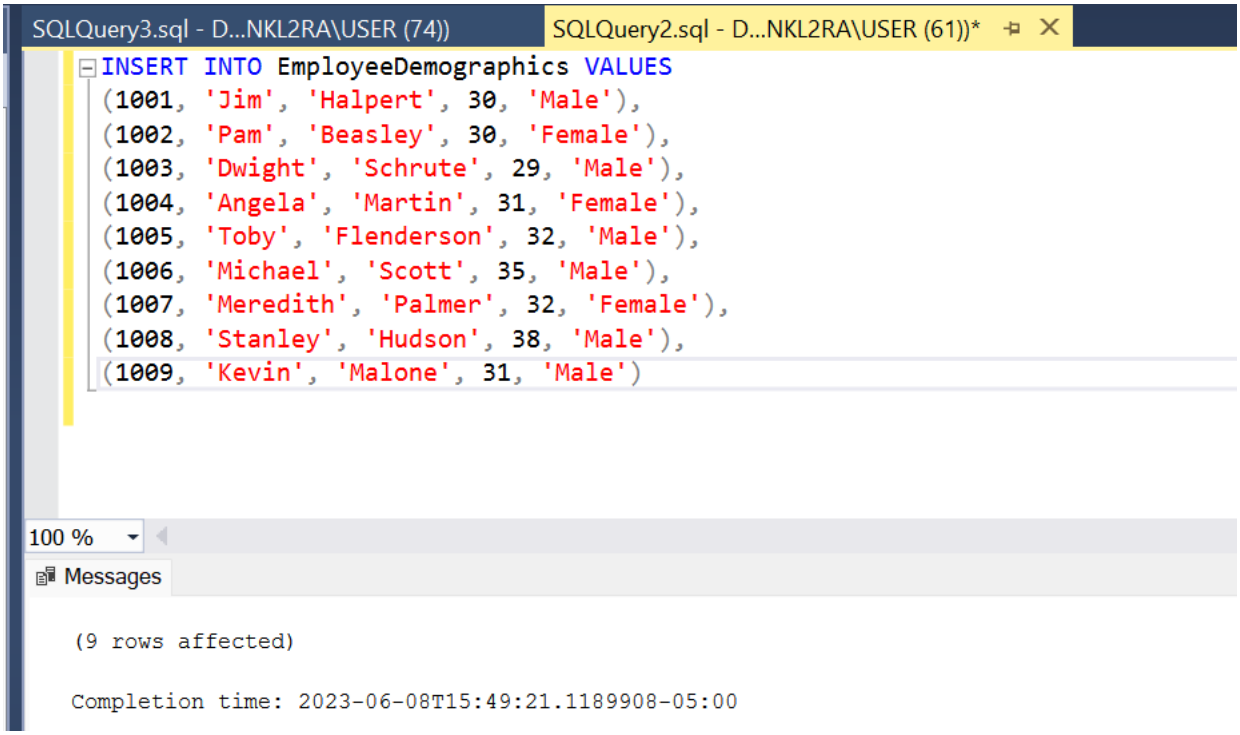
Let's just execute by adding one values (Just to confirm its working)



Let's see in table too, select right click table, show 1000 rows



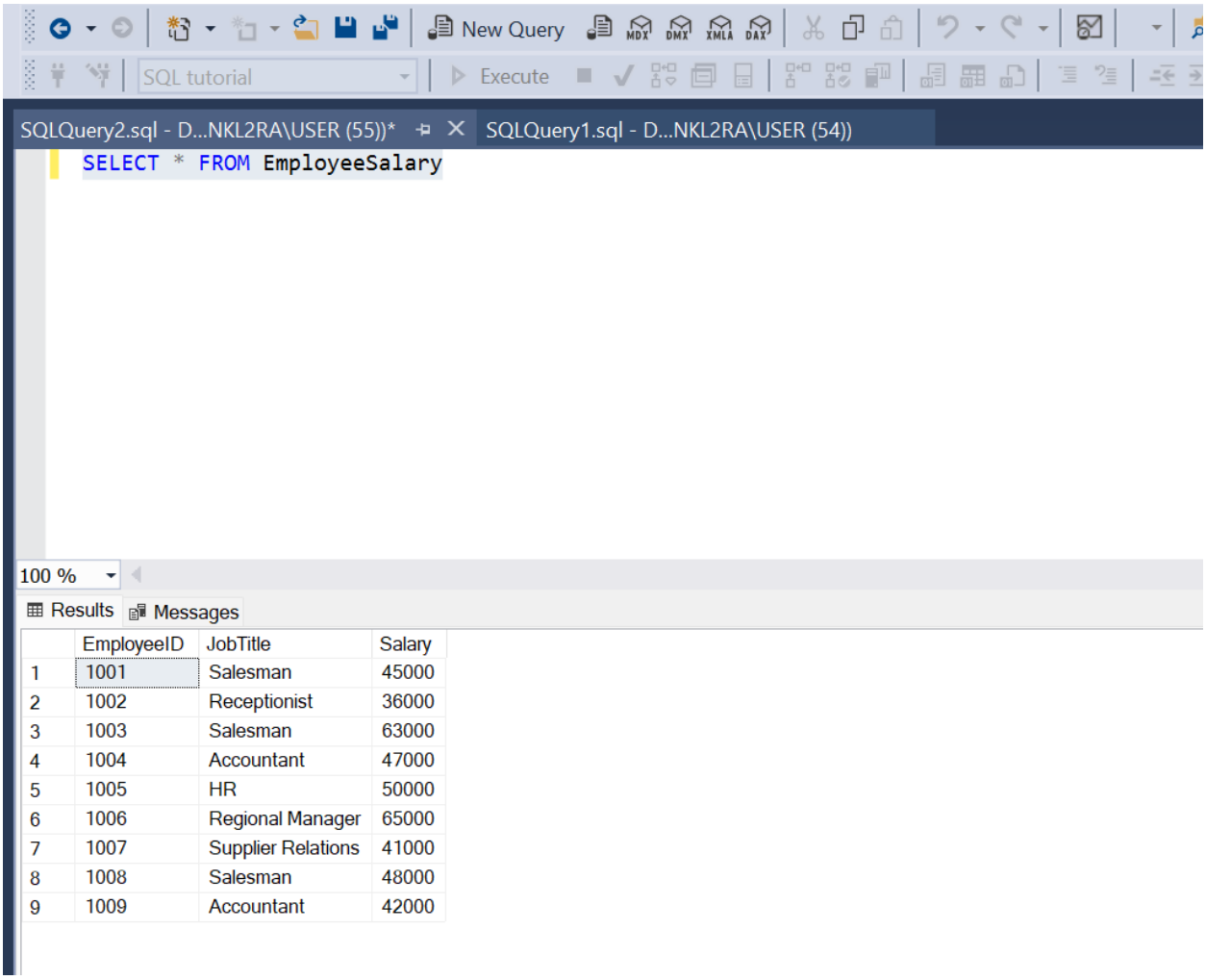
Now, we know, how to INSERT value, I will delete it and insert other values.



SQL SELECT

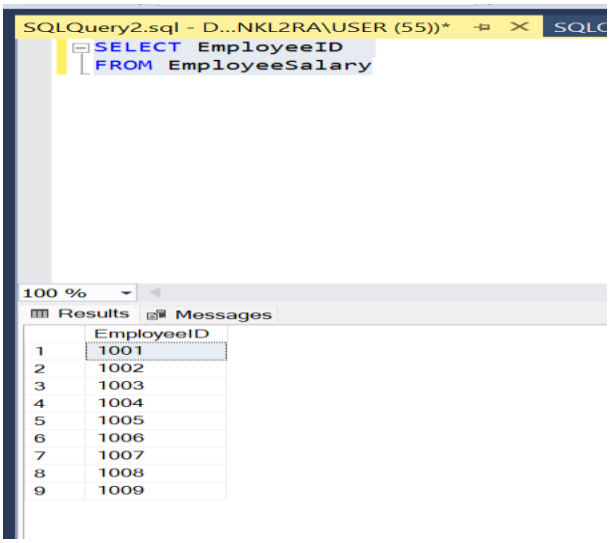
Let’s practice select today:

Selecting everything in the table:



	EmployeeID	JobTitle	Salary
1	1001	Salesman	45000
2	1002	Receptionist	36000
3	1003	Salesman	63000
4	1004	Accountant	47000
5	1005	HR	50000
6	1006	Regional Manager	65000
7	1007	Supplier Relations	41000
8	1008	Salesman	48000
9	1009	Accountant	42000

Selecting only EmployeeID:



	EmployeeID
1	1001
2	1002
3	1003
4	1004
5	1005
6	1006
7	1007
8	1008
9	1009

SQLQuery2.sql - D...NKL2RA\USER (55))* | SQLQuery1.sql - D...NKL2RA

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDemographics
```

100 %

Results | Messages

	EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Age	Gender
1	1001	Jim	Halpert	30	Male
2	1002	Pam	Beasley	30	Female
3	1003	Dwight	Schrute	29	Male
4	1004	Angela	Martin	31	Female
5	1005	Toby	Flenderson	32	Male
6	1006	Michael	Scott	35	Male
7	1007	Meredith	Palmer	32	Female
8	1008	Stanley	Hudson	38	Male
9	1009	Kevin	Malone	31	Male

Now, if we want first name and second name only showing with separate like comma:

SQLQuery2.sql - D...NKL2RA\USER (55))* | SQLQuery1.sql - D...NKL2RA\USER (54))

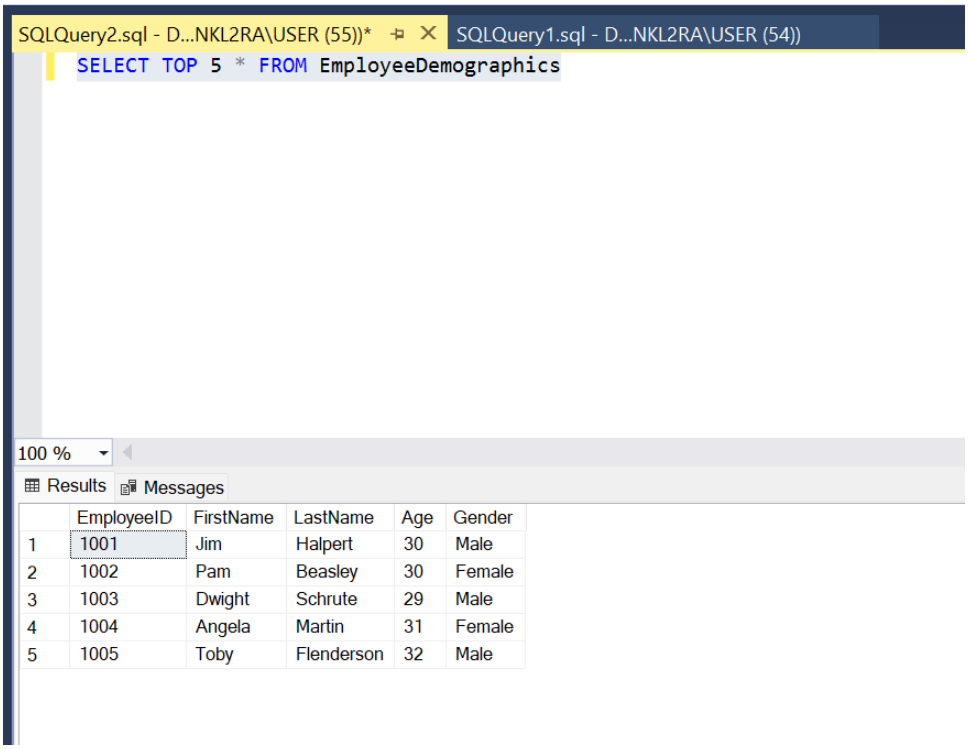
```
SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM EmployeeDemographics
```

100 %

Results | Messages

	FirstName	LastName
1	Jim	Halpert
2	Pam	Beasley
3	Dwight	Schrute
4	Angela	Martin
5	Toby	Flenderson
6	Michael	Scott
7	Meredith	Palmer
8	Stanley	Hudson
9	Kevin	Malone

Now, suppose we only want top 5 rows with everything or first 5 rows:

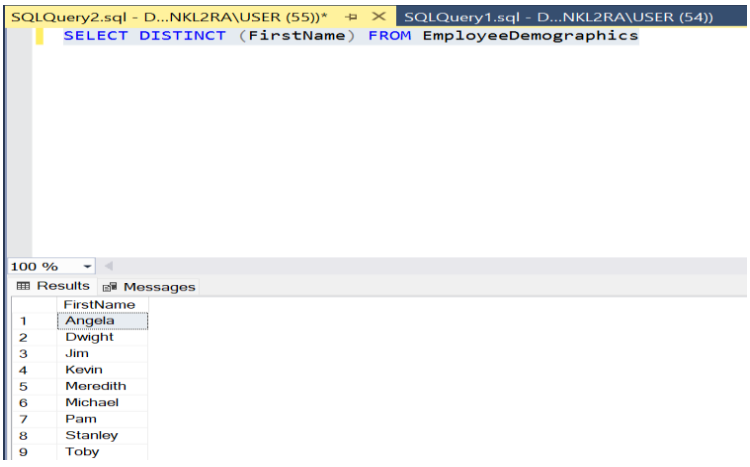


	EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Age	Gender
1	1001	Jim	Halpert	30	Male
2	1002	Pam	Beasley	30	Female
3	1003	Dwight	Schrute	29	Male
4	1004	Angela	Martin	31	Female
5	1005	Toby	Flenderson	32	Male

Now, Distinct – DISTINCT will return unique value

Example:

Let's start with first name: It will return everything because all name is unique (no duplication) but, if we try with gender, will it return 9 values or with age?



	FirstName
1	Angela
2	Dwight
3	Jim
4	Kevin
5	Meredith
6	Michael
7	Pam
8	Stanley
9	Toby

Now, with Gender and age?

```
SELECT DISTINCT (Gender) FROM EmployeeDemographics
```

100 %

Results | Messages

	Gender
1	Female
2	Male

SQLQuery2.sql - D...NKL2RA\USER (55))* | SQLQuery1.sql - D...NKL2RA\USER (54))

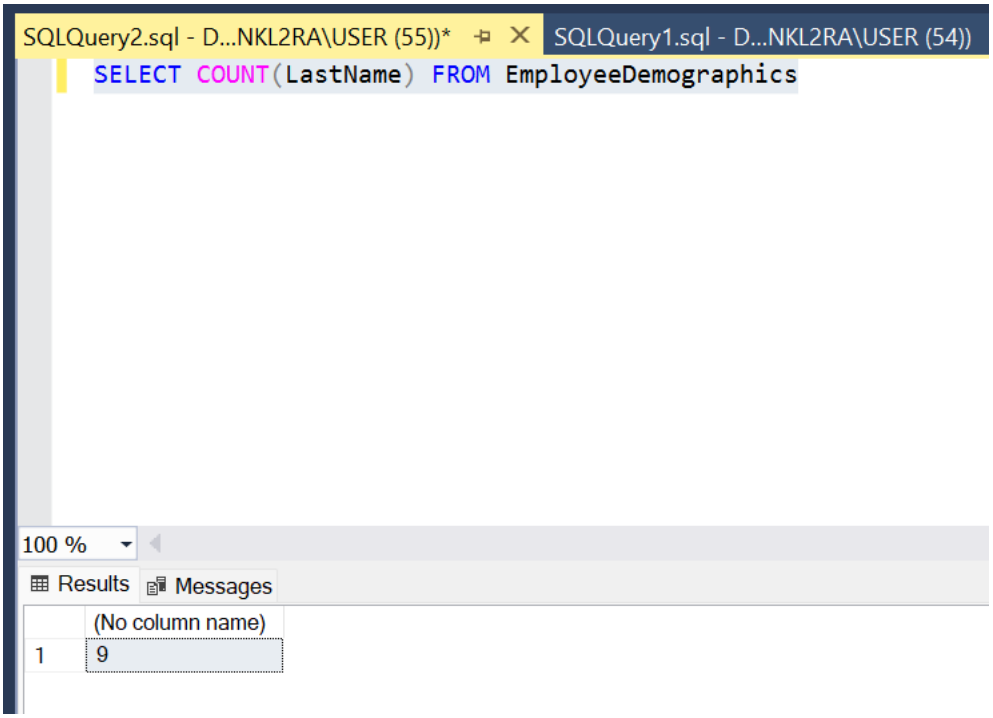
```
SELECT DISTINCT (Age) FROM EmployeeDemographics
```

100 %

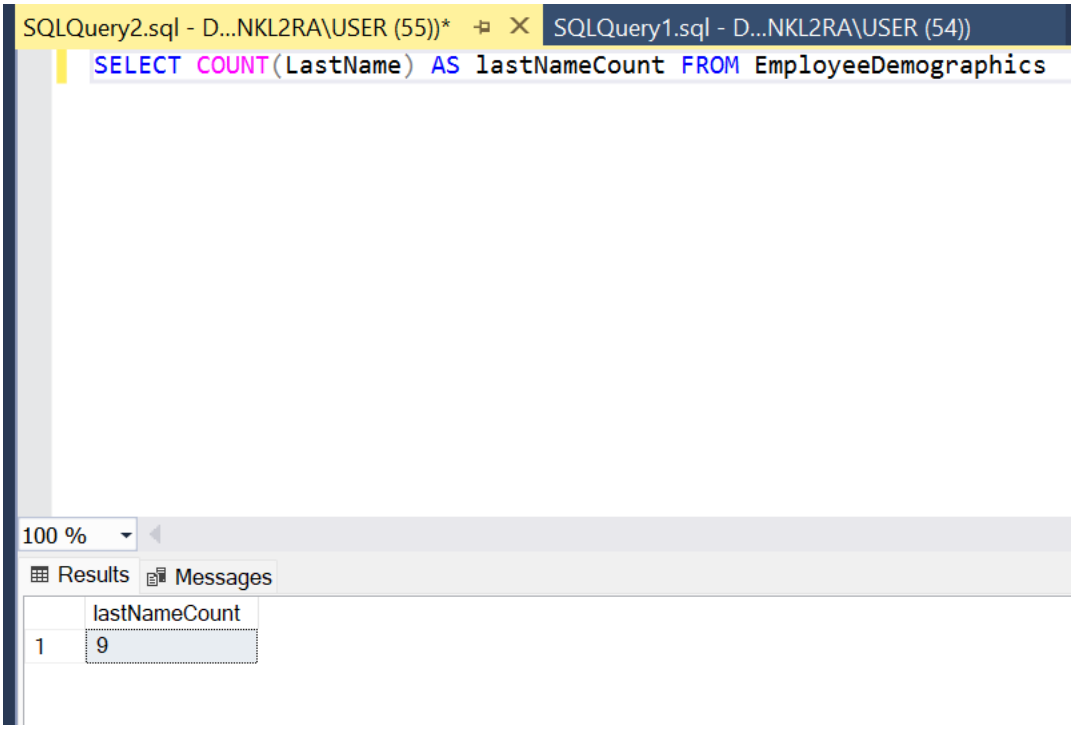
Results | Messages

	Age
1	29
2	30
3	31
4	32
5	35
6	38

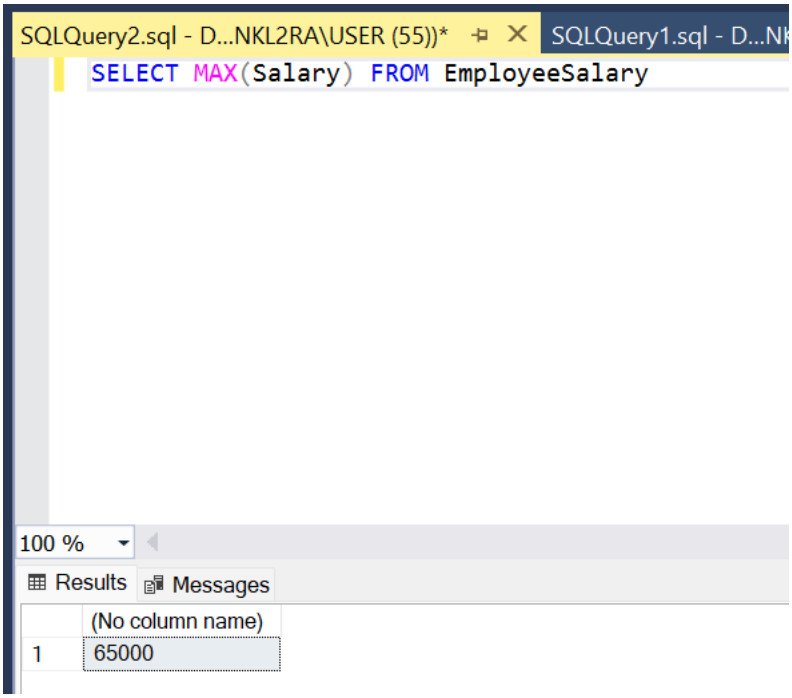
COUNT: Count will return adding all non-null values

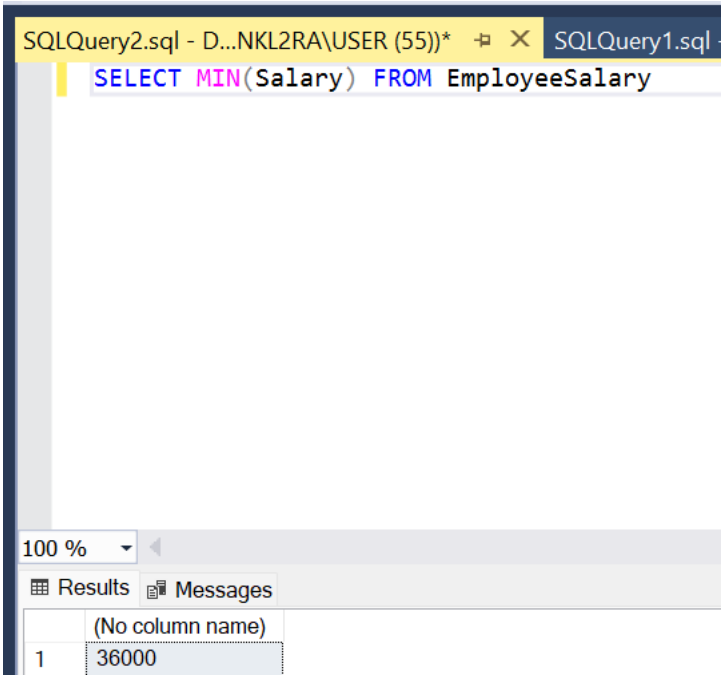


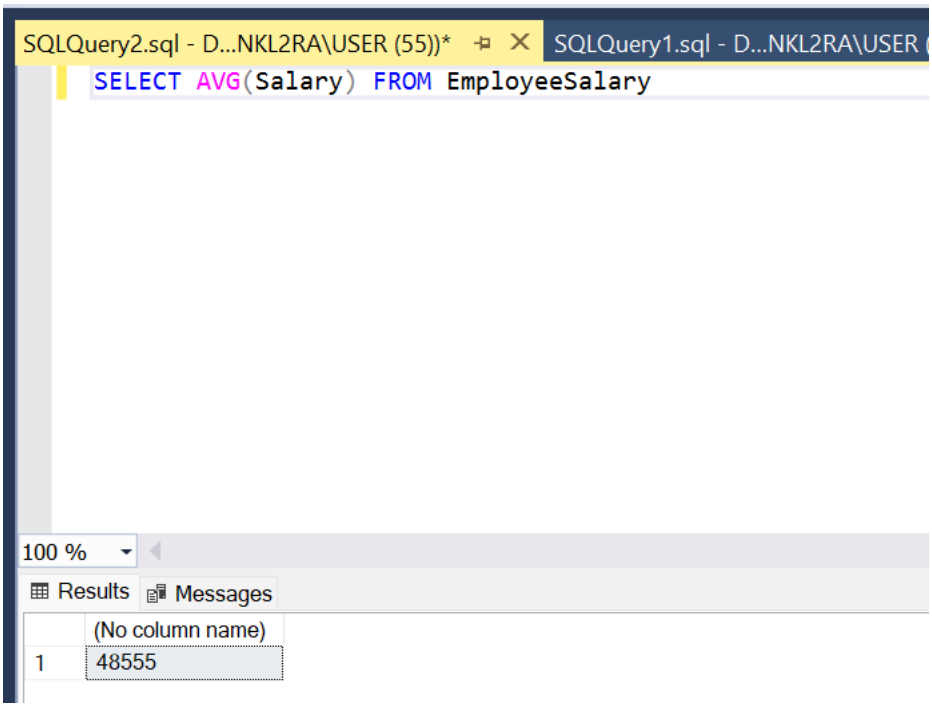
We can see there is no column name in count, if we want to have column name then we have to use AS.



Now, let’s look MAX, MIN, AVG






SQLQuery2.sql - D...NKL2RA\USER (55))*
SQLQuery1.sql - D...NKL2RA\USER
SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary
100 %
Results
Messages
(No column name)
1
48555