



LET'S LEARN

COMPLETE SQL IN ONE VIDEO



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# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

**Database** : Collection of data is called as database.

**DBMS**: A software application to manage our data.



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Database



```
graph TD; Database --> Relational; Database --> NonRelational;
```

Relational(Use tables to store data)

Non-relational(Data is not stored in tables)

MySQL  
Oracle  
MariaDB,

MongoDb

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## Why SQL?

We need a language to interact with databases.

So we use SQL to interact with DB, do some CRUD operations on the data.

## Then what is MySQL?

MySQL is a specific Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that uses SQL as its querying language.

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## History of SQL ( Structured Query Language)

SQL originated in the 1970s from IBM's research on relational databases. It started as SEQUEL, later renamed SQL due to trademark issues.

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SQL ( Structured Query Language)

SQL is a programming language that is used to communicate and manipulate data in databases.

It helps user in performing CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations in DB.

|

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## How SQL helps us ?

SQL allows users to perform a variety of tasks related to databases

- Retrieving Data: Extracting precise information from a database through queries.
- Manipulating Data: Adding, modifying, or removing records within a database.
- Defining Data: Creating and adjusting the structure of a database, including tables, views, and indexes.
- Controlling Data: Managing database access by granting or revoking permissions.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Installation of MySQL

**MySQL Server** : Database server where data is stored, managed, and accessed.

**MySQL WorkBench** : It is a visual tool which is used for database design, development, administration, and management.  
It provides a user interface (UI) to interact with MySQL Server.



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Lets install the Server first :

- Go to the MySQL Official website: <https://www.mysql.com/>
- Go to Downloads
- Select MySQL Community (GPL) Downloads at the bottom of the page.
- Choose MySQL Community Server, select the version and click on download
- Follow the instructions and set the root password. This password would be asked while creating a new connection.

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## Lets install the WorkBench :

- Go to the MySQL Official website: <https://www.mysql.com/>
- Go to Downloads
- Select MySQL Community (GPL) Downloads at the bottom of the page.
- Choose MySQL Workbench, select the version and click on download
- Follow the instructions .

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Types of SQL Commands

SQL commands are divided into different categories based on their functionalities.

1. **Data Query Language (DQL) Commands**
2. **Data Manipulation Language (DML) Commands**
3. **Data Definition Language (DDL) Commands**
4. **Data Control Language (DCL) Commands**
5. **Transaction Control Language (TCL) Commands**

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## Types of SQL Commands

### 1.Data Query Language (DQL) Commands

DQL is used to retrieve data from the database

Commands: SELECT

### 2.Data Manipulation Language (DML) Commands

DML is used to manipulate data stored in the database.

Commands: INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Types of SQL Commands

### 3.Data Definition Language (DDL) Commands

DDL is used to define the structure and schema of the database.

Commands: CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE, RENAME

### 4.Data Control Language (DCL) Commands

DCL deals with the control and security of data within the database.

Commands: GRANT, REVOKE

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## Types of SQL Commands

### 5.Transaction Control Language (TCL) Commands

TCL is used to manage transactions within a database.

Commands: COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT

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## Creation of Database

Lets understand database design from an example, Consider a college database.

Databse- School

table1- Student (Sname, Rollno)

table2- Teacher (Tname, Tid)

Sname, Rollno, Tname, Tid → attributes(characteristics)

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Creation of Database



School


Course


Fees



Hospital


Patient



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## Creation of Database

### Steps to create a Database :

1. Choose a DBMS(Database Management System )
2. Connect to the server using a command-line tool or a graphical user interface.
3. Create a new Database
4. Once the database is created, you can use the USE statement to create tables in the database.
5. Create Tables and Insert Data

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## Creation of Database

### Creating a new Database

We use the CREATE DATABASE statement to create a new database  
These commands are not case-sensitive.

Command: **CREATE DATABASE databaseName;**

Also to avoid errors we can use:

Command: **CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS databaseName;**

**IF NOT EXISTS and IF EXISTS clauses are commonly used in conjunction with the CREATE TABLE and DROP TABLE statements to avoid errors**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Deletion of Database

### Deleting a Database

We use the DROP DATABASE statement to delete a database.

Dropping a database means deleting the entire database, including all tables, data, and other objects within it. DROP Is a DDL Command.

These commands are not case-sensitive.

Command: **DROP DATABASE databaseName;**

Also to avoid errors we can use:

Command : **DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS databaseName;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Using a Database

### Using a Database

We use the USE DATABASE statement to use a database  
These commands are not case-sensitive.

Command: **USE databaseName;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Showing all the Database

### Showing a Database

We use the SHOW DATABASES statement to see all the databses present in a server.

Command: **SHOW DATABASES;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Table

### Creating a table

We use the **CREATE TABLE** statement to create a table in DB.

Command:

```
CREATE TABLE TableName (  
    Column1 DataType1 Constraint1,  
    Column2 DataType2 Constraint2,  
    Column3 DataType3 Constraint3,  
    -- additional columns if needed  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Creating a table

### CREATE- DDL Command

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE employee (  
    empld INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(50),  
    salary INT  
);
```

employee

empld	name	salary

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Inserting values into table

**INSERT– DML Command**

```
INSERT INTO tableName (Column1, Column2... ColumnN)  
VALUES (value1,value2.....valuen)
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Inserting values into table

**INSERT– DML Command**

Example:

```
INSERT INTO employee  
(empld,name,salary)  
VALUES  
(1,"Raj",1200),  
(2,"Rahul",1100),  
(3,"Riti",1100);
```

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Inserting values into table

**INSERT– DML Command**

Example:

```
INSERT INTO employee VALUES  
(1,"Raj",1200),  
(2,"Rahul",1100),  
(3,"Riti",1100);
```

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Seeing tables in a given Database

**SHOW**

Example:

**SHOW TABLES;**

It helps us to see all the tables in a given database.

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

To see all the values in table

**SELECT**

Example:

To see specific values of a column:

**SELECT empld FROM employee;**

To see all the values or the entire table

**SELECT \* FROM employee;**

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Let's Create a Database for Instagram

## Step 1: Create a database

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS instagramDb;
```

## Step 2: Use the database to create tables

```
USE instagramDb;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Step 3 : Create tables into the db

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users (  
  userId INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  userName VARCHAR(50)  
  email VARCHAR(100)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS posts (  
  postId INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  userId INT,  
  caption VARCHAR(100),  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Step 3 : Insert Values in the tables

```
INSERT INTO users (userId, userName, email)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(1, "riti", "abc@gmail.com),
```

```
(1, "raj", "xyz@gmail.com),
```

```
(1, "rahul", "abc2@gmail.com);
```

```
INSERT INTO posts (postId, userId, caption)
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(101, 561, "light"),
```

```
(102, 562, "air"),
```

```
(103, 563, "water");
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

**Step 4 : You can see all the tables in the db**

```
USE DATABASE instagramDb;  
SHOW TABLES;
```

**Step 5: All the values in a specific table**

```
SELECT * FROM users;  
SELECT * FROM posts;
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes in SQL

Data types are used to specify the type of data that a column can store.

### Numeric

- INTEGER/ INT
- SMALLINT
- BIGINT
- DECIMAL
- FLOAT
- DOUBLE

### Character/ String

- CHAR(n)
- VARCHAR(n)
- TEXT

### Date & Time

- DATE
- TIME
- DATETIME
- TIMESTAMP

### Boolean

- BOOLEAN

### Binary

- BINARY(n)
- VARBINARY(n)
- BLOB

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes

### Numeric Datatypes

1. INT – Used for storing whole numbers without decimal points.  
(–2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (signed integer))
2. BIGINT – Used for storing large whole numbers. (–9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807)
3. FLOAT– Used for storing decimal numbers. (4-byte)

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes

### Numeric Datatypes

3. FLOAT– Used for storing decimal numbers. (4-byte)

4. DOUBLE– Used for storing decimal numbers. (8-byte)

5. DECIMAL(p,s)– Used for exact numeric representation. p is the precision and s is the scale.

Command :

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
  id INT  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes

### Numeric Datatypes

By default all the numeric datatypes can have negative as well as positive values. This restrict the range so if we know there is only +ve values which is stored we use UNSIGNED attribute (0-255).

for eg- salary can never be in negative or age

Command :

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
  id INT UNSIGNED  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes

### Character Datatypes

1. CHAR(n)– Fixed-length character strings can be stored. (0–255)
2. VARCHAR(n)– Variable-length character strings can be stored.(0–255)
3. TEXT– Variable-length character string with no specified limit.

Command :

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
  name VARCHAR(50)  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes

### Date & Time Datatypes

1. DATE– Used for storing date values. (YYYY-MM-DD)
2. TIME – Used for storing time values. (hh:mm:ss)
3. DATETIME/TIMESTAMP– Used for storing date and time values. (yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss)

Command :

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
createdTs TIMESTAMP  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes

### Boolean Datatypes

1. BOOLEAN– Used to store a true or false value.

Command :

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
isActive BOOLEAN  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Datatypes

### Binary Datatypes

1. BINARY(n)– Used for fixed-length binary data.
2. VARBINARY(n)– Used for storing variable-length binary data.
3. BLOB (Binary Large Object)– Used for storing large amounts of binary data.(var len)

Command :

```
CREATE TABLE document (  
data BLOB  
);
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Constraints in SQL

Constraints – Constraints define rules or conditions that must be satisfied by the data in the table.

Common constraints include uniqueness, nullability, default values, etc.

- Unique constraint: Ensures values in a column are unique across the table.
- Not null constraint: Ensures a column cannot have a null value.
- Check constraint: Enforces a condition to be true for each row.
- Default constraint: Provides a default value for a column if no value is specified.
- Primary key: Enforces the uniqueness of values in one or more columns
- Foreign key: Enforces a link between two tables by referencing a column in one table that is a primary key in another table.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Constraints in SQL

Unique constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
  phoneNbr INT UNIQUE);
```

Not null constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
  address VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL );
```

Check constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
  age INT CHECK (age >= 18));
```

Default constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (  
  enrolled VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'no' );
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Constraints in SQL

Primary key constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE employee ( id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(255) );
```

or

```
CREATE TABLE employee (  
    id INT ,  
    name VARCHAR(255)  
    PRIMARY KEY (id)  
);
```

Foreign key constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE orders (  
    orderItemNo INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    custId INT,  
    FOREIGN KEY (custId) REFERENCES customer(custId) );
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Keys in SQL

**Primary key**– A primary key is a unique identifier for each record in the table. It ensures that each row can be uniquely identified and accessed within the table.

**Foreign key**–A foreign key is a field in a table that refers to the primary key of another table. It establishes relationships between tables.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Primary Key: A primary key is a key which uniquely identifies each record in a table. It ensures that each tuple or record can be uniquely identified within the table. It is always Unique+ Not null

ID	Name	Hometown
123	Rahul	KOLKATA
245	Raj	KOLKATA
434	Riti	DELHI

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Foreign Key: A foreign key is a field in a table that refers to the primary key in another table. It establishes a relationship between two tables.

## Student

(Base/referenced table)

Roll no	Name	Hometown
1	Rahul	KOLKATA
2	Raj	KOLKATA
3	Riti	DELHI

↓  
Primary key

## Subject

(referencing table)

Roll no	Name	subject
1	Rahul	Maths
2	Raj	SST
3	Riti	Science

↓  
Foreign key

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Referenced table – Table having primary key (pk)

Referencing table– Table having foreign key(fk)

## Student

(Base/referenced table)

Roll no	Name	Hometown
1	Rahul	KOLKATA
2	Raj	KOLKATA
3	Riti	DELHI

Primary key

## Subject

(referencing table)

Roll no	subject id	subject
1	s1	Maths
2	s2	SST
3	s3	Science

Foreign key

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Foreign Key

id	Name	course_id
1	Rahul	100
2	Raj	101
3	Riti	102

Student

Base/referenced/parent table

course_id	name	teacher	id
100	Hindi	Ram	1
101	Maths	Mohan	2
102	English	Priya	3

Course

Refrencing/child table



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Foreign Key

Foreign key helps to perform operations related to the parent table, such as joining tables or ensuring referential integrity.

### Query :

```
CREATE TABLE childtableName (  
  childId INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  baseId INT,  
  FOREIGN KEY (baseId) REFERENCES baseTableName(baseId)  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Cascading in Foreign Key

Cascading are a set of rules which dictate what actions should be taken automatically when a referenced row in the parent table is modified or deleted.

1.CASCADE: If a row in the parent table is updated or deleted, all related rows in the child table will be automatically updated or deleted.

2.SET NULL: If a row in the parent table is updated or deleted, all corresponding foreign key values in the child table will be set to NULL.

3.RESTRICT or NO ACTION: Blocks the modification or deletion of a referenced row in the parent table if related rows exist in the child table, thus maintaining referential integrity.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Cascading in Foreign Key

These cascading actions help maintain the integrity of the data across related tables in the database.

**1.ON DELETE CASCADE**

**2.ON UPDATE CASCADE**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Cascading in Foreign Key

1. ON DELETE CASCADE : The ON DELETE CASCADE clause indicates that if a row in the parent table (parent\_table) is deleted, all corresponding rows in the child table (child\_table) will be automatically deleted as well.

### QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE childtableName (  
  childId INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  baseId INT,  
  FOREIGN KEY (baseId) REFERENCES baseTableName(baseId)  
  ON DELETE CASCADE  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Cascading in Foreign Key

2. **ON UPDATE CASCADE** : The ON UPDATE CASCADE clause indicates that if a row in the parent table (parent\_table) is updated, all corresponding rows in the child table (child\_table) will be automatically updated as well.

### QUERY :

```
CREATE TABLE childtableName (  
  childId INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  baseId INT,  
  FOREIGN KEY (baseId) REFERENCES parenttableName(childId)  
  ON UPDATE CASCADE  
);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Lets make a database for all SQL commands

Let's make a Database for a Company

Requirements :

1. Make a database for a company xyz

```
CREATE DATABASE xyz;
```

2. Make an employee table in the xyz database.

```
CREATE TABLE employee(  
id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
name VARCHAR(50),  
age INT,  
department VARCHAR(50)  
city VARCHAR(50),  
salary INT);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Retrieving data from table

### 3. Fill details in the table

```
INSERT INTO employee(id,name,age,department,city,salary)
VALUES
```

```
(1, "rahul" , 25 , "IT" , "Mumbai", 1500),
(2, "afsara" , 26 , "HR" , "Pune, 2000),
(3, "abhimanyu" , 27 , "IT" , "Mumbai" , 2500),
(4, "aditya" , 25 , "Marketing" , "Surat" , 2400),
(5, "raj" , 24, "Finance" , "Indore", 1500);
```

### 4. See all the data in the table

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## UPDATE Command

The UPDATE command in SQL is used to modify existing records in a table. If you get a safe mode error while executing queries run this query

QUERY: **SET SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES=0;**

**QUERY :**

UPDATE table\_name

SET columnName1= value1(to be set) , columnName2 =value2(to be set)

WHERE condition;



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## UPDATE Command (Practice Question)

1. Write a query to update the salary for all employees in the 'HR' department to 50000.

### QUERY :

```
UPDATE employee
```

```
SET salary = 50000
```

```
WHERE department = "HR";
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## UPDATE Command (Practice Question)

2. Write a query to update the name of an employee from raaj to raj .

### QUERY :

```
UPDATE employee
```

```
SET name = "raj"
```

```
WHERE name = "raaj";
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## DELETE Command

The DELETE command in SQL is used to remove records from a table.

### QUERY:

```
DELETE FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## DELETE Command (Practice Question)

1. Write a query to DELETE all records from the employee table where the department is 'HR'

### QUERY :

```
DELETE FROM employee  
WHERE department = "HR";
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## DELETE Command (Practice Question)

2. Write a query to DELETE the record of an employee having name as raj

### QUERY :

```
DELETE FROM employee  
WHERE name = "raj";
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Retrieving data from table

**SELECT command** – Select is a DQL(Data Query Language) Command. It is used to retrieve data from a database.

We can provide specific columns from which we can retrieve data.

**SELECT column1 , column2 FROM tableName;** → to retrieve data present in specific column in a table

**SELECT \* FROM tableName;** → to retrieve all the data present in table

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Filtering data using the WHERE clause

**WHERE clause** – It filters the rows based on specified conditions.

QUERY : **SELECT col1 col2 FROM tableName WHERE condition;**

ex : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE age > 20;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Commands

### DQL

SELECT

### DML

INSERT  
UPDATE  
DELETE

### DDL

CREATE  
ALTER  
DROP  
TRUNCATE  
RENAME



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## ALTER Command

**ALTER command** – ALTER is a DDL command used to modify(change) existing database objects, such as tables, indexes, or constraints(schema)

Let's see all the things ALTER can help us to do. So mostly it is used to modify the schema, so we will mostly see how it can help in modification of columns like – addition of new column, deletion of column, modification of column and much more

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## ALTER Command

### 1. ADD a column

Query :

```
ALTER TABLE tableName  
ADD columnName datatype constraint ;
```

### 2. Drop a column

Query :

```
ALTER TABLE tableName  
DROP COLUMN columnName ;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## ALTER Command

### 3. Modify the data type of an existing column

**MODIFY clause** : The MODIFY clause is oftenly used within an ALTER TABLE statement in SQL. It allows us to change the definition or properties of an existing column in a table.

**Query :**

```
ALTER TABLE tableName
```

```
MODIFY columnName newdatatype ;
```

The above command modifies columnName to a new dataType.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## ALTER Command

### 4. Change the name of an existing column

**CHANGE :** The CHANGE command is oftenly used within an ALTER TABLE statement in SQL. It helps to change the name or data type of a column within a table.

**Query :**

```
ALTER TABLE tableName
```

```
CHANGE oldcolumnName newcolumnName newdatatype;
```

The above command changes the oldcolumnName to newcolumnName and also its datatype

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## ALTER Command

### 4. Rename the name of an existing column

**RENAME COMMAND** : RENAME command is used to change the name of an existing database object, such as a table, column, index, or constraint.

**Query :**

```
ALTER TABLE tableName
```

```
RENAME COLUMN oldcolumnName TO newcolumnName ;
```

The above command renames the oldcolumnName to newcolumnName

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## RENAME Command

**RENAME** : RENAME command is used to change the name of an existing database object, such as a table, column, index, or constraint.

**Query (Table Renaming) :**

```
RENAME TABLE oldTableName TO newTableName ;
```

The above command renames the oldTableName to newTableName

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## RENAME Command

Query (Column Renaming) :

ALTER TABLE tablename

RENAME COLUMN oldcolumnname TO newcolumnname;

The above command renames the oldcolumnName to newcolumnName

Query (Database Renaming) :

RENAME DATABASE olddatabasename TO newdatabasename;

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## TRUNCATE Command

**TRUNCATE command** – This command removes all rows from the given table, leaving the table empty but preserving its structure,

QUERY :

```
TRUNCATE TABLE tableName;
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Difference Between TRUNCATE, DELETE and DROP

TRUNCATE	DELETE	DROP
remove all rows from a table	Used to remove specific rows from a table based on a condition	Used to completely remove table
TRUNCATE TABLE tablename;	DELETE FROM tablename WHERE condition;	DROP TABLE tablename;

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Using DISTINCT to retrieve unique values

**DISTINCT** – DISTINCT keyword is used within the SELECT statement to retrieve unique values from a column or combination of columns.

Query :

```
SELECT DISTINCT col1  
FROM tableName;
```

→ retrieve a list of unique values for col1

```
SELECT DISTINCT col1, col2  
FROM tableName;
```

→ return unique combinations of col1 & col2

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Operators in SQL

To perform operations on data in SQL we use operators.

QUERY : **SELECT col1 col2 FROM tableName WHERE condition(use operator);**

Types of operators in SQL:

- Arithmetic Operators : addition (+) ,subtraction (–), multiplication (\*), division (/) , modulus (%)

QUERY : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE age+1 =60;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Operators in SQL

- Comparison Operators : equal to (=) , not equal to (<> or !=) , greater than (>) less than (<), greater than or equal to (>=), less than or equal to (<=)

QUERY : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE age > 20;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Operators in SQL

- Logical Operators

1. **AND** : It combines two conditions and returns true if both are true

QUERY: **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE city= 'Pune' AND age > 18;**

2. **OR** : It combines two conditions and returns true if either is true

QUERY: **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE city= 'Pune' OR age > 18;**

3. **NOT**: It reverses the result of a condition, returns true if the condition is false

QUERY: **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE department NOT IN ('IT', 'HR');**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Operators in SQL

- IN Operator: IN(Checks if a value matches in a list of values)

QUERY : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE department IN ('IT', 'HR');**

- IS NULL / IS NOT NULL Operators: IS NULL (checks for null values) , IS NOT NULL (checks for not null values)

QUERY : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE department IS NOT NULL;**

- Bitwise Operators: AND(&), OR(I)

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Operators in SQL

- LIKE & Wildcard Operators: LIKE operator is used to search for a specified pattern in a column. It uses wildcard operators for matching patterns.

1. % (percent sign): It matches for any sequence of zero or more characters.

QUERY : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE name LIKE 'A%';**

2. \_ (underscore): It matches for any single character.

QUERY : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE name LIKE '\_A%';**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Operators in SQL

- BETWEEN Operator: Checks if a value is within a range of values.

QUERY : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE salary BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500;**



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Clauses in SQL

Clauses are like tools/conditions that helps us to make queries more specific or decide what data to fetch.

Ex– **WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING , ORDER BY, LIMIT**

**QUERY : SELECT col1,col2  
FROM tableName  
clause condition;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## WHERE clause

**WHERE clause** – It filters the rows based on specified conditions.

QUERY : **SELECT col1,col2**  
**FROM tableName**  
**WHERE condition;**

ex : **SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE age > 20;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## LIMIT CLAUSE

**LIMIT clause** – The LIMIT clause in SQL is used to restrict the number of rows returned by a query.

This query retrieves the first n rows from the table.

QUERY :

```
SELECT col1 , col2 FROM tableName  
LIMIT noOfRows;
```

ex : **SELECT \* FROM employee LIMIT 2;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Sorting data with the ORDER BY clause.

**ORDER BY clause** – It is used to sort the results in ascending or descending order. By default it returns the result in ascending order

This query retrieves the first n rows from the table.

QUERY :

```
SELECT col1 , col2 FROM tableName  
ORDER BY col1 (ASC/DESC), col2 (ASC/DESC)
```

ex : **SELECT \* FROM employee ORDER BY salary DESC;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice question

Write a SQL Query to fetch the details of employees having id as 1

QUERY :

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE id=1;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice question

Write a SQL Query to fetch the details of employees having id as 1 and city as MUMBAI

QUERY :

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE id=1 AND city = "MUMBAI";
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice question

Write a SQL Query to fetch the details of employees having salary greater than 1200 and city as MUMBAI a.

QUERY :

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE salary>1200 AND city = "MUMBAI";
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice question

Write a SQL Query to fetch the details of employees who are not from MUMBAI.

QUERY :

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
WHERE city NOT IN ( "MUMBAI");
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice question

Write a SQL Query to fetch the details of employees having the maximum salary.

QUERY :

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice question

Write a SQL Query to fetch the details of 2 employees having the maximum salary.

QUERY :

```
SELECT * FROM employee  
ORDER BY salary DESC  
LIMIT 2;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Aggregate Functions

Aggregate functions performs some operations on a set of rows and then returns a single value summarizing the data. These are used with SELECT statements to perform calculations

Types of **Aggregate functions** :

- COUNT()
- SUM()
- AVG()
- MIN()
- MAX()
- GROUP\_CONCAT()

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Aggregate Functions

**COUNT()** – It counts the number of rows in a table or the number of non-null values in a column.

This counts how many things are in a list or a group.

**Query : SELECT count(name) FROM employee ; → this will tell the number of employees in a company**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Aggregate Functions

**SUM()** – It calculates the sum of all values in a numeric column.  
This adds up all the numbers in a list.

**Query : SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee ; → this will tell the total amount company is paying to its employees**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Aggregate Functions

**AVG()** – It computes the average of all values in a numeric column. It finds the average, or the "middle" number, of all the numbers in a list.

**Query : SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employee ;** → this will tell the avg amount company is paying to its employees

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Aggregate Functions

**MIN()** – It helps to find the smallest number in a list.

Query : **SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employee ;** → this will tell the minimum salary company is paying to its employees

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Aggregate Functions

**MAX()** – It finds the maximum value in a column.

Query : **SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employee ;** → this will tell the max salary company is paying to its employees



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Grouping data with the GROUP BY clause.

**GROUP BY clause** – This is used to group rows that have the same values into together. It helps to organize data into groups so that you can do calculations, like finding totals or averages, for each group

This query retrieves the first n rows from the table.

QUERY :

```
SELECT col1, aggregateFun(col2)
FROM tableName
GROUP BY col1;
```

ex: **SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avgsal FROM employee  
GROUP BY department;**

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## HAVING clause.

**HAVING clause** – The HAVING clause is just like clause but the main difference is it works on aggregated data. It is used with the GROUP BY clause. It helps to filter groups based on given conditions.

QUERY :

```
SELECT col1, col2 aggregateFun(col3)
FROM tableName
GROUP BY col1 col2
HAVING condition;
```

```
ex : SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avgsal
FROM employe
GROUP BY department
HAVING avgsal>1500;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## GROUP BY and HAVING clause.

These queries demonstrate how to use

- a. GROUP BY to categorize data and
- b. HAVING to filter grouped data based on specific conditions in SQL.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Difference Between WHERE and HAVING Clause

WHERE	HAVING
used to filter rows from the result based on condition applied to a row before the aggregation	used to filter rows from the result based on condition applied to a row after the aggregation
It is used with <b>SELECT</b> , <b>UPDATE</b> , or <b>DELETE</b> commands	It is used with <b>GROUP BY</b> and <b>aggregate functions</b>
<pre>SELECT * FROM tableName WHERE condition;</pre>	<pre>SELECT col1, col2 aggregateFun(col3) FROM tableName GROUP BY col1 col2 HAVING condition;</pre>

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice Questions

1. Write a query to find the total number of employees in each city

Query :

```
Select city, COUNT(name) AS no_of_emp  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY city;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice Questions

2. Write a query to find the maximum salary of employees in each city in descending order

Query :

```
Select city, max(salary) AS max_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY city  
ORDER BY DESC;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice Questions

3. Write a query to display the department names alongside the total count of employees in each department, sorting the results by the total number of employees in descending order.

Query :

```
SELECT department, COUNT(id) AS totalemployees  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
ORDER BY totalemployees DESC;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Practice Questions

4. Write a query to list the departments where the average salary is greater than 1200, also display the department name and the average salary.

Query :

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avgsalary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING AVG(salary) > 50000;
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## The general order of SQL commands

Sno	Command	Usecase
1.	SELECT	Retrieve from the database
2.	FROM	Identify the table
3.	WHERE	Filter rows based on some conditions
4.	GROUP BY	Group rows that have the same values
5.	HAVING	Filter groups based on some conditions
6.	ORDER BY	Sort the result set either aesc/desc
7.	LIMIT	Limit the number of rows returned

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

Joins are used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related or shared or common column between them. There are commonly 4 types of joins including **INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, FULL JOIN, SELF JOIN , CROSS JOIN.**

id	Name	Age
1	Riya	17
2	Rahul	18
3	Ram	17

Student

id	course_id	course_name
1	101	Eng
2	102	Hin
3	103	PhE

Course

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

**Q. Is Foreign Key important for performing joins?**

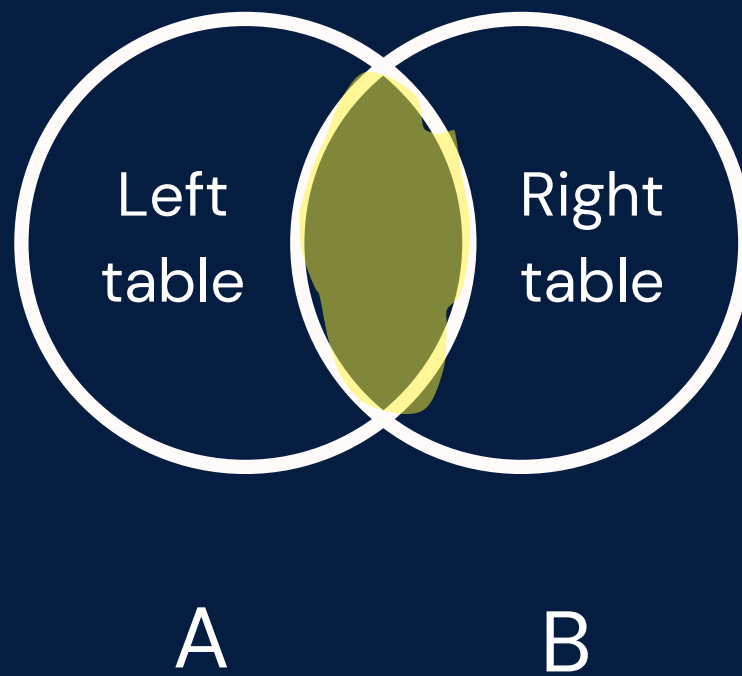
→ Joins can be performed based on any columns that establish a relationship between tables, not just FK constraints, so its not necessary.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Types of Joins in SQL

#### 1. Inner Join



rollno	name
1	Ram
2	Rahul
3	Riti

Student

rollno	c_name
2	Hindi
3	Eng
4	Maths

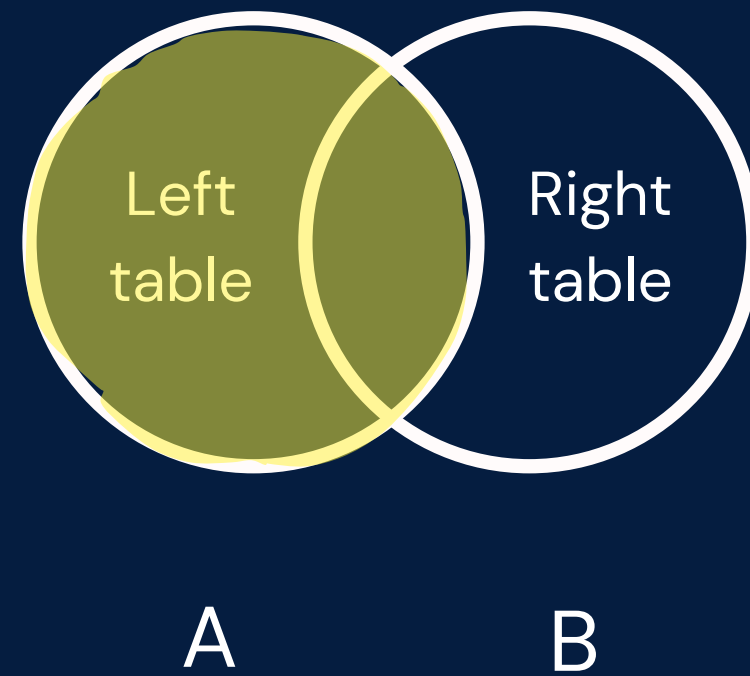
Course

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Types of Joins in SQL

#### 2. Left Join/Left Outer Join



rollno	name
1	Ram
2	Rahul
3	Riti

Student

rollno	c_name
2	Hindi
3	Eng
4	Maths

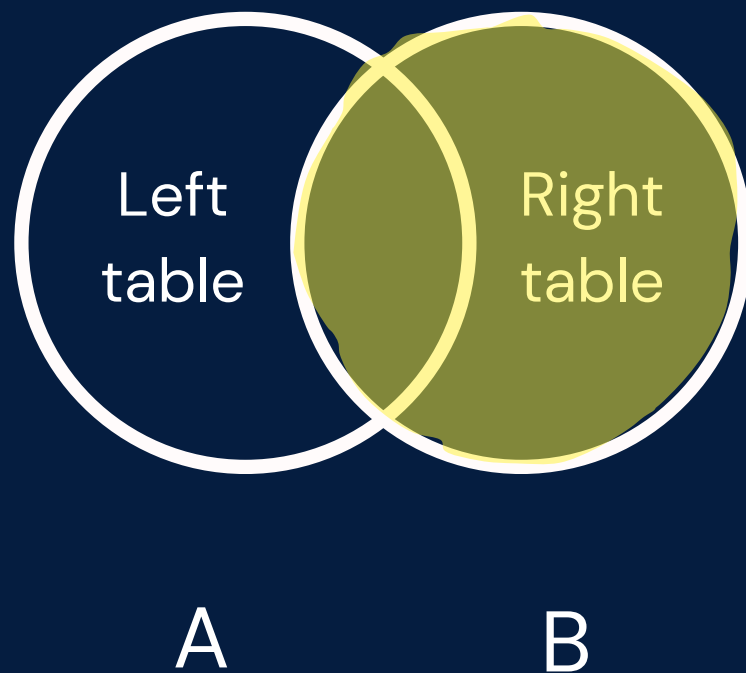
Course

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Types of Joins in SQL

#### 3. Right Join/ Right Outer Join



rollno	name
1	Ram
2	Rahul
3	Riti

Student

rollno	c_name
2	Hindi
3	Eng
4	Maths

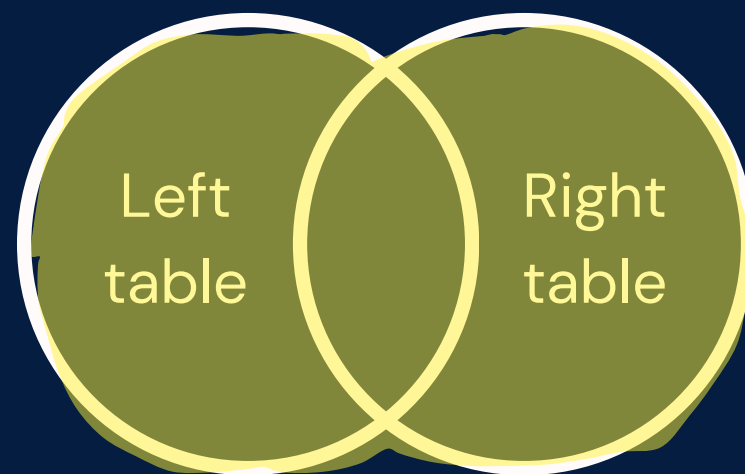
Course

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Types of Joins in SQL

#### 4. Full Join/Full Outer Join



rollno	name
1	Ram
2	Rahul
3	Riti

Student

rollno	c_name
2	Hindi
3	Eng
4	Maths

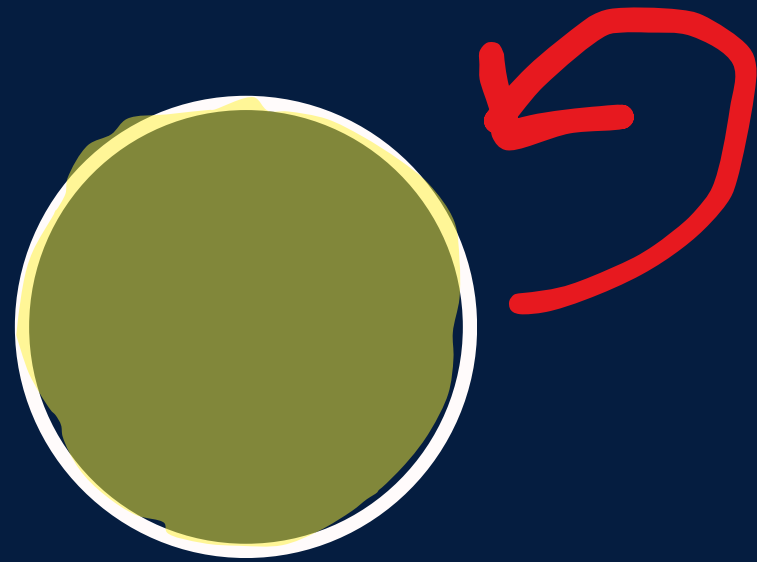
Course

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Types of Joins in SQL

#### 5. Self Join



rollno	name
1	Ram
2	Rahul
3	Riti

Student

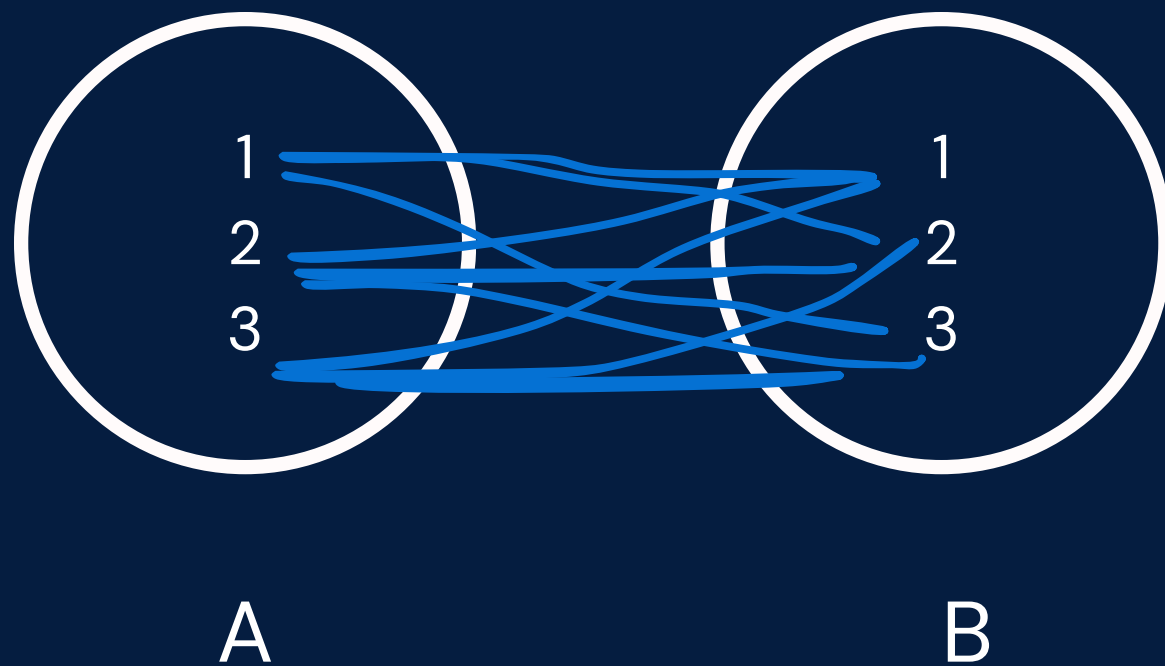


# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Types of Joins in SQL

#### 6. Cross Join



rollno	name
1	Ram
2	Rahul
3	Riti

Student

rollno	c_name
2	Hindi
3	Eng
4	Maths

Course

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

**1. Inner Join**: It helps us in getting the rows that have matching values in both tables, according to the given join condition.

### Query:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2  
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;
```

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul
103	Riti

Customer

id	o_name
102	Fruit
103	Ball
104	Utensils

Order

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

Query: It only returns rows where there is a matching id in both tables

```
SELECT *  
FROM customer  
INNER JOIN order  
ON customer.id = order.id;
```

id	name	id	o_name
102	Rahul	102	Fruit
103	Riti	103	Ball

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul
103	Riti

customer

id	o_name
102	Fruit
103	Ball
104	Utensils

Order

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

2. Left Join/Left Outer Join: It is used to fetch all the records from the left table along with matched records from the right table.

If there are no matching records in the right table, NULL values are returned for the columns of the right table.

### Query:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2  
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;
```

**Left table** : the table specified before the LEFT JOIN keyword

**Right table** : the table specified after the LEFT JOIN keyword

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM customer  
LEFT JOIN order  
ON customer.id = order.id;
```

id	name	id	o_name
101	Ram	null	null
102	Rahul	102	Fruit
103	Riti	103	Ball

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul
103	Riti

customer

id	o_name
102	Fruit
103	Ball
104	Utensils

Order

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

3. Right Join/ Right Outer Join: It is used to fetch all the records from the right table along with matched records from the left table.

If there are no matching records in the left table, NULL values are returned for the columns of the left table.

### Query:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
RIGHT JOIN table2  
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;
```

**Left table** : the table specified before the RIGHT JOIN keyword

**Right table** : the table specified after the RIGHT JOIN keyword

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM customer  
RIGHT JOIN order  
ON customer.id = order.id;
```

id	o_name	id	name
102	Fruit	102	Rahul
103	Ball	103	Riti
104	utensils	null	null

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul
103	Riti

customer

id	o_name
102	Fruit
103	Ball
104	Utensils

Order

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

4. Full Join/Full Outer Join: It returns the matching rows of both left and right table and also includes all rows from both tables even if they don't have matching rows.

If there is no match, NULL values are returned for the columns of the missing table.

In MySQL, the syntax for a full join is different compared to other SQL databases like PostgreSQL or SQL Server.

MySQL does not support the FULL JOIN keyword directly. So we use a combination of LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and UNION to achieve the result.



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### 4. Full Join/Full Outer Join:

#### Query:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2  
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;
```

UNION

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
RIGHT JOIN table2  
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

### Query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM customer  
LEFT JOIN order  
ON customer.id = order.id;  
UNION  
SELECT *  
FROM customer  
RIGHT JOIN order  
ON customer.id = order.id;
```

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul
103	Riti

customer

id	o_name
102	Fruit
103	Ball
104	Utensils

Order

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

Result :

id	name	id	o_name
101	Ram	null	null
102	Rahul	102	Fruit
103	Riti	103	Ball
null	null	104	Utensils

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

**5. CrossJoin:** It combines each row of the first table with every row of the second table.

### Query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM table1  
CROSS JOIN table2;
```

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul

Customer

o_id	o_name
1	Fruit
2	Ball

Order

It results in a new table where the number of rows is equal to the product of the number of rows in each table. ( $m*n$ )

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

Result :

id	name	o_id	o_name
101	Ram	1	Fruit
101	Ram	2	Ball
102	Rahul	1	Fruit
102	Rahu	2	Ball

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

**6. Self Join:** A self join in SQL is a type of join where a table is joined with itself. It is a type of inner join.

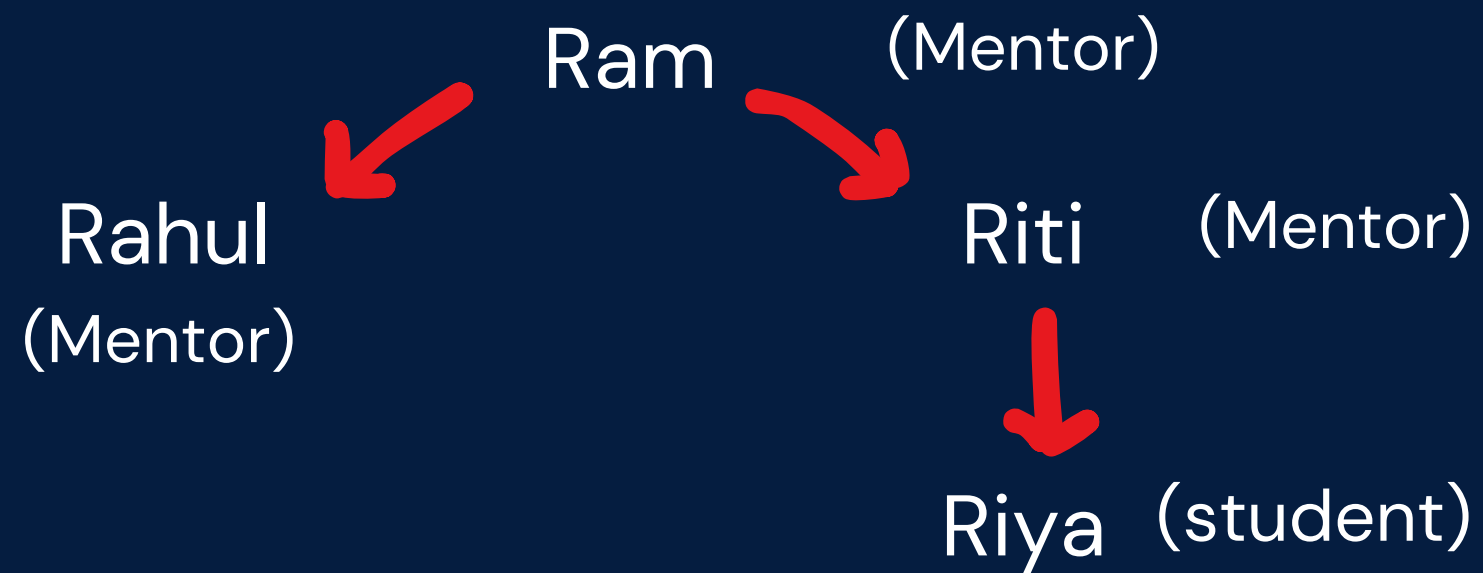
### Query:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table as t1  
JOIN table as t2  
ON t1.colName = t2.colName
```

t1 and t2 are aliases for the table, used to distinguish between the order rows.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL



Query :

```
SELECT s1.name as mentor_name, s2.name  
as name
```

```
FROM student as s1
```

```
JOIN student as s2
```

```
WHERE s1.s_id=s2.mentor_id
```

s_id	name	mentor_id
1	Ram	null
2	Rahul	1
3	Riti	1
4	Riya	3

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Joins in SQL

Result :

mentor_name	name
Ram	Riti
Ram	Rahul
Riti	Riya



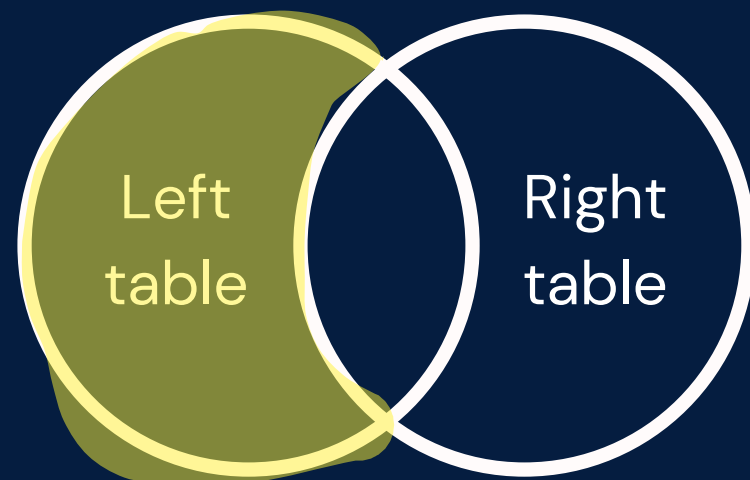
# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Exclusive Joins in SQL

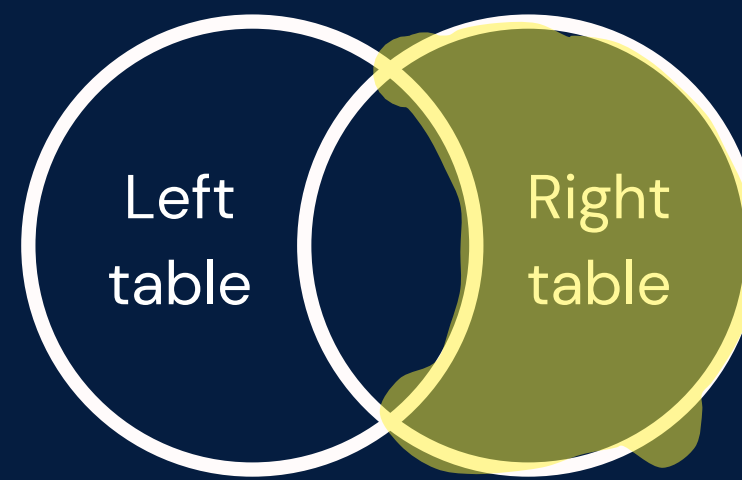
Exclusive joins are used when we want to retrieve data from two tables excluding matched rows. They are a part of outer joins or full outer join.

Types :

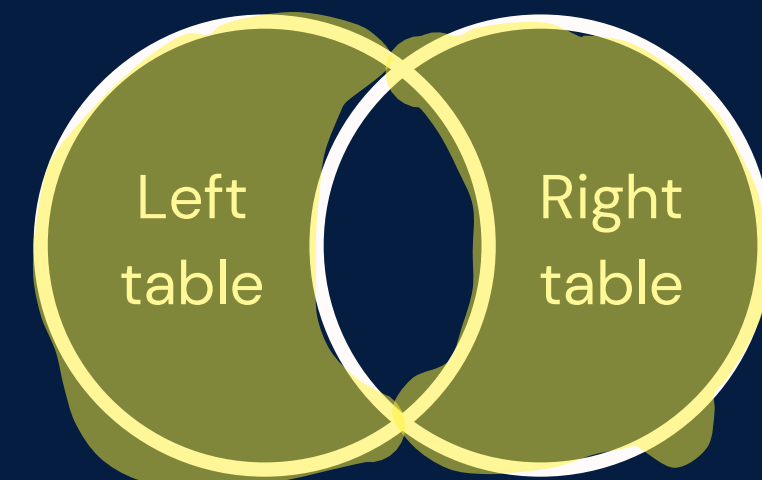
1. Left Exclusive JOIN



2. Right Exclusive JOIN



3. Full Exclusive JOIN



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Exclusive Joins in SQL

**Left Exclusive JOIN:** When we retrieve records from the left table excluding the ones matching in both left and right table .

Query:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2  
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;  
WHERE table2.colName IS NULL;
```

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul
103	Riti

customer

id	o_name
102	Fruit
103	Ball
104	Utensils

Order

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Exclusive Joins in SQL

**Right Exclusive JOIN:** When we retrieve records from the right table excluding the ones matching in both left and right table .

Query:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
RIGHT JOIN table2  
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;  
WHERE table1.colName IS NULL;
```

id	name
101	Ram
102	Rahul
103	Riti

customer

id	o_name
102	Fruit
103	Ball
104	Utensils

Order

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Exclusive Joins in SQL

**Full Exclusive JOIN:** When we retrieve records from the right table and left table excluding the ones matching in both left and right table .

Query:

```
SELECT columns
FROM table1
LEFT JOIN table2
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;
WHERE table2.colName IS NULL;
UNION
SELECT columns
FROM table1
RIGHT JOIN table2
ON table1.colName = table2.colName;
WHERE table1.colName IS NULL;
```

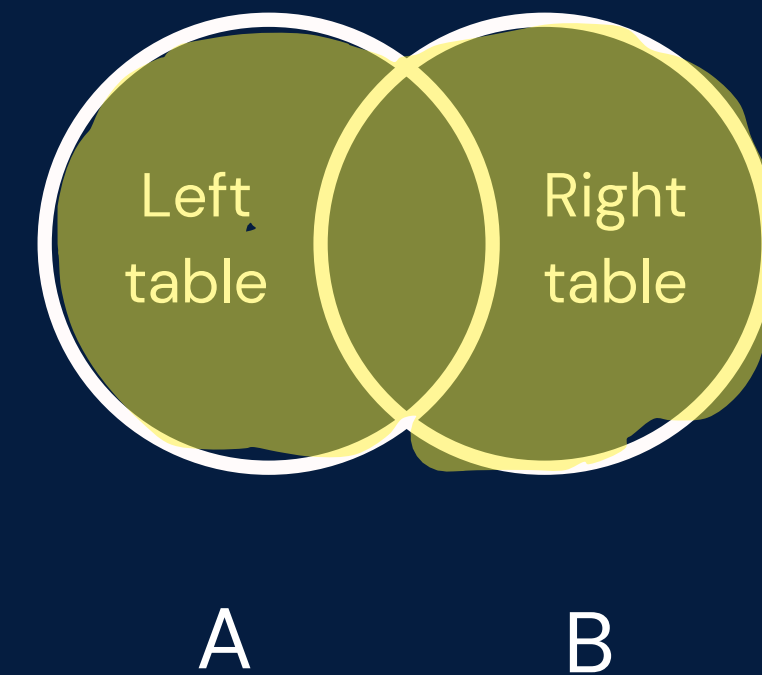
# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## UNION Operator in SQL

**UNION:** UNION operator in SQL is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT queries into a single result set and gives unique rows by removing duplicate rows.

Things to keep in mind:

1. Each SELECT command within the UNION must retrieve the same number of columns.
2. The data types of columns in corresponding positions across SELECT statements should match.
3. Columns should be listed in the same order across all SELECT statements.

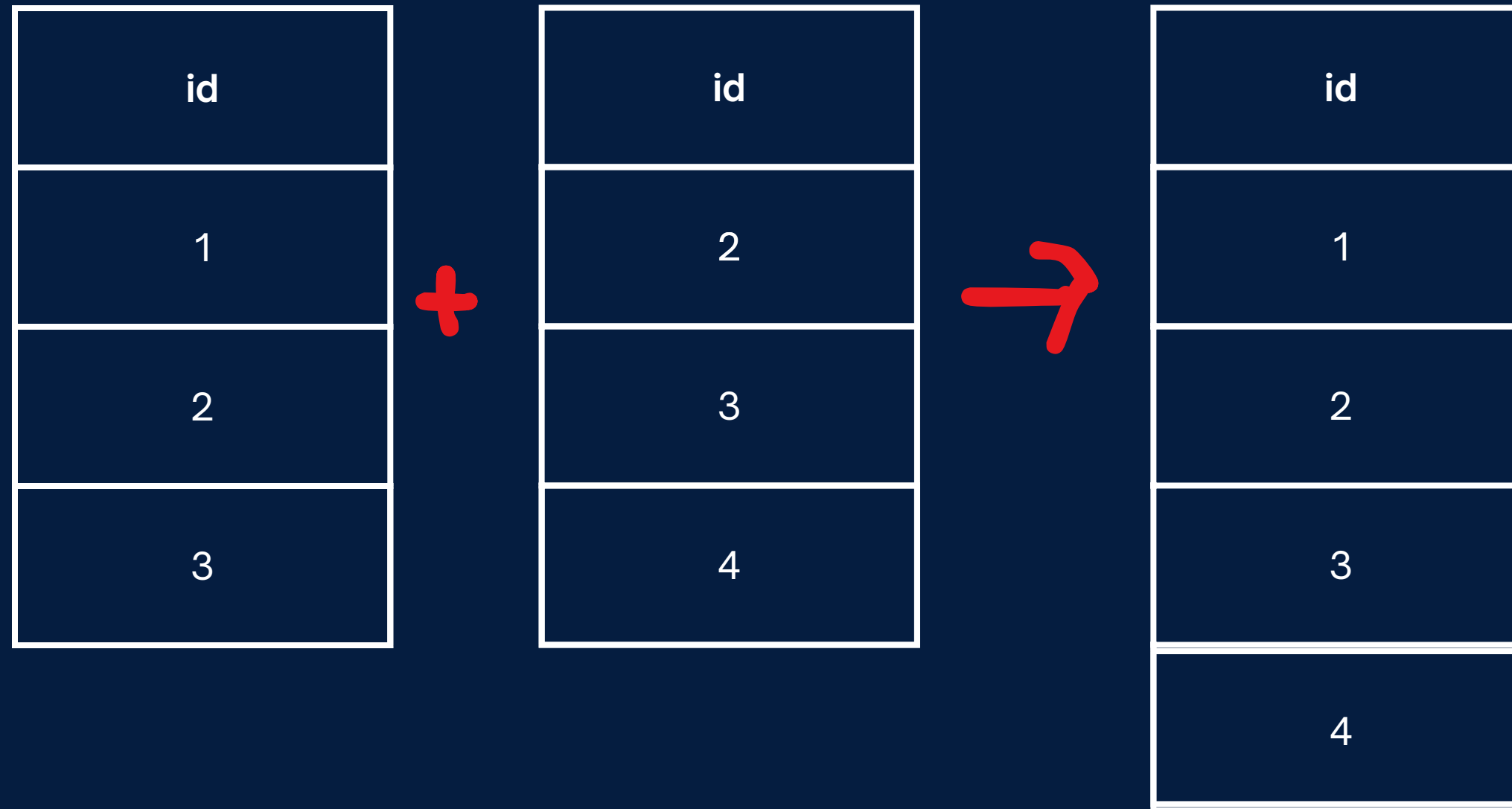


# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## UNION Operator in SQL

### QUERY:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
UNION  
SELECT columns  
FROM table2;
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## UNION ALL Operator in SQL

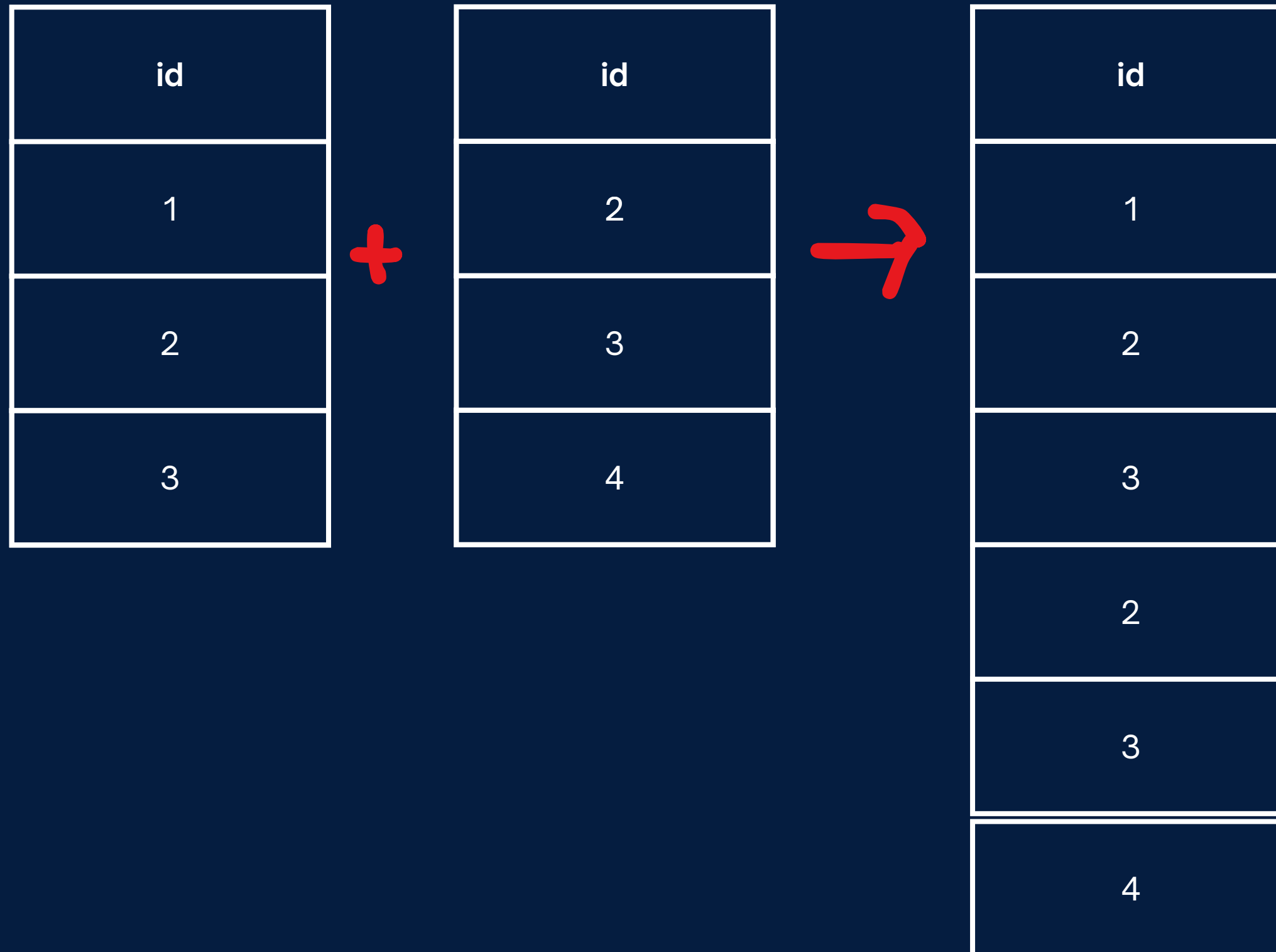
**UNION ALL:** UNION operator in SQL is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT queries into a single result set and gives all rows by not removing duplicate rows.

### QUERY:

```
SELECT columns  
FROM table1  
UNION ALL  
SELECT columns  
FROM table2;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## UNION ALL Operator in SQL

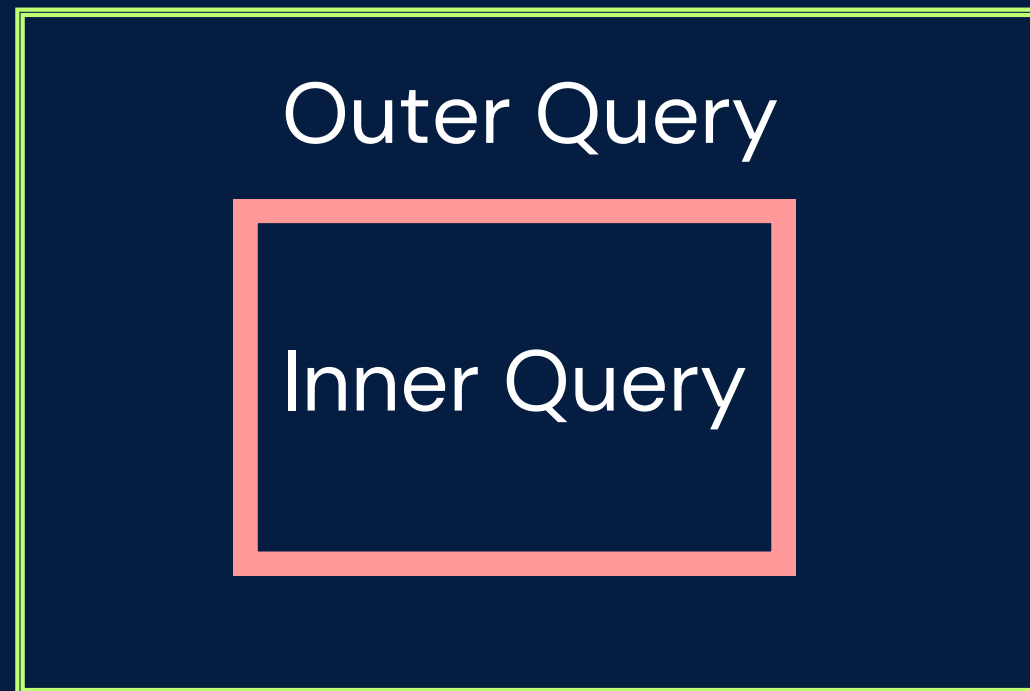




# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

**Subqueries/Inner Queries/Nested Queries:** SQL subquery is a query nested within another SQL statement. Whenever we want to retrieve data based on the result of another query we use nested queries.



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

### How can we use Subqueries?

Subqueries can be used in multiple ways :

- Subqueries can be used with clauses such as **SELECT**, **INSERT**, **UPDATE**, or **DELETE** to perform complex data retrieval.

#### **QUERY:**

```
SELECT columns, (subquery)  
FROM tableName;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

### How can we use Subqueries?

Subqueries can be used in multiple ways :

- Subqueries can be used with **WHERE** clause to filter data based on conditions.

#### **QUERY:**

```
SELECT *  
FROM tableName  
WHERE column name operator (subquery);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

### How can we use Subqueries?

Subqueries can be used in multiple ways :

- Subqueries can also be used in the **FROM** clause.

#### **QUERY:**

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM subquery AS altName ;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in WHERE:

1. Find all the employees who have salary greater than the min salary

- Find the min salary
- Find employee having salary greater than min salary

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in WHERE:

- To find the min salary

QUERY:

```
SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employee
```

- To find all the employees having salary greater than min salary

QUERY:

```
SELECT name, salary
```

```
FROM employee
```

```
WHERE salary > (subquery)
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in WHERE:

2. Find the employees with the minimum age

- Find the min age
- Find employee having the min age

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in WHERE:

- To find the min age

QUERY:

```
SELECT MIN(age) FROM employee
```

- To find all the employees having min age

QUERY:

```
SELECT name, age
```

```
FROM employee
```

```
WHERE age =(subquery);
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in FROM:

1. Find the employees who is having age greater than min\_age

- Find the min age
- Find employee having age > min age

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in WHERE:

- To Find the min age

QUERY:

```
SELECT min(age) AS min_age FROM employee;
```

- Find employee having age > min age

QUERY:

```
SELECT emp.name  
FROM employee emp, (subquery) AS subquery  
WHERE emp.age > subquery.min_age;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in SELECT:

1. Print the employees with the average age and age of employees

- Find the avg age
- Print the employee age and avg\_age

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## SQL Subqueries/Nested queries

Let's understand from example of using subqueries in SELECT:

- Find the avg age

QUERY:

```
SELECT AVG(age) FROM employee
```

- Print the employee age and avg\_age

QUERY:

```
SELECT (subquery)AS avg_age , age  
FROM employee;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Nth Highest Salary

**Q. Find the nth highest salary in a given dataset.**

Steps to find the nth highest salary:

**Step 1:** Select the column which you want to show the final result i.e salary.

**Step 2:** Order the salary in descending order so that you have the max at the first.

**Step 3:** Now the value of n could 1,2,3....till n, so we have to make the query in such a way so that whatever be the value of n it can provide the result.

**Step 4:** So at the end of the query we will provide a LIMIT so that on the data set which we have got after ordering the salary in descending order, we can fetch the nth highest one.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Nth Highest Salary

Q. Find the nth highest salary in a given dataset.

**LIMIT**– LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned by a query.

- **LIMIT n** – It helps to retrieve a maximum of n rows from the beginning of the result set.

- **LIMIT m, n**– It helps to retrieve a specific range of rows where

m– number of rows to skip from the beginning

n– number of rows to fetch after skipping

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Nth Highest Salary

Q. Find the nth highest salary in a given dataset.

QUERY:

```
SELECT DISTINCT Salary  
FROM tableName  
ORDER BY Salary DESC  
LIMIT n-1, 1;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Stored Procedures

**Stored Procedure**– These are programs that can perform specific tasks based on the stored query. It is basically a collection of pre-written SQL statements grouped together under a specific name.

Query: (to create a procedure)

```
CREATE PROCEDURE procedureName()
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
Query
```

```
END;
```

Query: (to call the procedure)

```
CALL procedureName();
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Stored Procedures

**Examples:** Stored procedure without params

**Query 1:**

```
CREATE PROCEDURE getAllOrderDetails()  
BEGIN  
Select * from orders;  
END;
```

Query: (to call the procedure)  
CALL getAllOrderDetails();

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Stored Procedures

Sometimes we encounter an issue in SQL workbench so we use delimiter there

Query 1:

```
DELIMITER /  
CREATE PROCEDURE getAllOrderDetails()  
BEGIN  
SELECT * FROM orders;  
END/  
DELIMITER ;
```

Query: (to call the procedure)

```
CALL getAllOrderDetails();
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Stored Procedures

**Examples:** Return the details of the order by id (Stored procedure with params)

**Query 2:**

```
CREATE PROCEDURE getAllOrderDetailsById(IN id int)
BEGIN
SELECT *FROM Orders WHERE id = id;
END;
```

Query: (to call the procedure)

```
CALL getAllOrderDetailsById(2);
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Views In SQL

A view is a virtual table in SQL. It helps in providing a filtered view of data for security purposes.

### QUERY:

```
CREATE VIEW viewName AS  
SELECT columns FROM baseTableName; (Specify the columns to be  
included in the view)
```

It helps in Data Abstraction, Security and simplify complex queries.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Views In SQL

- To see all the data in view

QUERY:

```
SELECT * FROM viewName ;
```

- To drop a view

QUERY:

```
DROP VIEW IF EXISTS viewName;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write the SQL Query to 1.create a database Company, 2.create a table employee in it delete/drop the database

### 1.Create a Database Company

```
CREATE DATABASE company;
```

### 2. Create a table Employee

USE company; -> to tell the server to create table in this DB

```
CREATE TABLE employee(  
employee_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
first_name VARCHAR(50),  
last_name VARCHAR(50));
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write the SQL Query to 1. create a database Company, 2. create a table employee in it, delete/drop the database

**3. Delete the Database company**

DROP DATABASE company;

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write the SQL Query to 1.create a table employee, 2.Insert data into the table employee  
3. Update Salary for all people in HR department to 20000 4. Delete data for employee  
having empId =1 5. Delete the entire table

### 1. Create a table employee

```
CREATE TABLE employee(  
empId INT PRIMARY KEY,  
name VARCHAR(50),  
department VARCHAR(50),  
salary INT);
```

### 2. Insert data into the table employee

```
INSERT INTO employee(empId,name,department,salary)  
VALUES(1, 'Riti', 'IT', 30000),  
(2, 'Rahul', 'HR' , 15000);
```



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write the SQL Query to 1.create a table employee, 2.Insert data into the table employ  
3. Update Salary for all people in HR department to 20000 4. Delete data for employee  
having empId =1 5. Delete the entire table

### 3. Update Salary for all people in HR department to 20000

```
UPDATE employees
```

```
SET salary = 20000
```

```
WHERE department='HR'
```

### 4. Delete data for employee having empId =1

```
DELETE FROM employee
```

```
WHERE empId = 1;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write the SQL Query to 1.create a table employee, 2.Insert data into the table employ  
3. Update Salary for all people in HR department to 20000 4. Delete data for employee  
having empId =1 5. Delete the entire table

### 5. Delete the entire table

```
DROP TABLE employee;
```

To delete all the data

```
DELETE FROM employee;
```

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find the total number of employees working in the 'IT' department'.

**Query :**

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employee  
WHERE department = 'IT';
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

COUNT(\*) is a SQL aggregate function that returns the total number of rows in a specified table or query. It counts all the rows, regardless of whether they contain NULL values or not.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find all the employees that have their name starting from 'R'

**Query :**

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE  
name LIKE 'R%';
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

LIKE– It is used to search for a specified pattern in a column

We use '%' and '\_' for searching patterns

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Condition	Query
Name start with A	LIKE 'A%'
Name contain ra	LIKE '%ra%'
Name start with 'A' and have exactly five characters	LIKE 'A____'
Name has a as second character	LIKE '_a%'

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find unique salaries in employee table

**Query :**

```
SELECT DISTINCT salary  
FROM employee;
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

DISTINCT– It is used to retrieve unique records from a table

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find the second highest salary in a table

**Query :**

```
SELECT MAX(salary)
FROM employee
WHERE salary <> (SELECT
MAX(salary) FROM employee);
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

MAX– gives the aggregated max value from a column

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find the nth highest salary in a table

**Query :**

```
SELECT DISTINCT Salary  
FROM employee  
ORDER BY Salary DESC  
LIMIT n-1, 1;
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

**ORDER BY** – Order the salary in descending/ascending order

**LIMIT m, n**– It helps to retrieve a specific range of rows

m– number of rows to skip from the beginning

n– number of rows to fetch after skipping



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find the top 2 highest salaries from a table

**Query :**

```
SELECT salary  
FROM employee  
ORDER BY salary DESC  
LIMIT 2;
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to calculate the total salary and average salary in a department

**Query :**

```
SELECT department, SUM(salary) AS  
total_salary, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department;
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find the rows where a department has NULL values

**Query :**

```
SELECT *FROM employee  
WHERE department IS NULL;
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

Q. Write a query to find the duplicate rows in employee for column department.

**Query :**

```
SELECT department, COUNT(*)  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY department  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

id	name	age	departmen	city	salary
1	Rahul	25	'IT'	'Mumbai'	1500
2	Afsara	26	'HR'	'Pune'	2000
3	Abhimanyu	27	'IT'	'Mumbai'	2500
4	Aditya	25	'Marketing'	'Surat'	2400
5	Raj	24	'Finance'	'Indore'	1500

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

### Q. What is SQL?

→ SQL stands for Structured Query Language

It is a standard language used for managing and manipulating databases.

### Q. What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE

→ DELETE removes rows from a table based on a condition and can be rolled back.

while, TRUNCATE removes all rows from a table without logging individual row deletions and cannot be rolled back.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

**Q. What is UNION and UNION ALL.**

→ UNION combines the results of two queries and removes duplicate rows.

while, UNION ALL combines the results of two queries and includes all duplicates.

**Q. What is a stored procedure?**

→ A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save and reuse in other queries.

**Q. What is difference between CHAR() and VARCHAR()**

→ CHAR is used when we have data with a fixed length

while, VARCHAR is used when we have data with variable length

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

### Q. Explain the types of JOINS in SQL?

- INNER JOIN: It returns all records that have matching values in both tables.
- LEFT OUTER JOIN: It returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.
- RIGHT OUTER JOIN : It returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.
- FULL OUTER JOIN: It returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table.
- CROSS JOIN: It returns the Cartesian product of the two tables.
- SELF JOIN : A join where a table is joined with itself.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

### Q. What is NULL in SQL?

→ It is used to handle NULL values. It is used to indicate that a data value does not exist in the database.

### Q. What is a foreign key?

→ A foreign key is a key that helps in establishing a relationship between the two tables.

It uniquely identifies a row of another table. A foreign key is a key in one table, that refers to the primary key in another table.



# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

### Q. What is a primary key?

→ A primary key is a unique identifier/key which uniquely identifies all record in a table/relation.

It must contain unique values and cannot contain NULL values.(UNIQUE+NOT NULL)

### Q. What is the difference between WHERE and HAVING

→ WHERE is used to filter records before any groupings are made.

while, HAVING is used to filter records after groupings are made.

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Top SQL Questions asked in interviews

**Q. What is the view in SQL?**

→ Views are a kind of virtual table in SQL

**Q. What is DEFAULT constraint**

→ Whenever we need to fill a column with default and fixed values we use DEFAULT, like set the default salary as 0 where salary is null.

**Q. What is an ALIAS command in SQL**

→ These are temporary names given to a table or column which is just a temporary change i.e the table name does not change in the original database.