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;

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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;**

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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;**

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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;

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Practice question

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

QUERY :
SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE id=1;

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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";

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

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

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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");

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Practice question

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

QUERY :
SELECT * FROM employee
ORDER BY salary DESC;

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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;