> Selecting unique records from a table

> If we want to display only unique recrods
  then we need to use distinct keyword

select distinct column_names from table_name;

Example

select distinct rollno,sname,mark,div from Student

or

select distinct * from Student;

Table Alias and Column Alias

-> For Column Alias we need to use AS keyword

-> Aliasing means providing temporary name.

Example for Column Alias using AS keyword

select rollno as Student_roll_no,sname as student_first_name from Student

Example 2: For Column Alias without using AS keyword

 select rollno "ROLL NUMBER" ,sname "Student Name" from Student;

But in real time usage of AS keyword is recommonded.

```
select rollno as student_roll, sname as student_name from Student
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

STUDENT_ROLL	STUDENT_NAME
100	Robin
101	Martin
102	Yatin
103	Babita
104	104
105	Jay
106	Sachin
107	Thrisha
100	Robin
102	Yatin
103	Rasmhika

11 rows returned in 0.19 seconds   CSV Export

Example for Table Alias

-> While Aliasing table we no need to use AS keyword, simply provide
   alias name after actual table name

Example : select rollno, sname from Student s1;

            Actual name   Alias name

Where Clause/Keyword

-> This clause is used to specify condition

-> Syntax of select statement with where clause

select column_names from table_name where condition;

                                        This is optional
                                        part

Operators in SQL
> Operators are used to specify the condition in where clause
> Types of Operator
1) Arithmetic Operators
2) Comparison Operators
3) Logical Operators
4) Set Operators
5) Bit Wise Operators
6) Unary Operators

1) Arithmetic Operators
> These operators are used to perform arithmetic calculation

Sr No	Operator Name	Symbol	Purpose
1	Addition	+	To perform addition
2	Substraction	-	To perform substraction
3	Multiplication	*	To perform multiplication
4	Division	/	To perform division
5	Modulo	%	To perform modulo division

Note : Modulo operator symbol % is not supported by oracle
So If we want to perform modulo division then we need to
use mod() function

select mod(10,2) from dual; -> dual is dummy table in oracle

select mod(rollno,2) from Student;

select mod(mark,2) from Student;

select rollno, mod(rollno,2) as mod_operation_result from Student;

Note: This mod() function find the remainder 、

```
SQL> select 5+7 from dual;

       5+7
----------
        12

SQL> select 7-5 from dual;

       7-5
----------
         2
```

```
SQL> select 10%2 from dual;
select 10%2 from dual
         *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00911: invalid character


SQL> select mod(10,2) from dual;

 MOD(10,2)
----------
         0
```

```
SQL> select mod(10,3) from dual;

 MOD(10,3)
----------
         1

SQL> select mod(9,3) from dual;

  MOD(9,3)
----------
         0
```

select rollno, mod(rollno,2) as mod_operation_result from Student

Results   **Explain**   **Describe**   **Saved SQL**   **History**

ROLLNO	MOD_OPERATION_RESULT
100	0
101	1
102	0
103	1
104	0
105	1
106	0
107	1
100	0
102	0
103	1

11 rows returned in 0.02 seconds   CSV Export