SQL(Structural Query Language)

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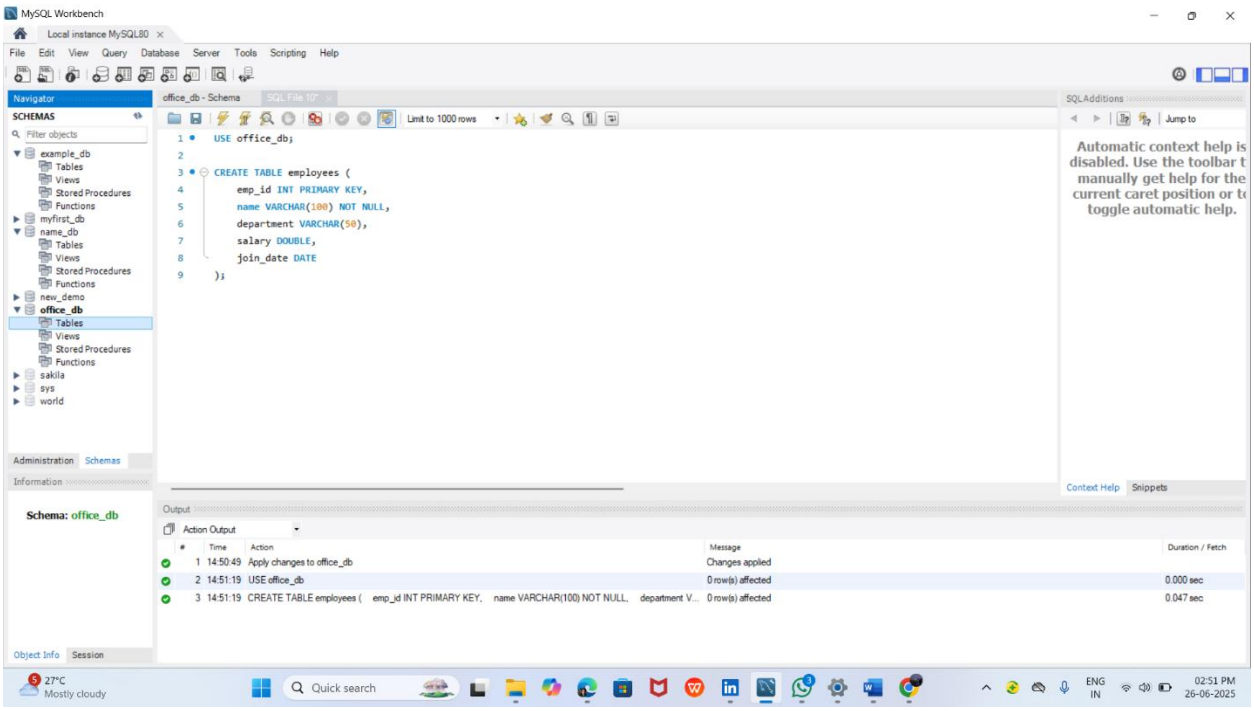
1. Creating table

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
    emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    department VARCHAR(50),
    salary DOUBLE,
    join_date DATE
);
```



2.Insert query

```
INSERT INTO employees (emp_id, name, department, salary, join_date) VALUES
(101, 'John Doe', 'HR', 45000, '2021-06-15'),
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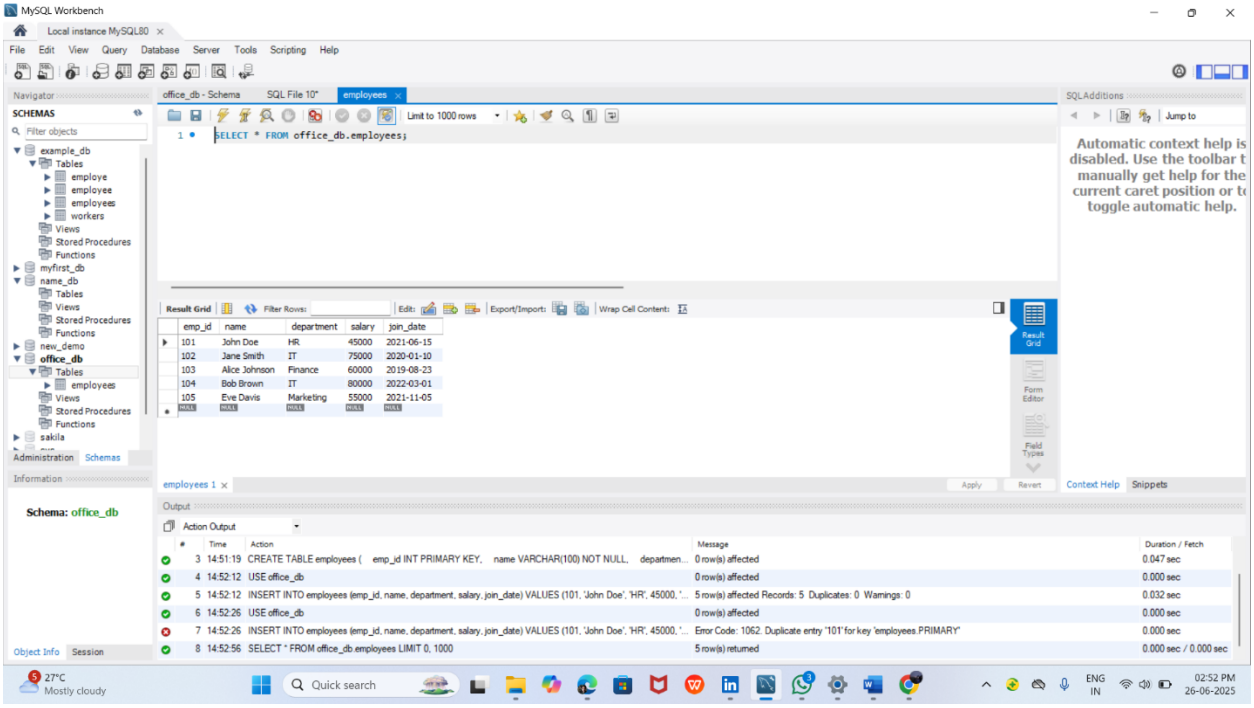
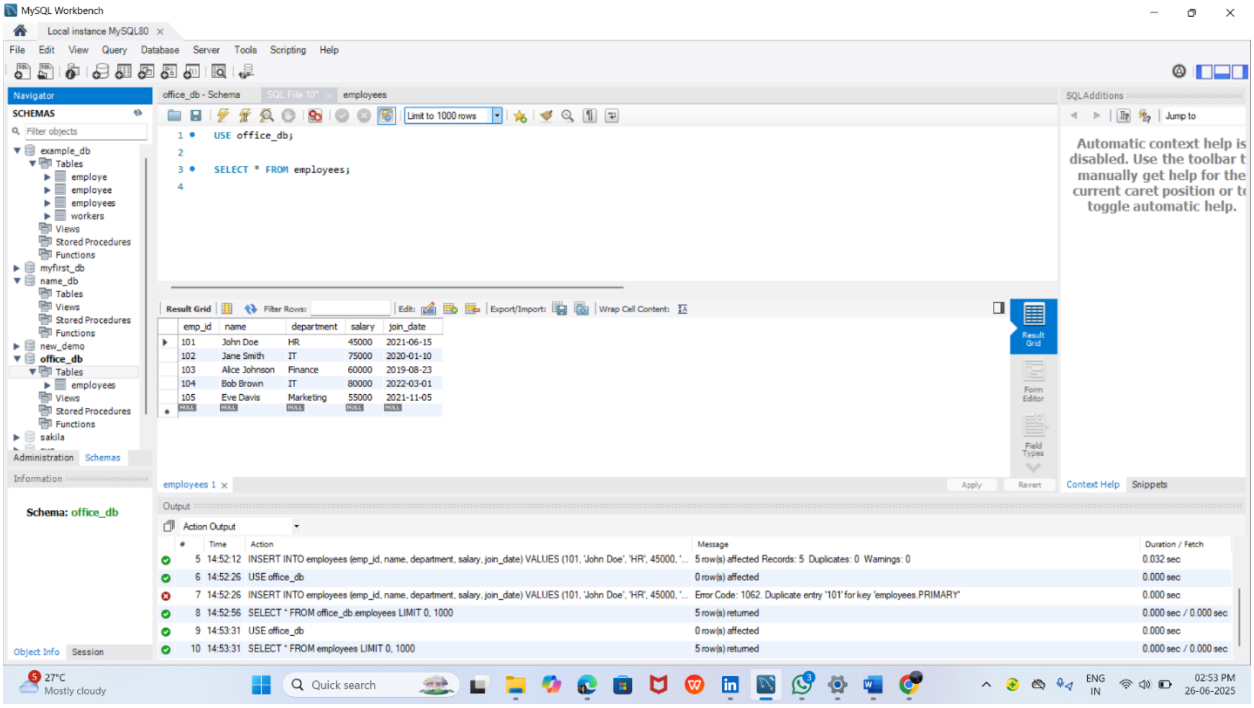
(102, 'Jane Smith', 'IT', 75000, '2020-01-10'),
(103, 'Alice Johnson', 'Finance', 60000, '2019-08-23'),
(104, 'Bob Brown', 'IT', 80000, '2022-03-01'),
(105, 'Eve Davis', 'Marketing', 55000, '2021-11-05');

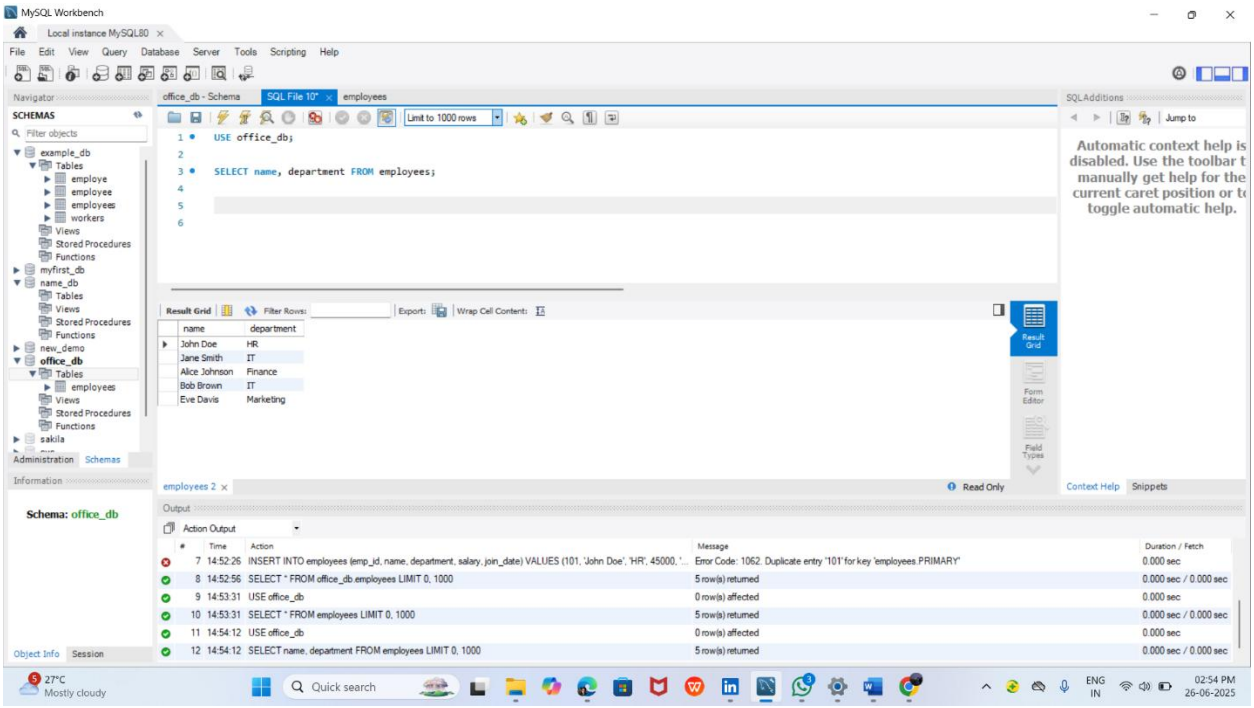


Select query

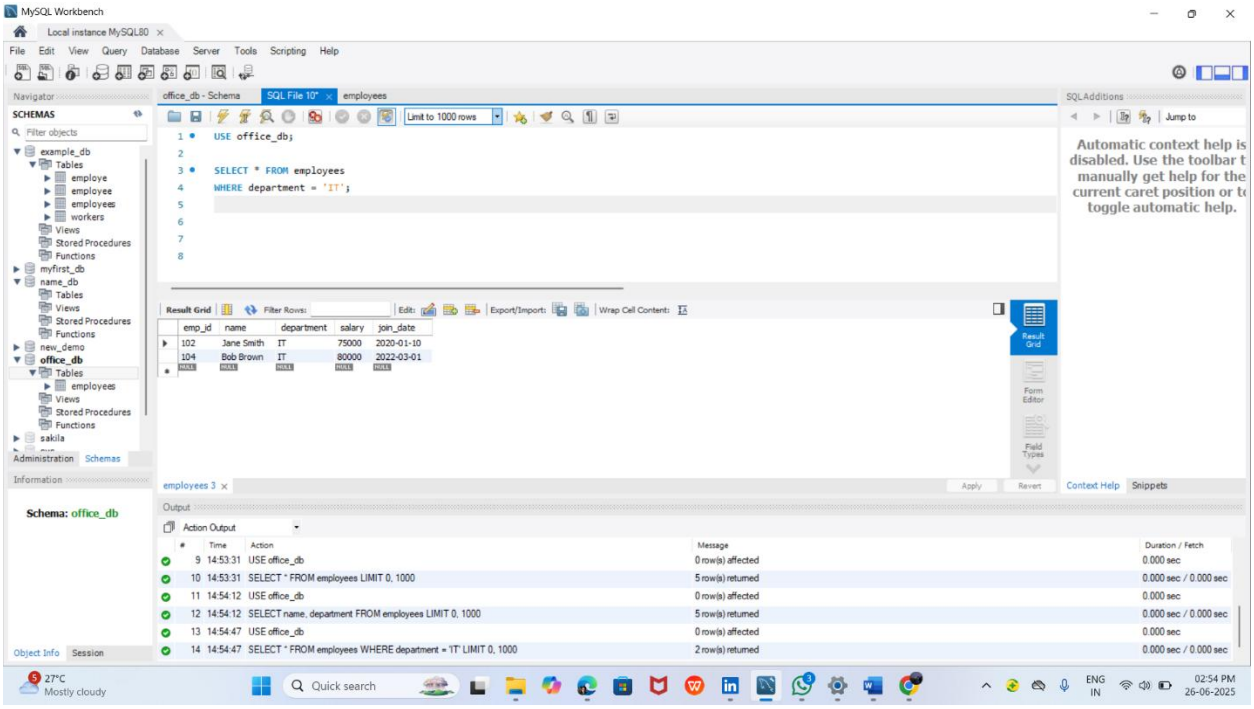
SELECT * FROM employees;



SELECT name, department FROM employees;

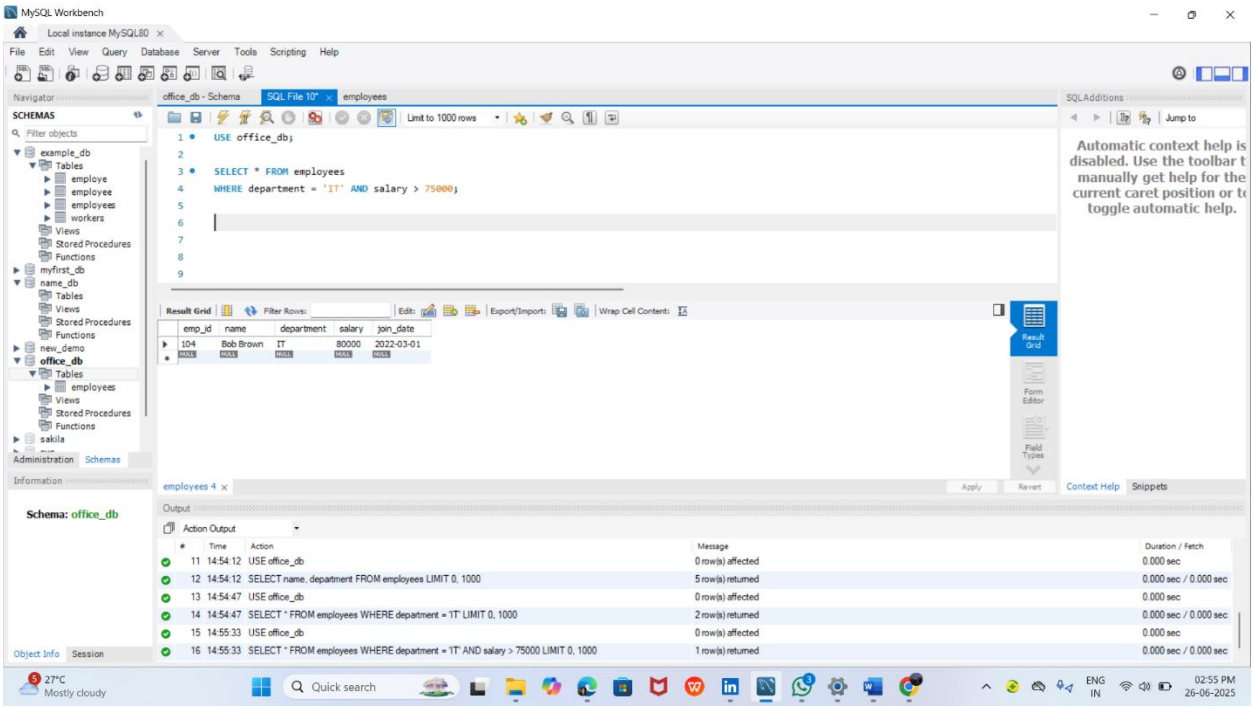


SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department = 'IT';

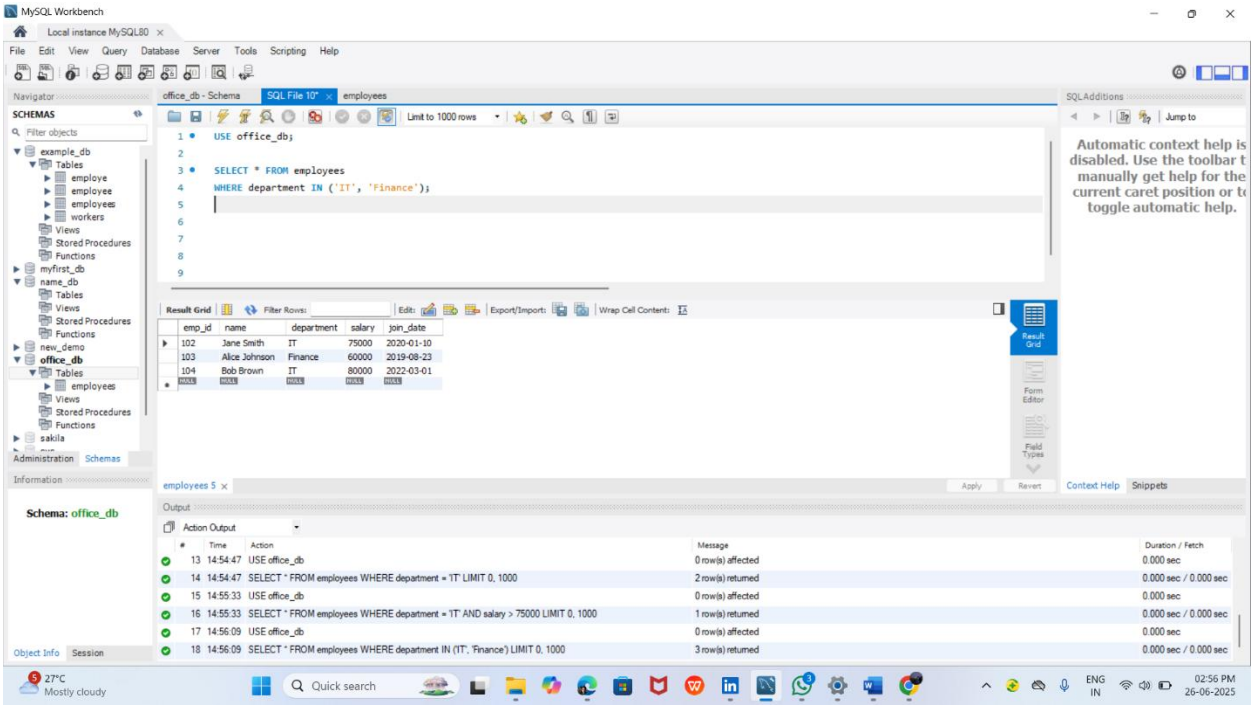


AND, IN BETWEEN & LIKE

SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department = 'IT' AND salary > 75000;

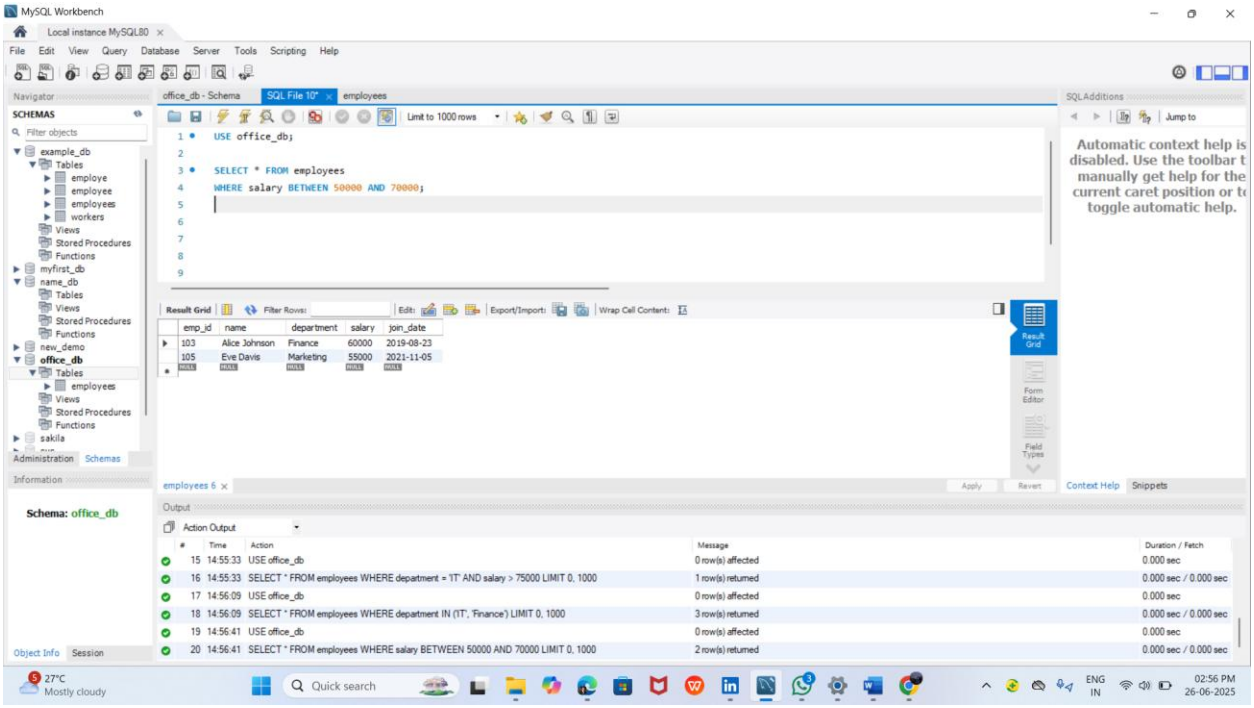


SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department IN ('IT', 'Finance');

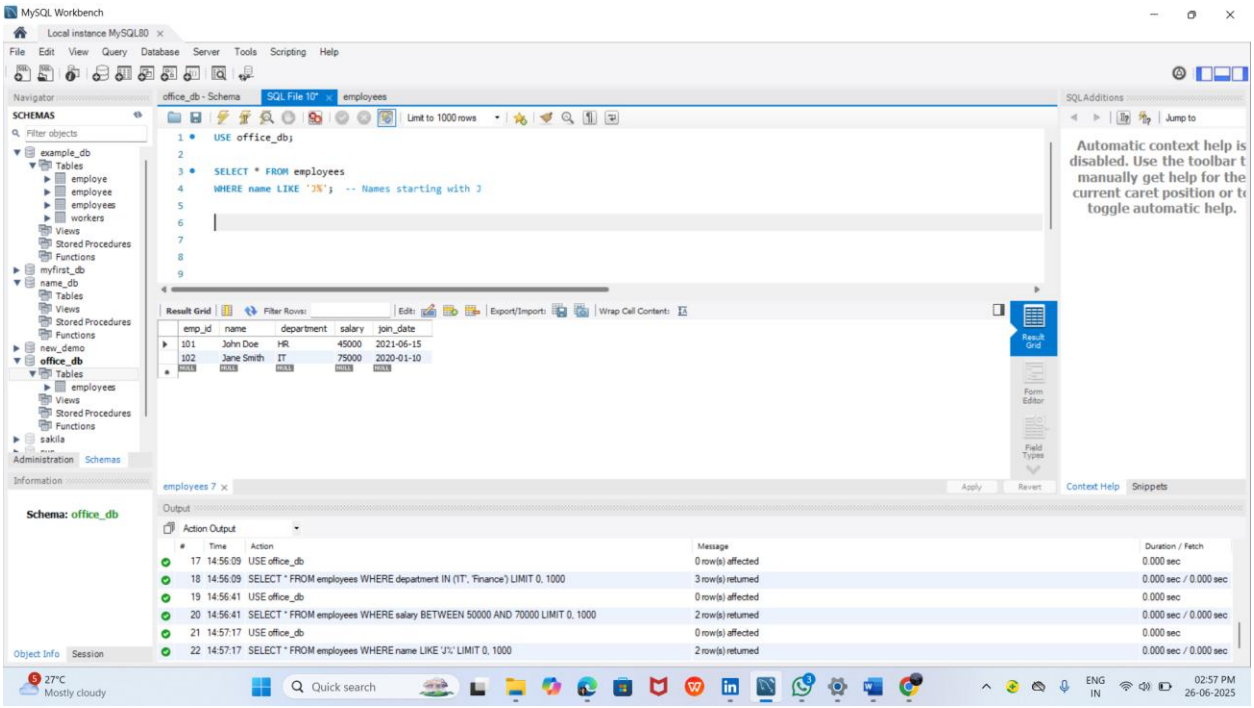


SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 70000;

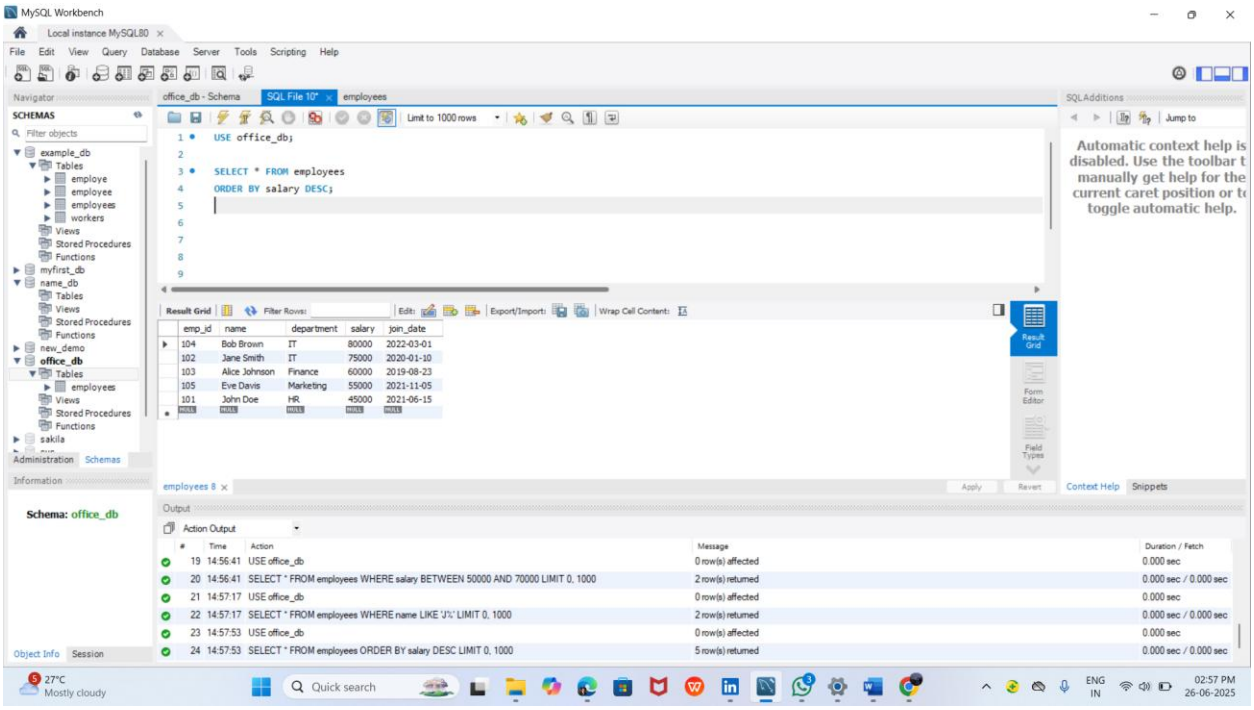


SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE name LIKE 'J%'; -- Names starting with J



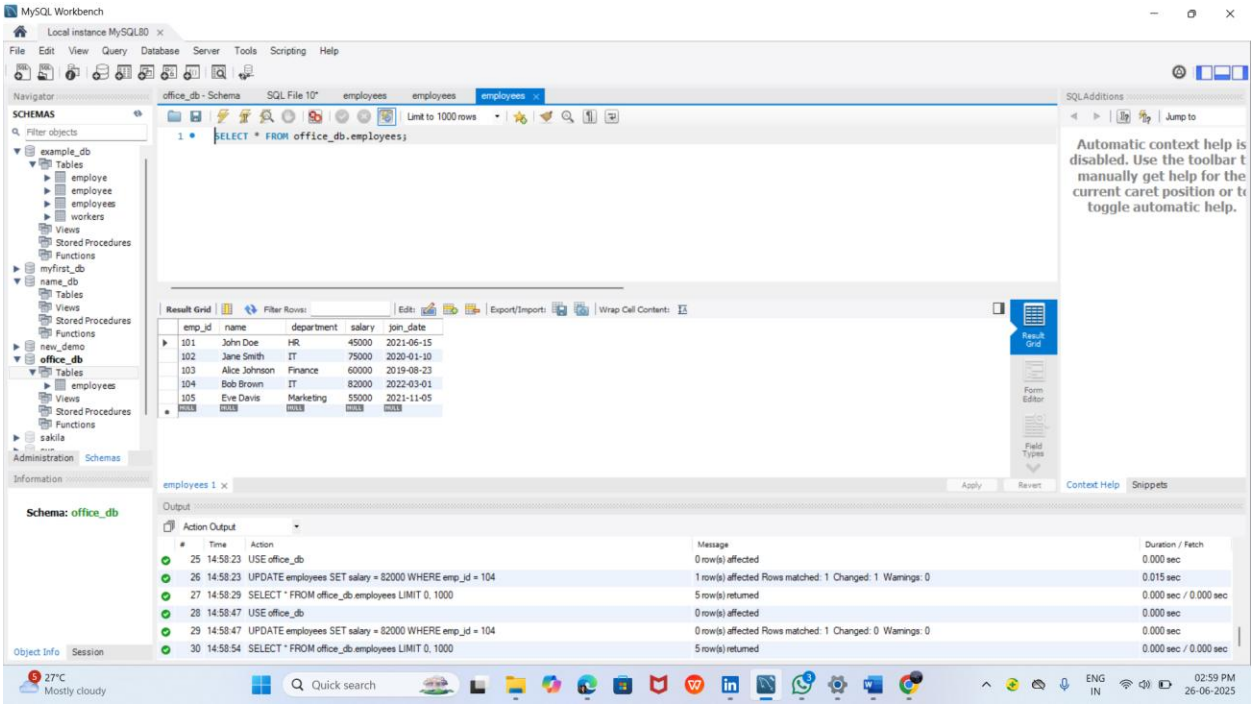
CLAUSE -ORDER BY, WHERE, HAVING

SELECT * FROM employees
ORDER BY salary DESC;

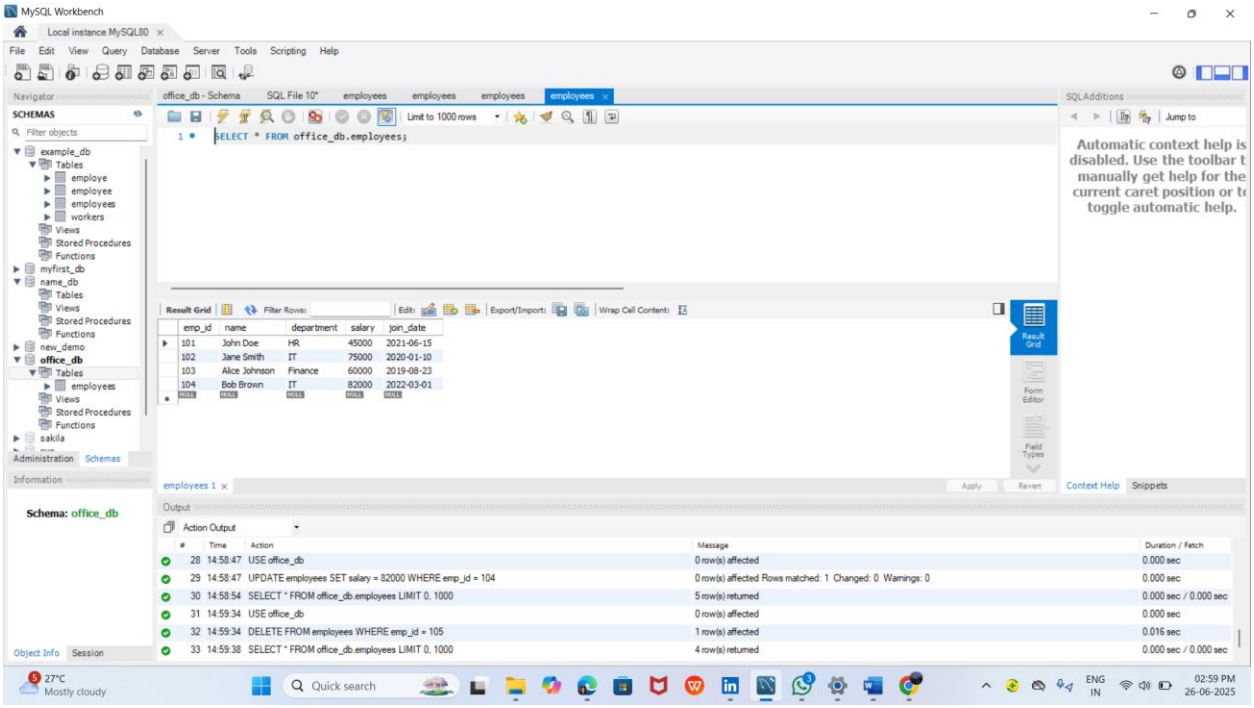


UPDATE QUERY

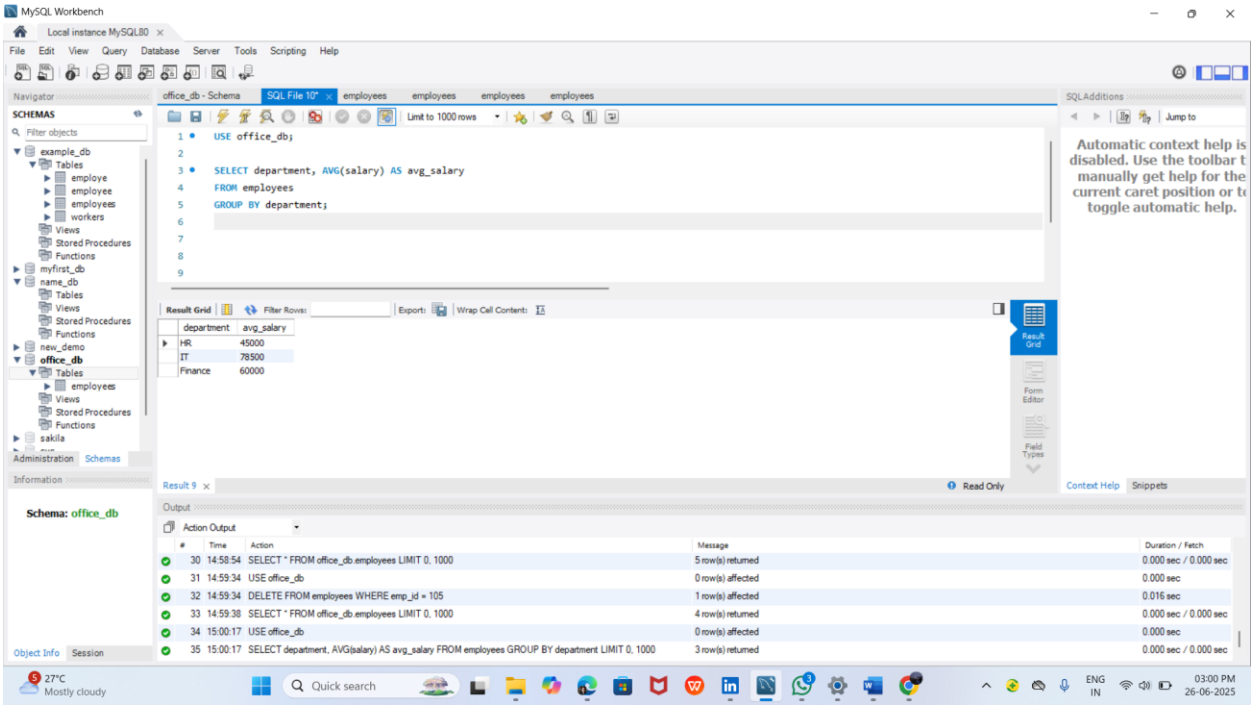
UPDATE employees
SET salary = 82000
WHERE emp_id = 104;



DELETE FROM employees
WHERE emp_id = 105;



```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS avg_salary
FROM employees
GROUP BY department;
```




```
SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS emp_count
FROM employees
GROUP BY department
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```