SQL

DAY1

1. GOLDEN RULE:

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

GROUP BY

HAVING

ORDERBY

* This the way we have to write SQL queries,
  + Ex: SELECT \* from employee ORDER BY Ename;(accepted).
  + Ex: SELECT Ename from employee WHERE Ename ORDER BY Ename asc;(accepted).
  + Ex: SELECT \* from employee HAVING Ename =” Vikram” WHERE Eid=20;(not accepted it will give error.)

1. WHERE:

* Default way:
  + Ex: read the employee name whose salary is > or equal to 10000?

Ans- SELECT Ename from employee WHERE salary >=10000;

* IN (special case, that is used when we are passing more than one value):
  + Ex: give me employee id whose name is smith and carl?

Ans- SELECT Eid from employee WHERE Ename IN (“carl”,”smith”);

//here name which we give is case sensitive

* SORTING IN ASCENDING AND DESCENDING ORDER:
  + Ex: give me the employee ids sorted in descending order?

Ans- SELECT Eid from employee ORDER BY asc;

//default it is asc so even if we don’t pass asc it will sort in asc order.

* Special Case: (using HAVING)
  + Ex: filter the recording using HAVING command & give me employee id whose name is Vikram?

Ans- SELECT Eid from employee HAVING Ename=”Vikram”;

// name is case sensitive.

1. BUILT IN METHODS OR FUNCTIONS:

* MAX():
  + Ex: give me the max salary from the table?

Ans- SELECT MAX(salary) from employee;

* MIN():
  + Ex: give me the min salary from the table?

Ans- SELECT MIN(salary) from employee;

* AVG():
  + Ex: give me the average of all the salary?

Ans- SELECT AVG(salary) from employee;

* SUM():
  + Ex: give me the sum of all the salaries?

Ans- SELECT SUM(salary) from employee;

* COUNT(), GROUP BY:
  + Ex: count number of employee city wise?

Ans- SELECT COUNT(Eid) from employee GROUP BY city;

* + \*\*EX: group the employee based on city & then count citywise & print the count in ascending order?

Ans- SELECT COUNT(Eid) from employee GROUP BY city ORDER BY COUNT(Eid) asc;

* + \*\*Ex: group the city after counting where the city name is bangalore?

Ans- SELECT COUNT(City) from employee GROUP BY city HAVING city = “Bangalore”;

* UCASE():
  + Ex: convert all the employee names in UPPERCASE?

Ans- SELECT UCASE(Ename) from employee;

* LCASE():
  + Ex: convert al the employee names in lowercase?

Ans- SELECT LCASE(Ename) from employee;