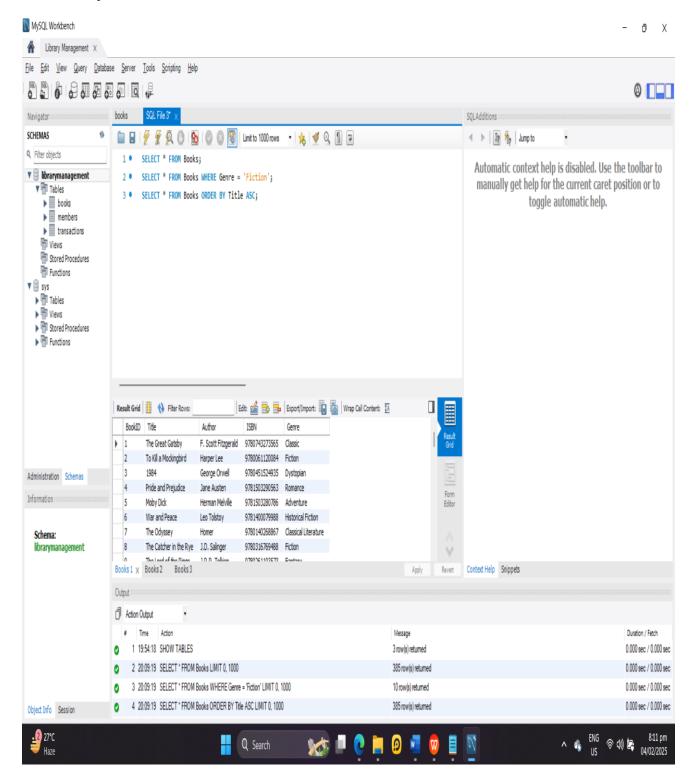
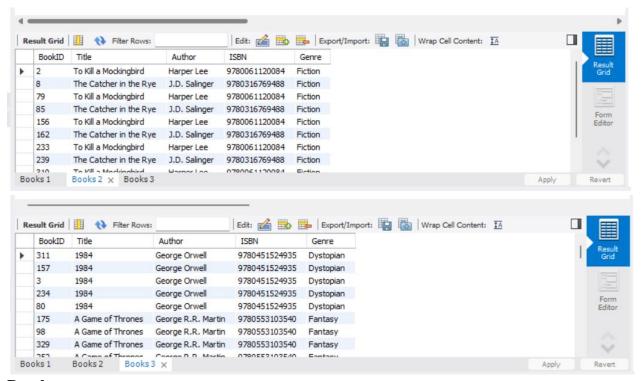
Sir Levi Corvera Database Management

Laboratory 3





Result:

Basic queries to retrieve and filter data from the Books table.

Additional Questions/Discussions:

How do WHERE and ORDER BY improve the functionality of SQL queries?

Answer:

WHERE Clause: Filters data based on specific conditions, allowing you to retrieve only the rows that meet certain criteria. This improves query performance by reducing the amount of data returned and increasing the precision of results.

ORDER BY Clause: Sorts the result set by one or more columns, either in ascending or descending order. It helps organize and present data in a meaningful way, making it easier to read and analyze.

Together, the WHERE and ORDER BY clauses help refine and organize SQL queries for more efficient and relevant data retrieval.

WHERE filters data before retrieval, improving efficiency by selecting only relevant records.

Example: WHERE Genre = 'Science Fiction' (retrieves only Sci-Fi books).

ORDER BY sorts the results in ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) order.

Example: ORDER BY IssueDate DESC (shows latest transactions first).

Combining Both allows precise filtering and structured results.

Example: WHERE Genre = 'Mystery' ORDER BY Title ASC (filters mystery books and sorts them alphabetically).