

Faculty

<u>Fid</u>	<u>Fname</u>	<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Deptid</u>
1	Aman	B.Tech	1
2	Mohan	M.Tech	1
3	Vishal	M.Tech	1
4	Priya	Ph.D	2
5	Ravi	Ph.D	3
6	Aarti	M.Tech	2

Student

<u>sid</u>	<u>sname</u>	<u>Branch</u>	<u>marks</u>
1	Lalit	IT	75
2	Mahesh	IT	90
3	Sagar	CSE	92
4	Arun	CSE	45
5	Shikha	ECE	56
6	Anand	ECE	78
7	Parul	IT	62

Department

<u>deptid</u>	<u>Dname</u>
1	IT
2	CSE
3	ECE

(a) DISTINCT clause

- use database\_name;
- create table table\_name(id int, name varchar(26));
- select \* from table\_name;//shows entries in table
- insert into table\_name values ( 1 , 'ashish');
- select id from table\_name ;// shows resp column
- select distinct field\_name/s from table\_name;// removes redundancy

-where clause& where with a logical operator(and, or):

```
select fid, dname
```

```
from table1,table2
```

```
where quali = 'b.tech';
```

```
UPDATE Customers
```

```
SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt'
```

```
WHERE CustomerID = 1;
```

```
//faculty whose quali!=phd
```

```
-> select * from faculty where qualifications != 'phd';
```

```
-> select * from faculty where qualifications <> 'phd';
```

```
// find student name from IT whose marks are less than 80 and marks greater than 40
```

```
-> select sname, marks from student where marks >50 AND marks <80 and branch = 'IT'
```

-----



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Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p -h 127.0.0.1

```
mysql> select * from student where branch IN ('IT', 'CSE');
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | name  | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Lalit | IT     | 75    |
| 2   | Rishabh | IT    | 80    |
| 3   | Sagar | CSE    | 92    |
| 4   | Anand | CSE    | 78    |
| 7   | Parul | IT     | 62    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> select \* from student where branch IN (select branch from student where branch='IT' or branch='CSE');
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | name | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1	Lalit	IT	75
2	Rishabh	IT	80
3	Sagar	CSE	92
4	Anand	CSE	78
7	Parul	IT	62
+----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select \* from student where branch NOT IN (select branch from student where branch='IT' or branch='CSE');
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | name | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 6 | Anand | ECE | 78 |
| 7 | Parul | IT | 62 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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Where clause & where with a logical operator (AND, OR)

Select col1, col2...  
From table1, table2  
Where condition

Query- find faculty id and name whose qualification is B.Tech  
Q2- find faculty details whose qualification is not Ph.D  
Q3 find student name from IT whose marks are less than 80 and marks greater than 50

**IN and NOT IN**  
IN operator - It is used to filter data and allows to determine if the value matches any one of the list or **result of subquery**

Syntax  
Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr (col1) IN ('value1', value2', ...))  
Q1 Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3  
Q2 Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

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Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p -h 127.0.0.1

```
mysql> select * from student where marks between 60 and 90;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | name  | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Lalit | IT     | 75    |
| 2   | Rishabh | IT    | 80    |
| 3   | Sagar | CSE    | 92    |
| 7   | Parul | IT     | 62    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

mysql> select \* from student where marks > 60 and marks <= 90;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | name | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1	Lalit	IT	75
2	Rishabh	IT	80
3	Sagar	CSE	92
7	Parul	IT	62
+----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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Where clause & where with a logical operator (AND, OR)

Select col1, col2...  
From table1, table2  
Where condition

Query- find faculty id and name whose qualification is B.Tech  
Q2- find faculty details whose qualification is not Ph.D  
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**IN and NOT IN**  
IN operator - It is used to filter data and allows to determine if the value matches any one of the list or **result of subquery**

Syntax  
Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr (col1) IN ('value1', value2', ...))  
Q1 Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3  
Q2 Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

**BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator**

**BETWEEN OPERATOR**  
It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax  
Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr (col1) BETWEEN begin AND end)  
Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90

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You

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p h127.0.0.1
mysql> select * from faculty limit 4;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| fid | fname | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Anand | B.Tech       | 1      |
| 2   | Rahul | M.Tech       | 1      |
| 3   | Vishal| M.Tech       | 1      |
| 4   | Priya | Ph.D         | 2      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from faculty;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| fid | fname | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Anand | B.Tech       | 1      |
| 2   | Rahul | M.Tech       | 1      |
| 3   | Vishal| M.Tech       | 1      |
| 4   | Priya | Ph.D         | 2      |
| 5   | Arpit | M.Tech       | 2      |
| 6   | Aarti | M.Tech       | 2      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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Where condition

Query: find faculty id and name whose qualification is B.Tech  
Q2- find faculty details whose qualification is not Ph.D  
Q3 find student name from IT whose marks are less than 80 and marks greater than 50

**IN and NOT IN**  
IN operator - It is used to filter data and allows to determine if the value matches any one of the list or **result of subquery**

Syntax  
Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr | col1) IN ('value1', value2', ....)

Q1 Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3  
Q2 Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

**BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator**  
BETWEEN OPERATOR  
It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax  
Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr | col1) BETWEEN begin AND end

Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90  
Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

**LIMIT and IS NULL operator**  
LIMIT is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax  
Select col1 from table1 offset count;  
Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table

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You

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p h127.0.0.1
mysql> select name from student order by marks;
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Arun  |
| Shikha|
| Parul |
| Lalit |
| Anand |
| Rahul |
| Sagar |
+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student order by marks;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | name | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4   | Arun | CSE    | 42    |
| 5   | Shikha| ICF    | 56    |
| 2   | Parul | IT      | 62    |
| 6   | Lalit | ICF    | 75    |
| 3   | Anand | ICF    | 76    |
| 1   | Rahul | IT      | 80    |
| 7   | Sagar | CSE    | 92    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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Query: find faculty id and name whose qualification is B.Tech  
Q2- find faculty details whose qualification is not Ph.D  
Q3 find student name from IT whose marks are less than 80 and marks greater than 50

**IN and NOT IN**  
IN operator - It is used to filter data and allows to determine if the value matches any one of the list or **result of subquery**

Syntax  
Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr | col1) IN ('value1', value2', ....)

Q1 Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3  
Q2 Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

**BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator**  
BETWEEN OPERATOR  
It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax  
Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr | col1) BETWEEN begin AND end

Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90  
Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

**LIMIT and IS NULL operator**  
LIMIT is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax  
Select col1 from table1 offset count;  
Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table  
Q2 find 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row from faculty table  
Q3 find name of student who got 2<sup>nd</sup> highest marks

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```

mysql> select * from student order by marks desc;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3   | Sagar | CSE    | 92    |
| 2   | Rahul | IT     | 80    |
| 6   | Anand | ECE    | 78    |
| 1   | Lalit | IT     | 75    |
| 7   | Parul | IT     | 60    |
| 5   | Shikha | ECE    | 56    |
| 4   | Arun | CSE    | 45    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student order by marks desc limit 1,1;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2   | Rahul | IT     | 80    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3   | Sagar | CSE    | 92    |
| 2   | Rahul | IT     | 80    |
| 6   | Anand | ECE    | 78    |
| 1   | Lalit | IT     | 75    |
| 7   | Parul | IT     | 60    |
| 5   | Shikha | ECE    | 56    |
| 4   | Arun | CSE    | 45    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

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IN and NOT IN

Query - find faculty id and name whose qualification is not B.Tech

Q2 - find faculty details whose qualification is not B.Tech

Q3 - find student name from IT whose marks are less than 80 and marks greater than 50

IN operator - It is used to filter data and allows to determine if the value matches any one of the list or result of subquery

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) IN ('valu1', value2',...)

Q1 - Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3

Q2 - Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator

BETWEEN OPERATOR

It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) BETWEEN begin AND end

Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90

Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

LIMIT and IS NULL operator

LIMIT is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1 - Find first 4 records from faculty table

Q2 - Find 2nd and 3rd row from faculty table

Q3 - Find name of student who got 2nd highest marks

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You

Command Prompt - mysql -u root -h 127.0.0.1

```

mysql> select * from student order by marks desc limit 1,1;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2   | Rahul | IT     | 80    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72);
ERROR 1064 (42000): Unknown column 'sname' in 'field list'
mysql> insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from student;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Lalit | IT     | 75    |
| 2   | Rahul | IT     | 80    |
| 3   | Sagar | CSE    | 92    |
| 4   | Arun | CSE    | 45    |
| 5   | Shikha | ECE    | 56    |
| 6   | Anand | ECE    | 78    |
| 7   | Parul | IT     | 60    |
| 8   | Deepak | NULL   | 72    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

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IN and NOT IN

Query - find faculty id and name whose qualification is not B.Tech

Q2 - find faculty details whose qualification is not B.Tech

Q3 - find student name from IT whose marks are less than 80 and marks greater than 50

IN operator - It is used to filter data and allows to determine if the value matches any one of the list or result of subquery

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) IN ('valu1', value2',...)

Q1 - Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3

Q2 - Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator

BETWEEN OPERATOR

It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) BETWEEN begin AND end

Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90

Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

LIMIT and IS NULL operator

LIMIT is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1 - Find first 4 records from faculty table

Q2 - Find 2nd and 3rd row from faculty table

Q3 - Find name of student who got 2nd highest marks

NULL operator

Insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72)



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Terminal Output:

```

mysql> use school;
mysql> insert into student (sname, sid, marks) values ('Ramesh', 9, 90);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from student;
+----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | marks |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Lalit | 75    |
| 2   | Mahesh | 90    |
| 3   | Sagar | 45    |
| 4   | Arun | 30    |
| 5   | Shikha | 78    |
| 6   | Anand | 78    |
| 7   | Parul | 42    |
| 8   | Deepak | 72    |
| 9   | Ramesh | 90    |
+----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select sname from student where

```

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Document Content:

### IN and NOT IN

IN operator – It is used to filter data and allows to determine if the value matches any one of the list or result of subquery

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) IN ('value1', value2', ...)

Q1 Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3  
Q2 Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

### BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator

BETWEEN OPERATOR

It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) BETWEEN begin AND end

Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90  
Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

### LIMIT and IS NULL operator

LIMIT is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table  
Q2 find 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row from faculty table  
Q3 find name of student who got 2<sup>nd</sup> highest marks

### NULL operator

Insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72)

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3:47 PM

Terminal Output:

```

mysql> use school;
mysql> select * from faculty where fname like 'A%';
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| fid | fname | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Aamir | B.Tech       | 2      |
| 6   | Aarti | M.Tech       | 2      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from faculty where fname like 'S%';
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| fid | fname | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3   | Sagar | B.Tech       | 2      |
| 7   | Saurabh | M.Tech      | 2      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from faculty where fname like 'A%';
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| fid | fname | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Aamir | B.Tech       | 2      |
| 6   | Aarti | M.Tech       | 2      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

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Document Content:

### list or result of subquery

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) IN ('value1', value2', ...)

Q1 Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3  
Q2 Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

### BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator

BETWEEN OPERATOR

It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr|col1) BETWEEN begin AND end

Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90  
Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

### LIMIT and IS NULL operator

LIMIT is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table  
Q2 find 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row from faculty table  
Q3 find name of student who got 2<sup>nd</sup> highest marks

### NULL operator

Insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72)

### LIKE operator (pattern matching)

Wild card (a) % (b) \_

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```

mysql> use university;
mysql> select * from faculty;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| fid | fname | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Anand | B.Tech       | 1       |
| 2   | Rohan | M.Tech       | 1       |
| 3   | Vishal| M.Tech       | 2       |
| 4   | Priya | Ph.D         | 2       |
| 5   | Ravi  | Ph.D         | 2       |
| 6   | Darsh | M.Tech       | 2       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from faculty where fname like 'P_____';
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| fid | fname | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4   | Priya | Ph.D         | 2       |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

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M

R

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Word document content:

list or result of subquery

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr | col1) IN ('value1', value2', ....)

Q1 Find faculty name who are from department 1 or 3

Q2 Find student details who are not from IT or CSE branch

**BETWEEN and NOT BETWEEN operator**

**BETWEEN OPERATOR**

It is used to filter data and allows to specify range of values to test

Syntax

Select col1, col2... from table1, table2... where (Expr | col1) BETWEEN begin AND end

Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90

Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

**LIMIT and IS NULL operator**

**LIMIT** is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table

Q2 find 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row from faculty table

Q3 find name of student who got 2<sup>nd</sup> highest marks

**NULL operator**

Insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72)

**LIKE operator (pattern matching)**

Wild card [a] % [b] \_

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MANAS BOHAT and 53 more

You are presenting

Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p -h 127.0.0.1

```

mysql> use university;
mysql> select * from student order by sname desc;
+----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Anand | ECE     | 78     |
| 2   | Arun  | CSE     | 45     |
| 3   | Deepak| NULL    | 72     |
| 4   | Lalit | IT       | 75     |
| 5   | Mahesh| IT       | 68     |
| 6   | Parul | IT       | 62     |
| 7   | Ramesh| NULL    | 59     |
| 8   | Sagor | CSE     | 92     |
| 9   | Shikha| ECE     | 58     |
+----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from student order by sname desc;
+----+-----+-----+
| sid | sname | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1   | Anand | ECE     | 78     |
| 2   | Arun  | CSE     | 45     |
| 3   | Deepak| NULL    | 72     |
| 4   | Lalit | IT       | 75     |
| 5   | Mahesh| IT       | 68     |
| 6   | Parul | IT       | 62     |
| 7   | Ramesh| NULL    | 59     |
| 8   | Sagor | CSE     | 92     |
| 9   | Shikha| ECE     | 58     |
+----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

You will receive screen share

S

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Word document content:

**LIMIT and IS NULL operator**

**LIMIT** is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table

Q2 find 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row from faculty table

Q3 find name of student who got 2<sup>nd</sup> highest marks

**NULL operator**

Insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72)

**LIKE operator (pattern matching)**

Wild card [a] % [b] \_

**ORDER BY clause**

It is used to sort the result of the select statement

Syntax

Select col from table order by col1 [ASC|DESC], col2 [ASC|DESC]...

Q1 Find student details and sort the result by student name in ascending order

Q2



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AYUSH SINGH and 54 more

You are presenting

```

mysql> select * from student order by name desc, marks;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 5  | Shikha | ECE    | 78    |
| 4  | Anand  | ECE    | 78    |
| 8  | Deepak | NULL   | 72    |
| 2  | Lalit  | IT     | 70    |
| 7  | Parul  | IT     | 68    |
| 9  | Ramesh | NULL   | 59    |
| 3  | Ramu   | IT     | 62    |
| 6  | Sagar  | CSE    | 90    |
| 1  | Shikha | ECE    | 56    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Horizontal [university]:

```

+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | branch | marks |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 5  | Shikha | ECE    | 56    |
| 4  | Sagar  | CSE    | 90    |
| 9  | Ramesh | NULL   | 59    |
| 7  | Parul  | IT     | 68    |
| 2  | Lalit  | IT     | 70    |
| 8  | Deepak | NULL   | 72    |
| 3  | Ramu   | IT     | 62    |
| 6  | Anand  | ECE    | 78    |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Horizontal [university]:

```

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table

Q2. Find 2nd and 3rd row from faculty table

Q3. Find name of student who got 2nd highest marks

**NULL operator**

Insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72)

**LIKE operator (pattern matching)**

**Wild card (a) % (b) \_**

**ORDER BY clause**

It is used to sort the result of the select statement

**Syntax**

Select col from table order by col1 [ASC|DESC], col2 [ASC|DESC]...

Q1. Find student details and sort the result by student name in ascending order

Q2. Find student details & sort the result by name (asc) & marks (desc)

**Customize the order (field function)**

Q3. Find faculty details & sort the result as per qualifica

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```

mysql> select * from faculty order by qualification desc;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4  | Priya | Ph.D.        | 2      |
| 5  | Ravi  | Ph.D.        | 2      |
| 2  | Rohan | M.Tech       | 1      |
| 6  | Vishal | M.Tech       | 1      |
| 8  | Anand | M.Tech       | 2      |
| 3  | Anand | B.Tech       | 1      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

```

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Horizontal [university]:

```

+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | qualification | deptid |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 2  | Rohan | M.Tech       | 1      |
| 6  | Vishal | M.Tech       | 1      |
| 8  | Anand | M.Tech       | 2      |
| 4  | Priya | Ph.D.        | 2      |
| 5  | Ravi  | Ph.D.        | 2      |
| 3  | Anand | B.Tech       | 1      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Horizontal [university]:

```

Select col1 from table1 offset count;

Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table

Q2. Find 2nd and 3rd row from faculty table

Q3. Find name of student who got 2nd highest marks

**LIKE operator (pattern matching)**

**Wild card (a) % (b) \_**

**ORDER BY clause**

It is used to sort the result of the select statement

**Syntax**

Select col from table order by col1 [ASC|DESC], col2 [ASC|DESC]...

Q1. Find student details and sort the result by student name in ascending order

Q2. Find student details & sort the result by name (asc) & marks (desc)

**Customize the order (field function)**

Q3. Find faculty details & sort the result as per qualification in the following order (M.Tech, Ph.D., B.Tech)

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Command Prompt: mysql -u root -p 127.0.0.1

```

mysql> select * from faculty cross join department;
ERROR 1054 (42S02): Unknown column 'department.dept_id' in 'where clause'
mysql> select * from faculty inner join department where department.dept_id= faculty.dept_id;
18 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

id	name	qualification	deptid	deptid	name
1	Anan	B.Tech	1	1	IT
2	Hokan	M.Tech	1	1	IT
3	Vishal	M.Tech	2	2	CSE
4	Priya	Ph.D	2	2	CSE
5	Ravi	Ph.D	3	3	IT
6	Aarti	M.Tech	2	2	CSE

result of the select statement

order by col1 [ASC|DESC], col2 [ASC|DESC]...

Sort the result by student name in ascending order

Sort the result by name (asc) & marks (desc)

Field function

Sort the result as per qualification in the following order (MTech, B.Tech)

Left join

Right join

CROSS JOIN

It returns the cartesian product of rows from the joined table

Select \* from T1 CROSS JOIN T2 where join\_condition

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Command Prompt: mysql -u root -p 127.0.0.1

```

mysql> select * from faculty inner join department where department.dept_id= faculty.dept_id;
ERROR 1054 (42S02): Unknown column 'department.dept_id' in 'where clause'
mysql> select * from faculty inner join department where department.dept_id= faculty.dept_id;
18 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

id	name	qualification	deptid	deptid	name
1	Anan	B.Tech	1	1	IT
2	Hokan	M.Tech	1	1	IT
3	Vishal	M.Tech	2	2	CSE
4	Priya	Ph.D	2	2	CSE
5	Ravi	Ph.D	3	3	IT
6	Aarti	M.Tech	2	2	CSE

result of the select statement

order by col1 [ASC|DESC], col2 [ASC|DESC]...

Sort the result by student name in ascending order

Sort the result by name (asc) & marks (desc)

Field function

Sort the result as per qualification in the following order (MTech, B.Tech)

CROSS JOIN

It returns the cartesian product of rows from the joined table

Select \* from T1 CROSS JOIN T2 where join\_condition

INNER JOIN

It matches rows of one table with another table

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Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p h 10/2/21

```

mysql> select * from faculty inner join department where department.dept_id = faculty.dept_id;
mysql> select * from faculty inner join department where department.dept_id = faculty.dept_id;

```

fid	fname	qualification	deptid	deptid	dname
1	Aman	B.Tech	1	1	IT
2	Mohan	M.Tech	1	1	IT
3	Vishal	M.Tech	1	1	IT
4	Pritya	Ph.D	2	2	CSE
5	Ravi	Ph.D	3	3	ECE
6	Aarti	M.Tech	2	2	CSE

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

mysql> select * from faculty inner join department on department.deptid = faculty.deptid;
mysql> select * from faculty inner join department on department.deptid = faculty.deptid;

```

fid	fname	qualification	deptid	deptid	dname
1	Aman	B.Tech	1	1	IT
2	Mohan	M.Tech	1	1	IT
3	Vishal	M.Tech	1	1	IT
4	Pritya	Ph.D	2	2	CSE
5	Ravi	Ph.D	3	3	ECE
6	Aarti	M.Tech	2	2	CSE

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

result of the select statement

order by col1 [ASC|DESC], col2 [ASC|DESC]...

sort the result by student name in ascending order

sort the result by name (asc) & marks (desc)

field function

sort the result as per qualification in the following order (MTech, Ph.D.)

CROSS JOIN

It returns the cartesian product of rows from the joined table

Select \* from T1 CROSS JOIN T2 where join\_condition

INNER JOIN

It matches rows of one table with another table

ei5a7vcnc2 ^

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VISHAL VERMA and 68 more

10:47 AM

Command Prompt - mysql -u root -p h 10/2/21

```

mysql> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);
mysql> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);
mysql> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);
mysql> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);
mysql> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);
mysql> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);

```

empid	ename	empmgr
1	A	2
2	B	3
3	C	4

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

product of rows from the joined table

CROSS JOIN T2 where join\_condition

one table with another table

matching rows from 2 tables and also the rows that are not matched from left

table1 LEFT JOIN table2 on join condition

It results in all the matching rows from 2 tables and also the rows that are not matched from right table

Result contains all rows of right table (table2) whether matching row in table1

SELF JOIN

It is used to join a table to itself

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FAISAL AHMAD and 67 more

10:49 AM

You

ananya's Note

Command Prompt: mysql -u root -p -h 127.0.0.1

```

MariaDB [university]> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near '(insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4))' at line 1
MariaDB [university]> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4);
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MariaDB server version for the right syntax to use near 'values(1, 'A', 2), values(2, 'B', 3), values(3, 'C', 4)' at line 1
MariaDB [university]> insert into emp values(1, 'A', 2), (2, 'B', 3), (3, 'C', 4);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [university]> select * from emp;
+----+-----+-----+
| empid | ename | asmpier |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1     | A     | 2       |
| 2     | B     | 3       |
| 3     | C     | 4       |
+----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select e.ename, s.ename from emp e, emp s where e.asmpier=s.empid;
+-----+-----+
| ename | ename |
+-----+-----+
| A     | A     |
| B     | B     |
| C     | C     |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]>

```

It results in all the matching rows from 2 tables and also the rows that are not matched from right table  
Result contains all rows of right table (table2) whether matching row in table1  
SELF JOIN  
It is used to join a table to itself

product of rows from the joined table  
CROSS JOIN T2 where join\_condition  
one table with another table  
matching rows from 2 tables and also the rows that are not matched from left  
table1 LEFT JOIN Table2 on join condition

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5:02 PM

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Find student details whose marks are between 60 and 90  
Find student details whose marks are not between 50 and 60

**LIMIT and IS NULL operator**  
LIMIT is used to constrain the number of rows returned by the select statement

Syntax  
Select col1 from table1 offset count;  
Q1. Find first 4 records from faculty table  
Q2 find 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> row from faculty table  
Q3 find name of student who got 2<sup>nd</sup> highest marks

**NULL operator**  
Insert into student (sid, sname, marks) values (8, 'Deepak', 72)

**LIKE operator (pattern matching)**  
Wild card (a) %; (b) \_

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Syntax

Select col from table order by col1 [ASC|DESC], col2 [ASC|DESC]...

Q1 Find student details and sort the result by student name in ascending order

Q2 Find student\_details & sort the result by name (asc) & marks (desc)

Customize the order (field function)

Q3 Find faculty details & sort the result as per qualification in the following order (MTech, P.h.D, B.Tech)

JOIN

1. Cross join
2. Inner join
3. Left join
4. Right join

CROSS JOIN

It returns the cartesian product of rows from the joined table

Select \* from T1 CROSS JOIN T2 where join\_condition

INNER JOIN

It matches rows of one table with another table

LEFT JOIN

It results in all the matching rows from 2 tables and also the rows that are not matched from left table

Page 3 of 3 365 words

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It matches rows of one table with another table

LEFT JOIN

It results in all the matching rows from 2 tables and also the rows that are not matched from left table

Select col(s) from table1 LEFT JOIN Table2 on join condition

RIGHT JOIN

It results in all the matching rows from 2 tables and also the rows that are not matched from right table

Result contains all rows of right table (table2) whether matching row in table1

SELF JOIN

It is used to join a table to itself

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SHUBHAM KAP... and 50 more

5:11 PM

CECSC05-1 Sec-1

```

mysql> select * from student;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | branch |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | sagar | CSE    |
| 2  | arjun | CSE    |
| 3  | shikha| ECE    |
| 4  | Anand | ECE    |
| 5  | Anand | IT     |
| 6  | Deepak| NULL   |
| 7  | Ramesh| NULL   |
+----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select count(*) from student;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 7        |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select branch, count(*) from student group by branch;
+-----+-----+
| branch | count(*) |
+-----+-----+
| NULL   | 2        |
| CSE    | 2        |
| ECE    | 2        |
| IT     | 1        |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

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Select col1, col2, aggregatefunc(col) from tablename where condition group by col1 having condition

Find total number of students in each branch

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PAWAN SINGH and 52 more

5:14 PM

CECSC05-1 Sec-1

```

mysql> select * from student;
+----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | branch |
+----+-----+-----+
| 1  | sagar | CSE    |
| 2  | arjun | CSE    |
| 3  | shikha| ECE    |
| 4  | Anand | ECE    |
| 5  | Anand | IT     |
| 6  | Deepak| NULL   |
| 7  | Ramesh| NULL   |
+----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select count(*) from student;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
| 7        |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select branch, count(*) from student group by branch;
+-----+-----+
| branch | count(*) |
+-----+-----+
| NULL   | 2        |
| CSE    | 2        |
| ECE    | 2        |
| IT     | 1        |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select branch, sum(marks) from student group by branch;
+-----+-----+
| branch | sum(marks) |
+-----+-----+
| NULL   | 231        |
| CSE    | 512        |
| ECE    | 336        |
| IT     | 227        |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select branch, sum(marks) from student group by branch having branch in ('CSE', 'IT');
+-----+-----+
| branch | sum(marks) |
+-----+-----+
| CSE    | 512        |
| IT     | 227        |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

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Select col1, col2, aggregatefunc(col) from tablename where condition group by col1 having condition

Find total number of students in each branch

Find average marks of each branch having marks for branch specifically (CSE, IT)se

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