



TOPSTechnologies

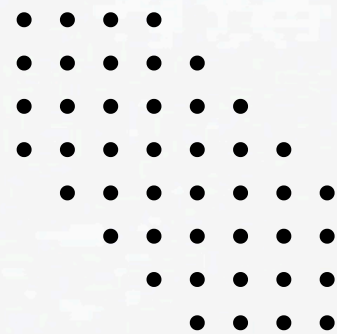
Data Query Language (DQL)

Presented for :

TOPs Technologies

Presented by :

Sumit B Yadav



Que 1

The SELECT statement is a fundamental SQL (Structured Query Language) command used to retrieve data from a database. It is commonly used to query tables in a relational database system.

Basic Syntax:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name;
```

Examples :

Select all columns from a table:

```
SELECT * FROM employees;
```

Select specific columns from a table:

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, salary FROM employees;
```

Using WHERE clause: You can filter results by specifying conditions using the WHERE clause:

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'HR';
```

Ordering the results: You can order the retrieved data using the ORDER BY clause.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary  
DESC;
```

Que. 2

the ORDER BY and WHERE clauses are essential for manipulating and filtering query results.

1. WHERE Clause:

The WHERE clause is used to filter the rows returned by a query based on specified conditions. It allows you to retrieve only the rows that meet certain criteria.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;
```

Example:

```
SELECT * FROM employees  
WHERE salary > 50000;
```

2. ORDER BY Clause:

The ORDER BY clause is used to sort the results of a query by one or more columns, either in ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) order.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
ORDER BY column1 [ASC|DESC], column2 [ASC|DESC];
```

Example:

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, salary  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```