# SQL(STRUCTURE QUERY LANGUAGE)

## SELECT

### 1. SELECT * FROM users;

**Details: In this syntax ‘users’ = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table. By using this syntax you can find all the data of a table.**

### 2. SELECT id, name, age FROM users;

**Details: In this syntax ‘users’ = database table name and this id, name, age indicates all id, name, age data in a table. By using this syntax you can find id, name, age data of a table.**

### 3. SELECT DISTINCT age FROM users;

**Details: In this syntax ‘users’ = database table name and this DISTINCT age indicates all unique values. By using this syntax you can find a unique value like in a table same age value has 5time but when you use this DISTINCT same value has been return just one time.**

# SQL (STRUCTURE QUERY LANGUAGE)

### 1. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = 3;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all the data from 3 number id of a table.**

### 4. SELECT * FROM users WHERE name= "rahim";

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find just Rahims the data of a table. When you use string value you need to given double contention here.**

### 5. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id <> 1;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all data without 1 of a table. <> = not sign.**

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### 6. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id>2;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all data of a table but one condition is data must be greater then from 2.**

### 7. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id<2;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all data of a table but one condition is data must be less then from 2.**

### 8. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id=> 2;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from**

**which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all data of a table but one condition is data must be greater then or equal from 2. {=>}**

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### 9. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id<= 2;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all data of a table but one condition is data must be less then or equal from 2. {<=}**

### 10. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age IS NULL;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all null age data of a table. {IS NULL}**

### 11. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age between 1 and 3;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from**

**which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find 1, 2, 3 numbers id value of a table. (BETWEEN)**

# SQL (STRUCTURE QUERY LANGUAGE)

**12. SELECT * FROM users WHERE name LIKE “Ta%”;**

**13. SELECT * FROM users WHERE name LIKE “%sa”;**

**Details: In this syntax ‘users’ = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find all Data WHERE Ta First 2 LETTER and sa Last 2 Letter. {LIKE “Ta%”}**

**14. SELECT * FROM users WHERE id IN (1,4,5);**

**Details: In this syntax ‘users’ = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. By using this syntax you can find LIMITED data WHERE id (1,4,5). {IN}**

15. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age = 21 AND id= 3;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. When you given here AND operator two values need to be true {AND}.**

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16. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age OR id=3;

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. When you given here OR operator one values need to be true {OR}.**

17. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age IS NULL.

**Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. When you use this syntax only null value has been returned.**

18. SELECT * FROM users WHERE age IS NOT NULL.

**Details: In this syntax ‘users’ = database table name and this * symbol indicates all data in a table and WHERE indicates that from which place you could find this value. When you use this syntax only not null value has been returned.**

# SQL (STRUCTURE QUERY LANGUAGE)

### 19. SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY age;

**Details: When You use this syntax age return their default value.**

### 20. SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY age ASC;

**Details: Details: When You use this syntax age return small to large value.**

### 21. SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY age DESC;

**Details: Details: When You use this syntax age return large to small value.**

22. SELECT * FROM users LIMIT 0,2;

**BY using this code 2 ids value given you (1,2).**

23. SELECT * FROM users LIMIT 2,2;

**BY using this code 2 ids value given you(4,5).**

# SQL (STRUCTURE QUERY LANGUAGE)

**INSERT:**

1. INSERT INTO users VALUES('suranjit','345295');
2. INSERT INTO users(name,age,roll)
   VALUES('suranjit','14','345295');
   **Details: In this syntax 'users' = database table. When you use this syntax. By using this syntax you can insert a data here.**

**UPDATE:**

1. UPDATE users SET name='Tithi', roll = 48, age=34 WHERE id= 7;

**Details: By use this syntax You can update everything.**

**DELETE:**

1. DELETE FROM students WHERE id=7;

**Details: By use this code 7 number id has been deleted.**

## ABOUT ME

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