



# SQL

PUNITH B

Structured  
Query  
Language

## FUNCTIONS

Functions are the block of program to perform a particular task.

Functions have been categorized as:

- Aggregate Functions
- Character Functions
- Number Functions
- Date Functions
- Window Functions.

### Aggregate Functions

This function takes multiple values as input and returns a single value as an output.

The types of Aggregate functions are:

<b>MAX()</b>	MAX() is used to obtain the maximum value of the given column. <b>Syntax:</b> MAX(column-name);
<b>MIN()</b>	MIN() is used to obtain the minimum value of the given column. <b>Syntax:</b> MIN(column-name);
<b>SUM()</b>	SUM() is used to obtain the total value of the given column. <b>Syntax:</b> SUM(column-name);
<b>AVG()</b>	AVG() is used to obtain the average value of the given column. <b>Syntax:</b> AVG(column-name);
<b>COUNT()</b>	COUNT() is used to obtain the number of values from the given column. <b>Syntax:</b> COUNT(* / column-name);

**Note: Only COUNT() takes ‘\*’ as an argument.**

**REQ-1 : WAQTD THE MAXIMUM SALARY AND MINIMUM SAL GIVEN IN THE COMPANY.**

```
SELECT MAX(SAL),MIN(SAL)
FROM EMP;
```

```
mysql> SELECT MAX(SAL),MIN(SAL)
-> FROM EMP;
+-----+-----+
| MAX(SAL) | MIN(SAL) |
+-----+-----+
| 500000.00 | 30000.00 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

**REQ-2 : WAQTD THE TOTAL SALARY, MAX SALARY GIVEN TO ALL THE SALESMAN.**

**SELECT SUM(SAL),MAX(SAL)**  
**FROM EMP**  
**WHERE JOB= 'SALESMAN' ;**

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(SAL),MAX(SAL)
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE JOB='SALESMAN';
+-----+-----+
| SUM(SAL) | MAX(SAL) |
+-----+-----+
| 130000.00 | 45000.00 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

**REQ-3 : WAQTD THE AVG SALARY OBTAINED BY THE DEVELOPER.**

**SELECT AVG(SAL)**  
**FROM EMP**  
**WHERE JOB= 'DEVELOPER' ;**

```
mysql> SELECT AVG(SAL)
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE JOB='DEVELOPER';
+-----+
| AVG(SAL) |
+-----+
| 31000.000000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

**REQ-4 : WAQTD THE NUMBER OF EMPS IN THE COMPANY.**

**SELECT COUNT(\*)**  
**FROM EMP;**

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*)
-> FROM EMP;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|      15 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

### Characteristics of Aggregate Functions

- Aggregate functions execute group by group.
- We cannot pass normal columns along with aggregate functions.
- We cannot nest aggregate functions.
- We cannot pass multiple columns inside a single function.
- We cannot pass aggregate function inside WHERE clause.
- Aggregate functions ignore NULL values.
- We can display group-by-expression along with aggregate functions.

### GROUP BY clause

GROUP BY clause is used to group the records.

**Syntax:**

```
SELECT aggregate-functions/group-by-expressions
FROM table-name
[WHERE filter-condition]
GROUP BY column-name;
```

**REQ-1 : WAQTD THE NUMBER OF EMPS WORKING IN EACH DEPT.**

```
SELECT COUNT(*),DNO
FROM EMP
GROUP BY DNO;
```

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*),DNO
-> FROM EMP
-> GROUP BY DNO;
+-----+-----+
| COUNT(*) | DNO |
+-----+-----+
|      4 | 113 |
|      1 | 114 |
|      4 | 111 |
|      4 | 110 |
|      2 | 112 |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

**REQ-2 : WAQTD THE NUMBER OF EMPS WHO ARE WORKING AS SALESMAN OR DISPATCHER IN EACH DEPT.**

```
SELECT COUNT(*),DNO
FROM EMP
WHERE JOB IN ('SALESMAN','MANAGER')
GROUP BY DNO;
```

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*),DNO
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE JOB IN ('SALESMAN','MANAGER')
-> GROUP BY DNO;
```

COUNT(*)	DNO
4	111
1	110

2 rows in set (0.04 sec)

### Characteristics of GROUP BY clause

- Aggregate functions execute group by group.
- We cannot pass normal columns along with aggregate functions.
- We cannot nest aggregate functions.
- We cannot pass multiple columns inside a single function.
- We cannot pass aggregate function inside WHERE clause.
- Aggregate functions ignore NULL values.
- We can display group-by-expression along with aggregate functions.

## HAVING CLAUSE

HAVING clause is used to filter the group functions.

**Syntax:**

```
SELECT aggregate-functions/group-by-expressions
FROM table-name
[WHERE filter-condition]
GROUP BY column-name
HAVING filter-group-function;
```

**REQ-1 : WAQTD THE NUMBER OF EMPS GETTING SALARY MORE THAN OR EQUAL TO 30000 AND MAX SALARY LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 150000WORKING IN EACH DEPT.**

```
SELECT COUNT(*),DNO
FROM EMP
WHERE SAL>=30000
GROUP BY DNO
HAVING MAX(SAL)<=150000;
```

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*),DNO
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE SAL>=30000
-> GROUP BY DNO
-> HAVING MAX(SAL)<=150000;
```

COUNT(*)	DNO
1	114
4	111
4	110
2	112

```
4 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

### Characteristics of HAVING clause

- HAVING clause executes group by group.
- We can pass aggregate functions inside HAVING clause.
- It executes after GROUP BY clause.
- We cannot pass aggregate normal condition inside HAVING clause.

## ORDER BY Clause

Order By clause is used to arrange the records either in ascending or descending order.

### Syntax:

```
SELECT column-name
FROM table-name
ORDER BY column-name ASC/DESC;
```

REQ-1 :

```
mysql> SELECT FNAME,LNAME
-> FROM EMP
-> ORDER BY FNAME ASC;
```

FNAME	LNAME
Abhijit	Gowda
Aman	Rai
Dharani	Patil
Fariya	Taj
Hema	Shetty
Jahnavi	Naik
Karan	Bhat
Kiran	Raj
Murali	Krishnan
Priya	Shetty
Rahul	Mukharjee
Rashmi	Gowda
Sameer	Khan
Shivani	Rai
Siddarth	Patil

15 rows in set (0.00 sec)

### REQ-1 : WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP BASED ON THEIR SALARY FROM MAXIMUM TO MINIMUM.

```
SELECT *
FROM EMP
ORDER BY SAL DESC;
```

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> ORDER BY SAL DESC;
```

EID	FNAME	LNAME	DOB	GENDER	JOB	MGR	DOJ	SAL	COMM	DNO	CID
1601	Siddarth	Patil	1985-11-24	M	Ceo	NULL	2016-01-16	500000.00	NULL	113	NULL
1602	Hema	Shetty	1996-03-20	F	Hr	1601	2016-10-20	150000.00	NULL	114	507
1702	Sameer	Khan	1995-04-20	M	Manager	1602	2017-07-07	120000.00	NULL	110	NULL
1701	Rahul	Mukharjee	1991-02-19	M	Manager	1602	2017-04-17	100000.00	NULL	111	NULL
1902	Abhijit	Gowda	1997-12-25	M	Dispatcher	1702	2019-12-28	50000.00	NULL	110	505
1801	Jahnavi	Naik	1996-04-11	F	Dispatcher	1702	2020-03-15	45000.00	1000.00	110	NULL
1901	Shivani	Rai	1998-11-07	F	Tester	1601	2019-12-12	45000.00	NULL	113	502
1903	Karan	Bhat	1997-12-26	M	Salesman	1701	2019-12-26	45000.00	NULL	111	NULL
2001	Murali	Krishnan	1998-06-08	M	Dispatcher	1702	2020-03-15	45000.00	1000.00	110	NULL
2101	Rashmi	Gowda	1995-10-03	F	Salesman	1701	2021-01-02	45000.00	3000.00	111	NULL
2104	Aman	Rai	1998-08-15	M	Salesman	1701	2021-12-26	40000.00	NULL	111	NULL
2102	Fariya	Taj	1999-01-03	F	Developer	1601	2021-03-01	32000.00	3600.00	113	NULL
2103	Priya	Shetty	1998-03-20	F	Accountant	1602	2021-05-01	32000.00	3600.00	112	NULL
2002	Dharani	Patil	1998-11-10	F	Developer	1601	2021-06-20	30000.00	3000.00	113	NULL
2201	Kiran	Raj	1999-09-21	M	Accountant	1602	2022-08-28	30000.00	3600.00	112	503

15 rows in set (0.01 sec)

### REQ-2 : WAQTD THE EMP FNAME, LNAME ACCORDING TO ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

```
SELECT FNAME,LNAME
FROM EMP
ORDER BY LNAME ASC;
```

```
mysql> SELECT FNAME,LNAME
-> FROM EMP
-> ORDER BY LNAME ASC;
```

FNAME	LNAME
Karan	Bhat
Abhijit	Gowda
Rashmi	Gowda
Sameer	Khan
Murali	Krishnan
Rahul	Mukharjee
Jahnvi	Naik
Siddarth	Patil
Dharani	Patil
Shivani	Rai
Aman	Rai
Kiran	Raj
Hema	Shetty
Priya	Shetty
Fariya	Taj

15 rows in set (0.00 sec)

## LIMIT and OFFSET

- LIMIT is used to return the specified number of records from the table.
- OFFSET is used to ignore the specified number of records from the table.

**REQ-1 : WAQTD THE TOP 3 RECORDS FROM THE EMP TABLE.**

```
SELECT *
FROM EMP
LIMIT 3;
```

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> LIMIT 3;
```

EID	FNAME	LNAME	DOB	GENDER	JOB	MGR	DOJ	SAL	COMM	DNO	CID
1601	Siddarth	Patil	1985-11-24	M	Ceo	NULL	2016-01-16	500000.00	NULL	113	NULL
1602	Hema	Shetty	1996-03-20	F	Hr	1601	2016-10-20	150000.00	NULL	114	507
1701	Rahul	Mukharjee	1991-02-19	M	Manager	1602	2017-04-17	100000.00	NULL	111	NULL

3 rows in set (0.01 sec)

**REQ-2 : WAQTD THE TOP 3<sup>RD</sup> RECORDS FROM THE EMP TABLE.**

```
SELECT *
FROM EMP
LIMIT 1 OFFSET 2;
```

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> LIMIT 1 OFFSET 2;
```

EID	FNAME	LNAME	DOB	GENDER	JOB	MGR	DOJ	SAL	COMM	DNO	CID
1701	Rahul	Mukharjee	1991-02-19	M	Manager	1602	2017-04-17	100000.00	NULL	111	NULL

1 row in set (0.00 sec)